



CNS

1- The external capsule lies between:

- a- Insula & claustrum
- b- Thalamus & lentiform
- c- Claustrum & lateral surface of lentiform
- d- Caudate & lentiform
- e-None of the above

2- Posterior limb of internal capsule lies.....

- a-Between lentiform nucleus and the head of the caudate nucleus.
- b-opposite the apex of the lentiform nucleus.
- c-between the lentiform nucleus and the thalamus
- d-between Claustrum & lateral surface of lentiform

3- The following arteries share in the arterial supply of internal capsule Except:

- a-Middle cerebral
- b- Anterior cerebral
- c-Posterior communicating
- d- Posterior choroidal
- e- Anterior choroidal

4- Which of the following is NOT a part of the basal ganglia?

- A) Caudate nucleus
- B) Putamen

- C) Thalamus
- D) Globus pallidus

5. The basal ganglia primarily function in:

- A) Sensory processing
- B) Motor control and movement regulation
- C) Hormone secretion
- D) Memory consolidation

6- Which neurotransmitter plays a crucial role in the basal ganglia circuitry? قولناها ف الشرح

- A) Acetylcholine
- B) Dopamine
- C) Serotonin
- D) Glutamate

7- Which structure is responsible for producing most of the dopamine that modulates the basal ganglia? قولناها برضو

- A) Subthalamic nucleus
- B) Substantia nigra
- C) Hippocampus
- D) Amygdala

8- Parkinson's disease is primarily caused by degeneration of dopaminergic neurons in the: برضو انتقال:

- A) Caudate nucleus
- B) Putamen
- C) Substantia nigra
- D) Globus pallidus

9- Corpus striatum is composed of:

- A) Lentiforme and caudate nucleus
- B) Globus pallidus and substantia nigra
- C) Thalamus and subthalamic nucleus
- D) Hippocampus and amygdala

10- Damage to the basal ganglia is most commonly associated with:

- A) Muscle atrophy
- B) Involuntary movements and motor dysfunction
- C) Loss of consciousness
- D) Impaired vision

11- Which structure is part of the Corpus striatum?

- a) Nucleus accumbens
- b) Caudate nucleus
- c) Amygdala

d) Hippocampus

12- Which of the following structures is part of the lentiform nucleus?

- a) Caudate nucleus
- b) Putamen
- c) Thalamus
- d) Substantia nigra

13- Damage to the basal ganglia is most commonly associated with:

- a) Alzheimer's disease
- b) Parkinson's disease
- c) Multiple sclerosis
- d) Epilepsy

14- Which of the following is NOT a component of the basal ganglia?

- a) mammillary bodies
- b) Putamen
- c) Globus pallidus
- d) Caudate nucleus

15- Corpus striatum is supplied by

- a. Vertebral

- b. Basilar
- c. Internal carotid
- d. External carotid
- e. Subclavian

16- Anterior limb of internal capsule lies between the lentiform nucleus and...

- a. Head of the caudate nucleus.
- b. Body of the caudate nucleus.
- c. Tail of the caudate nucleus.
- d. Thalamus

17-Is the main arterial supply of internal capsule

- a. Vertebral
- b. Basilar
- c. Internal carotid
- d. External carotid
- e. Subclavian

18-all of the following is true about claustrum except

- a-deep to the insula
- b-External capsule is separating it from the lentiform nucleus.
- c-Extreme capsule is separating it from the insula.
- d-Its a speech center

1	C
2	C
3	D
4	C
5	B
6	B
7	B
8	C
9	A
10	B
11	B
12	B
13	B
14	A
15	C
16	A
17	C
18	D

Define basal ganglia and its components

Def:	Masses of grey matter deep to the floor of the lateral ventricle & are involved in motor control and cognition
Components:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corpus Striatum: formed of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Caudate nucleus. b. Lentiform nucleus. 2. Amygdaloid nucleus 3. Claustrum

What is the relation between caudate and lateral ventricle

Lateral ventricle		Caudate	
Medial	Ant horn	Head	Lateral
Roof "sup"	Body	Body	Floor "inf"
Floor "inf"	Inf horn	Tail	Roof "sup"

Body of caudate nucleus is separated from the thalamus by.....

the thalamo-striate vein and the stria terminalis (fibers connecting the amygdaloid nucleus with the hypothalamus and septal area)

Lentiform nucleus is formed of

It is divided into two parts:

1. Putamen: is the lateral part.
2. Globus pallidus: is the medial part.

What are Relation of lentiform nucleus

Medially:	related to the internal capsule. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anterior limb separates it from caudate nucleus.• Posterior limb separates it from the thalamus.
Laterally:	related to the external capsule, which separates it from the claustrum.
Inferiorly:	related to the amygdaloid nucleus and the anterior commissure.

What are Parts of internal capsule

It is divided into 3 parts:

- Anterior limb: between the lentiform nucleus and the head of the caudate nucleus.
- Genu: opposite the apex of the lentiform nucleus.
- Posterior limb: between the lentiform nucleus and the thalamus which is is divided into:

A. Lenticulothalamic part: between the lentiform nucleus and the thalamus.

B. Retolenticular part: behind the lentiform nucleus.

C. Sublenticular part: below the lentiform nucleus.