



CNS

1.Functionally, the Nervous System can subdivide into:

- A. Central & peripheral nervous system
- B. Somatic & autonomic nervous system
- C. Brain & spinal cord
- D. 12 Pairs of Cranial & 31 pairs of Spinal Nerves

2.Autonomic Nervous System, control on

- A. voluntary activities
- B. involuntary activities.
- C. Movement only
- D. Emotions & behavior

3.structural and functional unit in nervous system is

- A. astroglia
- B. oligodendroglia
- C. microglia
- D. neurons (nerve cell)

4.The only cell that developed from mesoderm is

- A. astroglia
- B. oligodendroglia
- C. microglia
- D. neurons (nerve cell)

5. The majority of mammalian neurons are

- A. MULTIPOLAR
- B. bipolar,
- C. unipolar
- D. pseudounipolar

6. Collection of Neurons INSIDE the CNS called

- A. NUCLEUS
- B. GANGLIA
- C. Tract
- D. Bundle

7. The cerebellum is developed from one of the following brain vesicles

- A. The Prosencephalon
- B. The Telencephalon
- C. The Diencephalon
- D. The metencephalon
- E. The myelencephalon

8. Cerebrum is developed from one of the following brain vesicles

- A. The mesencephalon
- B. The Telencephalon
- C. The Diencephalon
- D. The metencephalon
- E. The myelencephalon

9. Hypothalamus is developed from one of the following brain vesicles

- A. The Prosencephalon
- B. The Telencephalon
- C. The Diencephalon
- D. The metencephalon
- E. The myelencephalon

10. Cerebral aqueduct is developed from one of the following brain vesicles

- A. The mesencephalon
- B. The Telencephalon
- C. The Diencephalon
- D. The metencephalon
- E. The myelencephalon

11. 2 lateral ventricles are developed from one of the following brain vesicles

- A. The mesencephalon
- B. The Telencephalon

- C. The Diencephalon
- D. The metencephalon
- E. The myelencephalon

12. Pia & arachnoid are developed from

- A. Mesoderm
- B. Neural crest cells
- C. Endoderm
- D. The metencephalon
- E. The myelencephalon

13. dura matter is developed from قولته في الشرح ياللي بتقول مخدنهوش

- A. Mesoderm
- B. Neural crest cells
- C. Endoderm
- D. The metencephalon
- E. The myelencephalon

14. Newborn baby has significant enlargement of the head, but the face is of normal size with dilated skull veins what is your appropriate diagnosis

- A. anencephaly
- B. meningocele
- C. meningoencephalocele
- D. hydrocephalus

15. commonest cause of hydrocephalus is

- A. increased production of CSF
- B. congenital aqueductal stenosis(obstruction)
- C. superior saggital sinus thrombosis
- D. obstruction at foramen of Monroe

16. One of the following is a feature of the pons:

- A. Clava.

- B. Hypoglossal trigone.
- C. Pyramidal decussation.
- D. Area postrema
- E. Basilar groove.

17. The facial colliculus is formed by the:

- A. Facial nerve only.
- B. Facial-nucleus only.
- C. Facial nerve and abducent nucleus.
- D. Facial nucleus and abducent nerve.
- E. Facial and trigeminal.

18. The hypoglossal nerve exits from the:

- A. Anterior median fissure.
- B. Preolivary fissure.
- C. Postolivary fissure.
- D. Horizontal fissure.
- E. Cerebellopontine angle.

19. The facial nerve exits from the:

- A. Anterior median fissure.
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- C. Postolivary fissure
- D. Horizontal fissure.
- E. Cerebellopontine angle.

20. Regarding the midbrain:

- A. The superior colliculi are lower auditory centers.
- B. The inferior colliculi are visual reflex centers.
- C. The substantia nigra contains nerve cells that secrete dopamine
- D. The inferior colliculus is connected with the lateral geniculate body.
- E. Aqueduct of Sylvius connects lateral ventricle with the 3rd ventricle.

21. The midbrain contains:

- A. Crus cerebri
- B. Vagal trigone
- C. Oculomotor nerve nuclei.
- D. All of the following
- E. A and C only.

22. In the midbrain:

- A. The tectum contains visual and auditory reflex centers.
- B. The two superior colliculi are connected by the anterior commissure
- C. The superior colliculus is connected medial geniculate body.
- D. The substantia nigra contains nerve cells that secrete noradrenaline
- E. The trochlear nerve exits medial to the crus cerebri

23. The posterior aspect of the pons contains:

- A. Elongated swelling called medial eminence
- B. Facial colliculus formed by the facial nucleus
- C. Basilar groove
- D. Medial and inferior vestibular nuclei.
- E. Pigmented area called substantia nigra.

24. The posterior aspect of the medulla contains:

- A. Facial colliculus
- B. Stria medullaris formed by olivocerebellar fibers
- C. Vagal trigone formed by the nucleus ambiguus
- D. Clava formed by the cuneate nucleus
- E. Area postrema formed by the vomiting center

25. Regarding facial nerve what is wrong*

- A. It encircles the abducent nucleus
- B. It is close to 8th cranial nerve
- C. Its motor nucleus lies at dorsal aspect of pons
- D. It is responsible for closure of eye in corneal reflex
- E. It passes in cerebellopontine angle

26.A patient with a problem in hearing and weakness of facial expressions may have a problem at*

- A. Interpeduncular fossa
- B. Tegmentum of midbrain
- C. Open medulla
- D. Cerebellopontine angle
- E. Closed medulla

27.Which cranial nerve has the longest intracranial course? as it arises from back of brainstem*

- A.Oculomotor
- B. Trochlear
- C. Trigeminal
- D. Facial
- E. Vagus

28Cranial nerve exits between pyramid and olive*

- A. 6th
- B. 8th
- C. 9th
- D. 10th
- E. 12th

29.A patient with internal squint and weakness of facial expressions may have a problem at*

- A. Interpeduncular fossa
- B. Tegmentum of pons
- C. Open medulla
- D. Cerebellopontine angle
- E. Closed medulla

1	B
2	B
3	D
4	C
5	A
6	A
7	D
8	B
9	C
10	A
11	B
12	B
13	A
14	D
15	B
16	E
17	C
18	B
19	E
20	C
21	E
22	A
23	A
24	E
25	C
26	D
27	B
28	E
29	B

Mention The Cellular components OF CNS

The CNS: is consists of large numbers of nerve cells called NEURONS , which supported by other types of cells called NEUROGLIA includes (astroglia,oligodendroglia, microglia and peripheral glial cells)

Define ganglia

Collection of Neurons(cell bodies) OUTSIDE the CNS

What are the 5 dilatations that formed during development of brain

TELENCEPHALON

DIENCEPHALON

MESENCEPHALON

METENCEPHALON

MYELENCEPHALON

Which cranial nerves Exit from ventral surface of medulla

Glossopharyngeal, vagus & cranial accessory nerves: exit at the post-olivary fissure.

Hypoglossal nerve: exit at the pre-olivary fissure.

Define Area postrema (Obex):

a vomiting center located at the inferior angle of the 4th ventricle.

Which cranial nerves Exit from ventral surface of pons

- ☒ Trigeminal.
- ☒ Abducent nerve
- ☒ Facial nerve
- ☒ Vestibulocochlear nerve

Mention contents of Cerebellopontine angle:

- 1 Cranial nerves: VII, VIII & IX.
- 2 Lateral recess & choroid plexus of 4th ventricle.
- 3 Flocculus of cerebellum.
- 4 AICA (anterior inferior cerebellar artery).

What is meant by Locus ceruleus:

- ☒ is a pigmented area at the upper end of superior fovea.
- ☒ It is a noradrenaline secreting center

Lateral surface of midbrain is related to

Nerves:	o optic tract & trochlear nerve.
Arteries:	o SCA (superior cerebellar artery) o PCA (posterior cerebral artery).
Vein:	o Basal vein.