Descending Tracts

1. A lesion at the level of the cerebral peduncle would affect descending fibers of the corticospinal tract. Disruption of these axons would result in which of the following:

A. Flaccid paralysis

B. Areflexia

C. Positive Babinski sign

D. Absent Babinski sign

2. A 79-year-old man is experiencing peripheral nerve damage of his lower right limb. Which of the following is characteristic of lower motor neuron damage?

A. Hyperreflexia

B. Increased tone

C. Hyporeflexia

D. Spastic paralysis

3. A patient has an injury that results in damage to the lower motor neurons. Which of the following would you expect to see in the patient?

A. Spastic paralysis

B. Hyperreflexia

C. Increased muscle tone

D. Positive Babinski sign

E. Flaccid paralysis

4. Which of the following would you primarily find in the lateral funiculus(columns) of the spinal cord?

A. Alpha motor neurons

B. Anterior Corticospinal tract

C. Fasciculus cuneatus

D. Medial Lemniscus

E. Lateral Corticospinal tract

5. A patient has an injury that results in damage to the ventral horn of the spinal cord. Which of the following would you expect to see in this patient? → AHCs considered as LMN

A. Flaccid paralysis

B. Spastic paralysis

C. Hyperreflexia

D. Increased muscle tone

E. Positive Babinski sign

6. An upper motor neuron lesion can occur in any one of the following EXCEPT:

A. Internal capsule.

B. Pyramid of the medulla.

C. Primary motor area

D. Crus cerebri of the midbrain.

E. Ventral nerve root of the spinal nerve.

7. A lower motor neuron lesion is a lesion in the:

A. Anterior horn cells of the spinal cord.

B. Peripheral nerve.

C. Motor area of the cerebral hemisphere.

D. All of the above.

E. A and b only.

8. An upper motor neuron lesion is a lesion in the:

A. Anterior horn cells of the spinal cord.

B. Peripheral nerve.

C. Pyramidal and extrapyramidal tracts.

D. All of the above.

E. None of the above.

9.Signs of lower motor neuron lesion include all of the following EXCEPT:

A. Atrophy of muscles.

B. Fibrillation(fasiculation).

C. Flaccidity.

D. Clonus.

E. Hypotonia

10.Signs of upper motor neuron lesion include all of the following EXCEPT:

A. Spasticity.

B. Hypertonia.

C. Hyperreflexia.

D. Babinski sign.

E. Fasciculations.

11.Signs of Honer's syndrome include all of the following EXCEPT:

A. Ptosis.

B. Mydriasis.

C. Anhidrosis.

D. Enophthalmos.

12. Regarding the corticospinal tract:

A. It lakes origin from both primary motor and general sensor}'

B. Descends in the medial 1/5 of the crus cerebri.

C. Decussates in the upper part of the medulla.

D. Most of fibers cross to the opposite side in the spinal cord.

E. It is supplied by the vertebrobasilar system throughout its course.

13. One of the following not the signs of upper motor neuron lesion:

A. Hypertonia.

B. Hyperreflexia.

C. Spasticity.

D. Fasciculations.

E. Babinski sign.

14. The motor system:

A. The primary motor area is located in the postcentral gyrus.

B. The corticobulbar tract descends in the genu of the internal capsule.

C. The corticospinal tract descends in anterior limb of the internal capsule

D The lower part of the facial nucleus receives fibers from the same side.

E The extrapyramidal system forms a direct link with the spinal cord.

15. The pyramidal tracts include:

A. Rubrospinal tract

B Tectospinal tract.

C. Vestibulospinal tract

D. Corticospinal tract

E. Reticulospinal tract.

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