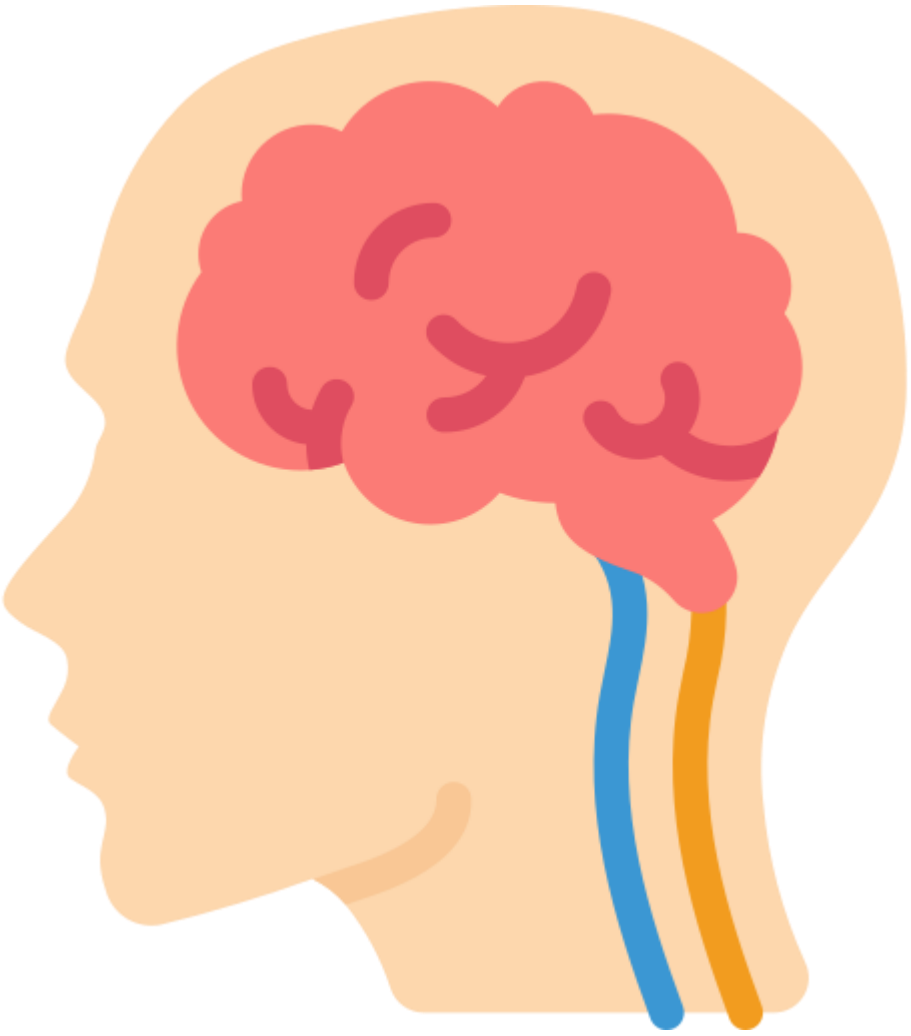
Dr: Fatma Tarek



CNS

1-Corpus callosum is composed of:

a- Rostrum

b- Splenium

c- Genu

d- Trunk

e-All of the above

2- Concerning the corpus callosum select true statement:

a - It lies in the floor of brain

b- Is related to PICA

P Is related to falx cerebelli

d- Its genu forms forceps major

e-Is the greatest commissure

3- The.following are commissural fibers Except:

a-Forceps major

b- Fasciculus uncinatus “uncinate fasciculus”

c- Tapetum

d- Fornix

e- Forceps minor

4- Projection fibers include:

a- Forceps major

b- Cingulum

c- Fasciculus uncinatus

d-Fornix

e- Optic radiations ”retrolenticular”

5- Tapetum of corpus callosum is formed by:

a-Forceps minor

b- Anterior fibers of rostrum

c- Posterior fibers of trunk

d-All of the above

e- B & Conly

6- Frontal lobes are connected by:

a- Forceps major

b- Fibers in the rostrum

c-Forceps minor

d-All of the above

e-B & C only

7- The following include ascending projection fibers:

مش محتاجه تفكير

a- Fornix

b- Posterior thalamic radiations

c-Fasciculus uncinatus

d- Tapetum

e- Corticopontine fibers

8-Cerebral dominance is essential in:

a-Handedness

b- Speech, memory

c- Perception of language

d- All of the above

9- Association fibers include the following Except:

a- Corona radiata

b- Cingulum

c-Short arcuate fibers

d- Uncinate fasciculus

e- Fronto-occipital fasciculus

10- The anterior commissure mainly connects the right and left:

a) Temporal poles.

b) Frontal poles.

c) Occipital poles.

d) Parietal lobes

11- The projection fibers of the cerebral hemisphere:

a) Contain fibers from the thalamus to the cerebral cortex.

b) Connect same areas in the different hemisphere.

c) All its fibers pass in the external capsule.

d) Connect different areas in the same hemisphere.

12-The cingulum:

a) Connects orbital gyri of frontal lobe with anterior temporal lobe.

b) Makes arch over the stem of the lateral sulcus.

c) forms a triangle

d) forms limbic lobe

13- One of the following, belongs to the projection fibers:

A- Internal capsule.

B- Superior longitudinal bundle.

C- Uncinate fasciculus.

D- Cingulum.

14-Fibers which connect the cerebral cortex with the subcortical areas

a. Long association

b. Short association

c. Commissural

d. Projection

e. Forceps minor

15-Recent memory is the function of:

a. Amygdaloid nucleus

b. Hippocampus

c. Septal area

d. Mamillary body

e. Anterior thalamic nucleus

16-Aggression and fear is the function of:

a. Amygdaloid nucleus

b. Hippocampus

c. Septal area

d. Mamillary body

e. Anterior thalamic nucleus

17- Stria medullaris thalami connects

a- medial thalamic nucleus with personality center

b- amygdaloid nucleus with septal area.

c- septal area with habenular nucleus.

d- anterior thalamic nucleus with mamillary body

18-(Arcuate fibers) is synonym of .....

A-Short Association Fibers

B-Superior longitudinal fasciculus

C-Inferior longitudinal fasciculus

D- Uncinate fasciculus

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

What are types of fibers in white matter

Commissural fibers	connect the same cortical areas of different cerebral hemispheres.
Association fibers	connect different cortical areas in the same cerebral hemisphere.
Projection fibers	connect the cerebral cortex with the subcortical areas.

Mention Types of Commissural Fibers

1. Corpus callosum.
2. Anterior commissure.
3. Posterior commissure.
4. Hippocampal commissure.
5. Habenular commissures.

List Parts of corpus callosum and what they connect

Rostrum	it is continuous with the lamina terminalis.
Genu	is the anterior end of the corpus callosum. Its fibers form forceps minor, which connects 2 frontal lobes.
Splenium	is the posterior end of the corpus callosum. Its fibers form forceps major, which connects 2 occipital lobes.
Body (trunk)	is the central part of the corpus callosum. Its fibers form the radiation of corpus callosum. The posterior fibers form the tapetum, which connects the 2 temporal lobes.

What is the Function of corpus callosum and what lesion occurs as a result of its damage

Function	Transfer of information (memory and language) between the 2 hemispheres.
Lesion	Callosal Apraxia. The memory and language processes will not be accessible to the nondominant hemisphere causing left side disorders.

Posterior Commissure connects what ???

It connects:

A. The two superior colliculi.

B. The pretectal nucleus and the EdingerWestphal nuclei for the bilateral light reflex.

C. The two-occulomotor nuclei for the upward gaze.

What is fornix and what are its parts ???

Fornix: Are fibers arise from the hippocampus and terminates in the mamillary body.

Formed of 4 parts:

A. Fimbria: nerve fibers on the medial border of the hippocampus.

B. Crus of the fornix: is the continuation of the fimbria.

C. Body of the fornix: fused two crura of the fornix.

D. Anterior column of the fornix: each one terminates in the mamillary body

Enumerate functions of limbic system

1. Recent memory: the hippocampus has a role in remembering recent events.

2. Emotional behavior: it plays a role in feeling, feeding, aggression, anger, fear, sadness, pleasure and emotions associated with sexual behavior.

3. Olfaction: the uncus is a primary olfactory area.

Lesions in Hippocampus leads to ???

loss of recent memory, in Alzheimer's disease there is extensive degeneration of hippocampus