

.1 History Taking

.1What percentage of diagnosis can be achieved through good history taking in neurological cases ?

- a) 50%
- b) 60%
- c) 70%
- d) 80%

**** Answer: c) 70%****

.2Which of the following diseases is most common in the first decade of life ?

- a) Multiple Sclerosis
- b) Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy
- c) Motor Neuron Disease
- d) Cerebrovascular diseases

**** Answer: b) Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy****

.3Myasthenia gravis is more common in :

- a) Males
- b) Females
- c) Both equally
- d) Elderly

**** Answer: b) Females****

.4Which occupation is associated with lead neuropathy ?

- a) Manganese miners
- b) Painters
- c) Farmers
- d) Construction workers

**** Answer: b) Painters****

.5Migraine is more common in :

- a) Rural areas
- b) Urban areas
- c) Coastal areas
- d) Desert areas

**** Answer: b) Urban areas****

.6Which of the following is NOT a part of personal history ?

- a) Name
- b) Occupation

- c) Blood pressure
- d) Special habits

**** Answer: c) Blood pressure****

.7Alcohol abuse is associated with :

- a) Peripheral neuritis
- b) Parkinsonism
- c) Multiple Sclerosis
- d) Myasthenia gravis

**** Answer: a) Peripheral neuritis****

.8Handedness is important for determining :

- a) Dominant cerebral hemisphere for speech
- b) Muscle strength
- c) Sensory loss
- d) Reflexes

**** Answer: a) Dominant cerebral hemisphere for speech****

.9In a patient with heaviness followed by numbness of lower limbs, the likely lesion is :

- a) Extra-medullary
- b) Intra-medullary
- c) Peripheral neuropathy
- d) Cerebellar

**** Answer: b) Intra-medullary****

.10Which disease is hereditary ?

- a) Friedrich's ataxia
- b) Migraine
- c) Leprosy
- d) Stroke

**** Answer: a) Friedrich's ataxia****

.2Neurological Examination

.11A mask-like expressionless face is characteristic of :

- a) Myasthenia
- b) Parkinsonism
- c) Cerebellar lesions
- d) Myopathy

**** Answer: b) Parkinsonism****

.12Frontal baldness and sagging neck are seen in :

- a) Myotonia atrophica
- b) Sturge-Weber syndrome
- c) Leprosy
- d) Myopathy

**** Answer: a) Myotonia atrophica****

.13The "lion face" is characteristic of :

- a) Leprosy
- b) Parkinsonism
- c) Myasthenia
- d) Cerebellar lesions

**** Answer: a) Leprosy****

.14Orientation in higher mental functions includes :

- a) Time, place, and persons
- b) Memory, attention, and concentration
- c) Delusions and hallucinations
- d) Speech and articulation

**** Answer: a) Time, place, and persons****

.15Anterograde amnesia refers to :

- a) Loss of remote memories
- b) Loss of recent events
- c) Misinterpretation of stimuli
- d) False beliefs

**** Answer: b) Loss of recent events****

.16Which of the following is a false uncheckable belief ?

- a) Illusion
- b) Hallucination
- c) Delusion
- d) Amnesia

**** Answer: c) Delusion****

.17The olfactory nerve is tested using :

- a) Snellen's chart
- b) Coffee or peppermint
- c) Tuning fork
- d) Pinprick

**** Answer: b) Coffee or peppermint****

.18The optic nerve is tested for all EXCEPT :

- a) Acuity of vision
- b) Color vision
- c) Hearing
- d) Visual fields

**** Answer: c) Hearing****

.19Ptosis with miosis and enophthalmos is seen in :

- a) Oculomotor nerve palsy
- b) Horner's syndrome
- c) Trigeminal neuralgia
- d) Facial nerve palsy

**** Answer: b) Horner's syndrome****

.20The accommodation reflex involves :

- a) Convergence, miosis, and accommodation
- b) Divergence, mydriasis, and relaxation
- c) Pupil dilation only
- d) Eye movement only

**** Answer: a) Convergence, miosis, and accommodation****

.3 Cranial Nerves

.21The trochlear nerve supplies :

- a) Lateral rectus
- b) Superior oblique
- c) Medial rectus
- d) Inferior oblique

**** Answer: b) Superior oblique****

.22The corneal reflex involves which cranial nerves ?

- a) V and VII
- b) III and IV
- c) IX and X
- d) XI and XII

**** Answer: a) V and VII****

.23Deviation of the jaw to the diseased side indicates :

- a) Unilateral trigeminal motor paralysis
- b) Bilateral trigeminal motor paralysis
- c) Facial nerve palsy
- d) Hypoglossal nerve palsy

**** Answer: a) Unilateral trigeminal motor paralysis****

.24The facial nerve is responsible for :

- a) Mastication
- b) Taste on the anterior 2/3 of the tongue
- c) Hearing
- d) Tongue movement

**** Answer: b) Taste on the anterior 2/3 of the tongue****

.25Rinne's test compares :

- a) Air conduction vs. bone conduction
- b) Visual fields
- c) Muscle strength
- d) Reflexes

**** Answer: a) Air conduction vs. bone conduction****

.26In Weber's test, a tuning fork is placed on the :

- a) Mastoid process
- b) Forehead
- c) Wrist
- d) Knee

**** Answer: b) Forehead****

.27Uvula deviation to the healthy side indicates :

- a) Vagus nerve palsy
- b) Glossopharyngeal nerve palsy
- c) Hypoglossal nerve palsy
- d) Accessory nerve palsy

**** Answer: a) Vagus nerve palsy****

.28The accessory nerve supplies :

- a) Tongue muscles
- b) Sternomastoid and trapezius
- c) Facial muscles
- d) Extraocular muscles

**** Answer: b) Sternomastoid and trapezius****

.29Fasciculations of the tongue are seen in :

- a) Myasthenia gravis
- b) Motor neuron disease
- c) Parkinsonism

d) Multiple Sclerosis

**** Answer: b) Motor neuron disease****

.30The hypoglossal nerve is tested by :

- a) Asking the patient to whistle
- b) Inspecting tongue deviation and wasting
- c) Testing hearing
- d) Examining pupillary reflexes

**** Answer: b) Inspecting tongue deviation and wasting****

.4Motor System Examination

.31Muscle power graded as "3" indicates :

- a) Normal power
- b) Movement against gravity but not resistance
- c) Flicker of contraction
- d) Complete paralysis

**** Answer: b) Movement against gravity but not resistance****

.32The deltoid muscle is supplied by :

- a) Radial nerve
- b) Axillary nerve
- c) Median nerve
- d) Ulnar nerve

**** Answer: b) Axillary nerve****

.33Winging of the scapula is seen in weakness of :

- a) Serratus anterior
- b) Pectoralis major
- c) Latissimus dorsi
- d) Trapezius

**** Answer: a) Serratus anterior****

.34The biceps reflex tests which spinal segment ?

- a) C5
- b) C6
- c) C7
- d) C8

**** Answer: a) C5****

.35The triceps reflex tests which spinal segment ?

- a) C5

- b) C6
- c) C7
- d) C8

**** Answer: c) C7****

.36The ankle reflex tests which spinal segment ?

- a) L4
- b) L5
- c) S1
- d) S2

**** Answer: c) S1****

.37A positive Babinski sign indicates :

- a) Upper motor neuron lesion
- b) Lower motor neuron lesion
- c) Cerebellar lesion
- d) Sensory neuropathy

**** Answer: a) Upper motor neuron lesion****

.38The cremasteric reflex tests which spinal segments ?

- a) L1-L2
- b) L3-L4
- c) L5-S1
- d) S2-S3

**** Answer: a) L1-L2****

.39Clonus is a feature of :

- a) Severe upper motor neuron lesion
- b) Lower motor neuron lesion
- c) Cerebellar ataxia
- d) Myopathy

**** Answer: a) Severe upper motor neuron lesion****

.40The Hoffman reflex is a sign of :

- a) Hyperreflexia
- b) Hyporeflexia
- c) Sensory loss
- d) Muscle wasting

**** Answer: a) Hyperreflexia****

5 .Sensory System Examination

.41The earliest affected sensation in peripheral neuropathy is :

- a) Pain
- b) Temperature
- c) Vibration sense
- d) Touch

**** Answer: c) Vibration sense****

.42Stock and glove sensory loss is seen in :

- a) Peripheral neuropathy
- b) Spinal cord lesion
- c) Cerebellar lesion
- d) Cortical lesion

**** Answer: a) Peripheral neuropathy****

.43Joint sense is tested on the :

- a) Big toe
- b) Fingers
- c) Wrist
- d) Knee

**** Answer: a) Big toe****

.44Stereognosis tests :

- a) Ability to recognize objects by touch
- b) Two-point discrimination
- c) Vibration sense
- d) Pain sensation

**** Answer: a) Ability to recognize objects by touch****

.45Graphesthesia tests :

- a) Recognition of numbers drawn on the palm
- b) Vibration sense
- c) Muscle strength
- d) Reflexes

**** Answer: a) Recognition of numbers drawn on the palm****

.6Coordination and Gait**

.46Dysdiadochokinesia is tested by :

- a) Rapid alternating movements
- b) Finger-to-nose test
- c) Heel-to-knee test
- d) Walking in a straight line

**** Answer: a) Rapid alternating movements****

.47A wide-based gait is seen in :

- a) Cerebellar lesions
- b) Parkinsonism
- c) Myopathy
- d) Peripheral neuropathy

**** Answer: a) Cerebellar lesions****

.48Festinant gait is characteristic of :

- a) Parkinsonism
- b) Cerebellar ataxia
- c) Myopathy
- d) Hemiplegia

**** Answer: a) Parkinsonism****

.49High-steppage gait is seen in :

- a) Peripheral neuropathy
- b) Parkinsonism
- c) Cerebellar lesions
- d) Myopathy

**** Answer: a) Peripheral neuropathy****

.50Scissoring gait is seen in :

- a) Spastic paraplegia
- b) Cerebellar ataxia
- c) Myopathy
- d) Parkinsonism

**** Answer: a) Spastic paraplegia****

.7Miscellaneous

.51MC Ewen's sign is seen in :

- a) Hydrocephalus
- b) Parkinsonism
- c) Myasthenia
- d) Leprosy

**** Answer: a) Hydrocephalus****

.52The palmomental reflex is a :

- a) Frontal release sign
- b) Cerebellar sign

- c) Sensory sign
- d) Motor sign

**** Answer: a) Frontal release sign****

.53The snout reflex is tested by :

- a) Pressing a tongue blade on the lips
- b) Tapping the glabella
- c) Stroking the palm
- d) Testing pupillary reflexes

**** Answer: a) Pressing a tongue blade on the lips****

.54The glabellar reflex is abnormal in :

- a) Parkinsonism
- b) Myasthenia
- c) Cerebellar lesions
- d) Peripheral neuropathy

**** Answer: a) Parkinsonism****

.55A cracked pot sound on head percussion is seen in :

- a) Hydrocephalus
- b) Skull fracture
- c) Meningitis
- d) Brain tumor

**** Answer: a) Hydrocephalus**