



MCQs



<p>1. Depressed fracture of the skull result from:</p> <p>A) Heavy object with small striking surface B) Blunt trauma to large surface area C) Heavy object with large striking surface D) Light object with small striking surface</p>	A
<p>2. Characteristics of anterior cranial fossa fracture:</p> <p>A) Black eye B) Pupil dilation C) CSF otorrhea D) hemotympanum</p>	A
<p>3. Commonest source of extradural hemorrhage:</p> <p>A) middle meningeal artery B) basilar artery C) Charcot's artery D) middle cerebral artery</p>	A
<p>4. Most common manifestation of increased intracranial pressure in patient with head injury:</p> <p>A) change in the level of consciousness B) Pupil dilation C) Vomiting D) Bradycardia</p>	A
<p>5. Ring fracture:</p> <p>A) Is produced by severe blow to mandible B) Is usually comminuted fracture C) Is produced by severe blow on vortex D) Is usually manifested by black eye</p>	C



<p>6. Traumatic intracerebral hemorrhage may be found at the other side of trauma If :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) The head is moving then stopped by hard surfaceB) The head is fixed by hard surface then movedC) The head is fixed between two hard surfacesD) The head is moving all through	A
<p>7. Diabetic patients with minor unnoticed trauma usually develop.....hemorrhage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Extradural.B) SubduralC) SubarachnoidD) Intracerebral	B
<p>8. Cerebral compression can be manifested late by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) HypertensionB) Occipital headacheC) TachycardiaD) Hyperthermia	D
<p>9. One of the following statements is false about retrograde amnesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) It is one of post-concussion stateB) It indicates incomplete recoveryC) It is loss of memory about the accident and few period before itD) The patient can commit crime and forget everything about	D
<p>10. In the first stage of cerebral compression, there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Compression of veins in the same side of the lesion.B) Compression of arteries in the same side of the lesionC) Compression of veins in contralateral side of the lesionD) Compression of arteries in contralateral side of the lesion	A



<p>11. As regards apoplexy, the following statement is true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) It is due to rupture of aneurysm in subarachnoid space. B) It is due to rupture of atherosclerosis cerebral vessels. C) It is due to rupture of bridging veins in subdural space. D) It may be encapsulated (pachymeningitis haemorrhagica). 	B
<p>12. Which of the following fracture is common in infants less than four years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Mosaic appearance B) Pond fracture C) Ring fracture D) Signature fracture E) Diastatic fracture 	B
<p>13. As regards basal head fractures, they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Always detected by X-ray B) The least common head fractures C) Manifested by black eye in some types D) Usually comminuted fractures E) More common in direct head trauma 	C
<p>14. A patient was brought to hospital after motor car accident with right sided depressed fracture, slow full pulse and slow deep respiration. One of the following signs could be detected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Muscular twitches on the right side B) Exaggerated reflexes on the right side C) Left constricted pupil and normal size right one D) Right constricted pupil and dilated left one. E) Right constricted pupil and normal size left one 	E
<p>15. Pachymeningitis haemorrhagica is usually:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) An extension of intracerebral hemorrhage B) Of acute onset and diffuse hemorrhage C) Of chronic onset with multiple minor trauma D) Accompanied with cerebral laceration E) An extension of extradural hemorrhage 	C



<p>16. After an accident a 30 year old woman suffered from stupor, slow full pulse ,conjugate deviation of both eyes to the right. The most probable diagnosis is:</p> <p>A) Left intracerebral hemorrhage B) Right cerebral contusion C) Left cerebral contusion D) Right depressed skull fracture E) Left depressed skull fracture</p>	D
<p>17. A female patient has been admitted to the emergency hospital after a motor car accident. She suffered from vomiting with moist pale cold skin, normal pupils and urine incontinence. This indicates:</p> <p>A) Brain concussion B) Brain laceration C) Brain compression D) Pontine hemorrhage de E) Pachymeningitis hemorrhagica</p>	A
<p>18. Prosecution of culpable homicide may be claimed in alcoholic patients due to:</p> <p>A) Extradural hemorrhage B) Subdural hemorrhage C) Subarachnoid hemorrhage D) Intracerebral frontal hemorrhage E) Intracerebral striatål hemorrhage</p>	C
<p>19. A bony gap of the skull is completely filled by membrane after:</p> <p>A) One month B) Three months C) Six months D) Ten months E) Twelve months</p>	E
<p>20. A patient was brought to the hospital after motor car accident he suffered sudden loss of consciousness for three minutes, hypothermia and vomiting. One of the followings could be detected</p> <p>A) Miosis in severe cases B) Rigidity of neck muscles C) Slow and deep respiration D) Loss of corneal reflex E) Pale, dry and cold skin</p>	D



<p>21. As regard signature fracture, the following is true:</p> <p>A) It is caused by heavy instrument with low momentum. B) Outer table of skull is fractured irregularly. C) Skull bone is depressed and broken into multiple pieces. D) It can indicate the position of the assailant</p>	D
<p>22. Triangular cut fracture in the skull vault which is broader with more shelving of skull bones towards the side of the assailant is due to a blow by:</p> <p>A) Heavy butcher's knife B) An axc C) A grubber D) A head of hammer</p>	C
<p>23. After fracture of the skull base in an adult, the blood and CSF escaped from the nose with subconjunctival Hge. The site of fracture is:</p> <p>A) In the anterior cranial fossa B) In the middle cranial fossa C) In the posterior cranial fossa D) Around the foramen magnum.</p>	A
<p>24. Lucid interval is classically seen in:</p> <p>A) Intracerebral hematoma. B) Acute subdural hematoma. C) Chronic subdural-hematoma. D) Extradural hematoma</p>	D
<p>25. Early cerebral compression is characterized by one of the following:</p> <p>A) Neck rigidity- weak rapid pulse- hypotension B) Neck rigidity- slow full pulse- rising blood pressure C) Neck rigidity- weak rapid pulse-rising blood pressure D) Neck rigidity- slow full pulse- hypotension</p>	B



<p>26. Contre-coup injury of the brain is seen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Opposite to the site of impactB)) Adjacent to the site of impactC) Away from the site of impactD) Around the site of impact	A
<p>27. Mosaic fracture is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Comminuted fractureB) Cut fractureC) Fissure fractureD) Penetrating fractureE) Localized depressed fracture	A
<p>28. One-of the following is a late sign of cerebral compression:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Severe headachesB) HyperpyrexiaC) Blurring of visionD) Projectile vomitingE) Hypertension	B
<p>29. Skull vault fissure fracture results from trauma by instrument having:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) A wide striking surface with high momentum.b) A localized striking surface with high momentum.c) A wide striking surface with low momentum.d) A localized striking surface with low momentum.e) A heavy sharp edge instrument.	C
<p>30. Fracture of the posterior cranial fossa is manifested by escape of blood and CSF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) From the nose.b) From the ear.c) In the orbit.d) In the tissue of the neck.	D



<p>31. Brain concussion is due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Brain laceration.b) Generalized vibratory wave affecting the brainstem reticular formation.c) Increased intracranial pressured) Diffuse brain edema.e) Subdural hematoma.	B
<p>32. Concussion commonly passes for compression with lucid interval in case of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Subarachnoid Hge.b) Subdural Hge.c) Extradural Hge.d) Intracerebral Hge.e) Hge. under the scalp.	C
<p>33. An old male came to the hospital with pin point pupils, hyperpyrexia and quadriplegia with past history of hypertension. The correct diagnosis is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Brain concussion.b) Traumatic intracranial Hge.c) Pontine Hge.d) Brain laceration.e) Meningitis.	C
<p>34. One of the following is a late sign of cerebral compression:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Severe headache.b) Blurring of vision.c) Projectile vomiting.d) Flaccid muscular paralysis.	D
<p>35. Healing of skull defect made by decompression operation is complete after:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Three months.b) Six monthsc) Twelve months.d) Sixteen months.	C



<p>36. Fracture of the posterior cranial fossa is manifested by escape of blood and CSF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) From the nose. b) From the ear. c) In the orbit. d) Into the esophagus. e) In the tissues of the neck. 	E
<p>37. An adult male received a head trauma; he had projectile vomiting, pulse:50/min., unequal pupils and coma, these signs indicate presence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Complicating meningitis. B) Cerebral contusion. C) Cerebral concussion. D) Cerebral compression. E) Pontine haemorrhage 	D
<p>38. Presence of both coup and contre-coup injury indicates that the head was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Strike twice. B) Moving during trauma. C) Compressed between two hard surfaces. D) Supported to a hard surface at trauma. E) Fixed then moved. 	B
<p>39. Trephine operation in the skull may lead to a permanent infirmity in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Jacksonian epilepsy. B) Retrograde amnesia. C) Post-traumatic automatism. D) Post-traumatic neurosis. E) Severe intra-cranial sepsis. 	A
<p>40. Which of the following is a clinical feature of concussion?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Slow pulse. B) Normal temperature. C) Constricted pupils. D) Shallow rapid respiration. E) Hypertension then hypotension 	D



<p>41. An adult female received a head trauma, she fell down with loss of consciousness blood pressure: 70/40 mmHg, pulse: 110/min and pupils were equal. These signs are mostly due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Brain concussion. b) Brain compression. c) Brain laceration. d) Pontine haemorrhage. e) Cerebral anoxia. 	A
<p>42. A skull penetrating fracture results from a trauma by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Block of wood. b) Kitchen knife. c) Stone. d) Broken glass. e) Chisel. 	E
<p>43. An adult male sleeping on the floor received a trauma to his head by a heavy stick, this may result in the following, EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A localized depressed fracture. b) Fissure fracture at the point of trauma. c) Comminuted fracture. d) Fissure fracture between the site of trauma and the site of support. e) Fissure fracture at the site of support. 	A
<p>44. The patient with concussion has all of the following, EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) High temperature b) low blood pressure. c) rapid pulse. d) Rapid respiration 	A
<p>45. All of the following are the main early criteria of cerebral compression, EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Drowsiness. b) Blurring of vision. c) Flaccid muscles with loss of reflexes. d) Projectile vomiting. e) Severe headache "mainly occipital". 	C



<p>46. Skull vault fissure fracture results from trauma by an instrument having:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) A wide striking surface with high momentum.b) A localized striking surface with high momentum.c) A wide striking surface with low momentum.d) A localized striking surface with low momentum.e) A heavy sharp edged instrument.	C
<p>47. Which of the following is a common type of chronic intracerebral hemorrhage among senile diabetic patients;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Pontineb) Extraduralc) Subdurald) Subarachnoide) Intracerebral	C
<p>48. A female patient has been admitted to the emergency hospital after a motor car accident. She suffered from vomiting with moist pale cold skin, normal pupils and urine incontinence. This indicates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Brain concussionb) Brain lacerationc) Brain compressiond) Pontine hemorrhagee) Pachymeningitis hemorrhagica	A
<p>49. As regard basal fracture, they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Always detected by X-rayb) The least common head fracturec) Manifested by black eye in some typesd) Usually comminuted fracturese) More common in direct head trauma	C