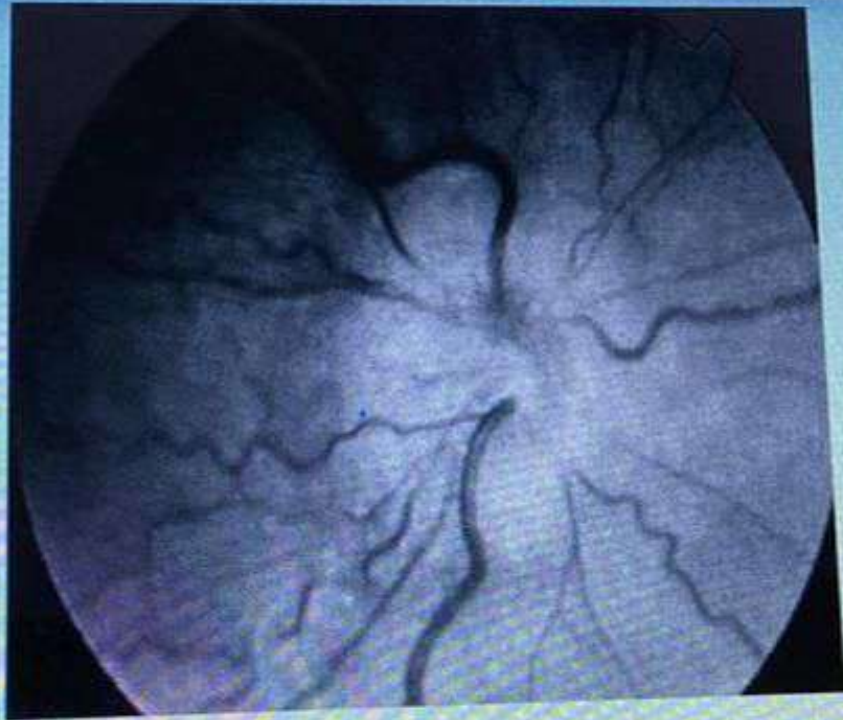


These are the images of a one month old infant with a head circumference of 42 cm

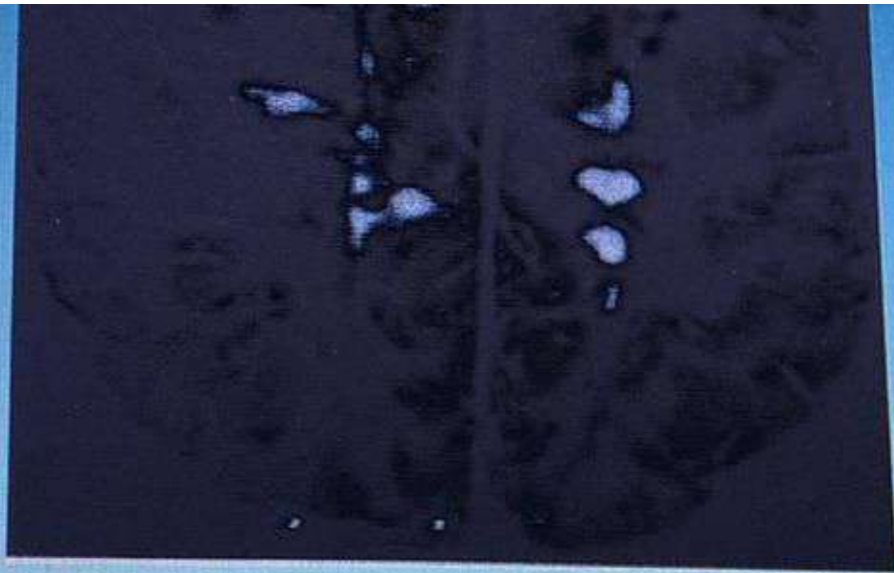
- 1- Describe the images findings A, B, C?
- 2- What is the diagnosis?
- 3- What is the commonest cause?



The shown fundoscopic exam is for a 37-year old obese lady with body mass index (BMI) of 38kg/m² who presented with diffuse severe headache worse in the morning and no other findings. If her neuroimaging studies were normal, the next step to do to reach a diagnosis for this lady is:

Select one:

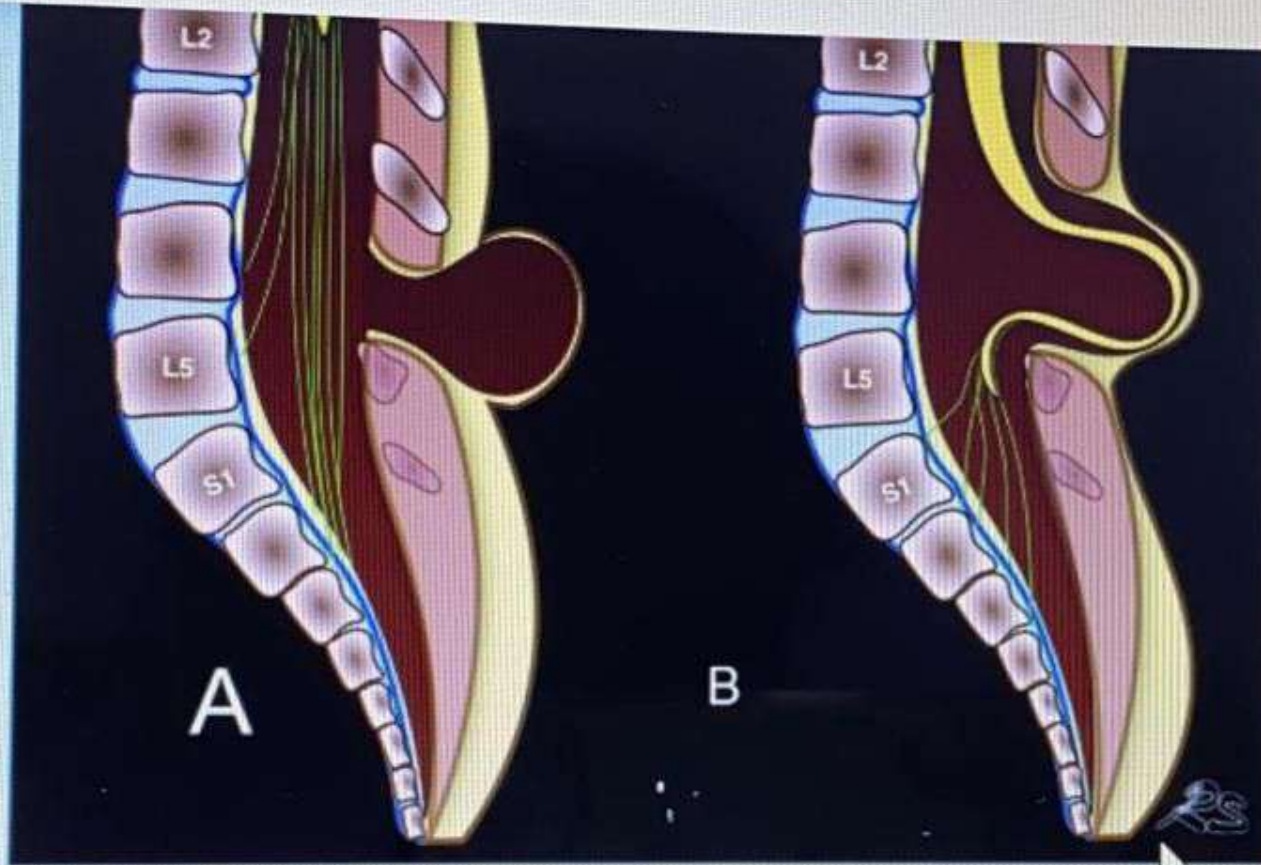
- a. Toxicology screen
- b. Cerebral angiogram
- c. Lumbar puncture
- d. Electroencephalogram EEG



A 25-year old lady had history of optic neuritis 1 year ago and now has right sided weakness. The MRI shown for her suggest which diagnosis:

Select one:

- a. Multiple sclerosis
- b. Multiple lacunar strokes
- c. Multiple abscesses
- d. Multiple meningiomas



These are two types of a common congenital anomaly seen in the neurosurgical practice.

1- Name the anomalies seen in figures A & B?

2- How can you differentiate between them on clinical examination (mention two differences)?

1- A) meningocele B) myelomeningocele

2-

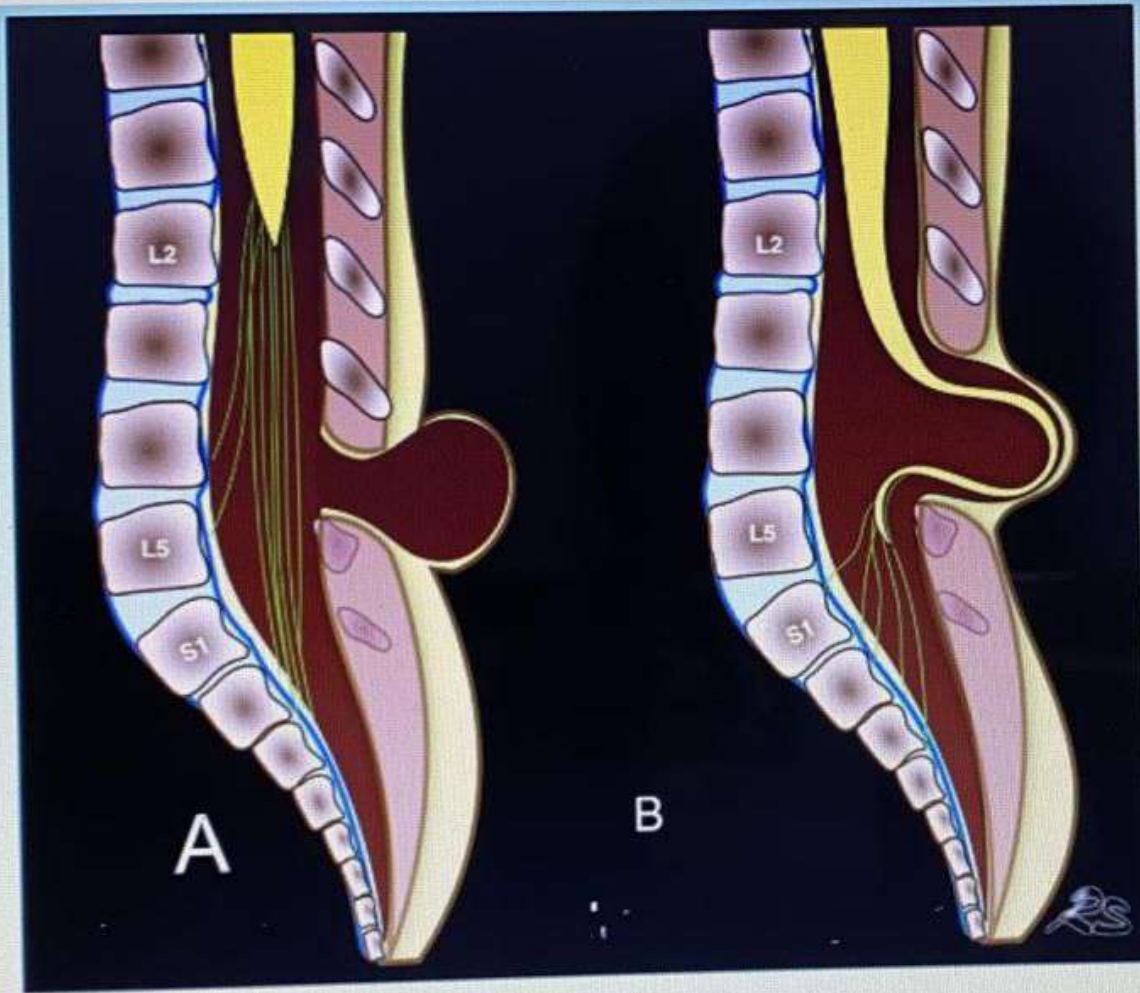


The most important risk factor for the pathology seen in the previous brain CT scan is:

Select one:

- a. Aspirin use
- b. Diabetes mellitus
- c. Dyslipidemia
- d. Ischemic heart disease
- e. Hypertension

[Clear my choice](#)

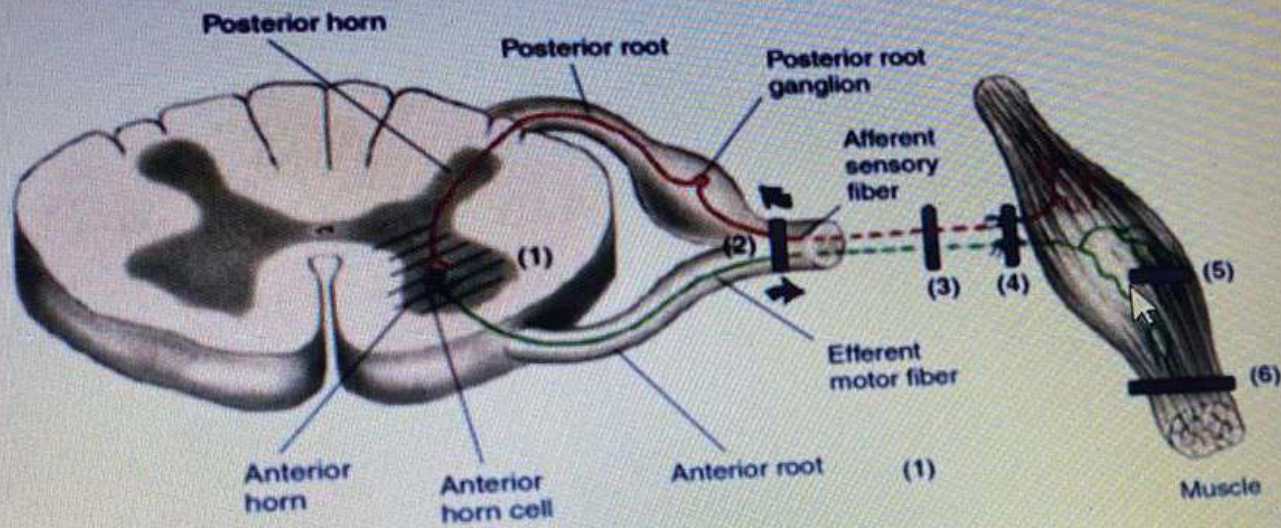


These are two types of a common congenital anomaly seen in the neurosurgical practice.

1-Name the anomalies seen in figures A&B?

2-How can you differentiate between them on clinical examination (mention two differences)?





Which of the following diseases will be caused by lesion at site # 5 in the shown figure?

Select one:

a. Duchene muscular dystrophy



DELL



This is a 68 male who presented with progressive lower limbs stiffness and gait disturbance. Physical examination showed; spastic quadriparesis with hyperreflexia, bilateral Babinski signs and lost position sensation in both lower limbs.

1-Describe the image?

2-Is his clinical picture is suggestive of radiculopathy, myelopathy or myeloradiculopathy and why?

3-Why he is having impaired position sensation?

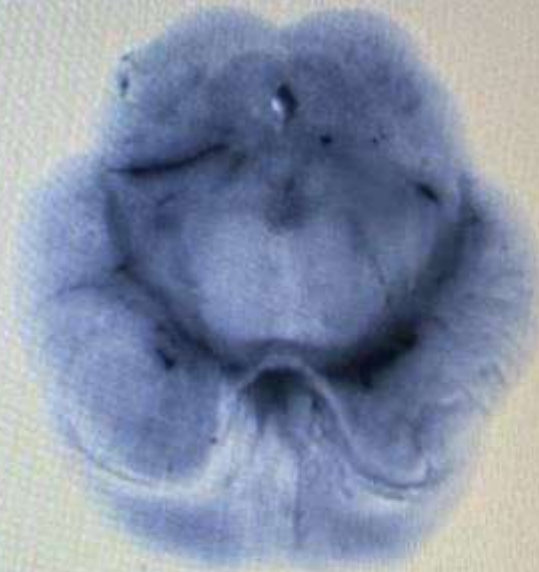
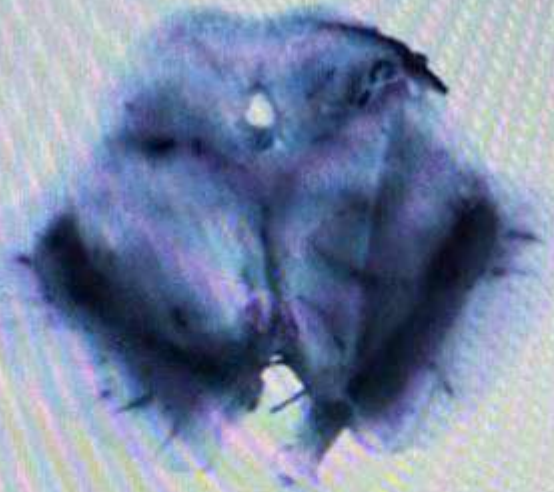


This is a 34-year-old female patient who presented with secondary infertility of 6 years associated with milky secretion from her breasts.

1- Describe the images and the abnormal findings?

2- What visual field deficit is expected?

3- If the tumor size was 17 mm, how do you classify this lesion according to size?



The changes seen in the right-side figure (disease) compared to the left side figure (normal) is due to loss of:

Select one:

- a. Cholinergic neurons
- b. Adrenergic neurons
- c. Serotonergic neurons
- d. Dopaminergic neurons



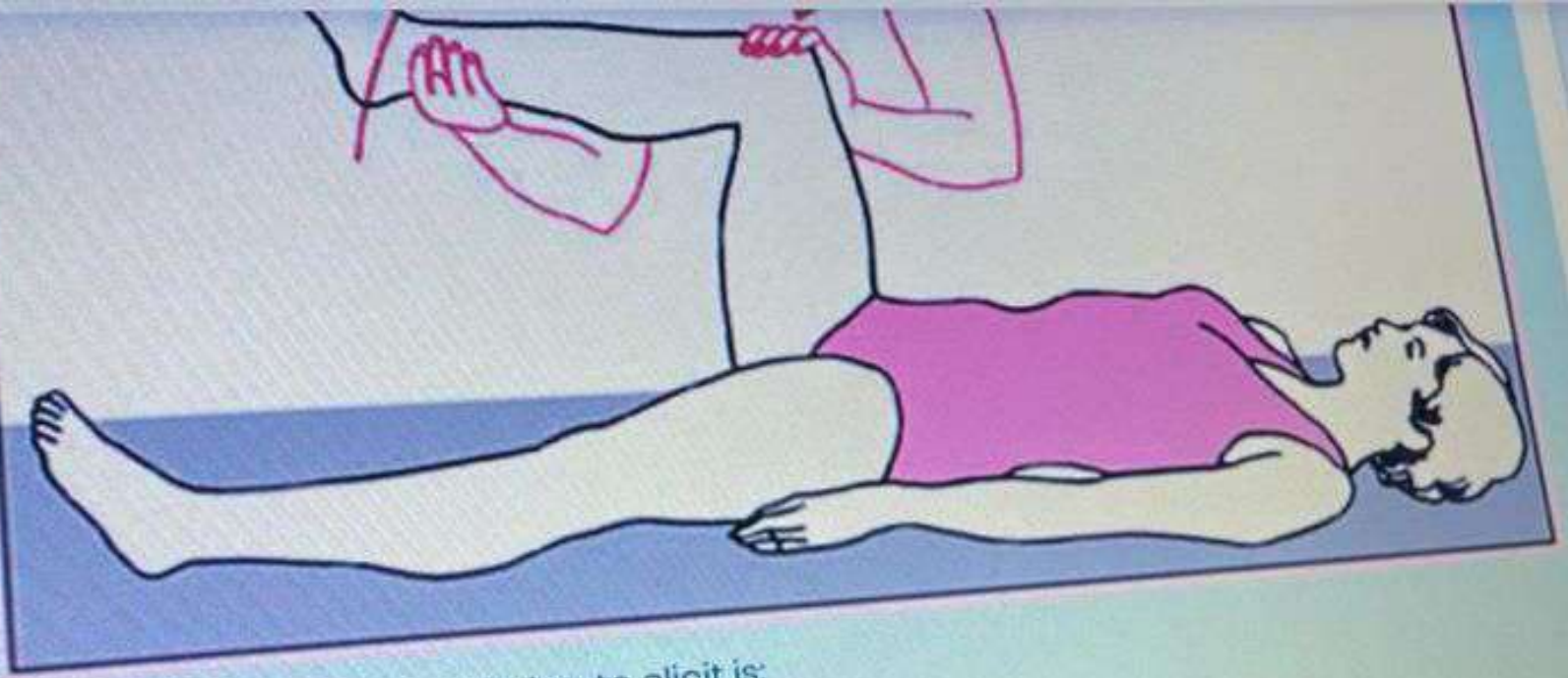


The mother of this child noticed this abnormal discoloration 2 days after falling down the stairs; she did not seek medical advice at the time of the trauma.

1-Describe the abnormal clinical findings?

2-What does it signify?

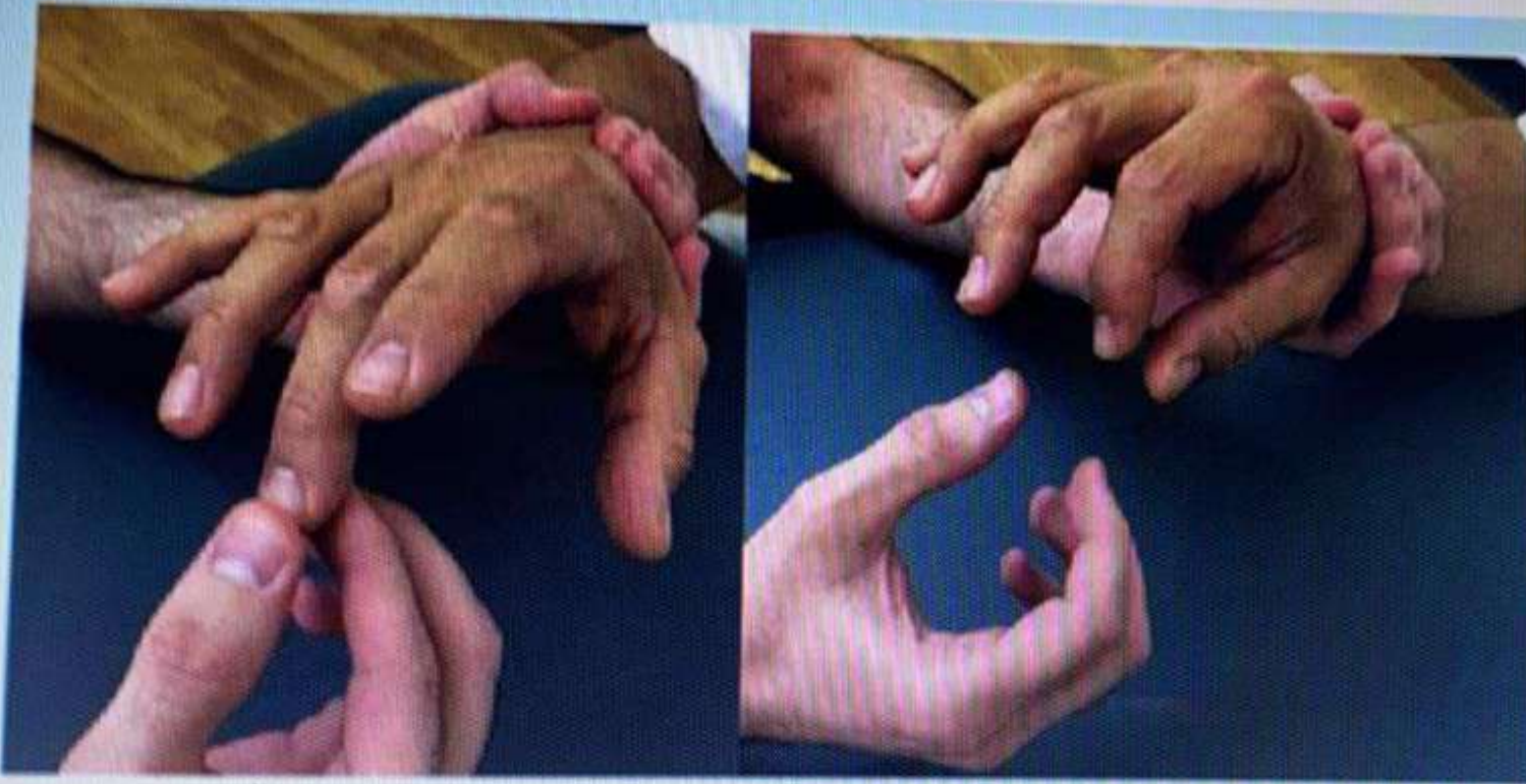
3-Mention one possible complication that can be encountered in such case.



The sign the examiner is trying to elicit is:

Select one:

- a. Brudzinski sign
- b. Babinski sign
- c. Hoffman's sign
- d. Kernig's sign
- e. Lhermitte sign



- 1- What is the name of this test?
- 2- When do you consider that the test is positive?
- 3- What does it indicate when it is positive?

The most important factor to make a proper diagnosis of epilepsy is:

Select one:

- a. Blood chemistry
- b. Proper history from patient or witness
- c. Physical examination
- d. Electroencephalogram EEG
- e. Brain MRI

In localizing the lesion causing motor weakness which of the following pairs of clinical features/ lesion site is Not correct?

Select one:

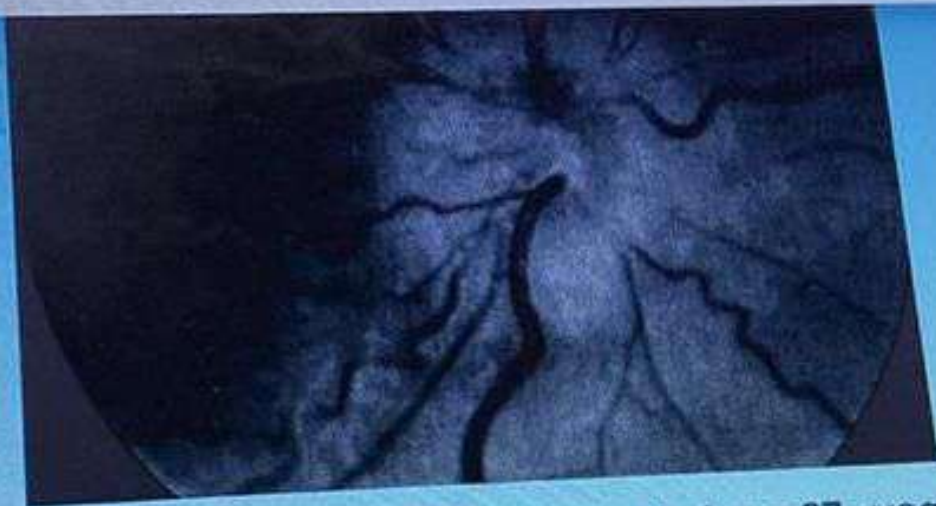
- a. Right 3rd nerve palsy and left hemiparesis | Midbrain
- b. Seizures and hemiparesis | Pons
- c. Pure motor weakness | AHC (anterior horn cell)
- d. Bilateral lower limb spastic weakness | Spinal cord
- e. Wrist drop | Radial nerve



The most important risk factor for the pathology seen in the previous brain CT scan is:

Select one:

- a. Aspirin use



The shown fundoscopic exam is for a 37-year old obese lady with body mass index (BMI) of 38kg/m² who presented with diffuse severe headache worse in the morning and no other findings. If her neuroimaging studies were normal, the next step to do to reach a diagnosis for this lady is:

Select one:

- a. Toxicology screen
- b. Cerebral angiogram
- c. Lumbar puncture
- d. Electroencephalogram EEG
- e. Visual evoked potential VEP

[Clear my choice](#)

The drug that is commonly used to treat an acute attack of multiple sclerosis is:

Select one:

- a. Corticosteroids
- b. Natalizumab
- c. Alemtuzumab
- d. Fingolimod
- e. Interferon beta



This posture is feature of which disease:

Select one:

- a. Huntington disease
- b. Alzheimer's disease
- c. Parkinson's disease
- d. Progressive supranuclear palsy
- e. Wilson's disease

[Clear my choice](#)



This a few hours old newborn who was delivered by caesarian section, he was diagnosed antenatally to have this congenital anomaly.

He is unable to move his lower limbs spontaneously.

1-What is the diagnosis?

2-What are the advantages of doing surgical repair (mention two)?

3-What is the other possible associated intracranial anomaly?



Which of the following diseases will be caused by lesion at site # 5 in the shown figure?

Select one:

- a. Duchene muscular dystrophy
- b. Guillain Barre syndrome
- c. Multiple sclerosis
- d. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- e. Myasthenia gravis

A sensitive test to assess for possible temporal arteritis as a cause of headache in elderly is :

Select one:

- a. Complete blood count CBC
- b. Brain MRI
- c. Electroencephalogram EEG
- d. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate ESR
- e. Brain CT scan

[Clear my choice](#)



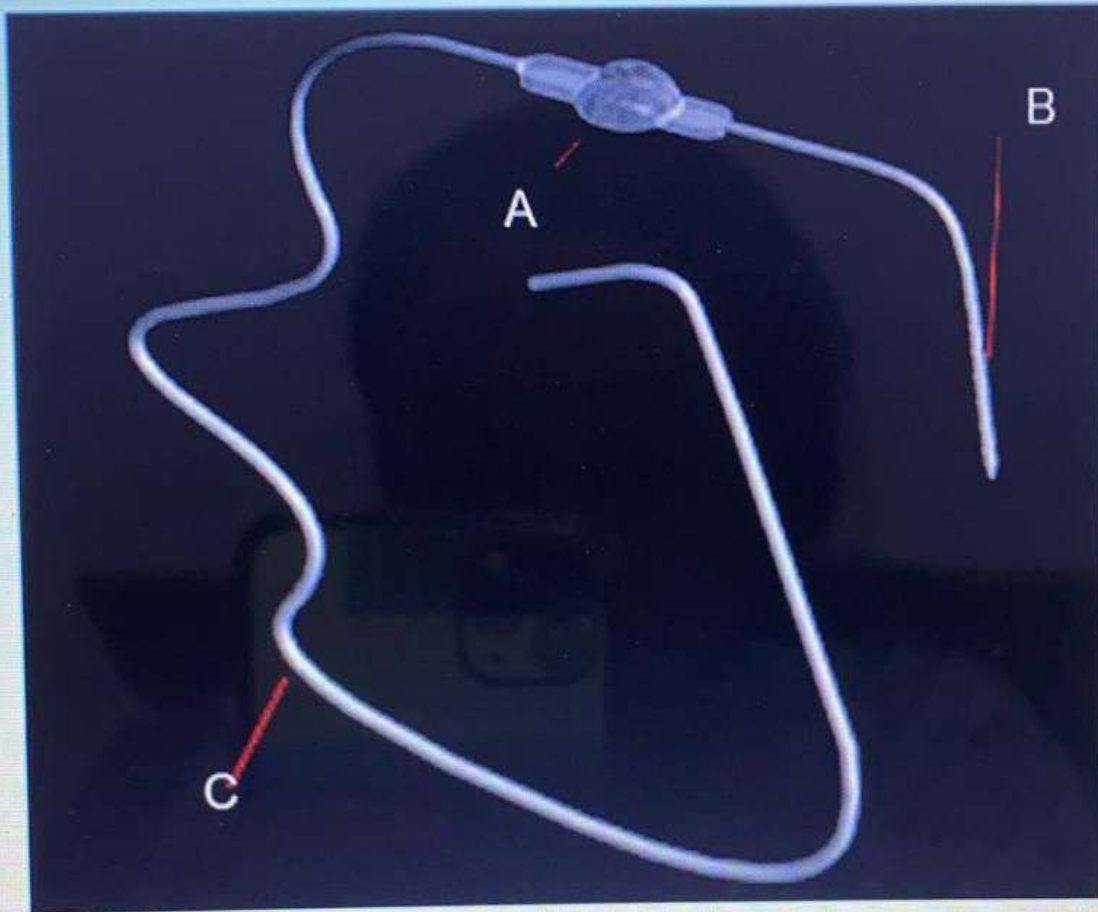


This is a non contrasted brain CT scan for a patient who presented with sudden headache, right sided paresthesia and weakness. This is consistent with:

Select one:

- a. Meningitis
- b. Brain haemorrhage
- c. Multiple sclerosis
- d. Brain infarction
- e. Brain abscess

[Clear my choice](#)



1- What is this device?

2- Name the different parts of this device A.B&C?

3- What is the indication for its use?

4- Mention two possible complications associated with this device.



This posture is feature of which disease:

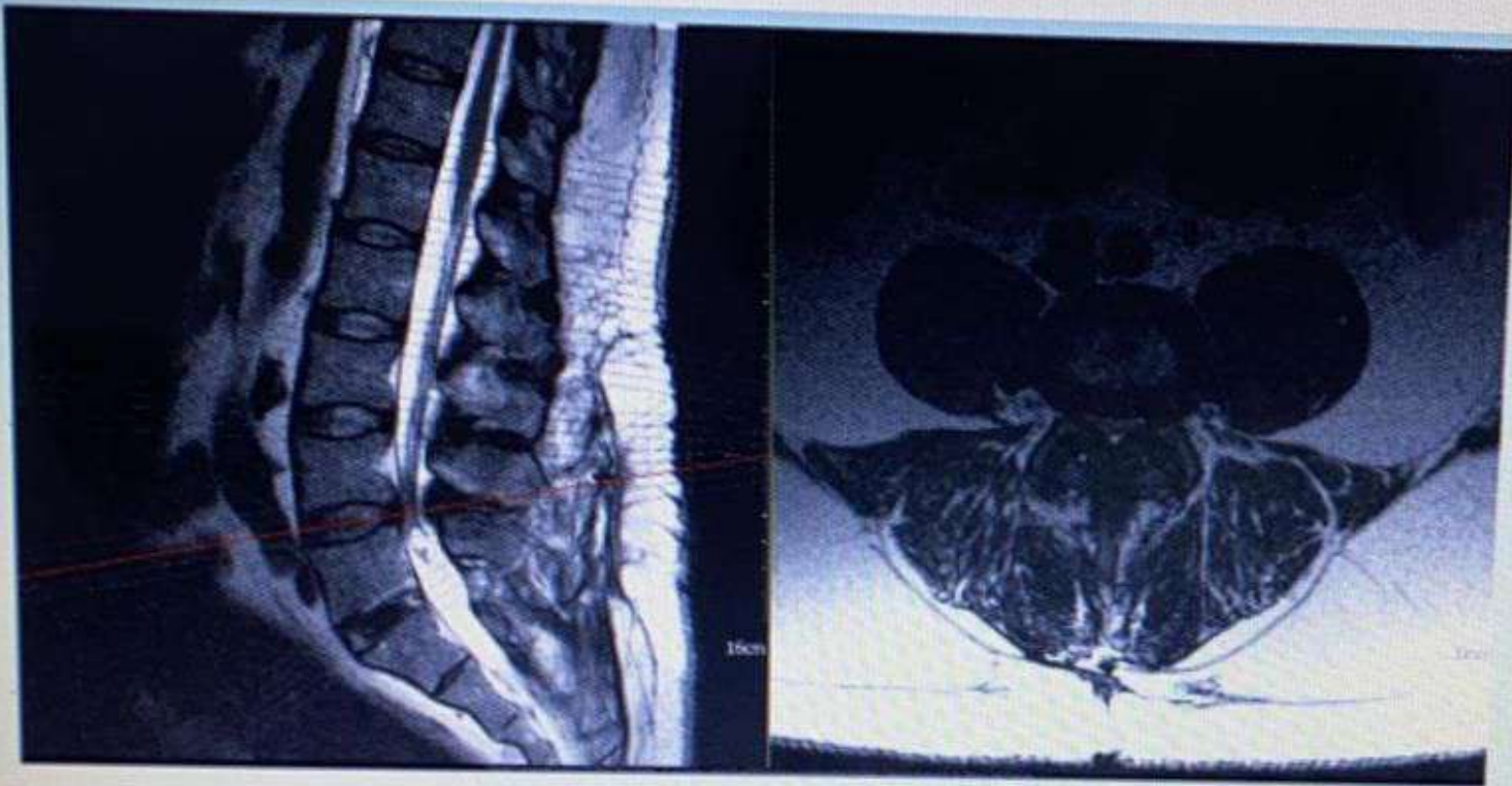
Select one:

a. Huntington disease

b. Alzheimer's disease

c. Parkinson's disease



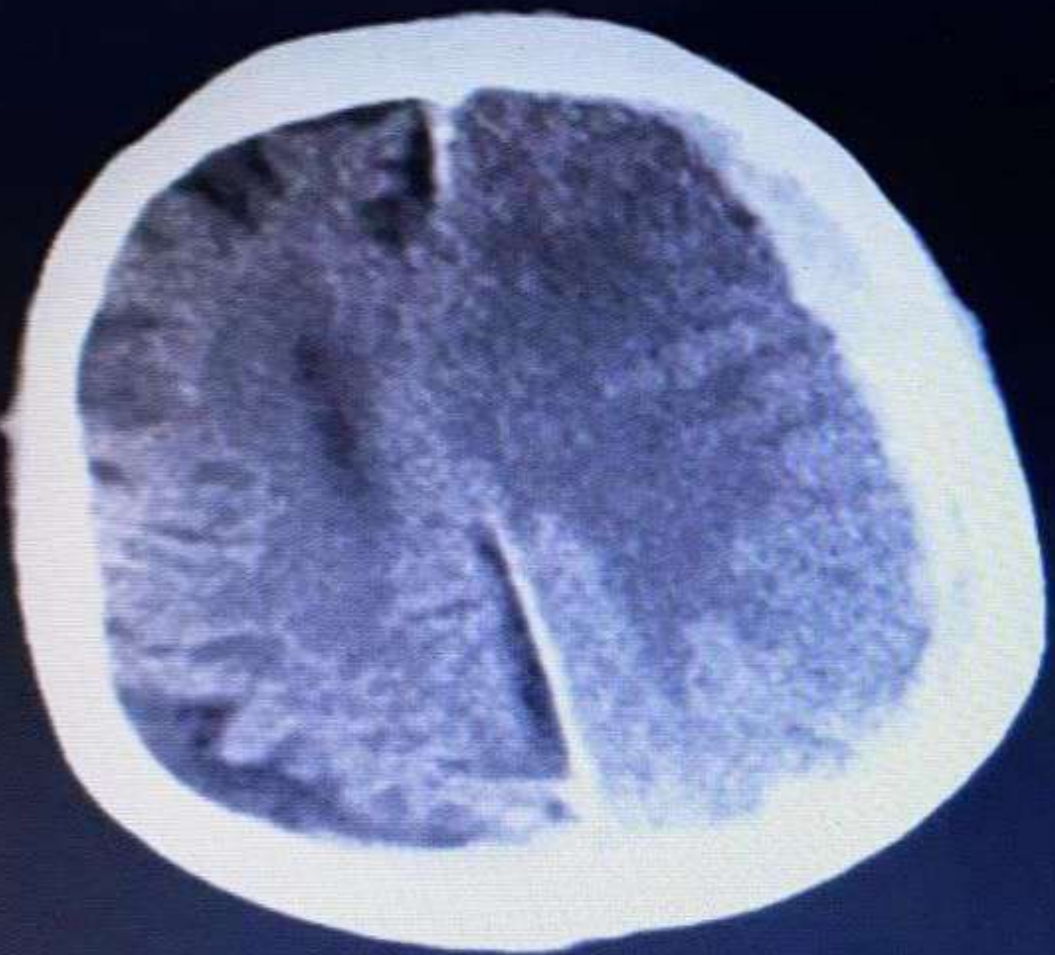


This is a 61 year old male patient who is hypertensive and heavy smoker, presented with claudication for 100 meters distance.

1-Describe the images?

2-What is the diagnosis based in the clinical and images findings?

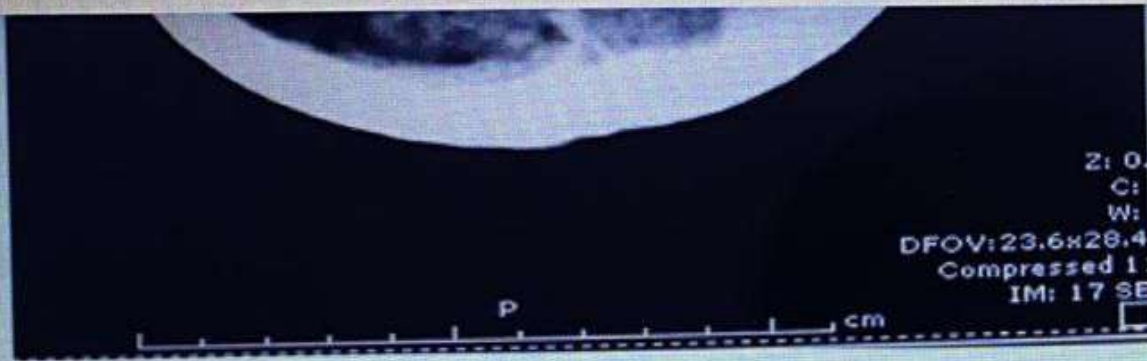
3-What other differential diagnosis that you should keep in your mind?



THE
H

Z: 0.
C:
W:
DFOV: 23.6x28.4
Compressed 1
IM: 17 SE





This is 45 male patient ,a victim of RTA, who was brought to the emergency department with decreased level of consciousness.

Physical examination showed a pulse rate of 40/minute, Blood pressure 180/95 with shallow irregular breathing,

He has Glasgow coma scale(GCS)of 5/15 with dilated non reactive left pupil and right sided hemiparesis.

He had no other systemic injuries

1-What is the type of head injury he has according to his GCS? Why?

2-What do his vital signs indicate? What do you call this triad?

3-What type of brain herniation that is possible in this patient based on the above clinical findings?