

# Neurosurgery

## Archive

4-026

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Q1) All of the following statements about post-traumatic cerebral edema are true, EXCEPT:

- A) Vasogenic and cytotoxic edema may occur together
- B) Vasogenic edema responds well to corticosteroid therapy
- C) Cytotoxic edema results from blood-brain barrier disruption
- D) Cytotoxic edema is due to neuronal and glial cell membrane injury

Answer: C

Q2) Which of the following findings is characteristic of an Upper Motor Neuron (UMN) lesion?

- A) Hypotonia, hyporeflexia, muscle fasciculations, negative Babinski sign
- B) Hypertonia, hyperreflexia, no muscle fasciculations, positive Babinski sign
- C) Hypotonia, hyperreflexia, muscle fasciculations, positive Babinski sign
- D) Hypertonia, hyporeflexia, muscle fasciculations, negative Babinski sign

Answer: B

Q3) WFNS grading components are based on:

- A) GCS and motor deficits
- B) GCS and radiological appearance
- C) Prognosis outcome

Answer: A

Q4) Hunt and Hess Grade III is characterized by:

- A) Symptomatic with mild headache
- B) Moderate to severe headache with nuchal rigidity
- C) Drowsiness, confusion with mild focal neurological deficit
- D) Deep coma with decerebrate posturing

Answer: C

Q5) Chiari malformation type II is associated with hydrocephalus in:

- A) 80–90%
- B) 100%
- C) 70%

Answer: A

Q6) Myelomeningocele is associated with Chiari malformation in:

- A) 100%
- B) 80%
- C) 90%

Answer: A



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Q6) Myelomeningocele is associated with Chiari malformation in:

- A) 100%
- B) 80%
- C) 90%

Answer: A

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Q7) The percentage of rebleeding after subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) by day 14 is:

- A) 50%
- B) 4%
- C) 15-20%

Answer: C

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Q8) All are causes of increased ICP EXCEPT:

- A) Systolic blood pressure < 90 mmHg
- B) Age > 40 years
- C) Subgaleal hematoma

Answer: C

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Q9) A patient presents with weakness in the lower limb more than the upper limb. Which artery is affected?

- A) ACA
- B) MCA
- C) PCA

Answer: A

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Q10) Spinal shock causing bradycardia and hypotension is due to interruption at:

- A) T1 sympathetic
- B) T1 parasympathetic
- C) T6 sympathetic
- D) T6 parasympathetic

Answer: A

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Q11) L4–L5 lateral disc prolapse affects which nerve root?

- A) L5 traversing root
- B) L4 traversing root
- C) L4 exiting root
- D) L5 exiting root

Answer: C

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Q12) Most common intramedullary tumor in pediatric patients is:

- A) Astrocytoma
- B) Ependymoma

Answer: A

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Q13) The tumor that arises from the roof of the 4th ventricle is:

- A) Medulloblastoma

Answer: A

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Q14) Homer-Wright rosettes are characteristic of:

- A) Medulloblastoma

Answer: A

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Q15) Loss of dorsal sensation with positive straight leg raise at 45° suggests involvement of:

- A) L5 nerve root

Answer: A

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# Archive

Q16) Lower back pain that improves with movement and worsens with rest is characteristic of:

A) Inflammatory back pain

Answer: A

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Q17) Cranial nerves affected in Chiari II malformation are:

A) CN IX, X

Answer: A

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Q18) What is FALSE regarding upward transtentorial herniation?

- A) Also known as reverse herniation
- B) Cerebellar tonsils herniate through tentorial notch
- C) Compresses superior cerebellar artery
- D) Compresses midbrain
- E) Caused by posterior fossa mass and aggravated by ventriculostomy

Answer: B(not sure)

Q19) A 20-year-old man was stabbed in the chest during a street fight. Blood pressure is 90/58 mmHg, pulse is 124/min, and respirations are 30/min. The patient is in severe respiratory distress. Breath sounds are present on the left and absent on the right. Heart sounds are normal. The neck veins are distended. The patient becomes obtunded during examination. Which of the following is the best next step in management? (مش نفس السؤال بالزبط)

- A) Cricothyroidotomy
- B) Emergency department thoracotomy
- C) Endotracheal intubation
- D) Needle thoracostomy
- E) Pericardiocentesis
- F) Rapid volume resuscitation

Answer: D

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Q20) A 16-year-old boy is brought to the emergency department after loss of consciousness. He fell from his bicycle and hit his head. He lost consciousness for about 1 minute. No seizures occurred. He now has a mild headache. Vitals are stable. Neurological exam is normal. There is a small bruise over the right temporal region. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in management? (مش نفس السؤال بالزبط)

- A) Discharge home with instructions
- B) Electroencephalography
- C) Head CT scan without contrast
- D) Skull radiographs
- E) Urgent neurosurgical evaluation

Answer: C

