

Mch . Neurosurgery

Test Booklet Serial No.....

Series No. :

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1. All the names are synonymous with growing skull fracture except :
 - (A) Craniocerebral erosion
 - (B) Expanding skull fracture
 - (C) Traumatic ventricular cyst
 - (D) Lukenschadl

2. Burst lobe is defined as :
 - (A) Complex of subdural hematoma and damaged, necrotic brain
 - (B) Complex of subdural and epidural hematoma
 - (C) Complex of epidural hematoma and compound depressed fracture
 - (D) None of the above

3. All the following about diffuse axonal injury are true except :
 - (A) It was first described by Strich
 - (B) There is diffuse degeneration of white matter
 - (C) It is also referred to as shearing injury
 - (D) It is usually associated with lucid interval

4. The commonest lesion in head injured patient is :
 - (A) Fracture
 - (B) Contusion
 - (C) Extradural hematoma in temporal region
 - (D) Traumatic SAH

5. Posterior cerebral artery embolus on right side will cause :
- (A) Left homonymous hemianopia
 - (B) Right homonymous hemianopia
 - (C) Total blindness
 - (D) Left superior temporal quadrantanopia
6. Which of the cranial nerve stimulation helps to control epilepsy ?
- (A) II
 - (B) VII
 - (C) IX
 - (D) X
7. All the following procedures are done to control epilepsy except :
- (A) Amygdalohippocampotomy
 - (B) Multiple subpial transections
 - (C) Hemispherectomy
 - (D) Deep brain stimulation
8. The most common cause of temporal complex partial seizure is :
- (A) Ganglioglioma
 - (B) Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor (DNET)
 - (C) Tuberculoma
 - (D) Mesial temporal sclerosis

9. The commonest cause of bilateral trigeminal neuralgia is :
- (A) Diabetes
 - (B) Multiple sclerosis
 - (C) Bilateral 5th nerve schwannomas
 - (D) Bilateral 9th nerve schwannomas
10. Chamberlain's line joins :
- (A) Anterior and posterior lips of foramen magnum
 - (B) Hard palate to the anterior edge foramen magnum
 - (C) Hard palate to the posterior edge of foramen magnum
 - (D) Dorsum sella to the inion
11. Grisel's syndrome may be the sequelae of the following except :
- (A) Tonsillitis
 - (B) Mastoiditis
 - (C) Otitis media
 - (D) Trauma cervical spine
12. Chiari malformation is associated with basilar invagination in :
- (A) 25% – 30% cases
 - (B) 40% – 50% cases
 - (C) 60% – 70% cases
 - (D) 100% cases

13. Hangman's fracture is :
- (A) Comminuted fracture of C1
 - (B) Bilateral fractures through pars interarticularis of C3
 - (C) Traumatic spondylolisthesis of C2
 - (D) Fracture of odontoid and C2 body
14. The goals of spinal instrumentation are :
- (A) Early ambulation
 - (B) Prevent late deformities
 - (C) Prevent chronic pain
 - (D) All the above
15. Which vein on angiogram is antler shaped ?
- (A) Vein of Galen
 - (B) Basal vein of Rosenthal
 - (C) Thalamostriate vein
 - (D) Septal vein
16. Normal descent of tonsils below foramen magnum is upto :
- (A) 3 mm
 - (B) 5 mm
 - (C) 7 mm
 - (D) 8 m

17. The most common complication after myelomeningocele repair is :
- (A) Superficial wound dehiscence
 - (B) Hydrocephalus
 - (C) Respiratory difficulty
 - (D) Sphincter disturbance
18. Thickened filum terminale is defined if the diameter is :
- (A) >1 mm
 - (B) >2 mm
 - (C) >3 mm
 - (D) 4 mm
19. The following statements are true except :
- (A) Primary glioblastoma is common in elderly age group
 - (B) Secondary glioblastoma is common in young adults
 - (C) Giant cell glioblastoma has better prognosis than conventional glioblastoma
 - (D) Pilocytic astrocytoma has worse prognosis than oligodendrogliomas
20. Tumor associated with tuberous sclerosis is :
- (A) Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma
 - (B) Glioblastoma
 - (C) Oligodendroglioma
 - (D) Choroid plexus papilloma

21. Choroid plexus papilloma is :
- (A) WHO grade I
 - (B) WHO grade II
 - (C) WHO grade III
 - (D) WHO grade IV
22. The medulloblastoma with worst prognosis is :
- (A) Classical medulloblastoma
 - (B) Anaplastic medulloblastoma
 - (C) Medullomyoblastoma
 - (D) Medulloblastoma with extreme nodularity
23. Primary CNS lymphoma is commonly :
- (A) Diffuse large B cell lymphoma
 - (B) T-cell lymphoma
 - (C) Maltoma
 - (D) Hodgkin's lymphoma
24. Which of the following types of circulation at circle of Willis is the worst for a patient ?
- (A) Type I
 - (B) Type II
 - (C) Type III
 - (D) Type IV

25. The risk of re-rupture of untreated aneurysm is :
- (A) 3-4% per year
 - (B) 7% per year
 - (C) 10 per year
 - (D) None of the above
26. Extradural haematoma is due to bleeding from all sources except :
- (A) Straight sinus
 - (B) Transverse sinus
 - (C) Superior sagittal sinus
 - (D) Middle Meningeal artery
27. Broca's area is located in the :
- (A) Superior temporal gyrus
 - (B) Inferior frontal gyrus
 - (C) Insular cortex
 - (D) Middle temporal gyrus
28. Lamina Terminalis is in the :
- (A) Floor of the 4th Ventricle
 - (B) Anterior part of 3rd Ventricle
 - (C) Just above the Pineal recess
 - (D) Floor of the hypothalamus

29. Dissociated sensory loss is suggestive of :
- (A) Extramadullary compression
 - (B) Thalamic lesion
 - (C) Syringomyelia
 - (D) Parietal lobe lesion
30. Cystic lesion in cerebellum with a mural nodule is :
- (A) Medulloblastoma
 - (B) Haemangioblastoma
 - (C) Tuberculoma
 - (D) Abscess
31. Which of the following muscles of the eyeball receives crossed fibers from the oculomotor nuclear complex ?
- (A) Superior oblique
 - (B) Superior rectus
 - (C) Inferior rectus
 - (D) Inferior oblique
32. The greatly thickened outer band of Baillarger known as the band of Gennari, is visible to the naked eye in the following region of cerebral cortex :
- (A) Secondary sensory area
 - (B) Insular region
 - (C) Auditory area
 - (D) Striate cortex

33. Which of the following is not a component of the Parinaud's syndrome ?
- (A) Upward gaze paresis
 - (B) Light-near dissociation
 - (C) Internuclear ophthalmoplegia
 - (D) Convergence-retraction nystagmus
34. Which of the following is a hallmark of brainstem lesions ?
- (A) Downward gaze palsy
 - (B) Internuclear ophthalmoplegia
 - (C) Pathological laughter
 - (D) Multiple unilateral cranial nerve palsies
35. Which of the following is not a component of Horner's syndrome ?
- (A) Miosis
 - (B) Correctible ptosis
 - (C) Anhydrosis
 - (D) Exophthalmos
36. With the eyeball adducted (turned inward), the depression or downward movement of the eye ball is mediated through :
- (A) Superior oblique muscle
 - (B) Inferior oblique muscle
 - (C) Inferior rectus muscle
 - (D) Medial rectus muscle

37. In Kernohan's notch there is :
- (A) Ipsilateral 3rd nerve palsy and ipsilateral hemiparesis
 - (B) Contralateral 3rd nerve palsy and contralateral hemiparesis
 - (C) Ipsilateral 3rd nerve palsy and contralateral hemiparesis
 - (D) Contralateral 3rd nerve palsy and ipsilateral hemiparesis
38. The myxopapillary ependymomas usually arise from :
- (A) Floor of the 4th ventricle
 - (B) Subependymal layer
 - (C) Conus medullaris
 - (D) Choroid plexus
39. Rosenthal fibers are usually abundantly seen in :
- (A) Juvenile pilocytic astrocytomas
 - (B) Gemistocytic astrocytomas
 - (C) Ependymomas
 - (D) Subependymal giant cell astrocytomas
40. Following aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage, vasospasm is usually seen during which time interval :
- (A) 1-4 days
 - (B) 4-14 days
 - (C) 14-21 days
 - (D) 1-7 days

41. Surgery is usually not indicated in :
- (A) Prolactinoma
 - (B) Microadenoma with acromegaly
 - (C) Nonfunctioning pituitary adenoma
 - (D) Invasive pituitary adenoma
42. Which of the following is usually not a feature of frontal lobe involvement ?
- (A) Pathological joking
 - (B) Broca's aphasia
 - (C) Horizontal gaze palsy
 - (D) Complex partial seizures
43. Which is most common pineal region tumor :
- (A) Yolk sac tumour
 - (B) Germinoma
 - (C) Teratoma
 - (D) Carcinoma

44. A 40 year old female presents with radiation pain on right side in midthoracic region, stiffness and weakness of right leg and numbness in left leg. The weakness and numbness have gradually progressed from distal to proximal. On neurological examination, she is likely to have :
- (A) Spastic paralysis of right leg, loss of vibration sense on right side and loss of pain and temperature sense of left side
 - (B) Sacral sparing of pain and temperature, spastic paralysis right leg and pain and temperature loss on left side
 - (C) Loss of tactile discrimination & proprioception on left side, loss of temperature sense on right side and hypotonic paralysis of right leg
 - (D) Spastic paralysis right leg, loss of pain and temperature right leg, vibration sense loss left leg
45. A 7 year old child presented with visual loss, bilateral papilloedema and truncal ataxia. The most likely diagnosis is :
- (A) Craniopharyngioma
 - (B) Medulloblastoma
 - (C) Cerebellar pilocytic astrocytoma
 - (D) Aqueductal stenosis causing hydrocephalus
46. A 62 old man with no definitive history of trauma, with history of alcoholism, presented with gradual deterioration in sensorium and hemiparesis over the past 2 weeks. He also gave history of waxing and waning of symptoms. The most probable diagnosis is :
- (A) Vascular dementia
 - (B) Chronic subdural hematoma
 - (C) Normal pressure hydrocephalous
 - (D) Corpus callosal glioma

47. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of apoptosis ?
- (A) Neuronal shrinkage
 - (B) Chromatin condensation
 - (C) Mitochondrial swelling
 - (D) DNA fragmentation
48. Which of the following is not a method to elicit the cutaneous plantar reflex ?
- (A) Oppenheim's region
 - (B) Schaefer's sign
 - (C) Gordon's sign
 - (D) Lasegeu's sign
49. The rate of administration of intravenous phenytoin should not be faster than :
- (A) 50 mg/minute
 - (B) 100 mg/minute
 - (C) 25 mg/minute
 - (D) 500 mg/minute
50. Which of the following is a dopaminergic agonist ?
- (A) Cabergolinie
 - (B) Guanethedine
 - (C) Dobutamine
 - (D) Metoclopramide

51. Drug induced subarachnoid hemorrhage is caused by :
- (A) Cocaine
 - (B) Amlodipine
 - (C) Ciprofloxacin
 - (D) Amphotericin B
52. Retrobulbar optic neuritis is a serious adverse effect of which of the following drugs:
- (A) Isoniazide
 - (B) Ethambutol
 - (C) Streptomycin
 - (D) Dexamethasone
53. Which of the following veins is not part of the deep venous system of brain ?
- (A) Vein of labbe
 - (B) Internal cerebral vein
 - (C) Septal vein
 - (D) Thalamostriate vein
54. which craniosynostosis can result in a boat-shaped skull ?
- (A) Oxycephaly
 - (B) Brachycephaly
 - (C) Plagiocephaly
 - (D) Scaphocephaly

55. Which of the following anatomic structures do not constitute the floor of the ventricle ?
- (A) Stria medullares
 - (B) Calamus scriptorius
 - (C) Vagal trigone
 - (D) Tela Choroidea
56. Which of the following tracts contains fibers which have crossed in the spinal cord ?
- (A) Corticospinal tract
 - (B) Lateral spinothalamic tract
 - (C) Posterior columns
 - (D) Rubrospinal tracts
57. The parasympathetic fibers supplying the urinary bladder originate from :
- (A) T₁₀ – L₂ spinal segments
 - (B) S₁ – S₅ spinal segments
 - (C) S₂ – S₄ spinal segments
 - (D) Hypogastric plexus
58. The axillary nerve is a branch of :
- (A) Lateral cord
 - (B) Posterior cord
 - (C) Medial cord
 - (D) Anterior division of the lower trunk

59. Which of the following cisterns is in closest relation to the superior and inferior colliculi ?
- (A) Perimesencephalic
 - (B) Crural
 - (C) Prepontine
 - (D) Quadrigeminal
60. Which of the following structures, is not a part of hypothalamus ?
- (A) Mamillary bodies
 - (B) Paraventricular nucleus
 - (C) Arcuate nucleus
 - (D) Pulvinar
61. Which of the following is not a component of the Gerstman's syndrome ?
- (A) Right left disorientation
 - (B) Finger agnosia
 - (C) Acalculia
 - (D) Dressing apraxia
62. The normal blood flow to the brain is about :
- (A) 100 ml/100gm of brain tissue/minute
 - (B) 50 ml/100gm of brain tissue/minute
 - (C) 20 ml/100gm of brain tissue/minute
 - (D) 5% of the cardiac output

63. The resting membrane potential of a neuron is :
- (A) 60-70 m V negative in the intracellular fluid
 - (B) 60-70 m V positive in the intracellular fluid
 - (C) 40 m V positive in the extra cellular fluid
 - (D) 120 m V positive in the extra cellular fluid
64. The taste sensations from the anterior two thirds of the tongue are mediated through :
- (A) Facial nerve
 - (B) Glosopharyngeal nerve
 - (C) Main sensory nucleus of the fifth nerve
 - (D) Superior salivatory nucleus
65. Congruous homonymous hemianopia is seen in lesions involving :
- (A) Temporal lobe
 - (B) Occipital lobe
 - (C) Parietal lobe
 - (D) Optic chiasma
66. Sparing of macular vision is seen in :
- (A) Vascular lesions of the occipital cortex
 - (B) Involvement of geniculocalcarine fibers
 - (C) Meyer's loop in the temporal lobe
 - (D) Retrochiasmal compression

67. Which of the following is not a component of the blood brain barrier ?
- (A) Endothelial cells of brain capillaries
 - (B) Basement membrane of the endothelial cells
 - (C) Foot processes of astrocytes
 - (D) Intercellular gap junction
68. Descending vestibular fibres in the medial longitudinal fasciculus projecting to spinal levels arise primarily from :
- (A) Medial vestibular nucleus
 - (B) Lateral vestibular nucleus
 - (C) Superior vestibular nucleus
 - (D) Inferior vestibular nucleus
69. Which of the following is not pathognomonic of intraaxial brain stem lesions ?
- (A) Bilateral multiple cranial nerve palsies
 - (B) Bilateral corticospinal tract involvement
 - (C) Horner's syndrome
 - (D) Internuclear ophthalmoplegia
70. Which is the most common congenital malformation ?
- (A) Anencephaly
 - (B) Holoprosencephaly
 - (C) Meckel's syndrome
 - (D) Myelomeningocele

71. A 50 year old person presents with persistent low backache for many years followed by acute exacerbation following some heavy work with radiation down the posterior aspect of right thigh and leg. He is also walking with a limp. Which of the following statements is likely to be incorrect ?
- (A) He may have problems in passing urine during the acute episode
 - (B) The right sided plantar reflex is upgoing
 - (C) The straight leg raising sign is positive on right side
 - (D) He may have loss of sensations in the perianal region
72. A patient falls from a roof and develops weakness of all four limbs immediately. He is brought to the emergency services of a hospital 6 hours later. On examination he has grade 3 quadriparesis and plain – X rays of the cervical spine demonstrate C4-5 fracture dislocation. He best method to prevent further mechanical damage to the spinal cord is :
- (A) Philadelphia collar
 - (B) Skull traction
 - (C) Dexamethasone in high doses
 - (D) Four post collar with partially restricted mobility
73. Most common cyanotic heart disease associated with brain abscess in children is :
- (A) VSD
 - (B) Patent foramen ovale
 - (C) Tetralogy of Fallot
 - (D) Transposition of great vessels

74. Nerve for afferent part of cough reflex is :
- (A) V2
 - (B) VI
 - (C) X
 - (D) IX
75. A 50 year female presented with severe headache and neck rigidity with CT showing SAH. Hunt and Hess grade is :
- (A) 3
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 1
 - (D) 4
76. Abductor pollicis brevis is innervated by :
- (A) Radial nerve
 - (B) Ulnar nerve
 - (C) Anterior interosseus nerve
 - (D) Median nerve
77. Nerve for afferent part of carotid sinus reflex is :
- (A) IX
 - (B) VI
 - (C) X
 - (D) V

78. Corticobulbar tracts are found in :
- (A) The anterior limb of the internal capsule
 - (B) The genu of the internal capsule
 - (C) The posterior limb of the internal capsule
 - (D) The external capsule
79. Wernicke's encephalopathy is associated with :
- (A) Thiamin deficiency
 - (B) Cobalamin deficiency
 - (C) Vitamin A deficiency
 - (D) Pyridoxine deficiency
80. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Apert's syndrome ?
- (A) The most frequent craniofacial syndrome
 - (B) Autosomal dominant inheritance
 - (C) Associated with mental retardation
 - (D) Associated with syndactyly
81. Which component of the auditory pathway is associated with brain-stem auditory evoked potentials wave I ?
- (A) Lateral lemniscus
 - (B) Auditory radiation
 - (C) Cochlear nucleus
 - (D) Auditory nerve

82. Which of the following is NOT a vitamin K-dependent factor ?
- (A) Factor I
 - (B) Factor II
 - (C) Factor VII
 - (D) Factor X
83. This nerve is associated with meralgia paresthetica :
- (A) Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
 - (B) Femoral nerve
 - (C) Obturator nerve
 - (D) Iliohypogastric nerve
84. Which is the most frequent progressive motor neuron disease among adults ?
- (A) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
 - (B) Werdnig-Hoffman disease
 - (C) Wohlfart-Kugelberg-Welander disease
 - (D) Wilson's disease
85. Which disease is associated with an accumulation of copper in the brain and decreased ceruloplasmin-levels ?
- (A) Wilson's disease
 - (B) Huntington's disease
 - (C) Alzheimer's disease
 - (D) Pick's disease

86. Each of the following statements regarding vasospasm occurring after SAH is true except :
- (A) Cerebral vessel narrowing, demonstrated angiographically, can be reversed 30-40% of the time by administering nimodipine
 - (B) Combination therapy resulting in Hypertension, hypervolaemia and haemodilution is a mainstay for prevention and treatment
 - (C) Other cause of neurological deterioration (such as hydrocephalus) need to be excluded before making the diagnosis
 - (D) The peak incidence is 7-10 days after the SAH
87. Which of the following is not a part of epilepsy surgery workup ?
- (A) Neuropsychiatric assessment
 - (B) Wada test
 - (C) Video EEG
 - (D) CT Scan
88. The strongest stimulus for ADH secretion is :
- (A) High serum osmolality
 - (B) Low serum osmolality
 - (C) Hypovolaemia
 - (D) High serum Na

89. All of the following are true match except :
- (A) PCA-Basilar Artery
 - (B) Recurrent artery of Heubner-ACA
 - (C) Medial Striate Artery-Middle Cerebral Arter
 - (D) Medial Lenticulostriate Artery-MCA
90. Which of the following is angiographically occult vascular malformation ?
- (A) AVM
 - (B) Cavernous malformation
 - (C) Aneurysm
 - (D) None
91. Which is not a cutaneous marker of occult spinal dysraphism ?
- (A) Hypertrichosis
 - (B) Dermal sinus tract
 - (C) Cutis aplasia
 - (D) Sacral agenesis
92. The procedure of choice for drug resistance trigeminal neuralgia is :
- (A) Radiofrequency ablation
 - (B) MVD
 - (C) Alcohol injection
 - (D) Gamma knife

93. Which is not a part of NF 1 ?
- (A) Cafe au lait spots
 - (B) Lisch nodules
 - (C) Skeletal abnormalities
 - (D) Pheochromocytoma
94. Regeneration in peripheral nerves occurs at
- (A) 12mm/day
 - (B) 1mm/day
 - (C) 10micron/day
 - (D) Does not occur
95. Which of the following is an unfavorable prognostic indicator in low grade glioma ?
- (A) Extent of resection
 - (B) Young age
 - (C) Eloquent location
 - (D) No enhancement on contrast
96. Which is the most significant factor in survival of GBM (Glioblastoma Multiforme) ?
- (A) Old age
 - (B) Extent of resection
 - (C) Necrosis
 - (D) Thrombosed veins

97. Cell of origin of meningioma is :

- (A) Arachnoid cap cells
- (B) Meningothelial cells
- (C) Ependymal cells
- (D) None

98. The most common segment of Optic Nerve to be injured in closed head injury is :

- (A) Intracanalicular
- (B) Intracranial
- (C) Intraocular
- (D) Intraorbital

99. A youth of 19 is brought to hospital after a karate contest because of headache and vomiting. His initial computerized axial tomographic examination of the skull is normal. Two hours later he loses consciousness and is found to have dilatation of one pupil. He shows no response to painful stimuli. His blood pressure is 170/100 and his pulse rate 50 per minute. In consequence of his deteriorating condition the next step in his management should be :

- (A) Urgent craniotomy
- (B) Urgent CT Head
- (C) Bilateral carotid angiography
- (D) Treatment of cerebral edema

100. M2 segment of MCA refers to :

- (A) Horizontal
- (B) Insular
- (C) Opercular
- (D) Cortical

101. Inferior sagittal sinus drains into :

- (A) Cavernous sinus
- (B) Inferior petrosal sinus
- (C) Straight sinus
- (D) Sigmoid sinus

102. Purkinje cells are seen in :

- (A) White matter
- (B) Cerebellum
- (C) Internal capsule
- (D) All of the above

103. Frontal eye field refers to Brodman area :

- (A) 1, 2, 3
- (B) 44, 45
- (C) 22, 23
- (D) 6, 8, 9

104. Vermian lesion causes :

- (A) Truncal ataxia
- (B) Nystagmus
- (C) Pendular knee jerk
- (D) Intention tremors

105. Parkinsonism is due to degeneration of :

- (A) Substantia nigra
- (B) Striatum
- (C) Lentiform nucleus
- (D) Sub thalamic nucleus

106. Middle meningeal artery arise from :

- (A) Maxillary
- (B) External carotid
- (C) Internal carotid
- (D) Superficial temporal artery

107. Dura is supplied by all except :

- (A) Anterior ethmoid nerve
- (B) Meningial branch of mandibular nerve
- (C) Recurrent branch from spinal nerve C1, C2 & C3
- (D) Meningeal branch of 7th cranial nerve

108. Most common site for hypertensive bleed is :

- (A) Basal ganglia
- (B) Cerebellum
- (C) Cerebrum
- (D) Pons

109. Foster Kennedy syndrome is classically seen in :

- (A) Frontal lobe tumor
- (B) Optic nerve glioma
- (C) Olfactory groove meningioma
- (D) Sphenoid wing meningioma

110. All are seen in cerebellar lesion except :

- (A) Aphasia
- (B) Intension tremor
- (C) Dysmetria
- (D) Scanning speech

111. The adult human spinal cord ends at the level of :

- (A) Lower border of L1
- (B) Lower border of D12
- (C) Lower border of L2
- (D) Upper border of D12

112. Tectorial membrane is the extension of :

- (A) Anterior longitudinal ligament
- (B) Posterior longitudinal ligament
- (C) Cruciate ligament
- (D) Alar ligament

113. Protein content of CSF is :

- (A) 40-60 mg/dl
- (B) 20-40mg/dl
- (C) 60-80 mg/dl
- (D) 15-25 mg/dl

114. Which spinal cord syndrome has the best prognosis ?

- (A) Anterior Cord Syndrome
- (B) Brown Sequard Syndrome
- (C) Central Cord Syndrome
- (D) Posterior Cord Syndrome

115. Ventriculography was first done by :

- (A) Harvey Cushing
- (B) Walter Dandy
- (C) Sicard and Forestier
- (D) Leksell

116. The following statements concerning the cerebrospinal fluid are incorrect :

- (A) The cerebrospinal fluid in the central canal of the spinal cord is unable to enter the fourth ventricle
- (B) With the patient in recumbent position, the normal pressure is about 60 to 150 mm of water
- (C) It protects the brain and spinal cord from traumatic injury
- (D) Compression of the internal jugular veins in the neck raises the CSF pressure

117. The following statements regarding the thalamus are correct except :

- (A) It is the largest part of the diencephalon and serves as a relay station to all the main sensory tracts (except the olfactory pathway)
- (B) It is separated from the lentiform nucleus by the internal capsule
- (C) It forms the anterior boundary of the interventricular foramen
- (D) The gray matter of the thalamus is divided by a vertical sheet of white matter called the internal medullary lamina

118. An 8 year old boy with a severe earache on the right side was taken to a pediatrician. The symptoms had started 7 days ago and the pain had progressively worsened. On examination, the boy was found to have right sided otitis media with acute mastoiditis. On being questioned, the boy admitted that his head hurt badly all over and that he felt sick. While he was being examined, he vomited. His body temperature was slightly elevated. In view of the severity of headache, and the presence of nausea and vomiting, the pediatrician decided to have an MRI performed. The result showed a small, well defined right cerebral abscess.

The cerebral abscess in this patient was most likely located at which site in the right cerebral hemisphere :

- (A) Frontal Lobe
- (B) Thalamus
- (C) Occipital lobe
- (D) Temporal lobe

119. The following statements concerning the functions of the Limbic system are

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correct except :

- (A) It is concerned with the reactions of fear and anger
- (B) It indirectly influences the activity of the endocrine System
- (C) The hippocampus is concerned with recent memory
- (D) The limbic system plays an important role in olfactory function

120. The following statements concerning the blood supply of the spinal cord are true except :

- (A) The posterior spinal arteries supply the posterior third of the spinal cord
- (B) The spinal arteries are reinforced by radicular arteries, which are branches of local arteries
- (C) The arteria radicularis magna (artery of Adamkiewicz) arises in the upper thoracic region from the arch of aorta
- (D) The veins communicate with the veins of the brain and the venous sinuses

Space for Rough Work

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