**NEUROSCIENCE 2**

1. You have been asked to attend to a patient who has been unconscious for the past three days in ICU. Which of the following systems will NOT be your priority?
	1. Cardiovascular system
	2. Respiratory system
	3. Nervous system
	4. **Gastrointestinal system**
2. The two point discrimination test is very important when assessing for one of the following impairments. In which of the impairments is the test conducted?
3. Proprioception deficits
4. Altered pain sensation
5. **Sensory function deficit**
6. Vestibular deficits
7. During a rehabilitation program, Msenangu was asked by the therapist to close his eyes while holding an object in his hand. What was the therapist testing for?
8. Kinaesthetic sensation
9. **Stereognosis**
10. Tactile sensation
11. Joint position
12. During a class discussion on diseases of the Basal ganglia, the following statements were given by students, which of the statements is INCORRECT?
13. There is always tremors
14. There is incoordination
15. **There is motor paralysis**
16. There is change of posture
17. You are attending to a patient in ICU who has a head injury with abnormal body posture, arms extended by the side, legs extended, and toes pointing downwards and backward arching of the head. What is the most probable location of the injury?
18. **Brain stem**
19. Basal ganglia
20. Pathways between the brain and the spinal cord
21. Thalamus
22. While examining a patient with a neurological disease you notice that the patient’s neuro tissue and nerve roots are exposed outside the vertebral canal. What is the correct diagnosis?
23. Meningocele
24. **Myelomeningocele**
25. Rachischisis
26. Hydrocephalus
27. You are required to examine a patient who sustained spinal cord injury two weeks ago. On examination the patient has difficulties in breathing. The patient is on a ventilator in ICU. What is the most likely level of the injury;
28. **C3-C4**
29. C5-C6
30. C6-C7
31. C8-T1
32. Mr. Khea has an upper motor neuron lesion and has impaired dexterity. Which of the following movement is a problem;
33. **Skillful coordination of voluntary muscle activity**
34. Rebound phenomena
35. Slowness to commence activities
36. Freezing during walking
37. Onyiego presents with the following symptoms?
38. Weakness of the medial half of the flexor digitorum profundus
39. Weakness of the interossei
40. Weakness of the adductor pollicis and all muscles of the hypothenar eminence
41. Claw hand deformity

Which condition is described in the above case?

1. Radial nerve injury
2. Medial nerve injury
3. Injury to C5 and C6
4. **Ulnar nerve injury**
5. Which of the following statements about adaptive motor behavior due to lower limb extensor weakness is incorrect;
6. The individual stands up generating force through the stronger side
7. **Body mass shifts to weaker leg at thigh-off**
8. Trunk segment tends to flex forward instead of remaining erect
9. Widening of the base of support to increase stability
10. Mr. Juma is a post head injury patient who has difficulties in trunk control and transfers from supine to sitting and turning to the left side. Which of the following is the most appropriate proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation (PNF) technique to perform on him?
11. Rhythmic initiation
12. **Rhythmic stabilization**
13. Hold relax
14. Slow reversal hold
15. A group of fore brain structures that appear to be critical for emotion are known as the;
16. Pyramidal system
17. Sympathetic nervous system
18. Parasympathetic nervous system
19. **Limbic system**
20. A countercoup head injury commonly occurs in;
21. Stabbing injuries of the brain
22. **Motor vehicle accidents**
23. Inflammatory disease of the brain and spinal cord
24. Parkinsonism
25. Wernicke’s aphasia is also known as;
26. Production aphasia
27. **Fluent aphasia**
28. Spoken aphasia
29. Non fluent aphasia
30. Someone with Brocas aphasia has the greatest difficulty in;
31. Understanding spoken language
32. Understanding written language
33. Remembering the names of objects
34. **Speaking**
35. If the spinal cord is cut at a given segment, the brain loses sensation of what structures;
36. The segment only
37. **The segment and all segments above it**
38. The segment and all segments below it
39. All other segments
40. Which type of cell in the visual cortex responds best to a moving beam of light?
41. Simple
42. **Complex**
43. Hyper complex
44. Bipolar
45. A ballet dancer spins to the left. During the spin her eyes snap quickly to the left. The fast eye movement is;
46. **Nystagmus**
47. Postrotatory nystagmus
48. Ataxia
49. Aphasia
50. Apraxia involves an inability to undertake learned and purposeful activities such as dressing and cooking. Limb apraxia is a common symptom of left hemisphere damage and consists of a deficit in performing gestures to verbal command or imitation. One form of rehabilitation training for limb apraxia is:
51. **Gestural training**
52. Mime training
53. Motor training
54. Replication training
55. In brain injury, a severe trauma in which the brain is not just jarred but the impact also causes bruising to the brain is known as:
56. Concussion.
57. Contusion.
58. **Encephalitis.**
59. Crainitus
60. A Neurological disorder that is characterised by impairments in motor performance and coordination are known as
61. Dyspraxia
62. **Apraxia**
63. Anapraxia
64. Amotoria
65. Which of the following functions would be lost if there was a tumor in the occipital lobe of the cerebrum?
66. Speech
67. Hearing
68. **Vision**
69. Smell
70. Ataxia is defined as:
71. Inability to perform rapidly alternating movements.
72. Error in the range of movement.
73. Lack of continuity in the execution of movements.
74. **Error in the rate, force, and direction of movement.**
75. What is the significance of the dermatome?
76. It enables the clinician to differentially diagnose muscle disease.
77. **It enables the clinician to locate lesions affecting the spinal cord or spinal nerves.**
78. It allows a clear distinction between a distal and proximal lesion along a peripheral nerve.
79. All of the above.
80. You were seeing a patient in a neurological ward with a benign tumour of the brain; on examination you noticed that he has: disturbed equilibrium when standing and walking, staggering gait pattern and wide base walking. The most probable type of ataxia he has is;
81. Ataxic ataxia
82. **Vestibular ataxia**
83. Cerebellar ataxia
84. Limbic ataxia