

Clinical lectures MCQs

LEC 1 :)

Q1. Raccoon eyes are indicative of:

- A) Parietal bone fracture
- B) Temporal lobe lesion
- C) Base of skull fracture
- D) Nasal bone trauma

Correct Answer: C) Base of skull fracture

Q2. Which type of herniation involves the cerebellar tonsils moving downward through the foramen magnum?

- A) Subfalcine
- B) Uncal
- C) Brainstem
- D) Tonsillar

Correct Answer: D) Tonsillar

Q3. A brain contusion larger than 3 cm is classified as:

- A) Epidural hematoma
- B) Subdural hematoma
- C) Intracerebral hemorrhage
- D) Lucid interval

Correct Answer: C) Intracerebral hemorrhage

Q4. Which of the following best describes a lucid interval?

- A) Permanent unconsciousness followed by death
- B) Brief improvement in consciousness after head injury, followed by deterioration
- C) Constant unconsciousness with no lucid phase
- D) Sudden paralysis following head trauma

Correct Answer: B) Brief improvement in consciousness after head injury, followed by deterioration

Q5. Which of the following best describes an epidural hematoma on a CT scan?

- A) Crescent-shaped hyperdense area
- B) Bi-convex lens-shaped hyperdense area
- C) Hypodense circular area
- D) Bilateral symmetrical mass

Correct Answer: B) Bi-convex lens-shaped hyperdense area

Q6. A chronic subdural hematoma appears as which of the following on CT?

- A) Hyperdense crescent-shaped area
- B) Bi-convex lens-shaped area
- C) Hypodense crescent-shaped area
- D) Round hypodense mass

Correct Answer: C) Hypodense crescent-shaped area

(إِنَّ الَّذِينَ قَالُوا رَبُّنَا اللَّهُ ثُمَّ اسْتَقَامُوا تَتَنَزَّلُ عَلَيْهِمُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ أَلَّا تَخَافُوا وَلَا تَحْزَنُوا وَأَبْشُرُوا بِالْجَنَّةِ الَّتِي كُنْتُمْ تُوعَدُونَ)

Q7. What is the most common cause of a subdural hematoma?

- A) Trauma over the pterion
- B) Rupture of the middle meningeal artery
- C) Tearing of bridging veins
- D) Fracture of the occipital bone

Correct Answer: C) Tearing of bridging veins

Q8. Trepanation is the same procedure as:

- A) Cranioplasty
- B) Craniotomy
- C) Craniectomy
- D) Burr hole

Correct Answer: D) Burr hole

Q9. A lucid interval is typically associated with:

- A) Subdural hematoma
- B) Cerebral aneurysm
- C) Epidural hematoma
- D) Skull base fracture

Correct Answer: C) Epidural hematoma

Q10. Which of the following is a sign of base of skull fracture?

- A) Herniation
- B) Lucid interval
- C) Battle sign
- D) Midline shift

Correct Answer: C) Battle sign

Q11. The most common cause of epidural hematoma is:

- A) Rupture of bridging veins
- B) Fracture of the occipital bone
- C) Injury to the middle meningeal artery
- D) Carotid artery rupture

Correct Answer: C) Injury to the middle meningeal artery

Q12. What causes brain herniation?

- A) Dehydration
- B) Bleeding or mass increasing intracranial pressure
- C) Excess oxygen in the brain
- D) Brainstem activity

Correct Answer: B) Bleeding or mass increasing intracranial pressure

(إِنْ تُبْدُوا شَيْئًا أَوْ تَخْفَوْهُ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمًا)

Q13. What is the purpose of trepanation?

- A) To expose dura and brain for treatment like drainage of a subdural hematoma
- B) To remove brain tumors
- C) To inject anesthesia
- D) To replace skull bones

Correct Answer: A) To expose dura and brain for treatment like drainage of a subdural hematoma

Q14. Brain contusions are most commonly caused by:

- A) Bacterial infection
- B) Direct blow to the head
- C) Tumor growth
- D) Blood vessel rupture

Correct Answer: B) Direct blow to the head

Q15. In which patients are chronic subdural hematomas most common?

- A) Children
- B) Young adults
- C) Elderly patients and alcoholics
- D) Pregnant women

Correct Answer: C) Elderly patients and alcoholics

Q16. Which hematoma usually forms a solid clot and requires craniotomy for evacuation?

- A) Chronic subdural hematoma
- B) Epidural hematoma
- C) Acute subdural hematoma
- D) All of the above

Correct Answer: B) Epidural hematoma

Q17. What vessel lies beneath the pterion?

- A) Basilar artery
- B) Anterior cerebral artery
- C) Middle meningeal artery
- D) Superior sagittal sinus

Correct Answer: C) Middle meningeal artery

Q18. Which hematoma conforms to the brain surface and is crescent-shaped?

- A) Epidural
- B) Intracerebral
- C) Subdural
- D) Intraventricular

Correct Answer: C) Subdural

(حَسْبِيَ اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَهُوَ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ)

Q19. Battle sign is bruising found where?

- A) Around the eyes
- B) Behind the ear
- C) At the base of the neck
- D) On the forehead

Correct Answer: B) Behind the ear

Q20. What kind of bleeding is usually found in an acute subdural hematoma?

- A) Arterial
- B) Venous
- C) Capillary
- D) None

Correct Answer: B) Venous

Q21. What defines a concussion on CT scan?

- A) Crescent-shaped mass
- B) Fracture line
- C) No radiological findings despite loss of consciousness
- D) Midline shift

Correct Answer: C) No radiological findings despite loss of consciousness

Q22. What kind of herniation pushes the brain under the falx cerebri?

- A) Uncal
- B) Tonsillar
- C) Subfalcine
- D) Temporal

Correct Answer: C) Subfalcine

Q23. What is pneumocephalus?

- A) Collection of CSF in the brain
- B) Infection of the brain
- C) Air inside the skull seen on CT
- D) Herniation of brain tissue

Correct Answer: C) Air inside the skull seen on CT

Q24. Mount Fuji sign on CT indicates:

- A) Brain infarction
- B) Cerebellar swelling
- C) Pneumocephalus
- D) Epidural hematoma

Correct Answer: C) Pneumocephalus

(وَاصْبِرْ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُضَيِّعُ أَجْرَ الْمُحْسِنِينَ)

Q25. What part of the brain moves downward in uncal herniation?

- A) Frontal lobe
- B) Temporal lobe
- C) Occipital lobe
- D) Cerebellum

Correct Answer: B) Temporal lobe

Q26. Which type of hematoma often follows child abuse due to violent shaking?

- A) Epidural hematoma
- B) Intracerebral hematoma
- C) Subdural hematoma
- D) Intraventricular hemorrhage

Correct Answer: C) Subdural hematoma

Q27. Which herniation type directly affects the brainstem?

- A) Uncal
- B) Subfalcine
- C) Brainstem
- D) Tonsillar

Correct Answer: C) Brainstem

Q28. Which of the following may lead to facial nerve injury in skull base fractures?

- A) Parietal bone fracture
- B) Zygomatic arch injury
- C) Fracture near the ear
- D) Nasal bone fracture

Correct Answer: C) Fracture near the ear

Q29. What is the treatment for an expanding epidural hematoma?

- A) Observation
- B) Lumbar puncture
- C) Craniotomy and evacuation
- D) Diuretics

Correct Answer: C) Craniotomy and evacuation

Q30. Which hematoma commonly occurs due to rupture of bridging veins?

- A) Epidural
- B) Subdural
- C) Intraventricular
- D) Intracerebral

Correct Answer: B) Subdural

(قَالَ رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي * وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي * وَاجْعَلْ لِي لِسَانِي * يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي)

LEC 2 :)

1. What are the main components of the vertebral column?

- A) Spine and ribs
- B) Vertebrae and spinal cord
- C) Vertebrae and intervertebral discs
- D) Ligaments and vertebrae

Correct answer: C) Vertebrae and intervertebral discs

2. Which of the following is an atypical vertebra?

- A) T1
- B) L5
- C) C1
- D) L1

Correct answer: C) C1

3. The sacrum is considered atypical because it:

- A) Is very small
- B) Has a spinous process
- C) Consists of fused vertebral bodies without arches
- D) Is mobile

Correct answer: C) Consists of fused vertebral bodies without arches

4. What is the primary function of intervertebral discs?

- A) Bone regeneration
- B) Synovial fluid production
- C) Shock absorption and force distribution
- D) Nerve signal transmission

Correct answer: C) Shock absorption and force distribution

5. Which movement is NOT typically associated with the vertebral column?

- A) Flexion
- B) Abduction
- C) Rotation
- D) Lateral flexion

Correct answer: B) Abduction

6. What does increased mobility in the spine typically result in?

- A) More strength
- B) More flexibility
- C) Less stability
- D) Less range of motion

Correct answer: C) Less stability

(وَقُلْ رَبِّ أَدْخِلْنِي مُدْخَلَ صِدْقٍ وَأَخْرِجْنِي مُخْرَجَ صِدْقٍ وَاجْعَلْ لِي مِنْ أَدْنِكَ سُلْطٰنًا نَّصِيرًا)

7. In a sagittal view, which curve is concave anteriorly?

- A) Kyphosis
- B) Lordosis
- C) Scoliosis
- D) Flexion

Correct answer: A) Kyphosis

8. Thoracic curvature is an example of:

- A) Lordosis
- B) Kyphosis
- C) Scoliosis
- D) Extension

Correct answer: B) Kyphosis

9. What is the main function of the spine?

- A) To support the head laterally
- B) To allow maximum flexibility
- C) To keep the head aligned above the pelvis
- D) To bear arm weight

Correct answer: C) To keep the head aligned above the pelvis

10. In scoliosis, what happens to the structures on the side suffering more gravity?

- A) They grow faster
- B) They remain unaffected
- C) They grow slower
- D) They get stronger

Correct answer: C) They grow slower

11. Which condition is characterized by lateral curvature of the spine?

- A) Torticollis
- B) Kyphosis
- C) Scoliosis
- D) Spondylosis

Correct answer: C) Scoliosis

12. A long-standing uncorrected scoliosis can lead to:

- A) Hyperlordosis
- B) Improved posture
- C) Respiratory and cardiac issues
- D) Decreased ROM

Correct answer: C) Respiratory and cardiac issues

13. Which part of the spine has both kyphosis and lordosis?

- A) Humans
- B) All vertebrates
- C) Amphibians
- D) Birds

Correct answer: A) Humans

14. What distinguishes human spinal curvature from other vertebrates?

- A) Only humans have kyphosis
- B) Humans have both kyphosis and lordosis
- C) Other vertebrates have lordosis only
- D) Humans have straight spines

Correct answer: B) Humans have both kyphosis and lordosis

15. Positive sagittal balance may cause all the following EXCEPT:

- A) Increased neck flexion
- B) Increased cervical ROM
- C) Headache
- D) Pulmonary problems

Correct answer: B) Increased cervical ROM

16. Ankylosing spondylitis is associated with:

- A) Lordosis
- B) Disc degeneration
- C) Progressive kyphosis
- D) Muscle hypertrophy

Correct answer: C) Progressive kyphosis

17. What surgical goal is aimed at treating positive sagittal balance?

- A) Enhance kyphosis
- B) Reduce sagittal balance positivity
- C) Lengthen the spine
- D) Fuse all vertebrae

Correct answer: B) Reduce sagittal balance positivity

18. Negative sagittal balance may result from:

- A) Hyperactivity
- B) Weight loss
- C) Obesity or pregnancy
- D) Trauma

Correct answer: C) Obesity or pregnancy

19. Which of the following is NOT a complication of negative sagittal balance?

- A) Facet joint arthropathy
- B) Spondylolisthesis
- C) Increased vertebral height
- D) Sacroiliac joint overload

Correct answer: C) Increased vertebral height

20. The structure most affected in pars interarticularis fracture is:

- A) Vertebral body
- B) Facet joint
- C) Intervertebral disc
- D) Neural foramen

Correct answer: A) Vertebral body

21. In spondylolisthesis, what occurs?

- A) Disc protrusion
- B) Vertebral slipping
- C) Muscle tear
- D) Joint calcification

Correct answer: B) Vertebral slipping

22. The majority of spinal load (about 70%) is carried by:

- A) Intervertebral discs
- B) Vertebral arches
- C) Vertebral bodies
- D) Spinous processes

Correct answer: C) Vertebral bodies

23. What is injected in a fractured vertebra to restore its strength?

- A) Corticosteroids
- B) Hyaluronic acid
- C) Artificial bone
- D) Platelets

Correct answer: C) Artificial bone

24. Which vertebrae are most likely to fracture due to gravity line positioning?

- A) C2, T4, L3, S2
- B) C1, T1, L1, S1
- C) C5, T6, L5, S2
- D) C7, T12, L2, S3

Correct answer: B) C1, T1, L1, S1

25. A typical symptom of ankylosing spondylitis is:

- A) Hyperlordosis
- B) Chin touching the chest
- C) Lateral neck deviation
- D) Disc herniation

Correct answer: B) Chin touching the chest

26. Lordosis is most commonly seen in which spinal regions?

- A) Thoracic and sacral
- B) Cervical and lumbar
- C) Lumbar and sacral
- D) Cervical and thoracic

Correct answer: B) Cervical and lumbar

27. What is a recommended way to prevent spinal degeneration?

- A) Stay sedentary
- B) Avoid exercise
- C) Strengthen spinal muscles
- D) Sleep on hard surfaces only

Correct answer: C) Strengthen spinal muscles

28. Which type of sagittal balance has the gravity line posterior to the spine?

- A) Positive
- B) Negative
- C) Neutral
- D) Compensatory

Correct answer: B) Negative

29. What happens if vertebral fractures are not treated?

- A) Muscles overcompensate
- B) The spinal cord may be injured
- C) Joints become hypermobile
- D) No long-term effect

Correct answer: B) The spinal cord may be injured

30. In elderly patients with osteoporosis, why is maintaining spinal alignment critical?

- A) It strengthens ligaments
- B) It improves nerve conduction
- C) It reduces chronic back pain and disability
- D) It eliminates all spine curves

Correct answer: C) It reduces chronic back pain and disability

اللهم نستودعك أهالي غزّة وفلسطين فانصرهم واحفظهم بعينك التي لا تنام، واربط على قلوبهم وأمدهم بجُنْدك وأنزل عليهم سكينتك وسخر لهم الأرض ومن عليها، اللهم إنا نسألك باسمك القهار أن تقهر من قهر إخواننا في غزّة وفلسطين، ونسألك أن تنصرهم على القوم المجرمين، اللهم بارك جهاد المجاهدين في غزّة و فلسطين، وأيدهم بجنودك ونصرتك يا قوي يا كريم، اللهم انتقم من أعدائهم، واقذف الرعب في قلوبهم وردّ كيدهم في نحورهم، اللهم انصر المرابطين المستضعفين من أهل غزّة وفلسطين، اللهم إنا نسألك باسمك الأعظم أن تجعل المسجد الأقصى في حفاظتك؛ فلا يدنسه غاصب، ولا يعتدي حرمة ظالم يا جبار السموات والأرض يا رب العالمين

لا هنتوا لا تنسوني من دعائكم

