

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



FINAL | Lecture 1&2

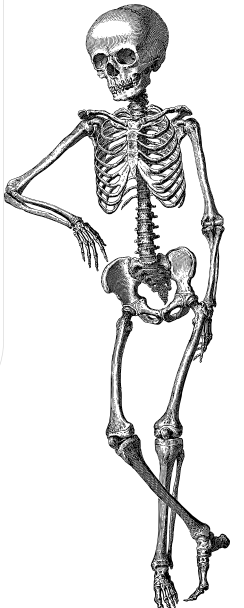
# Past Papers

وَلَا تَتَوَلَّوْا يَسْتَبَدِّلْ قَوْمًا غَيْرَكُمْ ثُمَّ لَا يَكُونُوا أَمْثَلَكُمْ

اللهم استعملنا ولا تستبدلنا

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CLINICAL



The slide features a decorative design with three vertical orange bars of varying widths on the left side. In the top right and bottom left corners, there are patterns of small orange dots arranged in a grid-like fashion, with some dots missing to create a sparse, artistic effect.

# Past papers

Always remember that past exam questions are only for practice.

Bismillah, let's go!

# Brain Trauma

ربّ اشرح لي صدري ويسّر لي أمري واحلل عقدة  
من لساني

Removal of a part of the skull to fix a bleed is called:

- A) Craniotomy
- B) Craniectomy
- C) Trepanation
- D) Cranioplasty

Ans: A

## Injury to anterior division of middle meningeal artery

- A) Extradural hemorrhage.
- B) Subarachnoid hemorrhage.
- C) Cerebral hemorrhage.
- D) Subdural hemorrhage.
- E) Spinal hemorrhage.

Ans: A

# Spine Disorders

There are no past questions for this lecture, so check the test bank if you want to test your knowledge!

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# Test Bank

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Bismillah, let's go!

# Brain Trauma



The pterion is clinically significant because:

- A) It is the thickest part of the skull
- B) It overlies the anterior branch of the middle meningeal artery.
- C) It is rarely affected in trauma.
- D) It is part of the occipital bone.

Ans: B

A "lucid interval" is most characteristic of which condition?

- A) Chronic subdural hematoma
- B) Epidural hematoma
- C) Brain contusion
- D) Subarachnoid hemorrhage

Ans: B

Raccoon eyes and Battle sign are indicative of:

- A) Basal skull fracture
- B) Uncal herniation
- C) Pontine hemorrhage
- D) Chronic SDH

Ans: A

Which imaging finding is pathognomonic for an acute epidural hematoma?

- A) Crescent-shaped hypodensity
- B) Biconvex lens-shaped hyperdensity
- C) Diffuse cerebral edema
- D) "Mount Fuji sign"

Ans: B

Which vessel is typically injured in an epidural hematoma?

- A) Bridging veins
- B) Anterior branch of middle meningeal artery
- C) Superior sagittal sinus
- D) Internal carotid artery

Ans: B

A chronic subdural hematoma is most common in:

- A) Children with skull fractures.
- B) Elderly patients on anticoagulants.
- C) Young adults after high-impact trauma.
- D) Infants with shaken baby syndrome.

Ans: B

The first-line treatment for an acute epidural hematoma with neurological decline is:

- A) Burr hole drainage.
- B) Conservative observation.
- C) Craniotomy and clot evacuation.
- D) Lumbar puncture.

Ans: C

What differentiates a brain contusion from an intracerebral hemorrhage?

- A. Presence of hematoma
- B. CT findings
- C. Size of the bleeding area
- D. Location in the cerebrum

Ans: C



حسبي الله لا إله إلا هو عليه  
توكلت وهو ربّ العرش العظيم

Pneumocephalus on CT suggests:

- A) Basal skull fracture.
- B) Venous sinus thrombosis.
- C) Uncal herniation.
- D) Pontine hemorrhage.

Ans: A

Tonsillar herniation involves displacement of the:

- A) Temporal lobe.
- B) Cerebellar tonsils.
- C) Thalamus.
- D) Cingulate gyrus.

Ans: B

# Spine Disorders

What is the main function of intervertebral discs?

- A) To strengthen surrounding muscles
- B) To enhance blood supply to the spine
- C) To help vertebrae resist gravitational force
- D) To regulate spinal cord activity

Ans:C

All of the following vertebrae are considered atypical except ?

- A) The sacrum
- B) C1
- C) Coccyx
- D) Lumbar

Ans: D

Which parts of the spinal column are concave anteriorly ?

- A)Cervical
- B)Thoracic
- C) Sacral
- D) b+c

Ans:D

Which of the following is not a symptom of positive Sagittal balance?

- A) Headache
- B) Pulmonary problems
- C) Fracture of pars interarticularis
- D) Chronic neck tension

Ans:C

Which spinal regions naturally exhibit lordosis?

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

Ans:B



Which of the following can lead to negative sagittal balance?

- A) Osteoporosis
- B) Ankylosing spondylitis
- C) Obesity
- D) Scoliosis

Ans:C

What is a common long term consequence untreated scoliosis?

- A) Increased height
- B) Heart failure
- C) Fracture of cervical vertebrae
- D) Spinal cord compression

Ans:B

In ankylosing spondylitis what posture is typically observed?

- A) Hyperextension of the neck
- B) Lateral flexion of the spine
- C) Kyphotic posture with chin near chest
- D) Scoliosis like deviation

Ans:C

Which vertebrae are most likely to fracture due to their location on the gravity line?

- A) C1,T1,L1,S1
- B) C2,T5,L5,S5
- C) C7,T12,L3,S3
- D) C3,T3,L2,S2

Ans:A

What is the functional unit of the vertebral column called ?

- A) Spinal arch
- B) Intervertebral foramen
- C) Vertebral segment
- D) Spinal cord unit

Ans:C

What is the curve seen in the image?



Ans: kyphosis

Parts that are concave posteriorly are referred as:

Lordosis

The positive sagittal balance is:

Ans: where the gravity line is anterior to the spine



This is a case of:

Ans: scoliosis which is increased lateral deviation of  
The spine to one side



For any feedback, scan the code or click on it.



Corrections from previous versions:

Versions	Slide # and Place of Error	Before Correction	After Correction
V0 → V1			
V1 → V2			