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1. All of the following are differentials for multiple sclerosis except:
- A. Sjogrens syndrome
 - B. Vitamin B1 deficiency
 - C. Bechets disease
 - D. MOGAD (Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein Antibody-Associated Disease)
 - E. Sarcoidosis

Correct Answer: B

2. A young patient presents with bizzare non stereotyped movements moving between body parts
- A. Atrophy of the caudate
 - B. Autosomal dominiant
 - C. Eventual cognitive decline
 - D. Geste antagonist
 - E. CAG repetition mutation

Correct Answer: D

3. 16 year old male patient face and neck stuck in a fixed position, elevated liver enzymes, kyser fliescher rings present on eyes, what is correct about this disease.
- A. Tics are common seen in this disease
 - B. Motor impersistence
 - C. Autosomal dominant
 - D. ATP7B mutation

Correct Answer: D

4. Which of the following is not a risk factor for multiple sclerosis
- A. High salt intake
 - B. Passive smoking
 - C. Exposure to EBV in early childhood
 - D. Western lifestyle
 - E. Thiamine deficiency

Correct Answer: C

5. For a patient with listeria monocytogenes meningitis, what is wrong?

- A. Usually present with rash
- B. High protein
- C. Most common in elderly
- D. CSF glucose is low
- E. Ataxia

Correct Answer: A

6. Not a usual requested imaging for a patient with ischemic stroke

- A. Neck MRA
- B. Knee X-ray
- C. Head CT
- D. Head MRI
- E. Head MRA

Correct Answer: B

7. Mismatch

- A. Levetiracetam - aplastic anemia
- B. Valproic acid - weight gain
- C. Topiramate - difficulty finding words
- D. Felbamate - weight loss
- E. Oxcarbazepine - hyponatremia

Correct Answer: A

8. A stroke patient was being evaluated, he had no problem in comprehension, but couldn't repeat sentences, and couldn't speak or write, what is the affected area?

- A. Wernicke's
- B. Global aphasia
- C. Transcortical sensory aphasia
- D. Transcortical motor aphasia
- E. Broca's

Correct Answer: E

9. Not a differential for acute flaccid paralysis that progressed over 2-3 days?

- A. Acute disseminated porphyria
- B. Guillain-Barré syndrome
- C. Acute rhabdomyolysis
- D. Hypocalcemia
- E. Acute transverse myelitis

Correct Answer: D

10. A 25 year old patient complaining of right sided ptosis and miosis, with left sided weakness and loss of sensation, denying a history of trauma, what is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Sensorimotor lacunar infarction
- B. Right posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- C. Left posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- D. Left internal carotid artery dissection
- E. Right internal carotid artery dissection

Correct Answer: E

11. What muscle is responsible for knee extension?

- A. Gastrocnemius
- B. Quadriceps femoris
- C. Hamstrings
- D. Soleus

Correct Answer: B

12. What artery arises from the intracranial part of vertebral artery?

- A. Posterior cerebral artery
- B. Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- C. Superior cerebellar artery
- D. Posterior inferior cerebellar artery

Correct Answer: D

13. Right internuclear ophthalmoplagia is :

- A. Right MLF lesion
- B. Right lateral geniculate lesion
- C. Left MLF lesion

Correct Answer: A

- 14.** A patient presents with cerebellar signs , right sided facial drooping and loss of sensation, alongside left sided loss of pain and sensation, what is the affected artery
- A. Left Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
 - B. Right Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
 - C. Left Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
 - D. Right Anterior inferior cerebellar artery

Correct Answer: D

- 15.** About intracranial hemorrhage which of the following is correct:
- A. Crutzfeldt-Jakob disease is a reversible cause of dementia
 - B. Amaurosis fugax in basilar hemorrhage
 - C. Embolic strokes happen mostly in large cervical arteries
 - D. Vascular dementia is irreversible cause of acute progressive dementia
 - E. Amyloid angiopathy is mostly in parietal and occipital lobes

Correct Answer: E

16. Not a typical symptom of MS relapse

- A. Lower limb parasthaesia
- B. Loss of vision with pain upon eye movement
- C. Diplopia
- D. Oculomotor nerve palsy
- E. Ataxia

Correct Answer: D

17. (a case of absence seizure) which of the following is a drug we use to treat?

- A. phenytoin
- B. Valproic Acid
- C. Ethosuxamide
- D. Carbamazepine

Correct Answer: C

18. 25 years old female planning to conceive was diagnosed recently with generalized epilepsy with diffuse 10 Hz spike wave on EEG, which drug is the best initial management?

- A. Phenytoin
- B. Sodium valproate
- C. Lamotrigine
- D. Topiramate
- E. Gabapentin

Correct Answer: C

19. About secondary prevention of stroke which of the following is WRONG?

- A. Endarterectomy is recommended in a patient with 80% stenosis in the Carotid artery
- B. Life-long Dual antiplatelet therapy for a cerebral artery atherosclerosis or stenosis
- C. Anticoagulant therapy for a patient with a 3 points score on CHADS-VASC
- D. Statin for hypercholesterolemia
- E. 21 days of dual antiplatelet in a patient with a low score NIHSS

Correct Answer: B

20. Which of the following drugs doesn't work on Na⁺ channels?

- A. levetiracetam
- B. carbamazepine
- C. Topiramate
- D. valproic acid
- E. oxacarbazipine

Correct Answer: A

21. 50 years old patient with behavioral and personality changes >> cognitive impairment .
Imaging shows frontal and temporal lobes atrophy

- A. Alzheimer's disease
- B. Dementia with Lewy bodies
- C. Frontotemporal degeneration

Correct Answer: C

22. Foot drop , impaired dorsiflexion and eversion with preserved inversion

- A. L3
- B. Common peroneal nerve
- C. S1
- D. L5 root
- E. L4

Correct Answer: B

23. Patient with Dm , hypothyroidism has hand numbness , thenar muscle wasting and weak thumb abduction

- A. Tarsal tunnel syndrome
- B. Left peroneal nerve injury
- C. Carpal tunnel syndrome

Correct Answer: C

24. Not a sign of UMN lesions

- A. Absence of superficial abdominal reflexes
- B. Clonus
- C. Flexor plantar response

Correct Answer: C

25. Calculate GCS for : eyes responds to pain, inappropriate sounds, withdrawal from pain

- A. 6
- B. 9
- C. 7
- D. 5
- E. 8

Correct Answer: E

26. Absolute contraindication for thrombolysis

- A. Moyamoya disease
- B. Age >75
- C. Pregnancy
- D. CPR > 10min
- E. Previous ischemic stroke 4 months ago

Correct Answer: A

27. False regarding locked-in syndrome

- A. Dorsal pons injury
- B. Patient can hear and see
- C. Patient can't move eyes horizontally
- D. Eyes may be open
- E. Blinks to commands

Correct Answer: A

28. True about syncope

- A. Usually associated with Cyanosis
- B. Typically lasts for >60 secs
- C. Can be caused by valsalva or pain

Correct Answer: C

29. Nerve responsible for fingers extension

- A. Posterior interosseous N.
- B. Median N.
- C. Ulnar N.
- D. Axillary N.

Correct Answer: A

30. Support the diagnosis psychogenic seizure

- A. Incontinence
- B. Moving head to one side
- C. Resistance to eye opening
- D. Lateral tongue bite

Correct Answer: C

31. The nerve affected in Meralgia parasthetica?

- A. Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh
- B. Common peroneal nerve
- C. Sciatic nerve
- D. Median nerve

Correct Answer: A

32. Brown- sequered syndrome , which is true

- A. Most commonly happen around central canal
- B. Loss of proprioception ipsilateral to lesion
- C. Loss of pain and sensation contralateral to the lesion

Correct Answer: C

33. Which of the following is wrong regarding status epilepticus

- A. First-line treatment is intravenous phenytoin
- B. May present with cyanosis

Correct Answer: A

34. Which of the following describes atonic seizures

- A. Tonic muscle contraction with flexion of waist and neck
- B. Shock-like contraction in the lower limb
- C. Sudden loss of postural tone often results in falls

Correct Answer: C

35. One in comma which of the following is wrong

- A. Brainstem reflexes are always absent
- B. Stupor is worse than drowsiness
- C. Delirium is a reduced content of consciousness
- D. Bilateral thalamus damage can result in coma
- E. Ascending reticular formation connects thalamus and cortex

Correct Answer: A

36. What is uhthoff's phenomenon?

- A. Transient weakness when body temperature rise
- B. An electric like pain down the spine when flexing the neck

Correct Answer: A

37. A 70 year old was brought by his daughter. He was diagnosed with parkinson disease 1 year ago. A few months ago he experienced cognitive decline and memory deficit. What is the most probable diagnosis ?

- A. Parkinson disease
- B. Lewy body dementia
- C. Alzheimer's disease

Correct Answer: B

- 38.** A 20 year old lady had normal pupillary reflex, with ptosis in her left eye with intermittent diplopia and fluctuation being worst at evening. What is the most probable diagnosis ?
- A. Multiple sclerosis
 - B. Myasthenia gravis
 - C. Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome

Correct Answer: B

- 39.** A patient presented with sudden thunderclap headache mostly in the occipital area, CT showed subarachnoid density, what is incorrect ?
- A. The most probable diagnosis is subarachnoid hemorrhage
 - B. Might be associated with Nuchal rigidity
 - C. Might be associated with Phonophobia

Correct Answer: C

- 40.** Wrong about emergency comatose patient
- A. Give thiamin with glucose to prevent pontine myelinolysis
 - B. Brain imaging is indicated
 - C. naloxone reverse opiate toxicity
 - D. Roving eye movement indicates that the brainstem is intact

Correct Answer: A

41. What is wrong about trigeminal neuralgia?

- A. Might be associated with deafness
- B. It's suspected if pain is only in the ophthalmic region
- C. Bilateral
- D. Appears in patients over the age of 50

Correct Answer: D

42. What is the least likely finding in CSF in multiple sclerosis?

- A. High IgG index
- B. High CSF protein >120 (normal 45-65)
- C. Oligoclonal IgG bands
- D. normal WBC count

Correct Answer: B

43. Which of the following is a defect of non-dominant parietal lobe lesion (this question was deleted due to two correct answers)

- A. Calculation
- B. Size appreciation
- C. Visual perception
- D. Spatial orientation
- E. Language

Correct Answers: B, D

44. What's wrong about headaches?

- A. Temporal arteritis can cause optic neuralgia
- B. Tension headache is usually severe
- C. cluster head lasts less than migraine headache

Correct Answer: B

45. What is not a typical feature of migraine?

- A. Worse with movement
- B. Pulsating in nature
- C. Presents bilateral in one third of patients
- D. More than 24 hours
- E. Responds well to O2 therapy

Correct Answer: E

46. An 80 year old patient came complaining of difficulty going down the stairs, rigidity, tremor, inability to look upwards, and a decline in cognitive function, what is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Lewy body dementia
- B. Multiple system atrophy
- C. Parkinson's disease
- D. Progressive supranuclear palsy

Correct Answer: D

47. Wrong regarding multiple sclerosis relapse?

- A. Methylprednisilone is the first line in acute relapse
- B. Disease modifying drugs are used in acute relapse

Correct Answer: B

48. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the CSF finding these cases

- A. It is unusual in bacterial meningitis to find low level of protein
- B. Bacterial meningitis has low level of sugar
- C. GBS present with high protein and normal cell count
- D. Tuberculous meningitis has more than 1000 lymphocytes count
- E. Viral meningitis has normal level of sugar

Correct Answer: D

49. What is the first line initial treatment for Parkinson's disease?

- A. Dopamine receptor agonists
- B. MOA-B inhibitors
- C. Levodopa + carbidopa
- D. Anticholenergics
- E. NMDA inhibitors

Correct Answer: C

50. What is found in imaging for a patient with Alzheimer's disease?

A. Hippocampal degeneration with global cortical atrophy

Correct Answer: A