

- 1) All of the followings are contents of Inferior orbital fissure except :
- 2) Lateral palpebral Artery is Branch of :- Lacrimal Artery
- 3) Corneoscleral Junction is called : Limbus
- 4) Area of the sclera that is pierced by optic Nerve is called : Lamina cribrosa
- 5) the area of the retina that has the most distinct Vision : Macula lutea
- 6) Visual pathway : Retina , optic nerve , optic chiasm, lateral geniculate body, cortex
- 7) which of the followings pass through Cavernous Sinus? Abducent Nerve
- 8) All of the followings pass lateral to the cavernous Sinus ???
- 9) Injury to the Posterior Cerebral Artery Will not affect : Lateral movement
- 10) Lateral Rectus muscle is supplied by : Abducent Nerve
- 11) Cochlear Pathway : Superior Olivary Nucleus , lateral lemniscus, Inferior colliculus, medial geniculate body
- 12) Inferior salivatory nucleus : glossopharyngeal
- 13) Superior and inferior glossopharyngeal are located at : Jugular Foramen
- 14) Taste sensation : Solitary Nucleus
- 15) lesser petrosal NERVE : Otic ganglion
- 16) the cranial nerve that makes loop : facial nerve
- 17) Facial nerve makes loop around abducent nerve
- 18) lacrimal Nucleus : Facial nerve
- 19) Which nerve arises from geniculate ganglion : greater petrosal nerve
- 20) upper motor neuron lesion : paralysis of the lower contralateral facial muscle
- 21) Symptoms of bell's palsy
- 22) spinal nerves synapse in the sympathetic ganglion and return as : postganglionic gray Ramus
- 23) Ansa Cervicalis : C1-C3
- 24) Phrenic Nerve: C3-C5'
- 25) Cervical plexus supplies all of the following muscles Except :
- 26) Nerves arise at the level of the root of the brachial plexus : Long thoracic nerve and dorsal Scapular

- 27) The nerve that forms after crossing the 3rd part of the axillary artery is : Median nerve
- 28) Erd Duchen's palsy : waiter's tip deformity
- 29) the most common nerve to be injured : radial
- 30)The nerve that supplies the area under inguinal region and the upper thigh arises from the root : L1-L2
- 31) ANS under the control of hypothalamus
- 32)Accommodation : Contraction of the ciliary muscle, relax zonules lens becomes thicker (PNS)
- 33) The Activated Rhodopsin is Metarhodopsin II
- 34)Only Ganglion Cells have action Potential
- 35) Symptoms of horner's Syndrom
- 36) myopia is corrected by Concave lens
- 37) Attenuation Reflex : Contraction of tensor tympani inward and Stapedius Outward
- 38) Taste buds are : Chemoreceptor
- 39) Muscle spindles : gamma motor neuron , Detect change in length
- 40) All of the followings are Characteristics of lower motor neuron lesion except :
- 41) To check the activity of gamma motor neuron : Stretch reflex
- 42)Parasympathetic has excitability effect on : Gi Motility
- 43) what is the fastest type of nerve Fibers : Alpha
- 44) Rotation of the head Clockwise will move the endolymph : counterclockwise
- 45) question about the function of utricle and saccule
- 46)Microscopic Feature of GBM
- 47) oligodendroglioma : Deletion of Chromosome 1p and 19q indicates high response to Ctx
- 47) Characteristics of ependymoma ...
- 48) Psammoma bodies are seen in : Meningioma
- 49)The old name for the tumor that arises from cerebellopontine and causes hearing loss : Acoustic Neuroma
- 50) Alzheimer's Disease : AB amyloid Specific, Tau tangle nonspecific
- 51) Case of Parkinson disease, what is the cause ?

52) Case of overcorrection of hyponatremia what is the condition that is most similar to this Case:
Multiple Sclerosis

53) Medulloblastoma Characteristics

54) Local Anesthetics are used with Vasoconstrictor for ??

55) Inflammation decrease susceptibility to Local anesthetics because: decrease ph ...etc

56) Epinephrine Cannot be used in Finger and toes because : ischemia and Necrosis

*Prilocaine and cocaine have vasoconstrictor effect

57) Patient has Parkinson disease developed hallucination and dyskinesia what should we do :
Decrease the dose and give amantadine

58) All of the followings are A/E of Levodopa Except : ..

59)All of the Followings are used to treat glaucoma Except :

60) Echothiophate : Chronic open angle glaucoma

61) TT Of Alzheimer's Disease

62) Which of the followings is contraindicated in CHF Patient with HTN :????

63) Inotropic Support after Cardiac Surgery : Dopamine (B1)

64) Pheochromocytoma : Phenoxybenzamine

65)The Difference between propranolol and Metoprolol : Bronchoconstriction

66) HTN AND bradycardia : pindolol or acebutolol

67) Comparison between Laparoscopy Stages

68) Features of prion disease

69) Features of ticks

70) Differences between Ixodida and Argasida