**Module 2 Special Neurology**

**Text Test Tasks**

1. In which part of the brain is the focus of convulsive activity most often localized?

A. frontal lobe

B. occipital lobe

C. * temporal lobe

D. parietal lobe

E. trunk

2. Choose which seizures are classified as simple motor:

A. illusory

B. * adversive

C. dysmnestic

D. emotional-affective

E. digestive

3. Choose which seizures are classified as simple motor:

A. illusory

B. * postural

C. dysmnestic

D. emotional-affective

E. digestive

4. Choose which seizures are classified as simple motor:

A. illusory

B. * Jacksonian

C. dysmnestic

D. emotional-affective

E. digestive

5. Choose which seizures are classified as simple motor:

A. illusory

B. digestive

C. dysmnestic

D. emotional-affective

E. * phonatory simple

6. Choose which attacks, according to the classification, belong to simple vegetative-visceral:

A. illusory

B. adversive

C. dysmnestic

D. emotional-affective

E. * digestive

7. Choose which attacks, according to the classification, belong to partial sensory:

A. illusory

B. * elementary visual

C. dysmnestic

D. emotional-affective

E. digestive

8. Choose which attacks, according to the classification, belong to partial sensory:

A. illusory

B. digestive

C. dysmnestic

D. emotional-affective

E. * elementary auditory

9. Choose which attacks, according to the classification, belong to partial sensory:

A. * elementary olfactory

B. digestive

C. dysmnestic

D. emotional-affective

E. illusory

10. Choose which attacks according to the classification belong to partial sensory:

A. * elementary gustatory

B. digestive

C. dysmnestic

D. emotional-affective

E. illusory

11. Choose which attacks according to the classification belong to simple ones with impaired mental activity:

A. elementary olfactory

B. digestive

C. * dysmnestic

D. adversive

E. postural

12. Choose which attacks according to the classification belong to simple ones with impaired mental activity:

A. elementary olfactory

B. digestive

C. adversive

D. * emotional-affective

E. postural

13. Choose which seizures, according to the classification, belong to simple ones with impaired mental activity:

A. elementary olfactory

B. digestive

C. adversive

D. postural

E. * illusory

14. Choose which seizures, according to the classification, belong to simple ones with impaired mental activity:

A. elementary olfactory

B. digestive

C. adversive

D. postural

E. * hallucinatory

15. Choose which seizures, according to the classification, belong to simple ones with impaired mental activity:

A. * aphatic

B. digestive

C. adversive

D. postural

E. elementary olfactory

16. Mark which of the following tumors belongs to supratentorial ones:

A. cerebellum

B. brainstem

C. * frontal lobe

D. cerebellar-pontine angle

E. IV ventricle

17. Mark which of the following tumors is supratentorial:

A. * parietal lobe

B. brain stem

C. cerebellum

D. cerebellar-pontine angle

E. IV ventricle

18. Mark which of the following tumors is supratentorial:

A. * temporal lobe

B. brain stem

C. cerebellum

D. cerebellar-pontine angle

E. IV ventricle

19. Mark which of the following tumors is supratentorial:

A. * occipital lobe

B. brain stem

C. cerebellum

D. cerebellar-pontine angle

E. IV ventricle

20. Mark which of the following tumors is subtentorial:

A. frontal lobe

B. parietal lobe

C. temporal lobe

D. occipital lobe

E. * brainstem

21. Mark which of the following tumors refers to subtentorial:

A. frontal lobe

B. parietal lobe

C. temporal lobe

D. occipital lobe

E. * cerebellum

22. Mark which of the following tumors refers to subtentorial:

A. frontal lobe

B. parietal lobe

C. temporal lobe

D. occipital lobe

E. * cerebellar-pontine angle

23. Mark which of the following signs occurs in tumors of the precentral gyrus:

A. monoanesthesia

B. anosmia

C. * central monoparesis

D. hemianopsia

E. alexia

24. Note which of the following signs occurs in tumors of the precentral gyrus:

A. * Jacksonian motor epilepsy

B. anosmia

C. monoanesthesia

D. hemianopsia

E. alexia

25. Note which of the following signs occurs in tumors of the postcentral gyrus:

A. monoparesis

B. * monoanesthesia

C. Jacksonian motor seizures

D. sensory aphasia

E. astereognosia

26. Note which of the following signs occurs in tumors of the postcentral gyrus:

A. monoparesis

B. * Jacksonian sensory seizures

C. Jacksonian motor seizures

D. sensory aphasia

E. astereognosia

27. Mark which of the following symptoms occurs with parietal lobe tumors:

A. sensory aphasia (left hemisphere)

B. monoparesis

C. * astereognosia

D. motor aphasia (left hemisphere)

E. amnestic

28. Mark which of the following symptoms occurs with parietal lobe tumors:

A. monoparesis

B. * autotopagnosia (right hemisphere)

C. sensory aphasia (left hemisphere)

D. motor aphasia (left hemisphere)

E. amnestic aphasia

29. Note which of the following symptoms occurs with parietal lobe tumors:

A. * apraxia (left hemisphere)

B. monoparesis

C. sensory aphasia (left hemisphere)

D. motor aphasia (left hemisphere)

E. amnestic aphasia

30. Name a benign slow-growing intracerebral tumor that differs little from brain tissue and has petrifactions that are visible on the craniogram

A. adenoma

B. * oligodendroglioma

C. ependymoma

D. meningioma

E. astrocytoma

31. Name the cerebrospinal fluid changes that are characteristic of brain tumors:

A. cell-protein dissociation

B. purulent cerebrospinal fluid

C. neutrophilic pleocytosis

D. * protein-cell dissociation

E. decreased sugar and chloride levels

32. State the cause of the development of an epileptic reaction in a patient.

A. meningitis

B. * electric shock

C. encephalitis

D. brain tumor

E. traumatic brain injury

33. State the cause of the development of an epileptic reaction in a patient.

A. meningitis

B. * alcohol intoxication

C. encephalitis

D. brain tumor

E. traumatic brain injury

34. State the cause of the development of an epileptic reaction in a patient.

A. meningitis

B. brain tumor

C. encephalitis

D. * tetraethyl lead intoxication

E. traumatic brain injury

35. Give the reason for the development of an epileptic reaction in a patient.

A. meningitis

B. brain tumor

C. * carbon monoxide intoxication

D. encephalitis

E. traumatic brain injury

36. Give the reason for the development of an epileptic reaction in a patient.

A. meningitis

B. brain tumor

C. * insulin shock

D. encephalitis

E. traumatic brain injury

37. Give the reason for the development of an epileptic syndrome in a patient.

A. * meningitis

B. electric shock

C. insulin shock

D. carbon monoxide intoxication

E. tetraethyl lead intoxication

38. Give the reason for the development of an epileptic syndrome in a patient.

A. tetraethyl lead intoxication

B. electric shock

C. insulin shock

D. carbon monoxide intoxication

E. * encephalitis

39. State the cause of the development of epileptic syndrome in a patient.

A. insulin shock

B. electric shock

C. * craniocerebral trauma

D. carbon monoxide intoxication

E. tetraethyl lead intoxication

40. State the cause of the development of epileptic syndrome in a patient.

A. carbon monoxide intoxication

B. electric shock

C. insulin shock

D. * subarachnoid hemorrhage

E. tetraethyl lead intoxication

41. State the cause of the development of epileptic syndrome in a patient.

A. * brain tumor

B. electric shock

C. insulin shock

D. carbon monoxide poisoning

E. tetraethyl lead poisoning

42. Name the tumor of the meninges

A. adenoma

B. neurinoma

C. ependymoma

D. * meningioma

E. astrocytoma

43. Name the tumor of the cranial and spinal nerves

A. adenoma

B. * neurinoma

C. ependymoma

D. meningioma

E. astrocytoma

44. Name the tumor that is localized in the ventricles

A. adenoma

B. neurinoma

C. * ependymoma

D. meningioma

E. astrocytoma

45. Name the tumor that is most often localized in the temporal lobe and often grows through the corpus callosum into both hemispheres

A. adenoma

B. neurinoma

C. * glioblastoma

D. meningioma

E. astrocytoma

46. Name the motor disorders characteristic of transverse lesion of the spinal cord below the cervical thickening (in tumors):

A. peripheral tetraplegia

B. peripheral paresis of the arms, central – of the legs

C. * central paralysis of the legs

D. central tetraplegia

E. central hemiplegia

47. Name the motor disorders characteristic of transverse lesion of the spinal cord at the level of the cervical thickening (in tumors):

A. central tetraplegia

B. peripheral tetraplegia

C. * peripheral paresis of the arms, central – of the legs

D. peripheral paresis of the legs

E. hemiparesis

48. Name the motor disorders characteristic of transverse lesion of the spinal cord in the upper thoracic region:

A. lower peripheral paraplegia

B. * lower spastic paraplegia

C. upper peripheral paraplegia

D. upper spastic paraplegia

E. tetraplegia

49. Name a symptom characteristic of frontal lobe tumors:

A. * decreased intelligence

B. visual hallucinations

C. impaired sensitivity

D. sensory aphasia

E. apraxia

50. Name a symptom characteristic of frontal lobe tumors:

A. apraxia

B. visual hallucinations

C. impaired sensitivity

D. sensory aphasia

E. * cortical ataxia