

Questions for the Differentiated Test in Neurology

1. Structural and functional organization of the nervous system.
2. Reflex activity. Reflex arc.
3. Human physiological reflexes: classification, closing reflex arcs.
4. History of neurology.
5. Development of neurology in Ukraine. Contribution of Ukrainian scientists to the development of neurology.
6. Movement. Motor disorders. Motor pathway: central and peripheral neurons.
7. Pyramidal tract: structure, functions.
8. Pyramidal tract: symptoms of lesions at different levels.
9. Extrapyramidal system: structure, functions, symptoms of lesions.
10. Cerebellum: structure, functions, symptoms of lesions.
11. Coordination of movement and its disorders. Types of ataxias, methods of examination.
12. Central paralysis syndrome.
13. Peripheral paralysis syndrome, topodiagnostic significance.
14. Hyperkinetic syndrome.
15. Parkinsonism syndrome.
16. Bulbar paralysis syndrome.
17. Pseudobulbar paralysis syndrome.
18. Differential diagnosis of bulbar and pseudobulbar paralysis.
19. Alternating syndromes.
20. Deep sensitivity analyzer.
21. Superficial sensitivity analyzer.
22. Sensation: types, methods of examination.
23. Types of sensory disorders.
24. Types of sensory disturbances, their characteristics.
25. Symptoms of irritation and loss. Characteristics, examples.
26. Cranial nerves I–II.
27. Cranial nerves III–IV–VI.
28. Cranial nerve V.
29. Cranial nerve VII (central and peripheral lesions).
30. Cranial nerves IX and X.
31. Cranial nerve XI.
32. Cranial nerve XII.
33. Taste and methods of its examination.
34. Spinal cord: structure, functions.
35. Segmental apparatus of the spinal cord: gray and white matter, symptoms of lesions.

36. Syndromes of spinal cord lesions at different levels.
37. Syndromes of spinal cord lesions at the level of its enlargements.
38. Brown-Séquard syndrome.
39. Symptoms of segmental apparatus lesions of the spinal cord.
40. Functions of pelvic organs.
41. Autonomic nervous system: sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions.
42. Diseases of the autonomic nervous system.
43. Syndromes of autonomic dysfunction.
44. Blood supply of the brain. Features of regulation of blood circulation.
45. Transient cerebrovascular disorders.
46. Cerebral vessel thrombosis.
47. Non-thrombotic ischemic stroke.
48. Intracerebral hemorrhage.
49. Subarachnoid hemorrhage.
50. Hypertensive cerebral syndrome.
51. Meningeal syndrome: mechanisms of occurrence.
52. Meningococcal meningitis and secondary (purulent) meningitis.
53. Tuberculous meningitis.
54. Primary serous meningitis.
55. Tick-borne encephalitis.
56. Epidemic encephalitis.
57. Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis.
58. Poliomyelitis.
59. Convulsive syndrome: topodiagnostic significance.
60. Syndromes of cerebral lobe lesions.
61. Symptoms of lesions and irritation of the cerebral cortex.
62. Symptoms of cerebellar lesions.
63. Cerebrospinal fluid syndrome.
64. Claude Bernard-Horner syndrome, Argyll Robertson syndrome.
65. Hypothalamic syndrome: topodiagnostic significance.
66. Polyneuritis, polyradiculoneuritis, polyneuropathies.
67. Syringomyelia.
68. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.
69. Multiple sclerosis.
70. Primary muscular dystrophies: Erb, Duchenne, Landouzy-Dejerine.
71. Secondary muscular dystrophies.
72. Charcot-Marie neural atrophies.
73. Huntington's chorea.

74. Hepatocerebral dystrophy.
75. Closed traumatic brain injury: concussion, contusion, compression.
76. Peripheral nerves of the upper limbs.
77. Peripheral nerves of the lower limbs.
78. General cerebral symptoms in brain tumors.
79. Tumor-like diseases of the brain (abscess, echinococcosis, cysticercosis, arachnoiditis).
80. Extramedullary and intramedullary tumors of the spinal cord.
81. Neuroses: neurasthenia, hysteria, obsessive-compulsive disorder.
82. Nervous system lesions in syphilis (tabes dorsalis).
83. Nervous system lesions in rheumatism: rheumatic vasculitis, Sydenham's chorea.
84. Nervous system lesions in influenza, diphtheria, diabetes mellitus, and other diseases.
85. Epilepsy.
86. Myotonias and myasthenias.