

Week 13

Q+A

Neurological assessment

Assessment of cognition

Assessment of speech

Cerebral lobe function

Cerebellar function

Cranial nerve examination

Vertigo

Peripheral nervous system examination

Motor system examination

Sensory examination

Gait disturbance

The head CT Principles

Identifying the location of structures

1. What are the elements of the minimal examination?

2. In a dysphasic patient but fluent speech what type of dysphasia could be present ?

3. In a nonfluent dysphasic patient what type of dysphasia might be present?

4. What is the difference between dysphasia and dysarthria?

5. List the steps to assess the dominant parietal lobe?

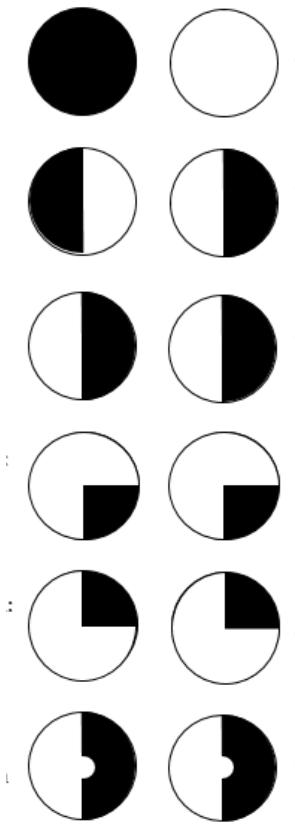
6.How do you assess the non-dominant parietal lobe dysfunction?

7.What is Gerstmann Syndrome?

8.Which lobe is responsible for short and long term memory?

9.List the steps to assess the frontal lobe on examination?

10.Write the correct affected anatomical area in the following patients with visual field defect?



11. What is the expected duration of transient global amnesia before spontaneous full recovery?

12. What are the typical findings of transient global amnesia?

13. Which nerves pass through Cavernous sinus?

14. What are the differences between upper and lower motor neuron 7th cranial palsy on examination?

15. List some of the causes of upper and lower 7th cranial nerve palsy?

16. List some of the causes of bilateral lower motor neuron 7th cranial nerve palsy?

17. What is the typical onset, history and examination prognosis and recurrence rate of Bells palsy?

18. What findings on HINTS test are suggestive of peripheral cause for Vertigo?

19. list some of the causes of peripheral vertigo? And which one is the most common cause?

20. What are the findings on examination for peripheral vertigo?

21. Performance and interpretation of Rinne's and Weber's test?

22. If on examination the Uvula is deviated to the left which vagus nerve is likely affected?

23. If during neuro-examination tongue is deviated to the left which hypoglossal nerve is affected?

24. List the findings of upper motor neuron lesion on examination of the peripheral nerves?

25. List the findings of lower motor neuron lesion on examination?

26. What is the typical pattern of weakness in peripheral neuropathy?

27. .What is the typical pattern of weakness due to myopathy?

28. What are the typical examination findings of unilateral brainstem lesion?

29. Name the following structures?

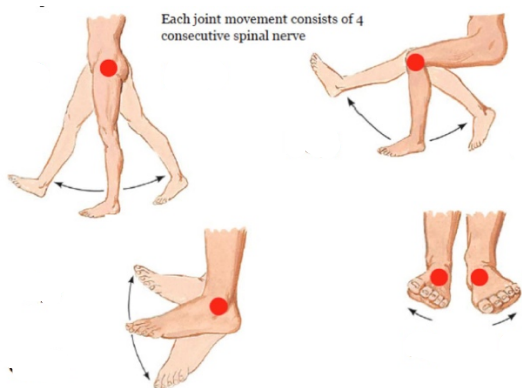
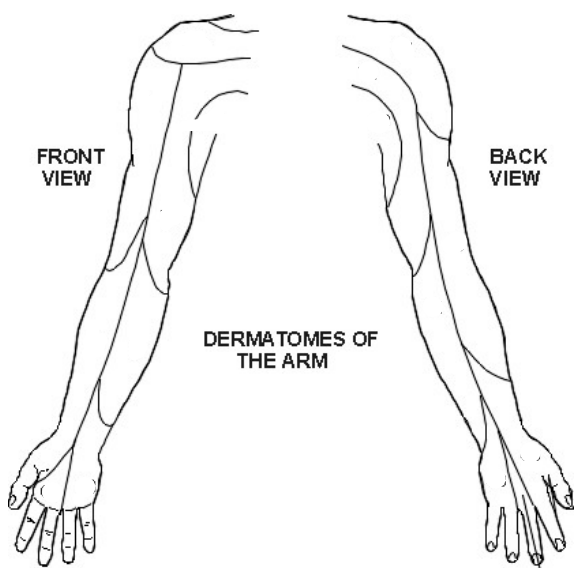
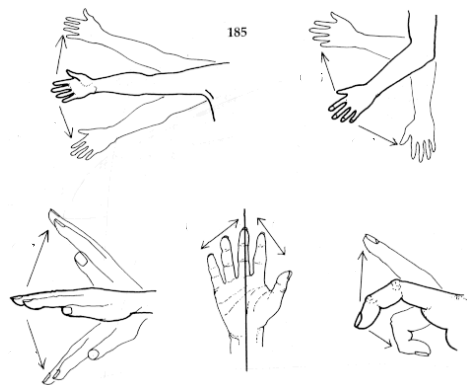


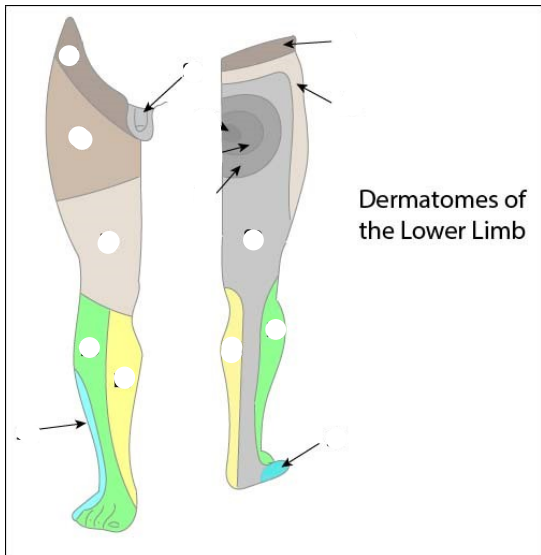


30.Cranial nerve examination?

31.Cerebellum examination? What are the components?

32.Peripheral nerve examination? Complete the following:





What nerves are involved in the following reflexes?

Biceps:

Triceps:

Knee:

Ankle:

33.what is the effect of pregnancy on Bell's palsy?

34.What are the different types of drift?