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Department: Dpt 4th semester

NEUROANATOMY

1) Sub arachnoid hemorrhage is caused by the rupture of which vessel?

C) Cerebral artrey

2) The superior saggital sinus is located between the?

B) Endosteal (parietal) and the meningeal (viscera) Layers of dura

3) How many poles does a cerebrum has?

C) 3 poles

4) Which of the cell is present in the fifth layer of cerebral cortex?

C) Betz cells

5) A fetal origin posterior communicating artrey arises from the?

A) Basilar artery

6) Regarding sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system which of the following is true?

D) Short preganglionic fibers and long postganglionic fibers in PSNS

7) Sensory information enters the CNS via the dorsal portion, Motor commands exit the CNS via the ventral portion.

A) True

8) Which of the following regarding taste area is true?

C) both a & b.

Questions 9-11 are related to the figure 1, given below. Question number 9, 10 carries 1 mark each. Question number 11 carries 5 marks.

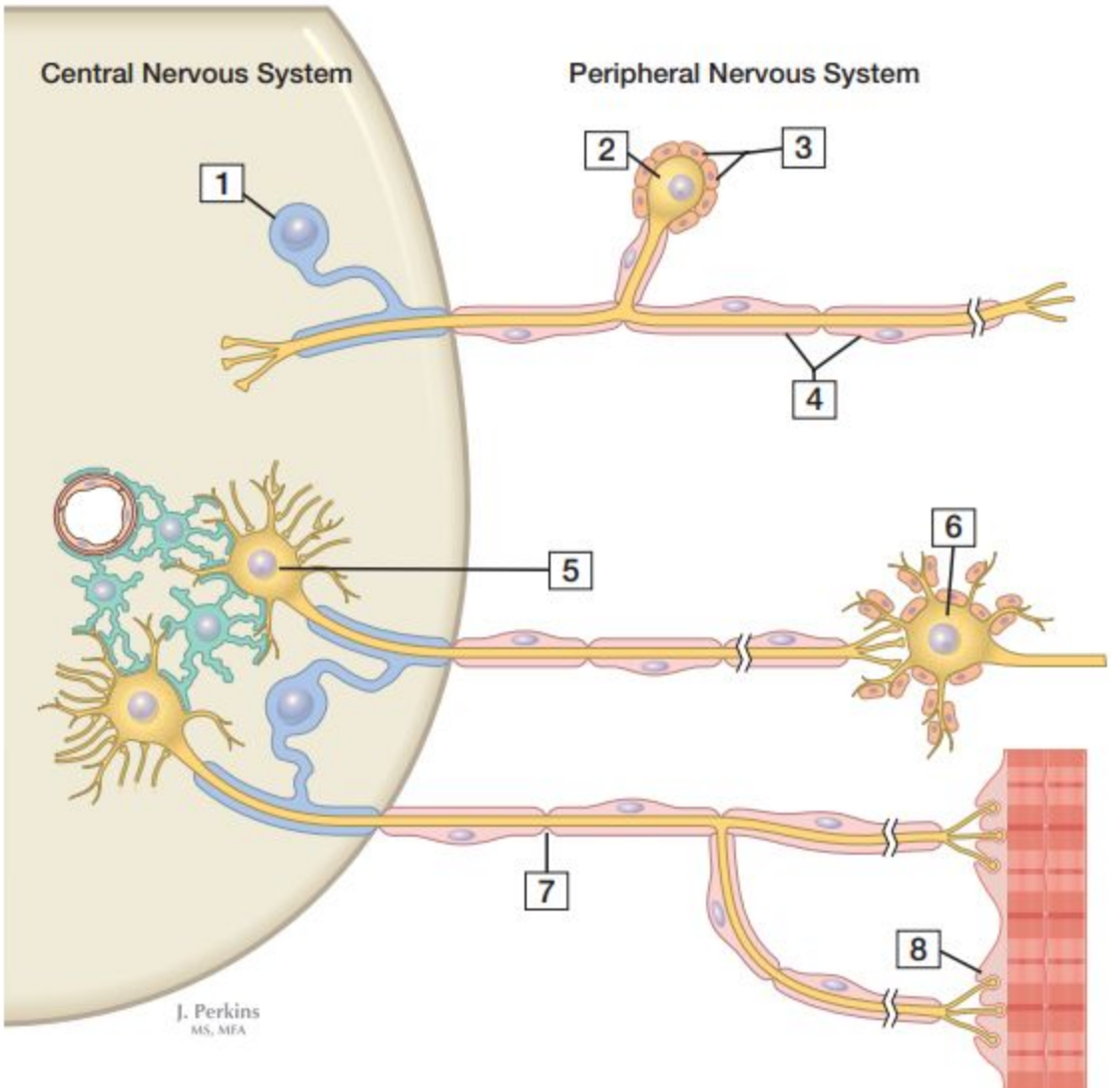

Figure 1

9) Given in the figure below, area labeled as 5 is?

B) Preganglionic autonomic neuron

10) Given in the figure below, area labeled as 6 is?

A) Postganglionic autonomic neuron

11) In the figure 1 shown above, label the following numbers;

2) Neuron cell body

3) Glial Cell

4) Schwan cell

7) Node of ranvier

8) Neuromascular junction

Q1) Osman, a 23 years old boy suffered a traumatic brain injury on the right sided orbital lobe. Which side and which half of the retinal field's sensory input would be lost? Reason why?

Ans) Homonymous hemianopsia is hemianopic visual field loss on the same side of both eyes hemianopsia occure because the right half of the brain has visual pathways for the left hemifield of both eyes, and the left half of the brain has visual pathways for the right hemifield of both eyes.when one of these pathways is damaged the corresponding visual field is lost.

Q2) What are the differences between spinal nerves and cranial nerves?

Ans) Difference Between cranial & spinal Nerve:

1) Cranial Nerve:

- Nerves connected to the brain are cranial nerve
- In mammals there are 12 pairs of cranial nerves
- Cranial nerves coordinates the activities associated with head and neck
- Cranial nerves are designated by serial number and names
- Most of cranial nerves are mixed except of olfactory, optic and vestibulocochlear nerve.

2) Spinal Nerves:

- Nerves connected with spinal cord are called spinal nerves
- There are 31 pairs of spinal nerves
- Spinal nerves coordinates the activities associated with all the body parts below the neck
- Spinal nerves are named according to their location on the spinal cord

- All the spinal nerves are mixed.

Q3) What do you know about the reticular formation of spinal cord?

Ans) Reticular formation of spinal cord:

The reticular formation is a phylogenetically primitive network of small neurons extending throughout the brainstem and into the spinal cord.

It has a diverse input; its descending connection as mostly from cerebral cortex, cerebellum and red nuclei.

The reticular formation has projections to the thalamus and cerebral cortex that allow it to exert some control over which sensory signals reach the cerebrum and come to our conscious attention.

It play a central role in state of consciousness like alertness and sleep.