

Verification tests for students on the subject: motricity ,	
Lesson number 2	
01	How many neurons are on the pathway of motricity (pyramidal tract) ?
A	two neurons
B	Three neurons
B	a neuron
02	Where do the fibers of the voluntary motor pathway (pyramidal tract) cross the midline ?
A	In the anterior columns of the medulla oblongata
B	In the lateral columns of the spinal cord
B	In the front horns of the spinal cord
03	What symptoms are characteristic the damage of the pyramidal tract?
A	Pathological reflexes
A	Increases muscle tone
B	Muscular atrophy
04	What symptoms are characteristic of the peripheral neuron damage?
A	Muscular atrophy
A	Hypo - or areflexia
B	Pathological reflexes
05	On which segment of the spinal cord the reflex of M. biceps
A	C 5-6
B	C 7-8
B	S 8-D 1
06	What does the appearance of pathological reflexes of the Babinsky and Solodimo group indicate?
A	damage to the pyramidal tract
B	Damage to the front horns of the spinal cord
B	damage to peripheral nerves
07	What paralysis occurs with cervical spinal cord injury?
A	Peripheral paralysis in the arms and central paralysis in the legs
B	Central tetraparesis
B	Peripheral tetraparesis

08	What paralysis occurs with lumbar lesions of the spinal cord?
A	Peripheral paresis in the legs
B	Central paresis in the legs
B	Central paresis in the hands and peripheral paresis in the legs
09	What happens to a person with impairments to higher parts of the central gyrus left?
A	Central paresis of the right leg
B	Central paresis of the left leg
B	Central hemiparesis right
10	What symptoms will occur when the right brachial plexus is damaged?
A	Peripheral paralysis of the right hand
B	Peripheral paralysis of the right arm and central paralysis of the right leg
B	Central hemiparesis
11	What reflex will be lost in case of the upper brachial plexus injury?
A	Reflex with Biceps
B	Reflex with triceps
B	All upper limb reflexes
12	Among the following choices, choose the topographical location of the lesion in a patient, if he has weakness in the right hand, muscle atrophy and fibrillar contractions in this arm?
A	The anterior cervical horns of the spinal cord on the right
B	The brachial plexus
B	Peripheral nerves innervating the arm
13	Among the following choices, choose the topographical location of the lesion in a patient, if he has hemiparesis on the right side with a positive Babinsky on the right?
A	Genu of the left internal Capsule
B	Right Internal capsule
B	Cervical spinal cord
14	Among the following choices, choose the topographic location of the lesion in a patient, if he does not have an extension of the fingers and hands and abduction of the Thumb :
A	damage to the radial nerve
B	damage to the ulnar nerve
B	damage to the median nerve

15	Among the following choices, chose the topographical location of the lesion in a patient, if he has a lower spastic paraparesis?
A	Transverse spinal cord injury at thoracic level
B	brain damage
B	Ponytail syndrome
16	Among the following choices, choose the topographical location of the lesion in a patient, if he has a hemiparesis with hyper- reflex and Babinsky positive on the left
A	Damage to the 2/3 posteriorly of the Genu of right internal capsule
B	damage to the facial nerve
B	damage to the spinal cord on the left at C 2-4
17	Of the following choices, chose the topographic location of the central nervous system which responsible of the alternately paralysis?
A	Brainstem
B	Inner capsule
B	Spinal cord
18	What is alternate paralysis?
A	Paresis of the muscles innervated by the cranial nerves on the side of the lesion and central hemiparesis on the contralateral side
B	Paresis of ipsilateral hands , contralateral legs
B	Central ipsilateral hemiparesis, contralateral peripheral hemiparesis
19	What brain structures are affected by the alternation of paralysis?
A	Nuclei of cranial nerves and the pyramid path
B	Spinal cord and brain
B	cranial nerves and brain
20	Among the following choices, choose the topographical location of the lesion in a patient, if the patient's tongue is deviated to the left, atrophy of the left half of the muscle and fascicular contractions, and central hemiparesis in the right extremities ?
A	involvement of the 12 cranial nerve and the right pyramidal tract in the spinal cord and jackson syndrome
B	reaching the cerebellar angle
B	cervical spinal cord injury
21	What alternating syndromes occur with damage to the midbrain?

A	Weber syndrome, Benoît syndrome
B	Schmidt syndrome
B	Jackson syndrome
22	What alternate syndromes occur when Pons affected?
A	Miyar-Gubler syndrome, Fauville syndrome
B	Jackson syndrome
B	Weber syndrome
23	Of the following choices, chose a topographic lesion caused Schmidt syndrome?
A	significant damage to the medulla oblongata
B	reaching the Pons
B	Reticular formation lesions
24	Among the following choices, choose the topographical location of the lesion in a patient, if has a right convergent strabismus and left central hemiparesis?
A	Fowill syndrome, damage to the pons
B	Midbrain
B	Bone marrow
25	Of the following choices, chose the topographic location of the lesion in a patient, if the patient has a divergent strabismus, and a hemiparesis.
A	Weber syndrome, mesencephalon
B	Fowill Syndrome, Pons
B	Jackson syndrome, medulla oblongata
26	Of the following choices, chose the topographic location of Miyar Gublev syndrome has
A	Pons
B	Midbrain
B	medulla oblongata
27	
	27 Where is the lesion, if the patient has a central tetraplegia in the limbs ?
A	Transverse spinal cord injury at C 2 -C4
B	Transverse spinal cord injury at C5-D-1
B	cortical involvement
28	Among the following choices, chose the topographical location of the lesion in a patient with weakness in the left leg, atrophy, fasciculations, lack of reflexes in the left leg?
A	The anterior horns of the spinal cord at L 1- S 2

B	Lumbar transverse spinal injury
B	damage to nerves innervating the leg
29	What is affected by bulbar palsy?
A	9,10,12 nuclei or their roots or nerves
B	Tract pyramidal bilateral
B	Spinal cord
30	What is common with bulbar and pseudobulbar paralysis?
A	damage to the same muscles (pharynx, larynx, tongue)
A	Patient complaints
B	Absence of pharyngeal reflex
31	What are the symptoms seen with pseudobulbar palsy?
A	Pseudobulbar symptoms - loud laughter, crying, symptoms of oral automatism
B	decreased pharyngeal reflex
B	Tongue muscle fascicle
32	Where is the cross-fiber of the cortico-nuclear pathway?
A	supranuclear cross
B	Subnuclear cross
B	no cross