

Course No: MGDC 2203
Course Title: Neuroanatomy
Date: 18/03/2014
No. of Questions: 3
Time: 1.5 hour

University of Palestine



Midterm Examine
Second Semester 2014
Total Grade: 20

Instructor Name: Dr Eyad Hussein
Student No.: _____
Student Name: _____
College Name: _____
Using Dictionary (No)

• **Answer all Questions:**

Q1 B1: Fill the answer in the space for the following statements: (5/5):

1. The external structures and enlargements of the spinal cord:

2. Posterior surface of the open medulla oblongata:

3. The important sulci and gyri of the frontal lobe:

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4. Pathway of the sensations from the face and scalp:

The first order neuron:

The second order neuron:

The third order neuron:

5. Types and functions of the neuroglial cells:

Q2 B1: Put true (T) or false (F) between brackets: _____ (5/5):

1. The diencephalon:

- a. () The epithalamus consists of right and left posterior commissure.
- b. () The thalamus is a large, C-shaped mass of gray matter lying in the middle of the cerebrum.
- c. () The metathalamus has lateral and medial geniculate body.
- d. () The metathalamus is part of diencephalon which is attached to posterior part of the superior surface of the thalamus.
- e. () The tuberal part of hypothalamus has dorsomedial nucleus.

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2. The relationship between the vertebral and the spinal cord segment:

- a. () The L1 vertebra lies opposite the L4 SC segment.
- b. () The T3 vertebra lies opposite the T6 SC segment.
- c. () The C5 vertebra lies opposite the C7 SC segment.
- d. () The T11 SC segment lies opposite the T8 vertebra.
- e. () The C3 SC segment lies opposite the C2 vertebra.

3. The ventricular system:

- a. () It contains choroids plexus that secrete CSF.
- b. () The interventricular foramen of Monro is located between the lateral and third ventricles.
- c. () Obstruction of the aqueduct of Sylvius causes dilatation of the third ventricle only.
- d. () Obstruction of the aqueduct of Sylvius causes dilatation of the lateral and third ventricles.
- e. () The third ventricle is the cavity of the basal nuclei.

4. The cerebral hemisphere:

- a. () The middle frontal gyrus lies between the superior and middle frontal sulci.
- b. () The main part of the occipital lobe lies on the medial surface.
- c. () The area 45 (writing center) lies in the middle frontal gyrus.
- d. () The inferior parietal gyrus lies below the inferior parietal sulcus.
- e. () The middle temporal gyrus lies between the superior and inferior frontal sulci.

5. The basal nuclei:

- a. () The putamen is a larger, lighter and medial part of lentiform nucleus.
- b. () The external capsule is related laterally to the claustrum.
- c. () The lentiform nucleus is C-shape as seen on horizontal section.
- d. () The Neostriatum = Caudate nucleus + Putamen.
- e. () The amygdaloid nucleus is situated in the parietal lobe.

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Q3 B1: Choose the correct (ONE) answer for each of the following: (10/10):

1. The spinal cord has:

- Outer covering of gray mater and inner core of white matter.
- Anterior and posterior roots of a single spinal nerve attached to different segments.
- Cells in the posterior horn that give rise to efferent fibers.
- The conus medullaris is S3, S4, and S5 segments of SC.
- Central canal that is situated in the white commissure.

2. The following statements concern the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata:

- The olive is located between anteriolateral and posteriolateral sulci of medulla oblongata.
- On each side of the midline, there is an ovoid swelling called olive, which contains the corticospinal fibers.
- The hypoglossal nerve emerges from the posteriolateral sulcus of medulla.
- The vagus nerve emerges from the anteriolateral sulcus of medulla.
- The abducent nerve emerges between the pons and midbrain.

3. Regarding the internal capsule, all the statements are correct except:

- It lies medial to the lentiform nucleus and lateral to the head of caudate nucleus and the thalamus.
- It is a broad lamina of white mater made up of projection fibers.
- It is continues above with the corona radiata.
- It lies lateral to the putamen and thalamus.
- It contains anterior limb, genu, and posterior limb.

4. The "neostriatum" consists of which of the following?

- Caudate nucleus and globus pallidus.
- Putamen and globus pallidus.
- Caudate nucleus and lentiform nucleus.
- Caudate nucleus and substantia nigra.
- Caudate nucleus and putamen.

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5. The fourth ventricle has all of the following except:

- Lies between posterior surface of pons, medulla oblongata and anterior surface of cerebellum.
- Foramen Magendie in both lateral angles.
- It has choroidal plexus.
- It is cavity of the rhombencephalon.
- Communicates with the third ventricle through the cerebral aqueduct.

6. One of the following cortical areas of the brain is present in the parietal lobe:

- Areas 41 & 42.
- Areas 5 & 7.
- Area 22.
- Area 8.
- Areas 9 & 10.

7. Regarding the hypothalamus, all the statements are correct except:

- Mamillary part of the hypothalamus has posterior nucleus.
- Lies in front of subthalamus and anteroinferior to the thalamus.
- It is responsible for temperature regulation.
- The hypothalamus has important regulatory functions of the hunger and thirst.
- Optic part of the hypothalamus has lateral nucleus.

8. Which the function of the muscle spindle:

- Joint movement.
- Pressure sense.
- Muscle tension or contraction.
- Muscle stretch.
- None of the above.

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9. Cell bodies of second order neuron for upper and lower limbs pain sensation:

- a. Main sensory nucleus.
- b. Cuneate and Gracile nuclei.
- c. Substantia Gelatinosa of Rolandi.
- d. Mesencephalic nucleus.
- e. None of the above.

10. The following statements concerning the cerebrospinal fluid in the fourth ventricle are correct except:

- a. It is produced by the ependymal cells covering the choroid plexuses of the ventricles.
- b. It leaves the midbrain through the cerebral aqueduct.
- c. It leaves the lateral ventricles through the foramen of Monro.
- d. The subdural space is filled with cerebrospinal fluid.
- e. It enters the spinal cord through the central spinal canal.

End of Questions

GOOD LUCK