

M.Sc. Neuropsychiatry Exam.

Pharmacology department
Faculty of Medicine
Tanta University

Date: 18-2-2018
Time allowed: 1 hour
Number of Questions: 4
Total : 45 marks



Answer all the following questions

1- Give an account on: [8 marks]

- a- Clozapine (mechanism of action, adverse effects).
- b- Ethosuximide (mechanism of action , uses).

2- Mention the lines of treatment of the following cases: [10 marks]

- a- Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome.
- b- Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

3- Give reason: [3 marks]

- a. Phenobarbitone is contraindicated in acute intermittent porphyria.
- b. Combination of MAOIs and SSRIs drugs is contraindicated.
- c. Folic acid should be supplemented during treatment with Phenytoin.

4- M.C.Q. : [24 marks]

1. Antiepileptic drug that is an irreversible inhibitor of GABA amino transferase enzyme is:

- a. Pyrimidine.
- b. Vigabatrine.
- c. Lamotrigine.
- d. Gabapentine

2. A 65-year-old male with a previous history of a stroke is treated with ticlopidine as prophylaxis for preventing further stroke. What is the mechanism of action of ticlopidine?

- a. Inhibition of platelet thromboxane production
- b. Antagonism of ADP receptor
- c. Antagonism of glycoprotein IIb/IIIa
- d. Activation of plasminogen to plasmin

3. Barbiturates are absolute contraindication in:

- a. Insomnia.
- b. Anxiety disorder.
- c. Acute intermittent porphyria.
- d. Refractory status epilepticus.

4. **Redistribution is a feature of:**
- High plasma protein binding
 - Poor lipid soluble drugs
 - High lipid soluble drugs
 - None of the above
5. **All of the following about flumazenil are true EXCEPT:**
- It is a specific agonist of benzodiazepines.
 - It can be used to treat barbiturate poisoning.
 - It can be given intravenously.
 - It acts on the same binding site of benzodiazepines on GABA receptors.
6. **All the following statements concerning adverse effects of Phenytoin are correct EXCEPT:**
- Gingival hyperplasia.
 - Hirsutism especially in young women.
 - At low therapeutic drug level it causes nystagmus.
 - Teratogenic in pregnancy.
7. **Passage of the drug through blood brain barrier is enhanced if:**
- The drug is more ionized
 - The drug is more lipid soluble
 - The drug is given intravenously
 - The drug is highly bound to plasma protein
8. **All of the following are false for buspirone EXCEPT:**
- It is a rapidly acting anxiolytic useful in management of acute panic attacks.
 - It has both anxiolytic and sedative effects.
 - It produces physical dependence.
 - It has no anticonvulsant or skeletal muscle relaxant effect.
9. **Which of the following agents is a full antagonist of opioid receptors**
- Meperidine
 - Buprenorphine
 - Naloxone
 - Butorphanol
10. **Phenytoin:**
- Is subjected only to first order kinetics
 - Enhances its own metabolism
 - Inhibit its own metabolism
 - Has few side effect
11. **When a drug with no action increase the drug with certain action this is called:**
- Potentiation
 - Addition
 - Synergism
 - Reversal

12. Indicate the drug that induces parkinsonian syndromes:
- Chlorpromazine
 - Diazepam
 - Triazolam
 - Carbamazepine
13. All of the following anti-epileptic drugs are useful in generalized tonic-clonic convulsions (grand-mal) seizures EXCEPT:
- ethosuximide
 - phenytoin
 - carbamazepine
 - phenobarbitone
14. If malignant hyperthermia occurs, it should be treated with:
- Baclofen
 - Diazepam
 - Neostigmine
 - Dantrolene
15. Indicate a peripheral dopa decarboxylase inhibitor:
- Tolcapone
 - Clozapine
 - Carbidopa
 - Selegiline
16. Antiepileptic drug used in treatment of trigeminal neuralgia:
- Acetazolamide
 - Carbamazepine
 - Trimethadione
 - phenobarbitone

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GOOD LUCK☺

امتحان الشفوي بالقسم السبت 2018 / 2/3 الساعة 9 صباحا

Tanta university
Faculty of medicine
Department of Anatomy and Embryology



**ANATOMY EXAM. FOR MASTER AND DIPLOMA DEGREE OF
NEUROPSYCHIATRY**

Date: 18 /2/2018

Total marks: 45 Marks

Time allowed (three hours)

NEUROPSYCHIATRY

All questions to be answered

Illustrate your answer with diagram whenever possible:

- 1. Discuss the tracts carrying exteroceptive sensations below the face (9 marks)**
- 2. A. Discuss the trigeminal reflexes. (5 marks)**
B. Motor nuclei of the brain stem (5 marks)
- 3. A. Enumerate the subarchnoid cisterna (4 marks)**
B. Discuss the caudate nucleus (4 marks)
- 4. A. Discuss the course and branches of basilar artery (5 marks)**
B. Describe the walls of the third ventricle. (4 marks)
- 5. A. Describe the relations of the thalamus (5 marks)**
B. Boundaries and contents of interpeduncular fossa. (4 marks)

END OF THE EXAM

Oral Examination: sunday 25th Feb 2018 at 10 am.
in the Anatomy Department (Second floor)

Best Wishes
Chairman of Anatomy Department
Prof.dr. Magdy Said

Tanta university

Faculty of medicine

Department of Anatomy and Embryology



**ANATOMY EXAM. FOR MASTER AND DIPLOMA DEGREE OF
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END OF THE EXAM

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**ANATOMY EXAM. FOR MASTER AND DIPLOMA DEGREE OF
NEUROSURGERY**

Date: 18 / 2 / 2018

Total marks: 30 Marks

Time allowed (three hours)

NEUROSURGERY

All questions to be answered

Illustrate your answer with diagram whenever possible:

1. **A. Identify** the cranial fossa most commonly liable to fracture and **mention** the cause and effects of its fracture. (6 marks)
B. Enumerate the nerves supplying the dura. (3 marks)
2. **A. Enumerate** the branches of the sciatic nerve. (3 marks)
B. Mention the effects of injury of the median nerve above the elbow. (3 marks)
3. **Describe** the dorsal surface of the pons. (4.5 marks)
4. **Enumerate** the arteries supplying the cerebellum and their origin. (3 marks)
5. **A. Describe** the boundaries of the body of the lateral ventricle. (3.5 marks)
B. Mention the formation, branches and importance of the circle of Willis. (4 marks)

END OF THE EXAM

**Oral and Practical Examination: On Wednesday 28 / 2 / 2018 at 9.5 am
in the Anatomy Department (Second floor)**

**Best Wishes
Chairman of Anatomy Department
Prof.dr. Magdy Said**

Tanta university

Faculty of medicine

Department of Anatomy and Embryology



**ANATOMY EXAM. FOR MASTER AND DIPLOMA DEGREE OF
NEUROPSYCHIATRY**

Date: 18 /2/2018

Total marks: 45 Marks

Time allowed (three hours)

NEUROPSYCHIATRY

All questions to be answered

Illustrate your answer with diagram whenever possible:

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2. **A. Discuss** the trigeminal reflexes. (5 marks)
B. Motor nuclei of the brain stem (5 marks)
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B. Discuss the caudate nucleus (4 marks)
4. **A. Discuss** the course and branches of basilar artery (5 marks)
B. Describe the walls of the third ventricle. (4 marks)
5. **A. Describe** the relations of the thalamus (5 marks)
B. Boundaries and contents of interpeduncular fossa. (4 marks)

END OF THE EXAM

Oral Examination: sunday 25th Feb 2018 at 10 am.
in the Anatomy Department (Second floor)

Best Wishes
Chairman of Anatomy Department
Prof.dr. Magdy Said

Date:22/2/2018

Examination For MSC Neuro& psychiatry

Term: Final

Course Title: Physiology

Time Allowed: Three Hours

All questions are to be answered:

1-Discuss cholinergic receptors and their blockers. (25 marks)

2-Give a short account on thalamus and thalamic syndrome. (25 marks)

3 -Choose the most probable answer: (20 marks)

1-Pernicious anemia is due to:

- a)Intrinsic factor deficiency
- b)Folic acid deficiency
- c)Vitamin K deficiency
- d)Iron deficiency

3-Intra cranial headache may be produced by all of the following Except:

- a)Meningeal inflammation or irritation
- b)Inflammation of the nasal sinuses
- c)Dilatation of cerebral blood vessels
- d)Brain tumors

5- Platelets deficiency resulted in:

- a) Prolonged coagulation time
- b)Purpura
- c)Hemophilia
- d) Anemia

7- Atropine is acting as:

- a)Muscarinic blocker
- b)Nicotinic blocker
- c)Neuromuscular blocker
- d)None of the above

9-Pain control mechanism release the following hormones Except:

- a)Beta endorphin
- b)Enkephalin
- c)Serotonin
- d)Bradykinin

Tanta University

Faculty Of Medicine

Department Of Physiology

Course Code: NEUROPSYCH 8002

Total Assessment Marks: 75

2-The factors that reduce the vital capacity are:

- a) Weakness of the inspiratory muscles
- b)Lung fibrosis
- c)Congestive heart failure
- d)All of the above

4-Prolonged coagulation time in obstructive jaundice is due to:

- a)Deficiency of bile pigments
- b)Decrease the formation of plasma protein
- c)Vitamin K deficiency
- d)Iron deficiency

6-calcitonin hormone:

- a)Lowers the basal metabolic rate
- b)Lowers the blood calcium level
- c)Is secreted from the parathyroid gland
- d)Is released when the blood phosphate level rises

8-Hyperalgesia

- a)It is a physiological condition
- b)Primary hyperalgesia is due to lesion inside the brain
- c)The pain threshold is lowered in the primary hyperalgesia
- d)Occurs in the healthy skin

10- Cretinism is:

- a)Hyperthyroidism in adult.
- b)Hyperthyroidism in children.
- c)Hypothyroidism in infancy.
- d)Hypothyroidism in adult.

11-The most important measure should be done before blood transfusion:

- a)ESR
- b)HB content
- c)RBC's count
- d)Cross matching test

13-The heart rate is regulated by:

- a)Impulses from the baroreceptors
- b)Changes in the arterial blood pressure
- c)O₂ and CO₂ pressure
- d)All of the above

15- Cyanosis is present in:

- a)All types of anemia
- b)Histotoxic hypoxia
- c)Congestive heart failure
- d)Met-hemoglobinemia

17-Homeostasis is:

- a)Keeping the internal environment constant
- b)Stoppage of bleeding from small blood vessel
- c)keeping the external environment constant
- d)All of the above

19-Cholinergic receptors present in:

- a)Motor end plate
- b)Autonomic ganglia
- c)Sympathetic to sweat glands
- d)All of the above

12-All the following organs share in vitamin D formation Except:

- a)The lung
- b)The liver
- c)The kidney
- d)The skin

14-The most important organ supplied only by sympathetic system is:

- a)Smooth muscles of the bronchi
- b)Gastric secretory cells
- c)A-V node
- d)Ventricles of the heart

16-The main stimulus of the peripheral chemoreceptors is:

- a) Increase of hydrogen ion concentration
- b) Oxygen lack
- c)Decrease of CO₂
- d)Decrease of hydrogen ion concentration

18-The maximum resistance in the vascular system is present in:

- a)Aorta
- b)Arteries
- c)Arterioles
- d)Capillaries

20- The systolic blood pressure of the left ventricle is about:

- a)130mmHg
- b)100mmHg
- c)15mmHg
- d)80 mmHg

أامامان الشفوى يوم الأربعاء ٢٠١٨/٢/٢٨ الساعة الثامنة والنصف صباحا بقسم الفسبولوجى