

 [Neuropathology Quizzes](#) [Metabolic Disorders, Toxic, Trauma and White Matter Diseases Quiz](#)  
**Preview Test: Metabolic/Toxic/Trauma/White Matter Quiz 1**

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## Preview Test: Metabolic/Toxic/Trauma/White Matter Quiz 1

### Test Information

Description

Instructions

Multiple Attempts This test allows multiple attempts.

Force Completion This test can be saved and resumed later.

▼ Question Completion Status:

Save All Answers

Save and Submit

### QUESTION 1

1 points

Save Answer

All the following are lysosomal storage diseases EXCEPT:

- Nieman-Pick's disease
- Tay-Sachs disease
- Gaucher's disease
- Adrenoleukodystrophy
- Metachromatic Leukodystrophy

### QUESTION 2

1 points

Save Answer

All the following primarily affect white matter EXCEPT:

- Krabbe s disease
- Canavan s disease
- Alexander s disease
- Leigh s disease
- Pelizaeus-Merzbacher disease

**QUESTION 3****1 points****Save Answer**

Subacute Combined Degeneration of vitamin B12 deficiency refers to:

- Lesions in both the putamen and substantia nigra.
- Loss of myelin in descending cortical spinal tracts and ascending posterior columns.
- Loss of upper motor neurons in the precentral gyrus and lower motor neurons in the anterior horn of the spinal cord.
- Lesions of both the substantia nigra and locus ceruleus
- Lesions of the ascending spino-cerebellar tract and cerebellar purkinje neurons.

**QUESTION 4****1 points****Save Answer**

CAA leukoencephalopathy is characterized by:

- Fibrinoid vascular necrosis.
- Basophilic granules in the vascular media.
- Waxy eosinophilic destruction of the media
- Diffuse myelin vacuolation worse in parieto-occipital regions
- Onion skin fibrotic changes in the media

**QUESTION 5****1 points****Save Answer**

Binswanger leukoencephalopathy is characterized by:

- Fibrinoid vascular necrosis
- Basophilic granules in the vascular media
- Waxy eosinophilic destruction of the media
- Diffuse myelin vacuolation worse in parieto-occipital regions
- Onion skin fibrotic changes in the media

**QUESTION 6****1 points****Save Answer**

The most common cause of CNS death in severe acute hepatic failure is

- Diffuse neuronal excitotoxicity

- Florid Alzheimer s type II astrocytosis
- Intracerebral hemorrhage
- Herniation caused by diffuse cerebral edema
- Bilateral basal ganglia necrosis

**QUESTION 7****1 points****Save Answer**

Eosinophilia-Myalgia syndrome use has been associated with which naturalistic therapy:

- L-tryptophan use for depression
- Laetrile use for cancer
- St. John s Wart therapy for depression
- Atkin s diet for obesity
- Kava-kava use for increased concentration

**QUESTION 8****1 points****Save Answer**

In a biopsy of an acute MS lesion which finding is least characteristic:

- Immunoblastic CD20 immunopositive B cells
- Dystrophic neurofilament immunoreactive axons
- Perivascular CD3 immunoreactive T cells
- Sheets of CD68 immunoreactive macrophages
- Apoptotic oligodendroglial cells

**QUESTION 9****1 points****Save Answer**

All the following terms are pathologically essentially synonymous except

- Post-infectious encephalomyelitis
- Acute hemorrhagic encephalomyelitis
- Perivenous encephalomyelitis
- Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis
- Post-vaccinal encephalomyelitis

**QUESTION 10****1 points****Save Answer**

The MS variant Devic s disease is characterized by:

- A fulminant monophasic clinical course
- Clinical presentation as optic neuritis and transverse myelitis
- A single enlarging tumor-like focus of demyelination
- Predominantly periventricular plaques presenting as dementia
- Initial clinical presentation as intranuclear ophthalmoplegia

**QUESTION 11****1 points****Save Answer**

The text-book location of methanol toxicity is

- caudate nucleus
- putamen
- globus pallidus
- mamillary bodies
- cerebellar purkinge neurons

**QUESTION 12****1 points****Save Answer**

The text-book location of thiamine deficiency is in the:

- caudate nucleus
- putamen
- globus pallidus
- mamillary bodies
- cerebellar purkinje neurons

**QUESTION 13****1 points****Save Answer**

A man falls backwards off a 5 foot ladder and strikes the ground in the occipital region of his head. At autopsy the most likely pattern of pathology in the brain is:

- Epidural hematoma in occipital region
- Massive contusions in occipital poles
- Contra-coup lesion limited to the temporal tips
- Both massive occipital and temporal contusions
- Temporal pole and inferior frontal contusions

**QUESTION 14****1 points****Save Answer**

Prolonged repetitive low velocity blunt force injury to the frontal lobes is most associated with:

- Subdural hemorrhages
- Superficial cortical contusions
- Intraparenchymal hemorrhages in basal ganglia or thalamus
- Epidural hemorrhages
- Diffuse axonal damage

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