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Preview Test: Vascular Quiz 2

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

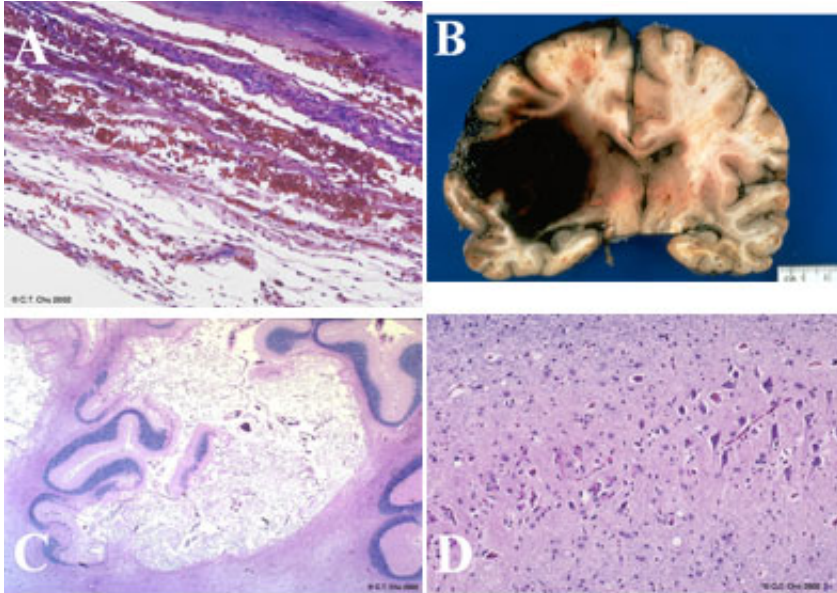
Save and Submit

QUESTION 1

1 points

Save Answer

What panel results from trauma?



- A
- B
- C
- D

QUESTION 2

1 points

Save Answer

A 20 year old white female college student presents with sudden clumsiness of her right hand, interfering with her ability to write. On exam, her left pupil is 0.5 mm larger than the right, both reactive. She has mild weakness and ataxia of the right arm, and to a lesser degree the right leg. Pin sensation is diminished on the left side of the body below C7. Proprioception is decreased in the right arm and leg.

- Lateral medullary syndrome
- Brown-Sequard Syndrome
- Anterior spinal artery syndrome
- Spinal epidural hematoma
- Functional (conversion reaction)

QUESTION 3

1 points

Save Answer

A stroke resulting in Wernicke's aphasia, weakness, and sensory loss of the right arm would most likely be due to occlusion of:

- The middle cerebral artery
- The anterior cerebral artery
- The posterior cerebral artery
- The basilar artery
- Ascending parietal artery

QUESTION 4

1 points

Save Answer

All of the following arteries have collateral sources of blood supply except.

- Middle cerebral artery
- Posterior cerebral artery
- Lateral striate arteries
- Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- Pericallosal arteries

QUESTION 5

1 points

Save Answer

Can be associated with trauma

- Epidural hematoma
- Subdural hematoma
- Intracerebral hemorrhage
- All of the above
- None of the above

QUESTION 6

1 points

Save Answer

Common cause of intracranial hemorrhage.

- Hypertensive hemorrhage
- Traumatic hemorrhage
- Both
- Neither

QUESTION 7

1 points

Save Answer

Cranial nerve palsies.

- Epidural hematoma
- Subdural hematoma
- Hematomyelia
- Basilar skull fractures
- Postconcussion syndrome

QUESTION 8

1 points

Save Answer

Epidural hemorrhage is most frequently caused by:

- Rupture of the bridging cortical veins
- Laceration of the middle meningeal artery
- Rupture of the superior longitudinal sinus
- Laceration of the cavernous sinus

- Rupture of the vertebral arteries

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

Fluctuating state of consciousness, venous bleeding

- Epidural hematoma
 Subdural hematoma
 Hematomyelia
 Berry aneurysm
 Subacute stroke

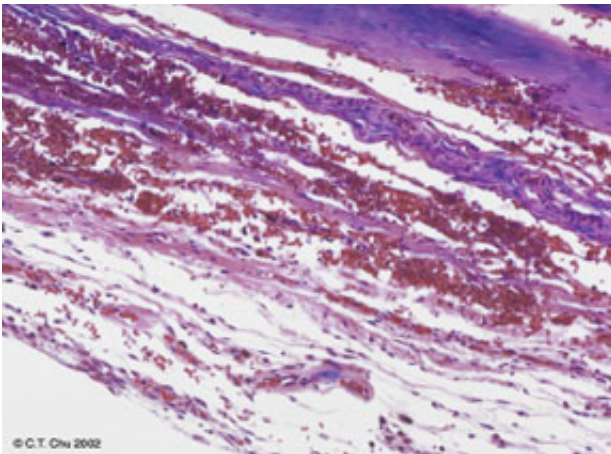
QUESTION 10**1 points****Save Answer**

A major site of hypertensive hemorrhage is the CA1 region of the hippocampus.

- True
 False

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

What is the anatomic space occupied by the lesion?



- Intraparenchymal
 Subdural space
 Subarachnoid space
 Epidural space

Click Save and Submit to save and submit. Click Save All Answers to save all answers.

Save All Answers

Save and Submit