



Preview Test: Vascular Quiz 3

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

A 65 year old female presents to the ER with sudden inability to walk and vertigo. She has had some difficulty with swallowing and has vomited. On exam, she has nystagmus, with the fast component to the right, her right pupil is 3 mm and the left 2 mm in diameter, both are reactive. There is no weakness. Sensation to pin is diminished over the right side of the body below the neck. Finger-to-nose is ataxic on the left. She cannot stand without falling.

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

QUESTION 2

1 points

Save Answer

A young man is severely beaten. He develops coma and a dilated right pupil in 4 hours. The most likely diagnosis is:

- Chronic subdural hematoma on the left
- Epidural hematoma on the right
- Acute subdural hematoma on the left
- Epidural hematoma on the left
- Hemorrhage in the left corpus striatum

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

All of the following locations are typical of hypertensive hemorrhages except:

- Cerebellum
- Occipital lobe
- Putamen
- Pons
- Internal capsule

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

Charcot-Bouchard aneurysm may occur.

- Hypertensive hemorrhage
- Traumatic hemorrhage
- Both
- Neither

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

Congenital or "berry" aneurysms result from

- Trauma
- Polyarteritis nodosa
- Atherosclerosis
- Septic embolism
- Defect in media of an artery

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

The most frequent cause of intracerebral hemorrhage listed below is:

- Hypertension
- Ruptured arterial aneurysm
- Vascular malformation
- Amyloid angiopathy
- Blood dyscrasias

QUESTION 7

1 points

Save Answer

Usually results from laceration of middle meningeal artery.

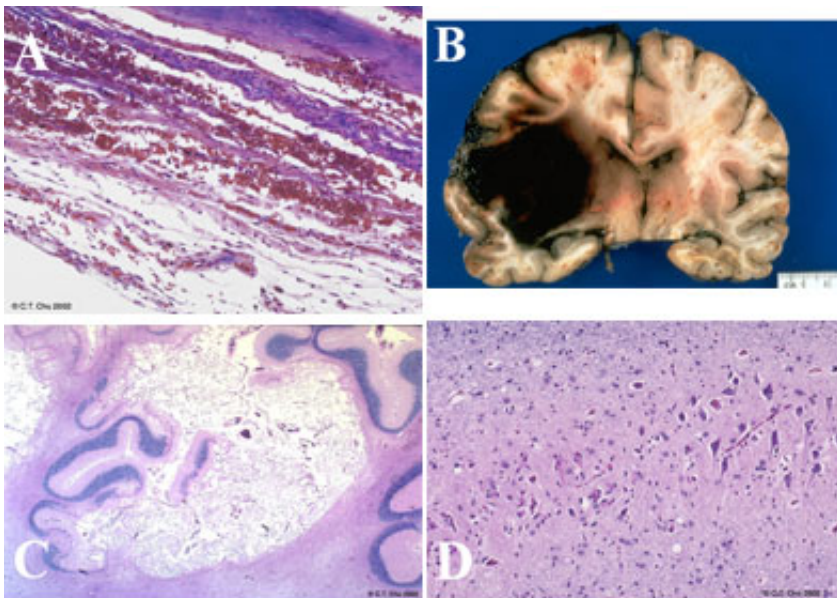
- Epidural hematoma
- Hemorrhagic frontal-parietal lobe infarct
- Intracerebral hemorrhage
- All of the above
- None of the above

QUESTION 8

1 points

Save Answer

Which panel reflects a chronic process?



- Panel A
- Panel B
- Panel C
- Panel D

QUESTION 9

1 points

Save Answer

Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- Hypertension is a major risk factor for neuropathologic changes in the brain.
- Atherosclerosis can contribute to acute occlusive or embolic infarcts.
- Secondary hemorrhage into a cerebral infarct occurs in the subacute phase and is related to reparative neovascularization.
- Borderzone infarcts occur at the border between grey and white matter during episodes of carbone monoxide injury.
- Compression of the midbrain contributes to fluctuating consciousness during transtentorial

herniation.

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

A 62-year-old man with hypertension had an episode of cardiac arrest. He was successfully resuscitated after twelve minutes. Probable histopathological changes are acute (ischemic) neuronal change in the cerebral cortex.

- True
 False

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Save All Answers**Save and Submit**