

**MEDICAL  
HORE**

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017-18

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS  
(MCQS) Total Marks 20, Total Time 20 mins  
Select Single best answer, all questions carry  
equal marks.**

Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_

DATED: 17-5-2018

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Nothing is to be attempted on this paper and returned to the invigilator within 15 mins  
Submitting in objective part will not be accepted

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Q6. One person who is standing for long time  
Quadriceps muscle contract this increases the  
Patellar tendon tension which reflex will come into  
action to reduce tension & relaxation of muscle  
because of fatigue?

- A. Flexor reflex
- B. Crossed extensor reflex
- C.  Inverse stretch reflex
- D. Lonic stretch reflex
- E. Stepping reflex

Inverse stretch reflex

Q7. During walking painful stimulus causes flexion  
of leg, which type of reflex it is?

- A. Muscle stretch reflex
- B. Golgi tendon reflex
- C.  Flexor withdrawal reflex
- D. Inhibitory reflex
- E. Myoelectric reflex

Flexor withdrawal reflex

Q8. Immediately following the complete transection  
of spinal cord in man, spinal shock results; pick up  
the feature that is not produced below the level of  
lesion during this shock period

- A. Pallid, aregic, flaccid
- B. Arterial blood pressure falls
- C. Sympathetic activity is lost
- D. Superficial & deep reflexes are lost
- E.  Increase in muscle tone

Inc muscle tone.

Q9. The primary motor area is located to

- A. Frontal Lobe
- B.  Pre-central gyrus of frontal lobe (area 4)
- C. Post central gyrus of Parietal lobes 5, 2, 11
- D. Occipital lobe
- E. Post central gyrus of frontal lobe

Q10. Which one of the following is not  
extrapyramidal tract

- A. Reticulo spinal tract
- B.  Corticospinal tract
- C. Vestibulo spinal tract
- D. Tectospinal tract
- E. Rubrospinal tract

Q17. The primary function of basal ganglia especially of caudate nucleus is

- A. Sensory integration
- B. Short term memory
- C. Cognitive control of motor activity (planning of movement)
- D. Control of equilibrium
- E. Control of position

Q18. Hemiballismus occurring in one of the left half of body results from lesion in

- A. Caudate Nucleus
- B. Putamen
- C. Amygdaloid body
- D. Subthalamic nucleus *subthalamic nucleus*
- E. Globus pallidus

Q19. The rigidity seen in Parkinsonism is due to excessive stimulation of alpha motor neurons of all the muscles results due to

- A. Inhibitory effect of Basal ganglia
- B. Absence of inhibitory effect of Basal ganglia on motor cortex
- C. Hypofunction of motor cortex
- D. Absence of cerebellar inhibition
- E. Increased sensitivity of stretch reflex

Q20. Which statements about Cerebrospinal fluid is false?

- A. Is produced by choroid plexus
- B. Is produced at the rate of 500 ml/day
- C. Secretion involves active transport of  $\text{Na}^+$
- D. Secretion *involves active transport of  $\text{K}^+$ .*
- E. The normal pressure in CSF is 10 mm of Hg when one is lying in horizontal position

Q11. Nalla got stroke due to damage of cerebral vessels, ON opposite side of body muscles are paralyzed, during recovery period what will happen in tone

- A. Hypotonia
- B. Cogwheel Rigidity
- C. Clasp knife rigidity
- D. Flaccidity (less tone)
- E. Lead pipe rigidity

Q12. The excessive muscle tone produced in decerebrate rigidity is due to

- A. Overactivity of Medullary reticular nuclei
- B. Overactivity of Pontine reticular Nuclei
- C. Increased input from cerebral cortex to Medullary nuclei
- D. Increased input from thalamus
- E. Increased input from red nuclei

Q13. A patient who presents with an intention tremor, "past pointing" and a drunken gait might be expected to have a lesion involving the

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Medulla
- C. Cortical motor area
- D. Basal ganglia
- E. Seventh Cranial nerve

Q14. Prolonged action potential or <sup>complex spike</sup> Produced due to stimulation of which fibers of cerebellum

- A. Climbing fibers
- B. Mossy fibers.
- C. Parallel nerve fibers
- D. Both climbing & mossy fibers
- E. Only Mossy fibers

Q15. The Purkinji cells of cerebellum

- A. Excite the stellate & basket cells
- B. Send inhibitory impulses to deep cerebellar nuclei
- C. Give rise to parallel fibers
- D. Discharge complex spike in response to mossy fibers
- E. Discharge at the rate of 5 to 10 action potential per second

Q16. A 60 years old man develops tremors in fingers. The tremors are more prominent when he reaches for his coffee cup or points to an object, which component of motor system is involved?

- A. Basal ganglia
- B. Cerebellar hemisphere
- C. Cerebellar vermis
- D. Motor nuclei of thalamus
- E. Motor cerebral cortex

Q17. The primary function especially of caudate

- A. Sensory input
- B. Short term memory
- C. Cognitive control (movement)
- D. Control of eye
- E. Control of posture

Q18. Hemiballism half of body result

- A. Caudate Nucleus
- B. Putamen
- C. Amygdala
- D. Subthalamic nucleus
- E. Globus pallidus

Q19. The rigidity excessive stimulus the muscles resist

- A. Inhibition
- B. Absence of motor input
- C. Hypofacilitation
- D. Absence of motor input
- E. Increased motor input

Q20. Which is false?

- A. Is pyramidal
- B. Is pyramidal
- C. Is pyramidal
- D. Is pyramidal
- E. Is pyramidal

INSTRUCTIONS

1. All objective questions are to be attempted on the page and returned to the invigilator.  
2. Any cutting and scribbling in objective part will not be accepted.

Q1. Dynamic stretch response results due to stimulation of which type of sensory nerve fibers of muscle spindle

- A. Type II fibers
- B. Primary *nerve ending.*
- C. Secondary nerve endings
- D. Both primary & secondary ending
- E. Type c fibers

Q2. Extrafusal muscle fibers are innervated by

- A.  $\alpha$  motor neurons in anterior horn of spinal cord.
- B.  $\gamma$  motor neurons in Ant horn of spinal cord.
- C. By primary nerve endings
- D. By secondary nerve endings
- E. By group II fibers

Q3. The gamma motor nerve fibers (gamma efferent fibers) innervate

- A. Intrafusal muscle fibers
- B. End portion of extrafusal muscle fibre
- C. Central portion of intrafusal muscle fibers
- D. End portion of extrafusal muscle fibers
- E. Central portion of extrafusal muscle fibers

Q4. Which of the following is example of monosynaptic reflex

- A. Flexor reflex
- B. Stretch reflex
- C. Inverse stretch reflex
- D. Withdrawl reflex
- E. Walking reflex

Q5. which statement about Golgi tendon organ is correct?

- A. increases muscle activity during muscle contraction
- B. Is muscle length receptor
- C. Sends information about rate of change of tension *lesion*
- D. Sends information about rate of change in length
- E. Resists the muscle contraction

Q6. One person's Quadriceps muscle Patellar tendon action to reduce because of fatigue

- A. Flexor reflex
- B. Crossed extensor reflex
- C. Inverse stretch reflex
- D. Tonic stretch reflex
- E. Stepping reflex

Q7. During walking of leg, which reflex is involved

- A. Muscle stretch reflex
- B. Golgi tendon reflex
- C. Flexor reflex
- D. Tonic stretch reflex
- E. Myoelectric reflex

Q8. Immediate lateral of spinal cord the feature lesion during

- A. Flaccid
- B. Ataxic
- C. Spastic
- D. Spastic
- E. Flaccid

Q9. The pre

- A. Flexor
- B. Pre
- C. Pe
- D. Oc
- E. Pe

Q10. Whi extrapy

- A. B
- B. C
- C. D
- D. E
- E. F