**Question 1**

CNS infections:

Select one:

a. In neonates, are most commonly caused by H. influenza

b. Are not a common feature of AIDS

c. Most commonly occur by haematogenous spread

d. Caused by viral agents usually show elevated CSF glucose content

Answer C. Robbins 8th Edition pg 1299

**Question 2**

In aseptic meningitis:

Select one:

a. The glucose in the CSF is raised

b. Microscopically, there is an infiltration of lymphocytes

c. There is a more fulminant course than bacterial meningitis

d. The offending organism is commonly identified

Answer B. Robbins 8th Edition pg 1300

**Question 3**

Infection in the mastoid antrum can result in:

Select one:

a. A tonsillar abscess

b. None of the above

c. A temporal lobe abscess

d. A tooth abscess

Answer C. Robbins 8th Edition pg 1300

**Question 4**

Regarding haemorrhagic infarction of the brain, which of the following is NOT true?

Select one:

a. It usually contains multiple petechial haemorrhages which may be confluent

b. The haemorrhages are presumed to be secondary to reperfusion injury

c. It usually results from an embolic event

d. The distinction between this and non haemorrhagic infarcts is clinically insignificant

Answer D. Robbins 8th Edition pg 1293

**Question 5**

Regarding strokes:

Select one:

a. They occur most commonly with embolus occluding extracerebral vessels

b. Thrombosis is more frequent in the extracranial carotid system

c. The majority of thrombotic occlusions arise from the left atrium

d. They occur most commonly with thrombosis in the intracranial vessels

Answer B. Robbins 8th Edition pg 1293

**Question 6**

The commonest site of a Berry aneurysm in the Circle of Willis is:

Select one:

a. Junction of anterior cerebral and anterior communicating arteries

b. The middle cerebral artery

c. Junction of middle cerebral and internal carotid arteries

d. Bifurcation of the basilar artery

Answer A. Robbins 8th Edition pg 1297 figure 28-19

**Question 7**

The finding that is pathognomonic of Alzheimers disease is:

Select one:

a. Senile (neuritic) plaques

b. None of the above

c. Amyloid angiopathy

d. Neurofibrillary tangles

Answer B. Robbins 8th Edition pg 1316

**Question 8**

The most common site of origin of emboli causing cerebrovascular disease is:

Select one:

a. Internal carotid artery

b. Either end of the basilar artery

c. Common carotid artery

d. The heart

Answer D. Robbins 8th Edition pg 1293

**Question 9**

The principle cells involved in scar formation following cerebral injury are:

Select one:

a. Oligodendrocytes

b. Astrocytes

c. Perivascular fibrocytes

d. Microglia

Answer B. Robbins 8th Edition pg 1294

**Question 10**

Which is NOT a risk factor for stroke?

Select one:

a. High unsaturated fat intake

b. Hypothyroidism

c. Hypertension

d. Gout

Answer A. Robbins 8th Edition pg 497