**NEUROANTOMY I**

1. Which of the following organs is not affected by the parasympathetic nervous system?
2. Heart and renal glands
3. Papillary smooth muscles
4. Salivary glands
5. **Skeletal muscle**
6. In the cerebrum the greater part of the occipital lobe is concerned with the interpretation of?
7. Touch
8. Hearing
9. **Vision**
10. Taste
11. At what vertebral level is the conus medularis of the spinal cord found in the Adult?.
12. T10 – T12
13. T10 – L1
14. **L2 – L4**
15. S1 – S3
16. A group of nerves that leave the spinal cord through a specific part of spine to supply the skin form a……………..?
17. Motor unit
18. **Dermatome**
19. Myotome
20. All the above
21. At what level does decussation occur. ?
22. T1-T12
23. **Medulla**
24. Pons
25. Cervical region of spinal cord
26. A patient admitted in the medical ward presented with symptoms of meningitis. During a ward round the doctor ordered a sample of cerebrospinal fluid. From which of the following areas was the sample drawn?
27. The peripheral nerve endings
28. Cervical subarachnoid space
29. **Lumbar subarachnoid space**
30. Lumbar epidural space
31. 'If a neuron responds at all, it responds completely’ this is a statement used to refer to?
32. Absolute refractory period
33. Relative refractory period
34. Sodium-potasium phenomenon
35. **All-or-none phenomenon**
36. A collection of neuron cell bodies located outside the central nervous system is referred to as?
37. A tract
38. A nerve
39. A nucleus
40. **A ganglion**
41. The neuroglial cells that form myelin sheaths in the axons of the peripheral nervous system are referred to as?
42. Oligodendrocytes
43. Microglia
44. Astrocytes
45. **Schwann cells**
46. The primitive neural tube that later develop into the nervous system is referred to as?
47. **Ectoderm**
48. Endoderm
49. Exoderm
50. Mesoderm
51. The point at which an electrical activity from one neuron influences the excitability of another neuron is known as?
52. Sensory receptor
53. **Synapse**
54. Cell body
55. Effector
56. Which of the following conducts impulses from sensory neurons to motor neurons?
57. **Interneurons**
58. Postganglionic neurons
59. Sensory neurons
60. Preganglionic neurons
61. While discussing about the structures of the brain, physiotherapy students came across a structure that is involved in the control of breathing, heart rate and contained vomiting centers. Which would be the most likely structure?
62. Pons
63. **Medulla oblangata**
64. Midbrain
65. Brainstem
66. Transmission across a synapse is dependent on the release of?
67. Receptor proteins
68. Synaptic vesicles
69. **Neurotransmitters**
70. Potassium and sodium ions
71. Which of the following best describes the separation of the pre-synaptic and the post –synaptic membranes?
72. Axonal membrane
73. **Synaptic cleft**
74. Myoneural junction
75. Synaptic vesicles