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美国医师执照考试 (USMLE)

Neurology

神经病学 (第7版)

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- Detailed explanations for right and wrong answers
- Targets what you really need to know for exam success
- Student tested and reviewed

David J. Anschel

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神经病学

(第7版)

Neurology

PreTest™ Self-Assessment and Review
Seventh Edition



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神经病学

Neurology

PreTest™ Self-Assessment and Review

Notice

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出版说明

美国医师执照考试 (United States Medical Licensing Examination, USMLE) 是针对全世界各国医学院的学生或毕业生, 欲到美国从医的执照考试, 考试全部为选择题, 采用计算机考试。考试分为:

Step 1 (第一阶段): 考察医学基础学科知识, 包括解剖学 Anatomy, 生理学 Physiology, 生物化学 Biochemistry, 微生物学 Microbiology, 病理学 Pathology, 药理学 Pharmacology, 遗传学 Genetics, 营养学 Nutrition, 神经科学 Neuroscience 等。

Step 2 (第二阶段):

(1) 临床医学知识 (Clinical Knowledge, CK): 包括内科学 Medicine, 外科学 Surgery, 妇产科学 Obstetrics and Gynecology, 儿科学 Pediatrics, 神经病学 Neurology, 家庭医学 Family Medicine, 急诊医学 Emergency Medicine, 预防医学 Preventive Medicine 等。

(2) 临床技能 (Clinical Skill, CS): 要通过 Step 1、Step 2 及 TOEFL 之后才能报考, 主要是考察考生的临床实践操作知识。

Step 3 (第三阶段): 测试考生的实际工作能力。内容包括采集病史、体格检查、诊断、治疗措施, 以及医疗法规等。

USMLE 在北京、上海和广州设有考点, 在中国大陆可参加 USMLE Step 1 和 USMLE Step 2 CK 的考试。考试介绍及报名情况可参见 <http://www.ecfm.org>

为了帮助有志于参加 USMLE 的考生更好地复习, 北京大学医学出版社全面引进了 McGraw Hill 公司的两个著名 USMLE 复习品牌丛书: PreTest 系列、FIRST AID 系列。这两套丛书经过多次再版, 受到世界各地考生的欢迎。本次引进的均为其最新版本。

当前, 我国很多医学院校在进行英文授课、考试的改革, 本书对国内从事英语授课、考试的教师和学生也有重要的参考价值。为广大的医学生和医务工作者比较中美医学教育和自己掌握的知识提供参考。同时, 该书也是学习专业英语的好教材。

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Introduction

Neurology: PreTest™ Self-Assessment and Review, Seventh Edition, is intended to provide medical students, as well as house officers and physicians, with a convenient tool for assessing and improving their knowledge of neurology. The 500 questions in this book are similar in format and complexity to those included in Step 2 of the United States Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE). They may also be a useful study tool for Step 3 and clerkship examinations.

Each question in this book has a corresponding answer, a reference to a text that provides background for the answer, and a short discussion of various issues raised by the question and its answer. A listing of references for the entire book follows the last chapter. For multiple-choice questions, the **one best** response to each question should be selected. For matching sets, a group of questions will be preceded by a list of lettered options. For each question in the matching set, select **one** lettered option that is **most** closely associated with the question.

To simulate the time constraints imposed by the qualifying examinations for which this book is intended as a practice guide, the student or physician should allot about one minute for each question. After answering all questions in a chapter, as much time as necessary should be spent reviewing the explanations for each question at the end of the chapter. Attention should be given to all explanations, even if the examinee answered the question correctly. Those seeking more information on a subject should refer to the reference materials listed or to other standard texts in neurology.

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The Neurological Examination and Diagnostic Tests

Questions

1. An 85-year-old man is being evaluated for gait difficulties. On examination, it is found that joint proprioception is absent in his toes. People with impaired position sense will usually fall if they stand with their feet together and do which of the following?

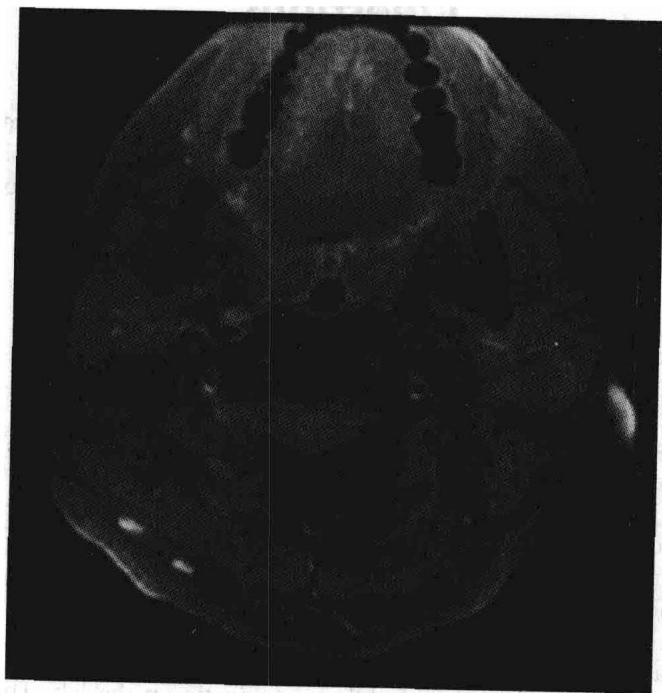
- a. Flex the neck
- b. Extend their arms in front of them
- c. Flex the knees
- d. Turn the head
- e. Close their eyes

2. A 62-year-old right-handed man has “involuntary twitches” of his left hand. He first noticed between 6 months and 1 year ago that when he is at rest, his left hand shakes. He can stop the shaking by looking at his hand and concentrating. The shaking does not impair his activities in any way. He has no trouble holding a glass of water. There is no tremor in his right hand and the lower extremities are not affected. He has had no trouble walking. There have been no behavioral or language changes. On examination, a left hand tremor is evident when he is distracted. Handwriting is mildly tremulous. He is very mildly bradykinetic on the left. The most likely examination finding would be which of the following?

- a. Upper motor neuron pattern of weakness on the left
- b. Lower motor neuron pattern of weakness on the left
- c. Bilateral upper motor neuron pattern of weakness
- d. Mild cogwheel rigidity on the left only with distraction
- e. Bilateral severe cogwheel rigidity

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3. A 42-year-old man notices that his right pupil is smaller than the left. His wife has also commented that the right eye is "droopy looking." The only remarkable recent history is that he was tackled a little hard while playing football the day before. An axial T1-weighted magnetic resonance image is shown below. Which of the following is present?



(Courtesy of David Panasci, MD)

- a. Increased T2 signal in a periventricular distribution
- b. Contrast enhancement along the tentorial margin
- c. Increased T1 signal in the wall of the right carotid artery
- d. Enlarged optic nerve in the orbit
- e. Thrombosed cavernous sinus aneurysm

4. A 21-year-old, generally healthy college student presents with loss of sensation in the right arm that has been progressive over a few days. She says that she had flu for about a week and noticed the symptoms started afterward. It began in her hand, and then very slowly progressed over 36 hours to involve the entire right upper extremity. Her physician ordered blood tests and an MRI, which is pictured below. Which of the following is the most likely process?



- a. Ischemic
- b. Demyelinating
- c. Neoplastic
- d. Hemorrhagic
- e. Psychogenic

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5. A 42-year-old attorney presents with a tremor in her hands that is most obvious when she is awake and trying to perform an action. She had first noticed it several years ago, but is concerned that it may be very slowly worsening. A tremor of this type is most likely caused by disease in which of the following structures?

- a. Thalamus
- b. Cerebellum
- c. Substantia nigra
- d. Spinal cord
- e. Internal capsule

6. A 65-year-old man was forced to retire from iron working because of a neurological condition which has progressed over the past several years. It is characterized by tremor, rigidity, and bradykinesia worse on the left side. The symptoms are somewhat alleviated by treatment with L-dopa/carbidopa. This patient's resting tremor is most likely to do which of the following upon falling asleep?

- a. It becomes more rapid.
- b. Its amplitude increases.
- c. It generalizes to limbs that were uninvolved when the patient was awake.
- d. It disappears.
- e. It transforms into choreiform movements.

7. A 25-year-old woman with a history of epilepsy presents to the emergency room with impaired attention and unsteadiness of gait. Her phenytoin level is 37. She has white blood cells in her urine and has a mildly elevated TSH. Examination of the eyes would be most likely to show which of the following?

- a. Weakness of abduction of the left eye
- b. Lateral beating movements of the eyes
- c. Impaired convergence
- d. Papilledema
- e. Impaired upward gaze

8. A 75-year-old, generally healthy man has noticed worsening problems maneuvering over the past 4 months. He has particular trouble getting out of low seats and off toilets. He most likely has which of the following?

- a. Poor fine finger movements
- b. Poor rapid alternating movements
- c. Distal muscle weakness
- d. Proximal muscle weakness
- e. Gait apraxia

9. A 50-year-old right-handed man has presented to a neurologist because of gradually progressive hearing loss. He denies worsening balance or ringing in his ears. There is no associated pain. A vibrating tuning fork is applied to the center of his forehead. This helps to establish which of the following?

- a. Which ear has the wider range of frequency perception
- b. Which ear has the larger external auditory meatus
- c. Which ear has infection of the external ear canal
- d. Which ear has the longer eustachian tube
- e. Which ear has conductive or sensorineural hearing loss

10. A 38-year-old woman says that she is "dizzy." A more careful history reveals that she has an abnormal sensation of movement intermittently. Examination reveals horizontal rhythmic eye movements on leftward gaze. A T1 MRI image from this patient is shown. Electronystagmography is most likely to support which of the following diagnoses?



- a. Ocular bobbing
- b. Pontine hemorrhage
- c. Cervicomedullary junction glioma
- d. Episodic vertigo
- e. Brainstem stroke