

## # [6] Tumours of the Brain

Specify symptoms characterized tumors of frontal lobe [2]:

1. *Intelligence decrease*
2. *Visual hallucination*
3. *Daily ataxia*
4. *Sensitivity infringement*
5. *Sensory aphasia*

Symptoms of tumor of basal frontal lobe surface [3]:

1. *Anosmia on the tumor side*
2. *Anosmia from an opposite side*
3. *Primary atrophy of a disk of an optic nerve on the tumor side*
4. *Primary atrophy of disk of an optic nerve from an opposite side*
5. *Stagnant disk of an optic nerve on the tumor side*
6. *Stagnant disk of an optic nerve from an opposite side*

Signs of tumor of basal surfaces of frontal lobe [2]:

1. *Syndrome Foster-Kennedy*
2. *Syndrome Argailia-Robertson*
3. *Sensory aphasia*
4. *Acalculia*
5. *Scent (smell) loss*

Name the basic symptoms of the intracranial tumors, except [1]:

1. *Headache which amplified at the daytime*
2. *Angiopathy of the vessel of the retina*
3. *Vomiting*
4. *Pallor of temporal half of the disks of optic nerves*
5. *Stagnant disks of optic nerves*
6. *The incontinence of urine*

Symptoms of tumors of temporal lobe [2]:

1. *Sensory aphasia*
2. *Motor aphasia*
3. *Amnesic aphasia*
4. *Sensitivity disturbances*
5. *Gustatory (taste), olfactory, acoustical hallucinations*
6. *Anosmia*

Symptoms of tumors of an occipital lobe [4]:

1. *Motor aphasia*
2. *Jacksons epilepsy*
3. *Visual agnosia*
4. *Photopsia*
5. *Autoagnosia*
6. *Equilateral (homonymous) hemianopsia*

Signs of tumor of postcentral gyrus (convolution) [2]:

1. *Monoparesis*
2. *Monoanesthesia*
3. *Sensitive Jackson's attack*
4. *Impellent (motor) Jackson's attack*
5. *Sensory aphasia*
6. *Astereognosis*

Specify, what symptoms of dislocation arise at subtentorial tumors [3]:

1. *Sensory aphasia*
2. *Motor aphasia*
3. *The compelled position of the head*
4. *Infringement of cardiac activity*
5. *Sensitivity irritation of polyneuritic type*
6. *Breath infringements*

Name disease with which is differentiated supratentorial brain tumours [1]:

1. *myelitis*
2. *ALS*
3. *Stroke with pseudotumor course*
4. *Abscess of the brain*
5. *Myelopathy*
6. *Subdural hematoma*

Note which of the listed signs arise at tumours of brain stem [2]:

1. *Jackson's epilepsy*
2. *Visual hallucinations*
3. *Sensory aphasia*
4. *Stagnant disks of optic nerves*
5. *Alternative syndromes*

Symptoms of eosinophilic hypophysis adenoma [4]:

1. *Ischenko-Cushings syndrome*
2. *Amenorrhea*
3. *Acromegaly*
4. *Diplopia*
5. *Bitemporal hemianopsia*
6. *Expansion of Turkish saddle*

Symptoms of chromophobic hypophysis adenoma [3]:

1. *Amenorrhea*
2. *Impotence*
3. *Acromegaly*
4. *Diplopia*
5. *Bitemporal hemianopsia*

General cerebral symptoms are [3]:

1. *Headache*
2. *Diplopia*
3. *Motor aphasia*
4. *Vomiting*
5. *Paresis of the extremities*
6. *Loss of consciousness*

Symptoms of tumors of temporal lobe [2]:

1. *Sensory aphasia*
2. *Motor aphasia*
3. *Amnesic aphasia*
4. *Sensitivity disturbances*
5. *Gustatory (taste), olfactory, acoustical hallucinations*
6. *Anosmia*

Specify, which of the listed symptoms arise at neurinoma of acoustic nerve [3]:

1. *Paresis of mimic muscles of peripheral type*
2. *Paresis of mimic muscles of central type*
3. *Anosmia*
4. *Amaurosis*
5. *Hearing decrease*
6. *Expansion of internal acoustic pass pyramidion of temporal bone*

Menses of the patient of 35 years old have stopped; acuity of vision has begun to reduce. In the course of 2 years her vision steadily was changing for the worse with the narrowing of visual fields. She developed headaches of bursting character. Craniograms showed intensification of a vascular pattern, enlargement of the turkish saddle. Your preliminary diagnosis [1].

1. *Adenoma of the pituitary body*
2. *Tumour of the frontal lobe*
3. *Basal arachnoiditis*
4. *Tumour of the occipital lobe*
5. *Tumour of the temporal lobe*

A woman of 45 years old has come with the complaints of the steady headaches, unsteadiness of gait and reduction of hearing in the right ear. Blurred vision has developed recently. She considers herself ill for 4 years, when tinnitus in the right ear appeared, the hearing was gradually reduced, and the headaches began. What is your preliminary diagnosis [1]?

1. *Tumour of the right hemisphere of the cerebellum*
2. *Tumour of the right frontal lobe*
3. *Neurinoma of an acoustical nerve on the right*
4. *Tumour of the right temporal lobe*
5. *Arachnoiditis of the pontocerebellar angle*

A patient of 63 years old has come to the clinic on his son's insistence with complaints. From the words of his son, the patient became aggressive, untidy, periodically excited. Physical examination: aggressive, inclined to the trivial jokes. On the eyefundus there is a sign of Foster-Kennedy. What is your preliminary diagnosis [1]?

1. *Discirculatory encephalopathy*
2. *Tumour of basal region of the frontal lobe*
3. *Mental disease*
4. *Tumour of the parietal lobe*
5. *Alzheimer`s disease*

A mother with a 10-year-old son has come to the clinic. The child had a premature physical and sexual development, heterophonia. On the eyefundus there is congestion of disks of the optic nerves. On craniograms - expressed "digital" impression. What disease does the child suffer from [1]?

1. *Ependymoma of the third ventricle*
2. *Glioblastoma of the right temporal lobe*
3. *Pinealoma*
4. *Pinealoma (tumour of the pineal body)*
5. *Oligoastrocytoma of the temporal lobe*

A 40-year-old patient complains of general convulsive attacks, without aura in turning of the head to the left and tonic cramps. Physical examination: mild pyramidal failure on the left, signs of oral automatism. On the eyefundus congestion discs of the optic nerves more expressed on the right. Define the preliminary diagnosis [1].

1. *Late epilepsy*
2. *Tumour of the temporal lobe*
3. *Transient disorders of the cerebral circulation*
4. *Tumour of the right frontal lobe*

### 5. *Tumour of the third ventricle*

A 50-year-old patient complains of development of the general convulsive attacks without aura for the first time in her life. She suffers from an idiopathic hypertension. A solitary metastasis in the brain is revealed by a CT-scan, the primary process is not established. What is the most probable source of the metastatic spread [1]?

1. *Mammary glands*
2. *Lungs*
3. *Kidneys*
4. *Uterus*
5. *Liver*

A patient of 45 years old referred to the clinic with the complaints of a headache, attacks of a visual disturbance as "net" and "fog" before eyes, olfactory hallucinations, short-term loss of consciousness without cramps, episodes of derealization of the situation. On the eyefundus - congestion of the discs of optic nerves. What is your preliminary diagnosis [1]?

1. *Tumour of the temporal lobe*
2. *Late epilepsy*
3. *Tumour of the occipital lobe*
4. *Mental disease*
5. *Transient disorder of the cerebral circulation*

A child of 5 years old, complains of an intense headache in the morning, vomiting at the height of a headache, change of the gait. Physical examination: a spontaneous horizontal nystagmus, hypomyotonia and static ataxia, expressed digital impression on craniograms. Define the preliminary diagnosis [1].

1. *Congenital hydrocephalus*
2. *Chronic arachnoencephalitis*
3. *Tumour of the vermis cerebelli*
4. *Tumour of the third ventricle*
5. *Multiple sclerosis*

A patient of 51 years old developed strangeness in behavior, became untidy with urine 2 months ago. Disorientation in the place, time, and his own personality increased, the mild speech disorders appeared. On the eyefundus: congestion in one eye, atrophy of the optic nerve in another one. What is your preliminary diagnosis [1]?

1. *Tumour of the occipital lobe of the brain*
2. *Abscess of the brain*
3. *Tumour of the pituitary body*
4. *Alzheimer's disease*
5. *Tumour of the frontal lobe of the brain*

A patient of 48 years old with complaints of the progressive left-side hemiparesis, headaches, increasing in the intensity during 1,5 months, vomiting in the morning. On the eyefundus there are congested discs of the optic nerves. 6 years ago he was operated on for skin melanoma. What is the preliminary diagnosis [1]?

1. *Chronic failure of the cerebral circulation*
2. *Metastatic tumour of the brain*
3. *Abscess of the brain*
4. *Disorder of the cerebral circulation in pool of the right middle cerebral artery*
5. *Tumour of the cerebellum*

A 41-year-old patient marked gradual enlargement of the nose, lips, fingers and toes during the last 5 years. The vision has changed for the worse, libido has decreased. On the X-ray examination: excavation and dilatation of the sinus of the turkish saddle, porosis of its wall. What kind of diagnosis does the patient have [1]?

1. *Tumour of the frontal lobe of the brain*

2. *Tumour of the pituitary body*
3. *Opticohiasmal arachnoiditis*
4. *Pinealoma*
5. *Tumour of the paranephros*

A 8-year-old patient, with suspicion of a tumor of vermis cerebelli, the lumbar puncture was performed at the height of a sharp headache. The pathological plantar signs on either side, disorder of respiration, pulse developed during the puncture. How can we call the syndrome [1]?

1. *Foster-Kennedy syndrome*
2. *Acute disorder of the cerebral circulation*
3. *Bruns' crisis*
4. *Hypertonic crisis*
5. *CSF hypertension syndrome*

A patient of 49 years old has been suffering from generalized epileptic seizure with aura as gustatory and acoustical hallucinations for 7 years. A left-side hemiparesis with hemihypoalgesia gradually increased. On the eyefundus: congested discs of the optic nerves. Dislocation of median structures to the left by 6 mm. What is your preliminary diagnosis [1]?

1. *Tumour of the cerebellum*
2. *Tumour of the occipital lobe*
3. *Tumour of the right temporal lobe*
4. *Tumour of the pituitary region*
5. *Chronic leptomeningitis*

The patient of 65 years old, operated on for a carcinoma of the left lung a month ago began to have headaches, unsteadiness in walking, muscular weakness, choke while taking liquid food. The expressed cerebellar signs, congested disc of the optic nerves are marked. What is the preliminary diagnosis [1]?

1. *Discirculatory encephalopathy*
2. *Tumour of the frontal lobe of the brain*
3. *Disorder of the cerebral circulation*
4. *Metastatic tumour of the posterior cranial fossa*
5. *Osteochondrosis of the cervical level of the spinal*

A 10-year-old boy with signs of the accelerated sexual development. He developed increasing headaches, reduction of hearing in both ears. On the physical examination: paresis of the vision upwards, rotatory nystagmus while looking to the sides and upwards, depression of the cornea reflexes. What is your preliminary diagnosis [1]?

1. *A tumour of the lateral ventricles*
2. *Tumour of the pineal body*
3. *Endocrinopathy*
4. *Tumour of the cerebellum*
5. *Opticohiasmal arachnoiditis*

A patient of 49 years old has been having the complaints of tinnitus in the left ear, progressive reduction of hearing on the left for 5 years. On the background of the intensified headache there appeared unsteadiness in walking, reduction of vision, the timbre of the voice has changed, the signs of impairment of VII, IX, X, XII cranial nerves on the left. What is your preliminary diagnosis [1]?

1. *Tumour of the frontal lobe of the brain*
2. *Discirculatory encephalopathy*
3. *Acoustic neurinoma*
4. *Tumour of the cerebellum*
5. *Arachnoiditis of the pontocerebellar angle*

The patient complains of the increasing weakness in the legs, first in the feet, then in shins with imperative desire to urination. The intense headaches in the morning, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision have developed.

EEG showed the focus of pathological activity in parietal parts of the brain on either side. On the eye fundus: congested papillae of the optic nerves. What is the preliminary diagnosis [1]?

1. *Tumour of the spinal cord*
2. *Tumour of the brain*
3. *Stroke*
4. *Discirculatory encephalopathy*
5. *Myelitis*

A left lower quadrant hemianopsia is revealed in the patient, pupillary reactions are preserved. There are anosognosia of hemiparesis, disorder of the scheme of the body, psychosensor disorders. Where is the focus of affection [1]?

1. *In the left visual tract*
2. *In the right visual tract*
3. *In a corpus collosum on the left*
4. *In the right parietotemporal area*
5. *The upper part of calcarinum sulcus*

A patient has the peripheral paresis of the mimic muscles on the right, active movements of the face, tonic contraction arises in the paretic muscles, there are facial synkinesias: palpebromandibular, oculo frontal, oculoingual, and also fascicular twitching's of the cheek and chin muscles, blinking. What is the name of the syndrome [1]?

1. *Rigor contraction of the mimic muscles*
2. *Facial hyperkinesia*
3. *Jackson's epilepsy*
4. *Kozhevnikov's epilepsy*
5. *Nothing of those variants*

A patient complains of tinnitus in the right ear and reduction of hearing on the right. Objectively: in Weber's test there is a sound in the left ear, in Shvabah experiment shortening of bone conduction, experiment of Rinne is positive (bone conduction is shorter than air), on audiogram - reduction of air and bone conduction in all frequencies, especially high, vestibular and autonomic disorders are expressed. What is affected [1]?

1. *A middle or external ear on the left*
2. *An internal ear (an acoustic nerve at the level of the snail) on the right*
3. *The brain stem at the level of acoustic nuclei on the left*
4. *Suprasylvian sulcus in the temporal lobe on the left*
5. *Nothing of those variants*

A young woman has amenorrhea, hyperpigmentation of the skin, swelling of the calves, pains in the bones of the calves, pseudoradicular pains, inclination to hypodermic hemorrhage's, hypersalivation and sweating. What is affected [1]?

1. *Parathyroid glands*
2. *A bottom of the 3rd ventricle*
3. *System of circulation*
4. *Lateral horns of the spinal cord*
5. *A sympathetic trunk*

In the street you have met a man, going in mincing small steps, "bent," his arms and legs are semi bent, his face is amimic, the gaze is not expressive, there are constant movements of the fingers as if he counts coins. What is the name of the syndrome? Where is the focus [1]?

1. *A syndrome of parkinsonism. The focus is the in palidonigral structures of the striopalidar system*
2. *A syndrome of choreoatetosis. The focus is in a striped body of the subcrustal nodes*
3. *A syndrome of decerebration rigidity. The focus is in the midbrain at the level of red nuclei*
4. *A convulsive syndrome. The focus is in the anterior adversive field*
5. *Nothing of those variants*

A patient of 63 years was admitted to the neurological department with complaints of apparent headache, speech disorders, weakness in the right extremities. His relatives reported that during the last months the patient has been troubled with a moderate headache, mainly in the daybreak hours with nausea and vomiting. It is also known that a year ago the patient was operated on account of tumour of the right lung. Objectively: the consciousness is clear, the right-side hemiparesis is noted, as well as the symptoms of damage of VII and XII pairs of cranial nerves on the right after the central type, motor aphasia. On the fundus, of eyes there are apparent stagnant disks of optic nerves. What process can be suspected in the patient [1]?

1. *Chronic failure of the cerebral circulation*
2. *Metastatic tumour of the brain*
3. *Abscess of the brain*
4. *Disorder of the cerebral circulation in pool of the right middle cerebral artery*
5. *Tumour of the cerebellum*

A patient of 45 years appealed to the neurosurgeon with complaints of the absence of hearing in the right ear, an apparent headache in the break day hours, at the peak of which there is observed nausea, vomiting, at walking. From the anamnesis it is known that five years ago there appeared the noise in the right ear, a gradual decrease of hearing in the right ear, during the last two years the hearing in the right ear has been absent; the aforementioned symptomatology has joined. Objectively: a patient is flaccid, adynamic, there is noted a spontaneous horizontal nistagmus, the right nasolabial fold is smoothed, instability in Romberg's pose. What process can be suspected in the patient [1]?

1. *Tumour of the frontal lobe of the brain*
2. *Discirculatory encephalopathy*
3. *Acoustic neurinoma*
4. *Tumour of the cerebellum*
5. *Arachnoiditis of the pontocerebellar angle*

Mother of 8 year girl appealed to the doctor with complaints of apparent headache in the child, general weakness, a decrease of acuity of sight, premature sexual development. In the neurological status the consciousness is clear, there is noted a decrease of a direct and concomitant reaction of the pupils to light in a persistent reaction to convergence, paresis of the look upwards, an insignificant increase of tendon and periosteal reflexes D=S. At the eye grounds there are apparent stagnant disks of optic nerves. What pathological process can be suspected in this case [1]?

1. *A tumour of the lateral ventricles*
2. *Tumour of the pineal body*
3. *Endocrinopathy*
4. *Tumour of the cerebellum*
5. *Optic chiasmatal arachnoiditis*

In a woman of 32 years there have appeared dysmenorrhea, an increase of the body weight, a sharp decrease of the acuity of sight in two eyes, a moderate headache, general weakness. What diagnosis can be suspected in the patient [1]?

1. *Adenoma of the pituitary body*
2. *Tumour of the frontal lobe*
3. *Basal arachnoiditis*
4. *Tumour of the occipital lobe*
5. *Tumour of the temporal lobe*

In a patient of 50 years during the month there have appeared two generalized epileptic attacks at night. From the anamnesis is known that during the last 2 years the patient has been troubled with a moderate headache which subsided due to analgetics. In the neurological status the left-side pyramidal insufficiency as a positive upper and lower Barre's symptom on the left, an increase of tendon and periosteal reflexes in the left extremities. On the ocular fundus there are primary signs of stagnant disks of optic nerves. What pathological process can be suspected [1]?

1. *Tumour of the spinal cord*

2. *Tumour of the brain*
3. *Stroke*
4. *Discirculatory encephalopathy*
5. *Myelitis*