Practice Neuroanatomy MCQ Exam

Neuroscience MCQ

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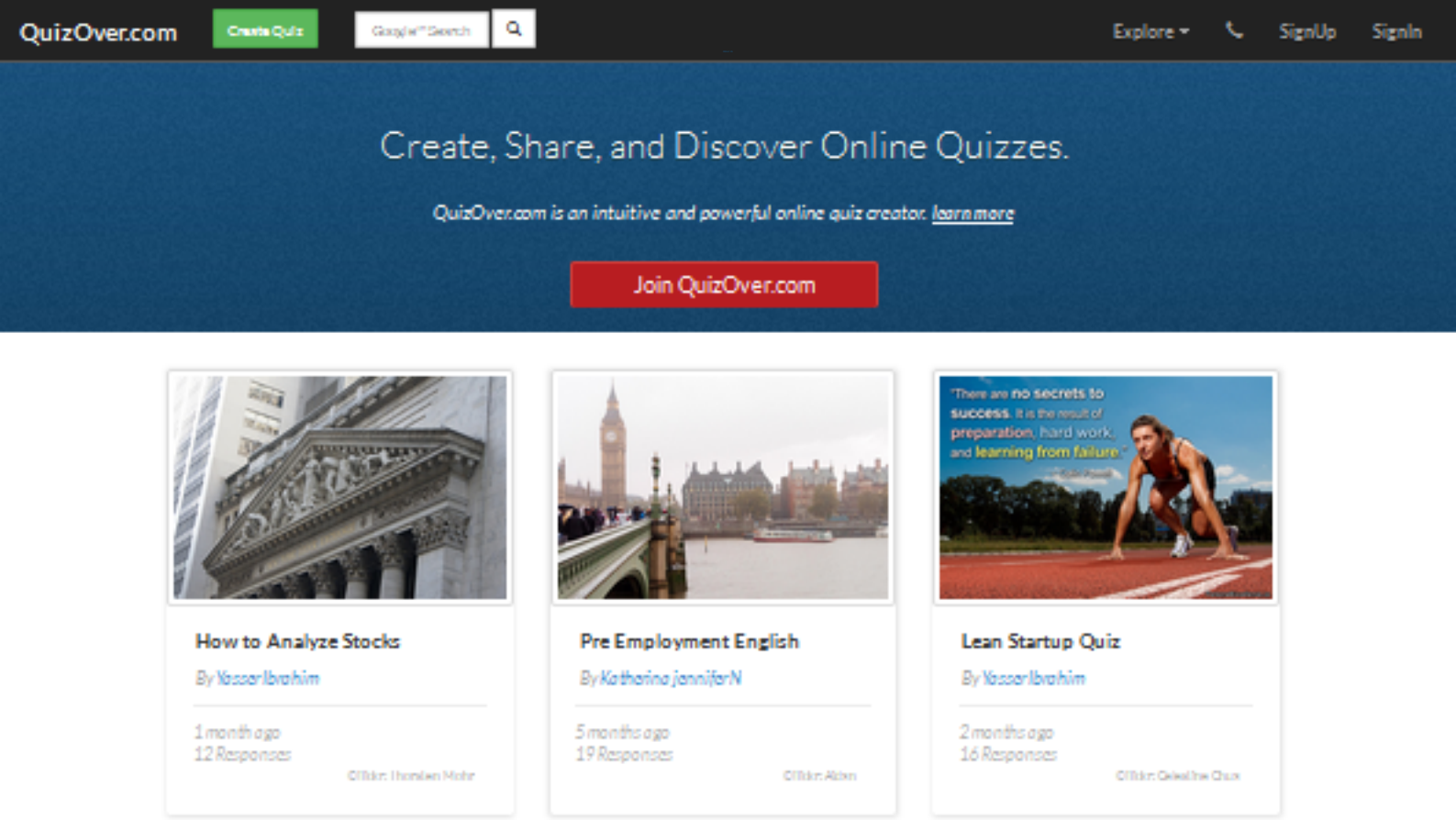

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4. Chapter: Practice Neuroanatomy MCQ Exam

1. Practice Neuroanatomy MCQ Exam Questions

4.1.1. A lesion in the left medial lemniscus:

Author: David Corey

A lesion in the left medial lemniscus:

Please choose only one answer:

- produces loss of pain and temperature sense on the left side of the body
- produces loss of pain andt emperature sense on the right side of the body
- produces loss of vibration and position sense on the left side of the body
- produces loss of vibration and position sense on the right side of the body
- produces loss of auditory information from the right ear

4.1.2. A patient presents with marked weakness of his left arm, but he ref...

Author: David Corey

A patient presents with marked weakness of his left arm, but he refuses to believe that his arm is paralyzed.

When asked to copy a picture, using his right hand, he fails to accurately represent the left side of the image.

His lesion is most likely in the:

Please choose only one answer:

- left frontal lobe
- left occipital lobe
- left parietal lobe
- right parietal lobe
- right frontal lobe

4.1.3. The major location of noradrenaline-producing neurons in the brain ...

Author: David Corey

The major location of noradrenaline-producing neurons in the brain is the:

Please choose only one answer:

- pars compacta of the substantia nigra
- pars reticulata of the substantia nigra
- locus ceruleus
- raphe nuclei
- nucleus accumbens

4.1.4. Occlusion of an anterior cerebral artery would most likely lead to:

Author: David Corey

Occlusion of an anterior cerebral artery would most likely lead to:

Please choose only one answer:

- contralaterahl omonymoush emianopsia
- contralaterala rmw eakness
- contralateraleg weakness
- Wernicke's aphasia
- contralateralf acial weakness

4.1.5. Which of the statements about the deep cerebellar nuclei is correct?

Author: David Corey

Which of the statements about the deep cerebellar nuclei is correct?

Please choose only one answer:

- output from the dentate nucleus projects to ipsilateral V ANL of thalamus
- globose and emboliform nuclei send axons in the superior cerebellar peduncle
- fastigial nucleus efferents exit primarily via the superior cerebellar peduncle
- the lateral cerebellar hemispheres project primarily to the fastigial nuclei
- the vermis projects primarily to the dentate nuclei

4.1.6. The thalamic fasciculus contains fibers merging from the:

Author: David Corey

The thalamic fasciculus contains fibers merging from the:

Please choose only one answer:

- ansa lenticularis + cerebellum
- lenticular fasciculus + ansa lenticularis
- lenticular fasciculus + cerebellum + thalamus
- lenticular fasciculus + ansa lenticularis + basal ganglia
- ansa lenticularis + lepticular fasciculus + cerebellum

4.1.7. Hemisection of the spinal cord (Brown-Sequard syndrome) most often ...

Author: David Corey

Hemisection of the spinal cord (Brown-Sequard syndrome) most often results in signs below the lesion best described as:

Please choose only one answer:

- ipsilateral paralysis and contralateral loss of pain and temperature
- ipsilateral paralysis and contralateral loss of light touch and position sense
- contralateral paralysis and ipsilateral loss of pain and temperature
- contralateral paralysis and ipsilateral loss of light touch and position sense
- contralateral paralysis and bilateral loss of pain and temperature

4.1.8. The paraventricular and supraoptic nuclei:

Author: David Corey

The paraventricular and supraoptic nuclei:

Please choose only one answer:

- produce releasing hormones which diffuse into the hypophyseal portal system
- project to the posterior pituitary
- lead to the production of LH and FSH
- make hormones which eventually reach the anterior pituitary
- each produce only one hormone: ADH

4.1.9. Choroid plexus can usually be found in:

Author: David Corey

Choroid plexus can usually be found in:

Please choose only one answer:

- anterior (frontal) horn of lateral ventricle
- inferior (temporal) horn of lateral ventricle
- floor of the third ventricle
- floor of the fourth ventricle
- cauda equina

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Question: Choroid plexus can usually be found in by Dr. David Corey @MIT HST

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4.1.10. Fibers originatingin the dorsal root ganglia above T6 travel in:

Author: David Corey

Fibers originatingin the dorsal root ganglia above T6 travel in:

Please choose only one answer:

- the ipsilateral Clark's column
- the ipsilateral spinothalamic tract
- the contralateral spinocerebellar tract
- the ipsilateral fasciculus gracilis
- the ipsilateral fasciculus cuneatus

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4.1.11. The majorsourceof inputsto the caudatenucleusis

Author: David Corey

The majorsourceof inputsto the caudatenucleusis

Please choose only one answer:

- globus pallidus
- subthalamic nucleus
- putamen
- association areas of the cortex,like prefrontal cortex
- motorand somatosensory cortex

4.1.12. Efferents from all of the following basal ganglia structures use in...

Author: David Corey

Efferents from all of the following basal ganglia structures use inhibitory neurotransmitters EXCEPT:

Please choose only one answer:

- Caudate
- Putamen
- Globus pallidus interna
- Subthalamic nucleus
- Substantia nigra, pars reticulata

4.1.13. Which of the following fiber tracts carries efferents from globus p...

Author: David Corey

Which of the following fiber tracts carries efferents from globus pallidus intema to the thalamus:

Please choose only one answer:

- Ansa cervica1is
- Stria terminalis
- Subthalamic fasciculus
- Ansa lenticularis
- Lenticular nucleus

4.1.14. Which of the following statementsis true regarding "motor thalamus"...

Author: David Corey

Which of the following statementsis true regarding "motor thalamus" or motor control in the thalamus:

Please choose only one answer:

- Inputs from the basalganglia go mostly to V A while inputs from cerebellum go mostly to VL.
- Output from "motor thalamus" projects to the cingulate gyrus.
- The medial lemniscus and spinothalamic tracts are the major sourcesof motor information.
- The thalamic nuclei involved in motor function receive blood supply predominantly from ganglionic branches of the anterior cerebral artery.
- None of the above.

4.1.15. The swinging flashlight test reveals constriction of the left pupil...

Author: David Corey

The swinging flashlight test reveals constriction of the left pupil and dilatation of the right pupil when the light is swung in front of the left eye.

When the light is swung in front of the right eye, the left pupil constricts and the right pupil remains dilated. The lesion is located in:

Please choose only one answer:

- Right optic nerve
- Right oculomotor nerve
- Left optic nerve
- Left oculomotor nerve
- Left superior colliculus

4.1.16. Pyramidal tract fibers project through all but which structure

Author: David Corey

Pyramidal tract fibers project through all but which structure

Please choose only one answer:

- Corona radiate
- Posterior limb of internal capsule
- Cerebral peduncle
- Pontine tegmentum
- Lateral funiculus of the cord

4.1.17. The pupillary light reflex does not involve

Author: David Corey

The pupillary light reflex does not involve

Please choose only one answer:

- Optic tract
- Posterior commissure
- Optic radiation
- Pretectal nuclei
- Optic chiasm

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4.1.18. The facial nerve

Author: David Corey

The facial nerve

Please choose only one answer:

- Shares nucleus ambiguous with cranial nerves IX and X
- Motor nucleus is located in the upper pons
- Parasympathetic fibers originate in the inferior salvitory nucleus
- As a motor nerve, exits the brainstem close to the midline
- Receives innervation from both cortical hemispheres

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4.1.19. Which of the following combinations is NOT a pair of directly conne...

Author: David Corey

Which of the following combinations is NOT a pair of directly connected structures:

Please choose only one answer:

- Nucleus gracilis and Ventoposteriolateral nucleus of the thalamus
- Subthalamic nucleus and globus pallidus internal
- Anterior nucleus of the thalamus and hippocampus
- Cerebellar cortex and inferior olivary nuclei
- Retina and superior colliculus

4.1.20. Which of the following is true:

Author: David Corey

Which of the following is true:

Please choose only one answer:

- Vestibular nuclei are close to the midline
- Climbing fibers reach cerebellum through inferior and superior peduncles
- Red nucleusp rojectst o contralateraml otor cortex
- Vestibular nuclei receive a cerebellar projection that bypasses deep nuclei
- Parallel fibers run parallel to the plane ofPurkinje cell dendrites

4.1.21. Primary sensory cortex is located in

Author: David Corey

Primary sensory cortex is located in

Please choose only one answer:

- Lateral occipital lobe
- Parietal lobe
- Precentral gyrus
- Cingulate gyrus
- Frontal eye fields

4.1.22. The olfactory bulb

Author: David Corey

The olfactory bulb

Please choose only one answer:

- Projects to sensory cortex through V ANL of the thalamus
- Projects to sensory cortex through VPLNPM of the thalamus
- Projects to the solitary tract so that smell and taste can be combined
- Receives cholinergic innervation from the nucleus of the diagonal band
- Sharesa type of myelin with the oculomotorn erve

4.1.23. Impairment of position sense would be most likely to come from

Author: David Corey

Impairment of position sense would be most likely to come from

Please choose only one answer:

- lesion of the ventral root
- lesion of the dorsal horn
- lesion of the posterior funiculus of the cord
- lesion of the lateral funiculus of the cord
- lesion of the anterior funiculus of the cord

4.1.24. Fibers in the fornix

Author: David Corey

Fibers in the fornix

Please choose only one answer:

- Mostly cross in the hippocampal commissure
- Mostly pass posterior to the anterior commissure
- Project to the nucleus of Papez
- Extend into the temporal white matter as Meyer's loop
- Give rise to the stria terminalis as they arch forward

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4.1.25. Which of the following fiber tract/structure combinations is correct:

Author: David Corey

Which of the following fiber tract/structure combinations is correct:

Please choose only one answer:

- Amygdala and stria medullaris
- Oculomotor nucleus and medial forebrain bundle
- Amygdala and the stria terminalis
- Cingulate gyrus and the perforant path
- Dorsomedial thalamus and mamillothalamic tract

4.1.26. Decussation of the pyramidal tract

Author: David Corey

Decussation of the pyramidal tract

Please choose only one answer:

- Upper midbrain
- Lower midbrain
- Upper pons
- Lower pons
- Dorsal medulla
- Ventral medulla

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4.1.27. Nucleus for t9uch sensation on the forehead

Author: David Corey

Nucleus for t9uch sensation on the forehead

Please choose only one answer:

- Upper midbrain
- Lower midbrain
- Upper pons
- Lower pons
- Dorsal medulla
- Ventral medulla

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4.1.28. Nucleus involved in looking to the right with the right eye

Author: David Corey

Nucleus involved in looking to the right with the right eye

Please choose only one answer:

- Upper midbrain
- Lower midbrain
- Upper pons
- Lower pons
- Dorsal medulla
- Ventral medulla

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4.1.29. Origin of climbing fibers

Author: David Corey

Origin of climbing fibers

Please choose only one answer:

- Upper midbrain
- Lower midbrain
- Upper pons
- Lower pons
- Dorsal medulla
- Ventral medulla

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4.1.30. Structure involved in generation of spatial map from auditory infon...

Author: David Corey

Structure involved in generation of spatial map from auditory infonnation

Please choose only one answer:

- Upper midbrain
- Lower midbrain
- Upper pons
- Lower pons
- Dorsal medulla
- Ventral medulla

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4.1.31. Nuclei from which the medial lemniscus originates

Author: David Corey

Nuclei from which the medial lemniscus originates

Please choose only one answer:

- Upper midbrain
- Lower midbrain
- Upper pons
- Lower pons
- Dorsal medulla
- Ventral medulla

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4.1.32. Baroreceptors at the aortic arch

Author: David Corey

please choose the most appropriate nerve(s) from the list:

Baroreceptors at the aortic arch

Please choose only one answer:

- Oculomotor nerve (III)
- Trigeminal nerve (V)
- Facial nerve (VII)
- Vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII)
- Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX)
- Vagus nerve (X)
- Hypoglossal nerve (XII)

4.1.33. Afferent limb of the gag reflex

Author: David Corey

please choose the most appropriate nerve(s) from the list:

Afferent limb of the gag reflex

Please choose only one answer:

- Oculomotor nerve (III)
- Trigeminal nerve (V)
- Facial nerve (VII)
- Vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII)
- Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX)
- Vagus nerve (X)
- Hypoglossal nerve (XII)

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4.1.34. Carries fibers to the tensor tympanii muscle

Author: David Corey

please choose the most appropriate nerve(s) from the list:

Carries fibers to the tensor tympanii muscle

Please choose only one answer:

- Oculomotor nerve (III)
- Trigeminal nerve (V)
- Facial nerve (VII)
- Vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII)
- Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX)
- Vagus nerve (X)
- Hypoglossal nerve (XII)

4.1.35. Contains only autonomic and somatic motor fibers

Author: David Corey

please choose the most appropriate nerve(s) from the list:

Contains only autonomic and somatic motor fibers

Please choose only one answer:

- Oculomotor nerve (III)
- Trigeminal nerve (V)
- Facial nerve (VII)
- Vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII)
- Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX)
- Vagus nerve (X)
- Hypoglossal nerve (XII)

4.1.36. Afferent limb of the blink (corneal) reflex

Author: David Corey

please choose the most appropriate nerve(s) from the list:

Afferent limb of the blink (corneal) reflex

Please choose only one answer:

- Oculomotor nerve (III)
- Trigeminal nerve (V)
- Facial nerve (VII)
- Vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII)
- Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX)
- Vagus nerve (X)
- Hypoglossal nerve (XII)

4.1.37. Innervates lacrimal gland for tear generation

Author: David Corey

please choose the most appropriate nerve(s) from the list:

For the following five (5) questions, please choose the most appropriate structure from this list:

Innervates lacrimal gland for tear generation

Please choose only one answer:

- Oculomotor nerve (III)
- Trigeminal nerve (V)
- Facial nerve (VII)
- Vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII)
- Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX)
- Vagus nerve (X)
- Hypoglossal nerve (XII)

4.1.38. Target of perforant pathway

Author: David Corey

please choose the most appropriate structure from this list

Target of perforant pathway

Please choose only one answer:

- Ciliary ganglion
- Dentate gyrus
- Dentate nucleus
- Dorsal motor nucleus of the vagus
- Entorhinal cortex
- Mamillary body
- Mesencephalic nucleus of V
- Nucleus accumbens
- Nucleus ambiguous
- Nucleus of solitary tract
- Nucleus of spinal tract of V
- Septal nucleus
- Septum pellicidum
- Superior cervical ganglion
- Superior salvitory nucleus
- Trigeminal ganglion I

4.1.39. First order sensory neurons for multiple modalities

Author: David Corey

please choose the most appropriate structure from this list

First order sensory neurons for multiple modalities

Please choose only one answer:

- Ciliary ganglion
- Dentate gyrus
- Dentate nucleus
- Dorsal motor nucleus of the vagus
- Entorhinal cortex
- Mamillary body
- Mesencephalic nucleus of V
- Nucleus accumbens
- Nucleus ambiguous
- Nucleus of solitary tract
- Nucleus of spinal tract of V
- Septal nucleus
- Septum pellicidum
- Superior cervical ganglion
- Superior salvitory nucleus
- Trigeminal ganglion I

4.1.40. Second order sensory neurons for taste from anterior 2/3 of tongue

Author: David Corey

please choose the most appropriate structure from this list

Second order sensory neurons for taste from anterior 2/3 of tongue

Please choose only one answer:

- Ciliary ganglion
- Dentate gyrus
- Dentate nucleus
- Dorsal motor nucleus of the vagus
- Entorhinal cortex
- Mamillary body
- Mesencephalic nucleus of V
- Nucleus accumbens
- Nucleus ambiguous
- Nucleus of solitary tract
- Nucleus of spinal tract of V
- Septal nucleus
- Septum pellicidum
- Superior cervical ganglion
- Superior salvitory nucleus
- Trigeminal ganglion I

4.1.41. Origin of cholinergic projection to hippocampus

Author: David Corey

please choose the most appropriate structure from this list

Origin of cholinergic projection to hippocampus

Please choose only one answer:

- Ciliary ganglion
- Dentate gyrus
- Dentate nucleus
- Dorsal motor nucleus of the vagus
- Entorhinal cortex
- Mamillary body
- Mesencephalic nucleus of V
- Nucleus accumbens
- Nucleus ambiguous
- Nucleus of solitary tract
- Nucleus of spinal tract of V
- Septal nucleus
- Septum pellicidum
- Superior cervical ganglion
- Superior salvitory nucleus
- Trigeminal ganglion I

4.1.42. Activated in order to vomit

Author: David Corey

please choose the most appropriate structure from this list

Activated in order to vomit

Please choose only one answer:

- Ciliary ganglion
- Dentate gyrus
- Dentate nucleus
- Dorsal motor nucleus of the vagus
- Entorhinal cortex
- Mamillary body
- Mesencephalic nucleus of V
- Nucleus accumbens
- Nucleus ambiguous
- Nucleus of solitary tract
- Nucleus of spinal tract of V
- Septal nucleus
- Septum pellicidum
- Superior cervical ganglion
- Superior salvitory nucleus
- Trigeminal ganglion I

4.1.43. Somatosensory cortex corresponding to the ankle

Author: David Corey

please choose the vessel most appropriate from this list:

Somatosensory cortex corresponding to the ankle

Please choose only one answer:

- Anterior cerebral artery
- Anterior choroidal artery
- Anterior communicating artery
- Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- Basilar artery
- External carotid artery
- Middle cerebral artery
- Posterior cerebral artery
- Posterior choroidal artery
- Posterior communicating artery
- Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- Superior cerebellar artery
- Recurrent artery of Heubner
- Vertebral artery

4.1.44. Decussation of the pyramidal tract

Author: David Corey

please choose the vessel most appropriate from this list:

Decussation of the pyramidal tract

Please choose only one answer:

- Anterior cerebral artery
- Anterior choroidal artery
- Anterior communicating artery
- Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- Basilar artery
- External carotid artery
- Middle cerebral artery
- Posterior cerebral artery
- Posterior choroidal artery
- Posterior communicating artery
- Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- Superior cerebellar artery
- Recurrent artery of Heubner
- Vertebral artery

4.1.45. Cochlear nuclei

Author: David Corey

please choose the vessel most appropriate from this list:

Cochlear nuclei

Please choose only one answer:

- Anterior cerebral artery
- Anterior choroidal artery
- Anterior communicating artery
- Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- Basilar artery
- External carotid artery
- Middle cerebral artery
- Posterior cerebral artery
- Posterior choroidal artery
- Posterior communicating artery
- Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- Superior cerebellar artery
- Recurrent artery of Heubner
- Vertebral artery

4.1.46. Locus ceruleus

Author: David Corey

please choose the vessel most appropriate from this list:

Locus ceruleus

Please choose only one answer:

- Anterior cerebral artery
- Anterior choroidal artery
- Anterior communicating artery
- Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- Basilar artery
- External carotid artery
- Middle cerebral artery
- Posterior cerebral artery
- Posterior choroidal artery
- Posterior communicating artery
- Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- Superior cerebellar artery
- Recurrent artery of Heubner
- Vertebral artery

4.1.47. Primary auditory cortex

Author: David Corey

please choose the vessel most appropriate from this list:

Primary auditory cortex

Please choose only one answer:

- Anterior cerebral artery
- Anterior choroidal artery
- Anterior communicating artery
- Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- Basilar artery
- External carotid artery
- Middle cerebral artery
- Posterior cerebral artery
- Posterior choroidal artery
- Posterior communicating artery
- Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- Superior cerebellar artery
- Recurrent artery of Heubner
- Vertebral artery

4.1.48. The habenula

Author: David Corey

The habenula

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- is one of the few unpaired midline structures in the brain
- is a thalamic association nucleus
- projects to the hippocampus via the fasciculus retroflexus
- receives input from the amygdala via the stria tenninalis

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4.1.49. Crossed projections include

Author: David Corey

Crossed projections include

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- nucleus gracilis to thalamus
- trochlear nuclei to inferior oblique muscle
- pontine nuclei to cerebellar hemisphere
- facial nerve motor nucleus to muscles of the forehead

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: Crossed projections include by Dr. David Corey @MIT HST.131 Introduction

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/crossed-projections-include-by-dr-david-corey-mit-hst-131-introduction?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/crossed-projections-include-by-dr-david-corey-mit-hst-131-introduction?pdf=1505

4.1.50. Regarding somatotopic organization:

Author: David Corey

Regarding somatotopic organization:

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- Midline lesions on the upper pons might affect arms fibers from both medial lemnisci
- In the dorsal columns, leg fibers are more lateral than arm fibers
- In the medulla, arms fibers in the medial lemniscus are dorsal to leg fibers
- In the lateral lemniscus, leg is more lateral than arm

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: Regarding somatotopic organization by Dr. David Corey @MIT HST.1

Flashcards:
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Interactive Question:
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4.1.51. Which of these statementsare true about catecholaminergic nuclei

Author: David Corey

Which of these statementsare true about catecholaminergic nuclei

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- VT A projects to caudate while substantia nigra projects to putamen
- Raphe nuclei in the pons provide thes noradrenergic innervation of cortex
- Locus ceruleus is located in the lower pons
- Tyrosine hydroxylase is the rate limiting enzyme in catechol synthesis

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: Which of these statementsare true about by Dr. David Corey @MIT HST

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4.1.52. In the visual pathways,

Author: David Corey

In the visual pathways,

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- Cutting the left optic nerve leads to blindness in the left eye
- The different layers of cells in the lateral geniculate correspond to different parts of visual space
- In striate cortex,the center of visual space is located towards to occipital pole
- Fibers from temporal retina cross in the optic chiasm

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: In the visual pathways by Dr. David Corey @MIT HST.131 Introduction

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4.1.53. The superior olive

Author: David Corey

The superior olive

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- Lies in the ventral medulla
- Projects to the cerebral hemisphere as climbing fibers
- Receives afferents from the ipsilateral red nucleus
- Sends fibers into the ipsilateral inferior cerebellar peduncle

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: The superior olive by Dr. David Corey @MIT HST.131 Introduction to

Flashcards:
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4.1.54. CSF generated in the 4th ventricle can exit it through the

Author: David Corey

CSF generated in the 4th ventricle can exit it through the

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- foramen of Magendie
- cerebral aqueduct
- forman of Luschka
- foramen of Munro

4.1.55. A circumferential mass impinging on the cervical spinal cord (C4-C7...

Author: David Corey

A circumferential mass impinging on the cervical spinal cord (C4-C7) from the outside is most likely to

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- involve the spinocerebellar tracts
- involve the fasciculus gracilis more than cuneatus
- cause upper extremity weakness (lower motor neuron pattern)
- cause upper extremity weakness (upper motor neuron pattern)

4.1.56. Fibers of the superior cerebellar peduncle decussate in the

Author: David Corey

Fibers of the superior cerebellar peduncle decussate in the

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- tectum
- pontine tegmentum
- basis pontis
- midbrain tegmentum

4.1.57. In most people, blood vessels arising from the basilar artery include

Author: David Corey

In most people, blood vessels arising from the basilar artery include

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- superior cerebellar artery
- quadrigeminal artery
- anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- posterior inferior cerebellar artery

4.1.58. On a coronal section of the brain, which of the following can appea...

Author: David Corey

On a coronal section of the brain, which of the following can appear adjacent to the temporal horn of the ventricle:

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- amygdala
- caudate
- hippocampus
- thalamus

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: On a coronal section of the brain which by Dr. David Corey @MIT HST

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/on-a-coronal-section-of-the-brain-which-by-dr-david-corey-mit-hst?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
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4.1.59. Fiberso f the fornix synapsein

Author: David Corey

Fiberso f the fornix synapsein

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- mamillary body
- amygdale
- nucleus accumbens
- cingulate gyrus

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: Fiberso f the fornix synapsein by Dr. David Corey @MIT HST.131 Introduction

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4.1.60. In the autonomic nervous system,

Author: David Corey

In the autonomic nervous system,

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- sympathetic output originates in Clarke's nucleus in the thoracic cord
- cells in the superior cervical ganglion synapse in the ciliary ganglion before reaching the pupil
- Sympathetic fibers ascend from the cord with the spinal accessory nerve
- parasympathetic and sympathetic systems leave the CNS at different levels

4.1.61. Basal ganglia projections include

Author: David Corey

Basal ganglia projections include

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- Putamen to GPe
- Caudate to GPi
- Caudate to GPe
- Subthalamic nucleus to thalamus

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: Basal ganglia projections include by Dr. David Corey @MIT HST.13

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4.1.62. Association areas of cerebral cortex receive inputs from

Author: David Corey

Association areas of cerebral cortex receive inputs from

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- relay nuclei of the thalamus
- association areas of the thalamus
- nucleus basalis of Meynert
- multiple cortical areas

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: Association areas of cerebral cortex receive by Dr. David Corey

Flashcards:
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