

Course Neurology and neurosurgery
Questions for the interview in the exam

1. Cortico-muscular path, localization of central and peripheral neurons in the cortex, brainstem, spinal cord.
2. Central and peripheral paralysis, lesion localization, clinical manifestations.
3. The path of deep sensitivity, the localization of three neurons, the course of the fibers, the lesion clinic.
4. The path of surface sensitivity, the localization of three neurons, the course of the fibers, the lesion clinic.
5. Types and types of sensitivity disorders.
6. Alternating paralysis, the principles of their diagnosis, the clinic, depending on the level of damage.
7. Brown-Sekar Syndrome (half spinal cord injury), clinical symptomatology.
8. Syndromes of cerebellar involvement, dynamic, static ataxia, symptomatology depending on the lesion of different parts of the cerebellum
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9. Striopallidum system, structure, akinetic-rigid, hypotonic-hyperkinetic syndromes.
10. Clinical manifestations with damage to the optic nerve, chiasma, tract, inner capsule, visual cortex.
11. Clinical symptoms in the defeat of the oculomotor, block and drain nerves.
12. Bulbar and pseudobulbar palsy, lesion localization, clinic.
13. The trigeminal nerve. Clinic of lesion of motor and sensitive portion (types of sensitive disorders on the face).
14. Facial nerve, features of location, clinical signs of central and peripheral paralysis.
15. Clinical symptoms of damage to the spinal cord at various levels (upper-cervical, cervical thickening, thoracic, lumbar thickening, cone, ponytail).
16. The median nerve, the most characteristic zones of suffering, the lesion clinic.
17. The ulnar nerve. The most characteristic zones of the nerve are suffering. The clinic of defeat.
18. Radial nerve, the most characteristic zones of suffering, a lesion clinic.
19. Clinical manifestations of lesions of the frontal lobe of the brain, symptoms of irritation, prolapse, projection and associative zones.
20. Clinical manifestations of the defeat of the occipital lobe of the brain, symptoms of irritation, loss, projection and associative fields.
21. Clinical manifestations of lesions of the parietal lobe of the brain, symptoms of irritation, prolapse, projection and associative fields.
22. Clinical manifestations with damage to the optic nerve, chiasmatic tract, inner capsule, visual cortex.
23. Clinical manifestations of damage to the temporal lobe of the brain, symptoms of irritation, prolapse, projection and associative fields.
24. Clinical manifestations of the defeat of the hypothalamic region.
25. Syndrome of impairment of pelvic functions, character depending on the localization of the lesion.

26. Brain cerebral syndrome, etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations.
27. Meningeal syndrome, etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations.
28. Cerebral shells, intercellular spaces, ventricles of the brain.
29. Hypertensive-hydrocephalic syndrome, etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations.
30. Vertebral-spinal trauma, classification, types, clinic, diagnosis.
31. First aid and the basics of surgical treatment in vertebral-spinal trauma.
32. CCT (hull hematoma), clinic, treatment.
33. Tumors of the cerebral hemispheres, cerebral, focal, dislocation symptoms, diagnosis, treatment.
34. CCT (concussion, bruise), clinic, treatment.
35. Tumors of the spinal cord, classification by localization, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
36. Tumors of the pituitary region, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
37. Subarachnoid hemorrhage, etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment.
38. Changes in the nervous system in alcoholism, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment.
39. Myasthenia gravis, clinic, treatment.
40. Neuritis (neuropathies), etiology, the concept of tunnel syndrome. General principles of treatment in acute and recovery period.
41. Neuralgia of the trigeminal nerve, etiology, clinic, conservative and surgical treatment.
42. Neuritis of the facial nerve, etiology, clinic, treatment (complications).
43. Parkinsonism, Parkinsonian syndrome (manganese, postencephalitic, posttraumatic, medicamentous), etiopathogenesis, clinic, treatment.
44. Transitory disorders of cerebral circulation, etiopathogenesis, clinic, treatment, prevention.
45. ADCC, pathogenesis, classification, etiology, cerebral, focal symptoms.
46. Discirculatory encephalopathy, etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
47. Ischemic stroke, classification, clinical appearance, treatment, prevention, depending on the nature of the stroke.
48. Differential diagnosis of ischemic and hemorrhagic strokes. Treatment is differentiated and undifferentiated.
49. Treatment of epileptic disease of the brain.
50. Clinical picture with large and small generalized epileptic seizures, epistatus, acute neuroleptic syndrome, treatment of these conditions.
51. Epilepsy, classification by type of seizures, etiology, pathogenesis, course of the disease, prognosis. The concept of epileptic reaction and epileptic syndrome.
52. Focal epileptic seizures, their types, clinic, treatment.
53. Meningococcal cerebrospinal meningitis, etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
54. Changing the nervous system in AIDS.
55. Tick-borne encephalitis, etiology, clinic, treatment, prevention, diagnosis.
56. Meningitis, classification, clinic, features of serous and secondary purulent meningitis, principles of treatment
57. Purulent epiduritis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
58. Polyneuropathies, etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, course, diagnosis, treatment.

59. Acute ascending polyradiculoneuritis (Guillain-Barre syndrome), clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
60. Tinea, etiopathogenesis, clinic, treatment.
61. Infectious-allergic encephalitis: post-infectious, post-vaccination
61. Infectious-allergic encephalitis: post-infectious, post-vaccination. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
62. Multiple sclerosis, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment.
63. Osteochondrosis of the lumbar spine, compression-radicular, compression-vascular manifestations, clinic, diagnosis, treatment conservative and surgical
64. Treatment of patients with chronic neurological manifestations of osteochondrosis outside the period of exacerbation.
65. Osteochondrosis of the lumbar spine. The concept of myotonic. vegetative and neurodystrophic manifestations. Clinical forms: lumbago, lumbodynia, pear-shaped muscle syndrome, peripheral, vegetative-vascular syndrome. Treatment depending on the clinical form.
66. Osteochondrosis of the cervical spine. The concept of myotonic, vegetovascular and neurodystrophic manifestations: cervicago, cervicalgia, anterior staircase syndrome, vertebral artery syndrome, radiculitis, treatment depending on the clinical form.
67. Osteochondrosis of the cervical spine, the concept of myofascial manifestations. Clinical forms: cervicalgia, cervicago, anterior staircase syndrome, vertebral artery syndrome, radiculitis. Treatment depending on the clinical form.
68. Primary muscular dystrophy (myopathy), etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment principles. Features of the clinic and the inheritance of the main forms: Duchenne, Becker, Erba, Landusi-Dezherina.
69. Neural amyotrophy Shako-Marie and tomacular neuropathy, etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment principles.
70. Migraine, clinic, treatment.
71. Headache, species depending on pathogenesis. Clinical features, treatment.
72. Research of muscle tone (types of disorders).
73. Study of muscle strength in points (light, moderate severity of paresis, plegia).
74. Study of tendon and periosteal (the level of closure of their reflex arcs).
75. Study of pain and temperature sensitivity.
76. Investigation of proprioceptive sensitivity.
77. The study of reflexes of oral automatism.
78. Investigation of pathological flexion and extension reflexes.
79. Research vertebral symptom complex.
80. Investigation of the preservation of higher mental functions (gnosis, praxis).
81. Investigation of traffic coordination disorders.
82. Investigation of the presence of radicular symptoms.
83. Study of speech disorders (dysarthria, aphasia)
84. Research of the motor portion of the trigeminal nerve.
85. Checking the innervation of the facial musculature.
86. Checking the acuity and fields of vision.
87. Checking the innervation of the outer and inner muscles of the eye.
88. Checking the meningeal syndrome, objective and subjective manifestations.
89. Checking the nystagmus.

90. Investigation of the eye fundus: stagnant disc of the optic nerve, primary, secondary atrophy of optic discs.
91. The role of research of lumbar cerebrospinal fluid in the diagnosis of nervous diseases.
92. Instrumental diagnosis of osteochondrosis.
93. Instrumental diagnosis of brain tumors.
94. Instrumental diagnosis of cerebral vascular lesions.
95. Instrumental diagnosis of acute disorders of cerebral circulation.
96. Ultrasonic diagnosis of neural diseases (echoencephaloscopy, neurosonography, ultrasound dopplerography) in the diagnosis of nervous diseases.
97. The evoked potentials (visual, auditory, somatosensory) in the diagnosis of neurological diseases.
98. Electromyography (stimulation and needle) in the diagnosis of neurological diseases.
99. Electroencephalography in the diagnosis of neurological diseases.
100. X-ray computed tomography in the diagnosis of neurological diseases.
101. Comparative characteristics of the possibilities of methods: magnetic resonance and X-ray computed tomography.
102. Magnetic resonance imaging in diagnosis, neurological diseases.