

# Brainstem Anatomy and Pathology

Neuroanatomy · Practice Test · 15 Questions

---

**1. Which of the following structures is NOT a segment of the brainstem?**

- A) Bulb (medulla oblongata)
- B) Pons
- C) Mesencephalon
- D) Cerebellum

**2. The inferior limit of the brainstem is defined by the:**

- A) Decussation pyramidale
- B) Sillon between the tractus opticus and the peduncles cerebraux
- C) Foramen magnum
- D) Clivus

**3. Which artery primarily supplies the anterior region of the medulla oblongata?**

- A) Anterior spinal artery
- B) Vertebral arteries
- C) Basilar artery
- D) Posterior inferior cerebellar arteries

**4. What is the name for the sensory decussation in the brainstem?**

- A) Motor decussation
- B) Decussation pyramidale
- C) Sensory decussation
- D) Decussation of Forel

**5. The locus coeruleus is located in which part of the brainstem?**

- A) Bulb
- B) Pons
- C) Mesencephalon
- D) Spinal Cord

**6. Which cranial nerve has its apparent origin on the posterior aspect of the brainstem?**

- A) Oculomotor nerve (III)
- B) Trochlear nerve (IV)
- C) Abducens nerve (VI)
- D) Facial nerve (VII)

**7. What is the name of the structure containing the circular fibres of the iris?**

- A) Trigeminal nerve (V)
- B) Ciliary ganglion
- C) Edinger-Westphal nucleus
- D) Medial Geniculate Body

**8. Which of the following is a somato-motor nucleus found in the mesencephalon?**

- A) Hypoglossal nucleus
- B) Abducens nucleus
- C) Trochlear nucleus
- D) Ambiguus nucleus

**9. Which of the following nuclei is NOT a propre nucleus?**

- A) Complex olivaire
- B) Gracilis
- C) Noyaux pontiques
- D) Substance noire

**10. What is the main role of the red nucleus?**

- A) Motor planning
- B) Contrôle du tonus musculaire
- C) Sensory relay
- D) Visual processing

**11. What is the main role of the inferior colliculi?**

- A) Visual stimuli
- B) Motor planning
- C) Auditory stimuli
- D) Pain modulation

**12. What is the meaning of SRAA?**

- A) Système réticulaire activateur ascendant
- B) Système réticulaire antérieur
- C) Système réticulaire activateur descendant
- D) None of the above

**13. The Faisceau longitudinal médial (FLM) connects:**

- A) Noyaux sensitifs and somatomoteurs
- B) Noyaux motores
- C) Noyaux sensitifs
- D) Noyaux propres

**14. Which of the following best describes the pathology for Wallenberg Syndrome?**

- A) Damage to the frontal lobe
- B) Ischemia in the region of the medulla oblongata
- C) Damage to the basal ganglia
- D) Tumor in the cerebellum

**15. What is bradykinesia?**

- A) Inability to stay still
- B) Inability to move the body rapidly
- C) Excessive movement
- D) None of the above