

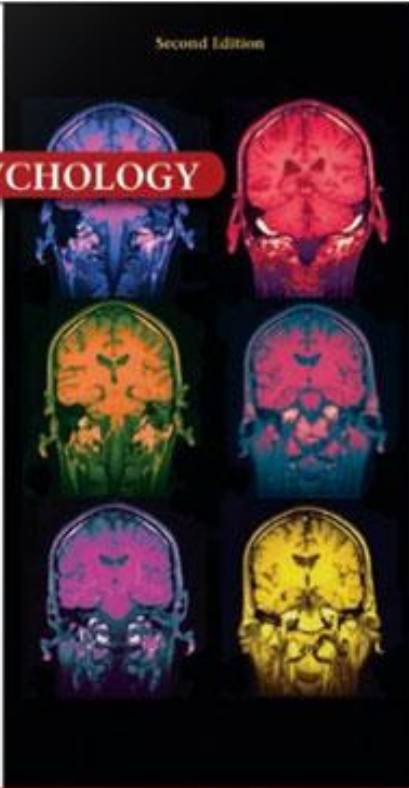
TEST BANK



Principles of
NEUROPSYCHOLOGY

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Mary V. Spiers
William C. Culbertson

Second Edition



Chapter 2--Methods of Investigating the Brain

Student: _____

1. _____ staining would selectively dye white matter black.

2. The _____ stain colors the cell body of the neuron.

3. _____ allows for the mapping of neuronal pathways using an axonal transport mechanisms.

4. For an air encephalogram, gas fills the _____ before a standard X-ray of the brain is taken.

5. To diagnose structural abnormalities in blood vessels or in their arrangement, a physician might request a(n) _____.

6. _____ rhythms are the fastest and are often associated with peak performance states and hyper-arousal.

7. _____ activity (8 to 12 Hz) is the predominant background activity in wakeful person.

8. _____ involves the measurement of changes in the magnetic field that are generated by the underlying electrical activity of active neurons.

9. _____ is a medical technique to collect a sample of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) surrounding the spinal cord for diagnostic study.

10. The _____ can diagnose a malfunction of the auditory nerve at the inferior colliculus.
- _____
11. The _____ is often used in imaging studies to isolate characteristics of the brain that are relevant during a specific neuropsychological task.
- _____
12. _____ assesses the electrical activity of a specific sensory process.
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13. _____ is used to diagnose neuromuscular disorders.
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14. A type of EEG in which electrodes are placed directly on the surface of the brain is called a(n) _____.
- _____
15. An EEG can record the neuronal activity of deeper subcortical structures just as well as that of cortical structures.
- True False
16. Data from a CT scan can be viewed in any orientation (i.e., sagittal, horizontal, or coronal).
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17. The MEG is a recording of the weak magnetic currents generated by the brain.
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18. The cerebral magnetic field used for a MEG induces a small current in magnetic detection coils which in turn excite special devices called SQUIDS.
- True False
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20. EMG is an electrical analysis of muscles, a useful diagnostic procedure to aid in the diagnosis of central nerve damage.
- True False

21. Unlike CT images, in which the appearance is related primarily to the electron density of the material, MR images depend on many variables, including proton density and T1 and T2 relaxation effects.
- True False
22. One advantage of PET is that it is inexpensive.
- True False
23. Golgi used silver chromate to stain dead neurons.
- True False
24. MEG is routinely used in clinical settings.
- True False
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30. To record an EEG, leads are placed on the scalp and connected to an:
- A. electrocardiograph.
 - B. electromegagraph.
 - C. electroencephalograph.
 - D. electromyography.
31. The primary health concern associated with the Computed Transaxial Tomography scan is that:
- A. it does not provide as much spatial resolution as the MRI.
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- A. brachial artery.
 - B. carotid artery.
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- A. the injection of a barbiturate to anesthetize one hemisphere.
 - B. scalp recording of alpha, beta, and theta waves.
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 - B. is a very sensitive technique for brain imaging.
 - C. obtains a three-dimensional representation of the head.
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 - B. intravenous angiography.
 - C. pneumoencephalography.
 - D. evoked potential.
36. The EEG is mostly a measure of:
- A. subcortical neuronal firing.
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 - C. cortical neuronal firing.
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37. Which of the following is not an invasive procedure?
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 - B. air encephalogram
 - C. angiography
 - D. computed transaxial tomography
38. Gamma activity:
- A. is a low amplitude slow activity wave.
 - B. is a low-amplitude fast-activity wave.
 - C. has the slowest rhythm rate.
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40. Theta waves are:
- A. associated with being at rest with eyes open.
 - B. indicative of drowsiness and being inwardly focused.
 - C. indicative of brain death.
 - D. ranges of .05 to 4 hertz.
41. One of the fundamental ways neurons organize their rate of electrical activity is:
- A. by desynchronizing their neuronal firings.
 - B. by emitting gamma-amino butyric acid.
 - C. by synchronizing their oscillations.
 - D. by taking cues from the thalamus.
42. BEAM stands for:
- A. brain electrical activity mapping.
 - B. brain electrical availability mapping.
 - C. brainstem evoked auditory mapping.
 - D. brain electrical activity mode.
43. PET scans allow us to examine:
- A. the structure of brain tissue.
 - B. both pattern of brain biochemistry and brain metabolism.
 - C. pattern of brain biochemistry.
 - D. pattern of brain metabolism.

44. BEAM provides:
- A. color-coded mapping of the brain's metabolic activity in real time.
 - B. topographic displays showing neuroelectric activity.
 - C. activity in real time at the subcortical level.
 - D. a way to enhance the amount of information available on a standard EEG.
45. In comparison to traditional EEG, the BEAM system has been shown to:
- A. be more sensitive to electrical correlates of cognitive tasks.
 - B. be more sensitive to electrical correlates of sensory and motor tasks.
 - C. be less expensive.
 - D. be useful for identifying what the person is thinking.
46. An evoked potential is:
- A. analyzed according to the wavelength of signal.
 - B. useful for displaying electrical activity of the brain in response to a stimulus.
 - C. analyzed according to the colors that appear on a map of the brain.
 - D. different from an event-related potential.
47. An evoked potential:
- A. is also called an event-related potential.
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 - C. involves the stimulation of specific sensory fibers.
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- A. auditory clicks are presented to each ear via headphones.
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49. In visual evoked responses (VER), electrodes are placed over:
- A. the temporal region.
 - B. occipital region.
 - C. frontal region.
 - D. both the parietal and occipital regions.
50. SER is:
- A. an abbreviation for Somatosensory Evoked Response.
 - B. obtained by stimulating the median nerve at the wrist.
 - C. useful for measuring abnormalities of the PNS.
 - D. all of these

51. To identify a neuromuscular disorder or peripheral nerve damage, a physician would most likely request a(n):
- A. electroencephalography.
 - B. BAER.
 - C. electromyography.
 - D. CT scan.
52. In contrast to SPECT, PET:
- A. uses a tracer with a very short half-life.
 - B. requires an expensive cyclotron.
 - C. allows one to examine both regional cerebral glucose utilization and oxygen metabolism.
 - D. all of these
53. Because the radioisotope used in a PET scan is short-lived, the amount of radiation exposure the patient receives is:
- A. equal to two chest X-rays.
 - B. equal to a SPECT scan.
 - C. equal to that of an MRI scan.
 - D. equal to that emitted by BAER.
54. Magnetism is a property of matter that is a result of:
- A. orbiting protons.
 - B. orbiting electrons.
 - C. orbiting nuclei.
 - D. orbiting neutrons.
55. The principle of the MRI is that the hydrogen atom:
- A. resonates due to radio waves.
 - B. resonates due to radio waves and a magnetic field.
 - C. resonates due to a magnetic field.
 - D. resonates due to chemical interference.
56. For identifying tumors or subcortical alterations, it is most advantageous to use the:
- A. CT scan.
 - B. EEG.
 - C. MRI scan.
 - D. BAER.

57. To determine which parts of the brain are activated by different types of physical sensation or activity, such as sight, sound or movement of a subject's finger, an experimenter would most likely use:
- A. functional MRI scan (fMRI).
 - B. a PET scan.
 - C. an MRI.
 - D. both an fMRI and PET scan.
58. The advantage of fMRI over SPECT, PET, and CT is:
- A. it is less expensive.
 - B. there is no radiation exposure.
 - C. it is more useful as an experimental or research tool.
 - D. it is easier to read and interpret.
59. MEG stands for:
- A. magnetic electronic gravitron.
 - B. magnetoencephalogram.
 - C. magnetic electrical generator.
 - D. magnetoelectrocardiogram.
60. Utilization of a MEG is expensive because it requires:
- A. liquid helium to keep the system at a low temperature.
 - B. liquid nitrogen to keep the system at a low temperature.
 - C. the use of a radioactive isotope.
 - D. the use of an iodine tracer.
61. Which of the following is used to diagnose neuromuscular disorders?
- A. electromyography.
 - B. evoked potential.
 - C. electroencephalogram.
 - D. brain electrical activity mapping.
62. Which of the following is true of single-photon emission computerized tomography (SPECT)?
- A. SPECT is more expensive than positron emission tomography (PET).
 - B. SPECT provides a two-dimensional representation.
 - C. The SPECT tracer clears from the brain in approximately 15 minutes.
 - D. SPECT can be used to study subjects while they are performing neuropsychological tasks.
63. Which of the following is tested by a neurologist during a neurological examination?
- A. cranial nerve functioning
 - B. rudimentary language functions
 - C. muscle tone
 - D. all of these

64. The combined use of MRI and functional MRI (fMRI) can be used to:
- A. superimpose information regarding brain activity over corresponding brain structures.
 - B. treat brain tumors by applying more accurate radioactive treatment.
 - C. provide a three-dimensional picture of the magnetic field of the brain.
 - D. measure electrical activity of the brain.
65. The lumbar puncture takes a sample of:
- A. neural tissue from the cortex.
 - B. cerebrospinal fluid.
 - C. myelinated axons.
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66. A budding neuropsychologist needs to understand:
- A. current neuroimaging technology.
 - B. neurological disorders and their associated cognitive deficits.
 - C. the social impact any given neurological condition may have on a patient.
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67. What method allows for the visualization of a lesion from any angle or perspective?
- A. angiography
 - B. CT
 - C. brainstem auditory-evoked response
 - D. image analysis and quantification
68. List the advantages and disadvantages of computerized tomography.

69. Describe the mechanism of action for functional magnetic resonance imaging.

70. Describe the clinical utility of single photon emissions tomography.

71. Compare and contrast the mechanism of action and advantages/disadvantages of SPECT and PET.

72. List and describe the brain waves associated with EEG.

Chapter 2--Methods of Investigating the Brain **Key**

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Myelin

2. The _____ stain colors the cell body of the neuron.

Nissl

3. _____ allows for the mapping of neuronal pathways using an axonal transport mechanisms.

Horseradish peroxidase

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ventricular system

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