Nervous System Meninges, Ventricle, CSF, Quiz A (0 Images)

WITHOUT ANSWERS

1. A torn meningeal artery is most likely to cause bleeding into
   A.) epidural space
   B.) subdural space
   C.) subarachnoid space
   D.) a dural venous sinus

2. A mass in the parietal lobe might cause the ipsilateral cingulate gyrus to herniate
   A.) past the tentorium cerebelli
   B.) through the tentorial notch
   C.) under the falx cerebri
   D.) none of the above

3. A small protein molecule located in the periosteum of the skull and diffusing toward the brain would meet a diffusion barrier
   A.) in the dura mater
   B.) in a layer of arachnoid cells
   C.) in the pia mater
   D.) nowhere

4. Cerebrospinal fluid moves into venous blood by
   A.) diffusing through the dural walls of venous sinuses
   B.) being actively transported across the arachnoid
   C.) passing through functional holes in the arachnoid villi
   D.) passing directly across the walls of veins in subarachnoid space

5. All of the following are important in the maintenance of the shape and position of the CNS EXCEPT the
   A.) dentate ligaments
   B.) arachnoid trabeculae
   *C.) mechanical rigidity of the CNS
   D.) partial flotation effect of the cerebrospinal fluid in subarachnoid space
   E.) physical attachment of the arachnoid to the dura
6. One characteristic of the meninges of the spinal cord is
   A.) real epidural space, between the dura and the vertebral periosteum
   B.) potential epidural space, between dura and vertebral periosteum
   C.) no subarachnoid space
   D.) a real subdural space
   E.) specialized ingrowths of the dura called dentate ligaments

7. Choroid plexus is found in all of the following locations except the
   A.) anterior horn of the lateral ventricle
   B.) body of the lateral ventricle
   C.) roof of the third ventricle
   D.) roof of the fourth ventricle

8. A lipid-insoluble dye injected into an artery supplying choroid plexus would
   A.) not be able to leak out of the choroidal capillaries
   B.) leak across the choroid plexus, but be stopped by the ependymal lining of the ventricle
   C.) leak out of the choroidal capillary, but be stopped by the choroid epithelium
   D.) None of the above is correct

9. The principal mechanism involved in the formation of cerebrospinal fluid is
   A.) ultrafiltration across the walls of choroidal capillaries
   B.) ultrafiltration across the pial layer of choroid plexus
   C.) active transport of substances across the walls of choroidal capillaries
   D.) active transport of substances across the choroid epithelium
   E.) active transport of substances across the walls of arachnoid villi

10. Noncommunicating hydrocephalus could be caused by
    A.) obstruction of the tentorial notch
    B.) obstruction of all three apertures of the fourth ventricle
    C.) obstruction of the cerebral aqueduct
    D.) any of the above
    E.) (b) or (c)