Diminished blood flow through a posterior cerebral artery damages the CS / CB tracts on the LEFT side of the midbrain. The oculomotor nerve on the LEFT side is also damaged.

One consequence of this damage is:

A) medial strabismus of the left eye

B) a smaller-than-normal pupil in the left eye

C) sagging of the upper face on the right side

D) deviation of the protruded tongue to the right side

E) exaggerated muscle stretch reflexes in skeletal muscles of the left arm and leg
When quiet conversation moves to the topic of the basal ganglia, which of the following accurately characterizes the term “spiny neuron”?

A) A globus pallidus neuron notable for conspicuous dendritic spines

B) The major output cell of the caudate and the putamen

C) A neuron whose primary neurotransmitter is acetylcholine

D) A cell that receives its major input from the dorsal palladium

E) An oversized (and arguably imaginary) hedgehog that bedevils Dinsdale Piranha, cruel (but fair) boss of the London underworld
A person experience inferior alternating hemiplegia following a stroke that damaged the pyramid on the left side of the medulla. Axons of CN XII were also damaged on the left side. Which statement accurately describes the person’s stroke and its aftermath?

A) the stroke involves branches of the posterior cerebral artery
B) there’s mydriasis of the left pupil and ptosis of the left eyelid
C) muscle on the lower face on the right are weakened
D) the tongue deviates to left side upon protrusion
E) hypertonia and hyperreflexia are noted in the left arm and leg
In the “direct pathway” where does inhibition of inhibitory neurons occur?

A) cerebral cortex → caudate

B) cerebral cortex → putamen

C) striatum → medial globus pallidus

D) medial globus pallidus → dorsal thalamus

E) dorsal thalamus → cerebral cortex