

Neurologist Job Interview Questions And Answers



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Neurologist Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

What is anencephaly (aprosencephaly)?

Ans:

anencephaly (aprosencephaly) CNS malformation involving failure of closure of the cephalic end of the neural tube, resulting in absence of the forebrain and cerebrum; rudimentary brainstem may be present so that reflex actions such as breathing and responses to sound or touch may occur

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Question - 2:

What is atonic seizure (drop attack)?

Ans:

atonic seizure (drop attack) generalized seizure characterized by sudden loss of muscle tone and strength; may cause the head to drop suddenly, objects to fall from the hands, or the legs to lose strength, with falling and potential injury

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 3:

What is intra-arterial catheterization angiography?

Ans:

An invasive study in which a catheter (a small tube) is placed in the artery and contrast material is injected to which makes the blood vessels visible on an X-Ray image. The catheter is inserted in the groin into the femoral artery (the artery to the leg) through a needle, and is guided into the arteries in the neck and head.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 4:

What is agnosia?

Ans:

agnosia inability to recognize and interpret objects, people, sounds, or smells despite intact primary sense organs (e.g., inability to identify a sound despite intact hearing); typically results from damage to the occipital or parietal lobe

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Question - 5:

What is aseptic meningitis?

Ans:

aseptic meningitis syndrome characterized by headache, neck stiffness, low grade fever, and Cerebro Spinal Fluid lymphocytic pleocytosis in the absence of an acute bacterial pathogen; often used synonymously with viral meningitis, but also includes meningeal inflammation due to various drugs (e.g., NSAIDs) or diagnostic procedures (e.g., angiography); atypical bacterial, fungal, parasitic, or parameningeal infection; neoplastic processes; and various systemic disorders

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Question - 6:

What is disc?

Ans:

The intervertebral disc - cartilaginous cushion found between the vertebrae of the spinal column. It may bulge beyond the vertebral body and compress the nearby nerve root, causing pain. The terms "slipped disc", "ruptured disc" and "herniated disc" are often used interchangeably even though there are subtle differences.

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Question - 7:

What is alpha motor neurons?



Ans:

alpha motor neurons large motor neurons that innervate extrafusal skeletal muscle fibers alpha-synuclein protein expressed predominantly in the CNS that when aggregated, can result in neurodegenerative diseases such as Parkinson disease, dementia with Lewy bodies, and multisystems atrophy

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Question - 8:

What is carotid sinus?

Ans:

Slight dilatation on the common carotid artery at its bifurcation containing nerve cells sensitive to blood pressure. Stimulation can cause slowing of the heart, vasodilatation and a fall in blood pressure.

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Question - 9:

What is anton's syndrome?

Ans:

Anton's syndrome form of cortical blindness in which the patient is unaware of/denies the visual impairment; due to a lesion of the occipital lobe extending from primary visual cortex into visual association cortex

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Question - 10:

What is chiasm (optic)?

Ans:

Crossing of visual fibers as they head toward the opposite side of the brain. For each optic nerve most of the visual fibers cross to the opposite side, while some run directly backward on each side without crossing.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 11:

What is autoregulation?

Ans:

autoregulation physiological process by which blood vessels change caliber to maintain constant cerebral blood flow over a wide range of cerebral perfusion pressures axial transverse plane producing a cross-section of the body or head

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 12:

What is anterior cerebral artery?

Ans:

anterior cerebral artery a branch of the internal carotid artery; supplies blood to the medial aspect of the cerebral cortex (leg area predominant), some areas of the frontal lobe, corpus callosum, caudate, and the anterior limb of the internal capsule

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 13:

What is afferent pupillary defect (Marcus-Gunn pupil)?

Ans:

afferent pupillary defect (Marcus-Gunn pupil) pupillary dilation in the eye with a pre-chiasmatic optic pathway lesion (e.g., optic neuritis) in response to shining a light in the damaged eye after first shining it in the normal eye

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Question - 14:

What is intra-aortic balloon counter pulsation device?

Ans:

This device is a pump that is inserted into the main vessel of the body (the aorta) to help the heart deliver blood to critical organs such as the brain or kidneys.

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Question - 15:

What is angiogram?

Ans:

A medical imaging report that shows the blood vessels leading to and in the brain, obtained by injecting a dye or contrast substance through a catheter.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 16:

What is brown-sequard's syndrome?

Ans:



Loss of sensation of touch, position sense and movement on the side of a spinal cord lesion, with loss of pain sensation on the other side. Caused by a lesion limited to one side of spinal cord.

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Question - 17:

What is lumbar drain?

Ans:

A device (usually a long, thin, flexible tube) inserted through the skin into the cerebrospinal fluid space of the lower back; provides a method of draining cerebrospinal fluid.

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Question - 18:

What is anosognosia?

Ans:

anosognosia lack of awareness of or indifference to one's own neurological deficit, seen with nondominant parietal lobe lesions

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Question - 19:

What is anaplasia?

Ans:

In the case of a body cell, a reversion to a more primitive condition. A term used to denote the alteration in cell character that constitutes malignancy.

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Question - 20:

What is median nerve?

Ans:

The nerve formed from the brachial plexus that supplies muscles in the anterior forearm and thumb, as well as sensation of the hand. It may be compressed or trapped at the wrist in carpal tunnel syndrome.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 21:

What is computed tomography (ct) scan?

Ans:

A diagnostic imaging technique in which a computer reads X-rays to create a three-dimensional map of soft tissue or bone.

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Question - 22:

What is autonomic?

Ans:

autonomic pertaining to the autonomic nervous system, which controls bodily functions that are not under conscious control (e.g., heartbeat, breathing, sweating)

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 23:

What is magnetic resonance angiography (mra)?

Ans:

A non-invasive study that is conducted in a magnetic resonance imager (MRI). The magnetic images are assembled by a computer to provide an image of the arteries in the head and neck.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 24:

What is carpal tunnel?

Ans:

Space under a ligament in wrist through which the median nerve enters the palm of the hand.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 25:

What is anesthesia?

Ans:

Loss of sensation of a body part or of the body induced by the administration of a drug.

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**Question - 26:**

What is arcuate fasciculus?

Ans:

arcuate fasciculus pathway connecting Wernicke's area in the posterior left superior temporal gyrus to Broca's area in the left inferior frontal lobe; lesion results in impaired repetition

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Question - 27:

What is subdural hematoma?

Ans:

A collection of blood (clot) trapped under the dura matter, the outermost membrane surrounding the brain and spinal cord.

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Question - 28:

What is astrocytoma?

Ans:

Tumor within the substance of the brain or spinal cord made up of astrocytes; often classified from Grade I (slow growing) to Grade III (rapid growing).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 29:

What is amyotrophic lateral sclerosis?

Ans:

amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's disease) inexorably progressive and fatal disease of unknown cause characterized by slowly progressive degeneration of upper and lower motor neurons

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Question - 30:

What is action potential?

Ans:

action potential rapid, transient, all-or-none nerve impulse initiated at the axon hillock; electrical signal by which the brain receives, analyzes, and conveys information

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 31:

What is transsphenoidal approach?

Ans:

Operative method of reaching the pituitary gland or skull base traversing the nose and sinuses.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 32:

What is depressed skull fracture?

Ans:

A break in the bones of the head in which some bone is pushed inward, possibly pushing on or cutting into the brain.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 33:

What is anesthesiologist?

Ans:

Physician who administers pain-killing medications and monitors complications and reactions during surgery.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 34:

What is activities of daily living (ADLs)?

Ans:

activities of daily living (ADLs) activities a person performs for self-care (feeding, grooming, bathing, dressing), work, homemaking, and leisure; ability to perform ADLs is often used as a measure of ability/disability

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 35:

What is aneurysm (brain aneurysm, cerebral aneurysm)?

Ans:



aneurysm (brain aneurysm, cerebral aneurysm) a bulging formation on an artery, usually caused by hypertension or an excessive amount of fatty deposits

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 36:

What is astasia-abasia?

Ans:

astasia-abasia functional stance and gait characterized by bizarre movements, typically swaying wildly and nearly falling, but then recovering at the last minute

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 37:

What is associated reactions?

Ans:

associated reactions movements of body parts other than the ones that are intended to move, often increased with increased effort

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Question - 38:

What is axonal degeneration?

Ans:

axonal degeneration neuropathic process resulting in degeneration of the axon and its myelin sheath; preferentially involves the distal portion of the axon ("dying back neuropathy")

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 39:

What is angiography?

Ans:

Radiography of blood vessels using the injection of material opaque to X-rays to give better definition to the vessels.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 40:

What is hypothalamus?

Ans:

A collection of specialized nerve cells at the base of the brain that controls the anterior and posterior pituitary secretions, and is involved in other basic regulatory functions such as temperature control and attention.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 41:

What is autonomic nervous system?

Ans:

autonomic nervous system part of the peripheral nervous system that regulates visceral function and homeostasis independent of voluntary control

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 42:

What is anterior cord syndrome?

Ans:

anterior cord syndrome spinal cord injury syndrome associated with damage to the anterior 2/3 of the spinal cord, often due to occlusion of the anterior spinal artery resulting in bilateral paralysis, bladder dysfunction, and loss of pain sensation below the level of the lesion

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Question - 43:

What is akinesia?

Ans:

akinesia paucity of movement akinetic mutism disorder of consciousness characterized by periods of sleep and periods of wakefulness during which the patient lies with eyes open but is unresponsive, mute, and immobile; often due to frontal lobe damage

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Question - 44:

What is acephalic migraine?

Ans:

acephalic migraine migraine variant consisting of the migraine aura without the headache; also known as migraine equivalent accommodation adjustment of the focal length of the lens of the eye in order to keep objects at varying distances in focus on the retina

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**Question - 45:**

What is vasopressin?

Ans:

A hormone secreted by the hypothalamus and stored in the posterior pituitary that raises blood pressure and increases re-absorption of water by the kidneys.

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Question - 46:

What is dura mater?

Ans:

A tough fibrous membrane that covers the brain and spinal cord, but is separated from them by a small space. It is the outermost layer of the three membranes.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 47:

What is apoplexy?

Ans:

Often used as equivalent to stroke, this is a condition in which there is bleeding into an organ or blood flow to an organ has ceased.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 48:

What is axon?

Ans:

axon long, slender projection from the neuronal cell body that is specialized for the conduction of information encoded in the form of action potentials

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Question - 49:

What is asomatognosia?

Ans:

asomatognosia inability to recognize part of one's own body, seen with nondominant parietal lobe (or less commonly premotor cortex) lesions

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 50:

What is anterior commissure?

Ans:

anterior commissure one of the three major groups of commissural fibers that courses through the basal ganglia and cross the midline in the anterior forebrain to interconnect the olfactory bulbs, amygdala, and hippocampal areas, among others

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 51:

What is amaurosis fugax?

Ans:

amaurosis fugax temporary loss of vision in one eye due to impairment of blood supply through the internal carotid artery or the ophthalmic artery

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 52:

What is adrenoleukodystrophy?

Ans:

adrenoleukodystrophy typically X-linked recessive demyelinating disease $\hat{A}\pm$ adrenal dysfunction due to accumulation of very long chain fatty acids

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Question - 53:

What is spinal fusion?

Ans:

Operative method of strengthening and limiting motion of the spinal column that can be performed with a variety of metal instruments and bone grafts or bone grafts alone.

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Question - 54:

What is ventricle?

Ans:

The cavities or chambers within the brain that contain the cerebrospinal fluid. There are two lateral ventricles and midline third and fourth ventricles.



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Question - 55:

What is pituitary?

Ans:

Gland at base of the brain that secretes hormones into the blood stream. Those hormones then regulate other glands including the thyroid, adrenals and gonads. The "Master Gland".

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 56:

What is herniated nucleus pulposus (hnp)?

Ans:

Extrusion of the central portion of an intervertebral disc through the outer cartilaginous ring. The material can compress the spinal cord or nerves in or exiting the spinal canal.

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Question - 57:

What is blood-brain barrier?

Ans:

The barrier that exists between the blood and the cerebrospinal fluid, which prevents the passage of various substances from the bloodstream to the brain.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 58:

What is axonal spheroid?

Ans:

axonal spheroid stereotypic axonal response to injury consisting of marked swelling due to accumulation of materials undergoing axonal transport

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 59:

What is astrocytes?

Ans:

astrocytes CNS glia that function to orient neuroblast migration in the cerebral and cerebellar hemispheres, provide mechanical support, react to injury, insulate synaptic surfaces, provide a source and sink for extracellular potassium, and uptake neurotransmitters to terminate their synaptic action astrocytoma most common central nervous system tumor derived from astrocytes astrocytosis reaction of astrocytes to neuronal injury characterized by an increase in the number and size of astrocytes (primary reaction) and cytoplasmic changes including increased glial filaments and glassy eosinophilic cytoplasm followed by formation of a dense gliotic scar (secondary reaction)

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Question - 60:

What is ascending tract of Deiters?

Ans:

ascending tract of Deiters direct pathway (lying just lateral to the medial longitudinal fasciculus) from the vestibular nuclei to the ipsilateral medial rectus subnucleus; clinical significance of this pathway is unclear

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 61:

What is amygdala?

Ans:

amygdala telencephalic gray matter structure located in the anterior portion of the medial temporal lobe involved in emotion, cognition and the regulation of autonomic processes; part of the limbic system

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 62:

What is Adie's tonic pupil?

Ans:

Adie's tonic pupil irregularly dilated pupil exhibiting minimal or no reaction to light, slow reaction to accommodation, and hypersensitivity to pilocarpine; typically idiopathic and most often seen in young women

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 63:

What is acalculia?

Ans:



acalculia "inability to calculate" or difficulty with arithmetic; may be the result of damage to the angular gyrus in the hemisphere dominant for speech and language

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 64:

What is ventriculostomy?

Ans:

An opening into the ventricles of the brain, achieved by inserting a small, thin, hollow catheter. Serves as a means to relieve pressure from the brain and spinal cord.

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Question - 65:

What is magnetic resonance imaging (mri)?

Ans:

Diagnostic test that produces three-dimensional images of body structures using powerful magnets and computer technology rather than X-rays.

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Question - 66:

What is doppler?

Ans:

A non-invasive study that uses sound waves to show the flow in a blood vessel and can be used to determine the degree of narrowing (percent stenosis) of the vessel. A wand is placed on the skin over the vessel that is to be imaged. This study has no risks and is not painful.

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Question - 67:

What is bell's palsy?

Ans:

Paralysis of facial muscles (usually one side) due to facial nerve dysfunction of unknown cause.

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Question - 68:

What is anastomosis?

Ans:

A communication, direct or indirect: a joining together. In the nervous system a joining of nerves or blood vessels.

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Question - 69:

What is automatism?

Ans:

automatism mechanical, seemingly aimless behavior (e.g., lip smacking or picking at clothes) characteristic of complex partial seizures

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 70:

What is arthrokinetic nystagmus?

Ans:

arthrokinetic nystagmus nystagmus induced by passive rotation of the arm of a stationary subject seated in total darkness inside a rotating drum

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 71:

What is angular gyrus?

Ans:

angular gyrus gyrus located immediately posterior to the supramarginal gyrus at the superior edge of the temporal lobe and involved in recognition of visual symbol; lesions can result in alexia and agraphia

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 72:

What is alien hand syndrome?

Ans:

alien hand syndrome syndrome characterized by the involuntary movement of a single upper limb in conjunction with the experience of estrangement from or personification of the movements of the limb; often seen in corticobasal degeneration allodynia condition in which an ordinarily painless stimulus is experienced as being painful

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**Question - 73:**

What is activity limitations?

Ans:

activity limitations difficulties an individual may have in executing specific tasks or actions (e.g., walking independently).

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Question - 74:

What is abducens nerve (cranial nerve VI)?

Ans:

abducens nerve (cranial nerve VI) motor nerve innervating the lateral rectus muscle, which abducts the eye; lesions of the nucleus, which is located in the dorsal pons, produce a horizontal gaze palsy; nerve fibers exit the ventromedial pons and because of their long course are vulnerable to damage by mass lesions/increased intracranial pressure

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Question - 75:

Explain me what is x-ray?

Ans:

Application of electromagnetic radiation to produce a film or picture of a bone or soft-tissue area of the body.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 76:

What is medulloblastoma?

Ans:

Tumor composed of medulloblasts, which are cells that develop in the roof of the fourth ventricle (medullary velum).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 77:

What is hydrocephalus?

Ans:

A condition, often congenital, marked by abnormal and excessive accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid in the cerebral ventricles. This dilates the ventricles and, in infants and young children, causes the head to enlarge.

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Question - 78:

What is cauda equina?

Ans:

The bundle of spinal nerve roots arising from the end of the spinal cord and filling the lower part of the spinal canal.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 79:

What is arteriovenous malformation?

Ans:

Collection of blood vessels with one or several abnormal connections between arteries and veins, which may cause hemorrhage or seizures.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 80:

What is agraphia?

Ans:

Inability to write due either to muscular coordination issues or to an inability to phrase thought.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 81:

What is association cortex?

Ans:

association cortex cortical areas involved in higher order processing of sensory information and integration of multiple sensory and sensorimotor modalities astasia inability to stand because of motor incoordination

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 82:

What is argyll-Robertson pupil?

Ans:



Argyll-Robertson pupil pupil exhibiting light-near dissociation due to a lesion in the midbrain periaqueductal gray matter caused by tertiary syphilis arousal abrupt change from sleep to wakefulness, or from a "deeper" stage of non-REM sleep to a "lighter" stage

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 83:

What is ankle-foot orthosis (AFO)?

Ans:

ankle-foot orthosis (AFO) brace that is worn on the lower leg and foot to support the ankle and correct foot drop

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 84:

Do you know what is Alzheimers disease?

Ans:

Alzheimer's disease most common cause of dementia in older adults; a neurodegenerative disease characterized by the gradual loss of cognitive ability in association with the neuropathological findings of abnormal protein aggregates (neuritic plaques and neurofibrillary tangles) and neuron loss in the cerebral cortex

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 85:

What is Acute Disseminated Encephalomyelitis (ADEM)?

Ans:

Acute Disseminated Encephalomyelitis (ADEM) acute, classically monophasic demyelinating disease of the CNS that may follow a viral syndrome or vaccination or no identifiable predisposing cause

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 86:

What is absence seizure (petit mal seizure)?

Ans:

absence seizure (petit mal seizure) generalized seizure characterized by abrupt cessation of ongoing activity with a blank stare and lost or impaired consciousness lasting on average 10-20 seconds

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