Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

A: **common peroneal** nerve

B: **radial** nerve

C: **median** nerve (carpal tunnel)

2.2

the **brainstem** (crossed signs)

on the **left** side

2.3

A: left **anterior** cerebral artery

B: left **middle** cerebral artery

C: left **posterior** cerebral artery

2.4

A (seconds to a minute): **vascular**, such as a stroke

B (months): a **tumour**

3.1

(a) the **cauda equina**

(b) the spinal cord ends at L1–L2, so this lesion is below it; the roots are lower motor neurons, so reflexes are lost

(c) **S2–S5**

(d) an urgent **MRI** of the lumbar spine

(e) the roots to the bladder and bowel may never recover if the pressure is not removed quickly, ideally within 48 hours

3.2

(a) **muscle**

(b) proximal weakness on both sides with normal sensation and reflexes; a very high CK from damaged muscle

(c) the weakness tires with use and recovers with rest, often with drooping eyelids or double vision; CK is normal

3.3

(a) the **spinal cord**, at about **T10** (sensory level at the umbilicus)

(b) the corticospinal tracts are damaged above the leg motor neurons

(c) the pressure is on the whole cord, both sides, including the pathways that control the bladder

(d) high-dose **dexamethasone**; an **MRI of the whole spine** within 24 hours

(e) a **tumour** (metastasis)

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