















## NEUROLOGIC BLADDER, BOWEL AND SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

- \_\_\_\_\_ ▶ 35. Saddle anesthesia is characteristic of which of the following conditions below?
- \_\_\_\_\_ A. Spinal arachnoiditis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ B. Lesions of the centrally lying roots within the cauda equina.
- \_\_\_\_\_ C. Bilateral S1 radiculopathies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ D. Pelvic nerve injury.
- \_\_\_\_\_ E. Carcinomatous meningitis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ▶ 36. Lumbosacral spinal stenosis is associated with which of the following conditions?
- \_\_\_\_\_ A. Paget's disease.
- \_\_\_\_\_ B. Ankylosing spondylitis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ C. Achondroplasia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ D. Fluorosis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ E. All of the above.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ▶ 37. Which of the following statements below is correct?
- \_\_\_\_\_ A. Neurosurgical intervention in patients with a tethered cord results in improved bladder symptoms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ B. Patients with myelomeningocele are at a low risk of developing renal impairment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ C. Most patients with tethered cord syndrome have a hypocontractile bladder.
- \_\_\_\_\_ D. In patients with tethered cord syndrome, radicular type pain is uncommon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ E. Tethered cord syndrome usually presents in middle to late adulthood with sensorimotor symptoms and signs, often in both legs, and bladder dysfunction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ▶ 38. Which of the following statements below is correct?
- \_\_\_\_\_ A. Bladder dysfunction is common in spinal arachnoiditis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ B. Bladder dysfunction associated with transient radicular irritation resolves spontaneously.
- \_\_\_\_\_ C. Urinary disturbance occurs late in the cytomegalovirus cauda equina syndrome.
- \_\_\_\_\_ D. Genital herpes simplex infections may cause a neurological syndrome consisting of sacral pain or numbness and detrusor hyperreflexia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ E. Cytomegalovirus cauda equina syndrome may occur in patients with AIDS and urinary disturbance is often an early symptom.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ▶ 39. Which of the following statements below is correct?
- \_\_\_\_\_ A. EMG studies of the lower limbs are able to confirm damage to the S3, S4 nerve roots within the cauda equina.
- \_\_\_\_\_ B. In transient radicular irritation (or transient neurological syndrome), both bladder and bowel function are affected.
- \_\_\_\_\_ C. In spinal stenosis, surgery has no impact on symptoms or disease progression in the majority of patients.
- \_\_\_\_\_ D. In patients with cauda equina lesions, incontinence is secondary to weakness of the urethral sphincter.
- \_\_\_\_\_ E. Most patients with cauda equina lesions have perianal hyperesthesia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ▶ 40. Which of the following statements regarding bladder and bowel dysfunction in diabetes mellitus is correct?
- \_\_\_\_\_ A. Diabetic cystopathy typically presents with urge incontinence.









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### ANSWERS TO TEXT-BASED QUESTIONS

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D  | 11. B | 21. B | 31. D | 41. E |
| 2. B  | 12. C | 22. C | 32. D | 42. A |
| 3. D  | 13. E | 23. B | 33. D | 43. C |
| 4. B  | 14. E | 24. E | 34. E | 44. E |
| 5. C  | 15. C | 25. D | 35. B | 45. C |
| 6. A  | 16. C | 26. B | 36. E | 46. C |
| 7. B  | 17. C | 27. D | 37. D | 47. C |
| 8. C  | 18. E | 28. A | 38. E | 48. B |
| 9. E  | 19. B | 29. E | 39. D | 49. D |
| 10. B | 20. C | 30. C | 40. D | 50. B |