Who is considered the father of modern neurosurgery

- A. Sigmund Freud
- B. Harvey Cushing
- C. Claudius Galen
- D. Louis Pasteur

Answer: B. Harvey Cushing

What is the main goal of neurosurgery

- A. To provide dental care
- B. To perform cosmetic surgery
- C. To specialize in eye surgery
- D. To treat disorders of the nervous system

Answer: D. To treat disorders of the nervous system

What is the most common type of neurosurgical procedure

- A. Laminectomy
- B. Craniotomy
- C. Spinal fusion
- D. Deep brain stimulation

Answer: B. Craniotomy

What is the role of the neurosurgeon in treating brain tumors

- A. Prescribing medication

• B. Surgical removal of brain tumors

• C. Administering chemotherapy

• D. Performing radiation therapy

Answer: B. Surgical removal of brain tumors

What is the difference between a neurosurgeon and a neurologist

• A. Neurosurgeon specializes in the brain, Neurologist specializes in the spine

• B. Neurosurgeon treats mental health, Neurologist treats physical health

• C. Neurosurgeon requires less training than a Neurologist

• D. Neurosurgeon performs surgery, Neurologist does not

Answer: D. Neurosurgeon performs surgery, Neurologist does not

What are the risks associated with neurosurgery

• A. Infection

• B. Broken bones

• C. Allergic reaction

• D. Heart attack

Answer: A. Infection

What is the average recovery time for a neurosurgical procedure

• A. Varies depending on the procedure

• B. 1 week

• C. 1 year

• D. 1 month

Answer: A. Varies depending on the procedure

What is the difference between open and minimally invasive neurosurgery

• A. Open neurosurgery involves a larger incision while minimally invasive neurosurgery uses smaller incisions.

• B. Minimally invasive neurosurgery is more painful than open neurosurgery.

• C. Open neurosurgery is faster than minimally invasive neurosurgery.

• D. There is no difference between open and minimally invasive neurosurgery.

Answer: A. Open neurosurgery involves a larger incision while minimally invasive neurosurgery us

What is the role of neuroimaging in neurosurgery

• A. To replace the need for surgery

• B. To help visualize brain structures and guide surgical procedures

• C. To provide pain relief during surgery

• D. To diagnose neurological disorders

Answer: B. To help visualize brain structures and guide surgical procedures

What are some common conditions treated by neurosurgeons

• A. Brain tumors

• B. Tooth decay

• C. Hearing loss

• D. Broken bones

Answer: A. Brain tumors

What is the purpose of a craniotomy in neurosurgery

- A. To remove a tooth
- B. To treat a skin rash
- C. To access and treat brain abnormalities
- D. To repair a broken bone

Answer: C. To access and treat brain abnormalities

How does neurosurgery differ from other surgical specialties

- A. Focuses on the nervous system
- B. Specializes in eye surgeries
- C. Deals with skin conditions
- D. Primarily works on bone fractures

Answer: A. Focuses on the nervous system

What is the role of neurophysiology in neurosurgical procedures

- A. Performing physical therapy
- B. Diagnosing neurological disorders
- C. Monitoring neural activity during surgery
- D. Administering anesthesia

Answer: C. Monitoring neural activity during surgery

What are some potential complications of spinal surgery

- A. Paralysis

• B. Nerve damage

• C. Blood clots

• D. Infection

Answer: D. Infection

How does neurosurgery play a role in treating epilepsy

• A. Administering radiation therapy

• B. Prescribing medication

• C. Performing physical therapy

• D. By removing the brain tissue causing seizures

Answer: D. By removing the brain tissue causing seizures

What is the difference between pediatric and adult neurosurgery

• A. Training of the surgeons

• B. Types of surgeries performed

• C. Age of patients

• D. Location of surgeries

Answer: C. Age of patients

What is the significance of neuroplasticity in neurosurgical outcomes

• A. Neuroplasticity causes complications in neurosurgical outcomes

• B. Neuroplasticity is only important in non-surgical treatments

• C. Neuroplasticity allows for recovery and adaptation after neurosurgery

• D. Neuroplasticity is not relevant in neurosurgical outcomes

Answer: C. Neuroplasticity allows for recovery and adaptation after neurosurgery

How has technology advanced the field of neurosurgery

- A. Improved precision and accuracy in surgeries
- B. Decreased success rates in surgeries
- C. Made surgeries longer and more difficult
- D. Increased risk of complications

Answer: A. Improved precision and accuracy in surgeries

What is the future of neurosurgery in terms of innovation and research

- A. Robotic neurosurgery will become obsolete
- B. Advancements in technology and minimally invasive techniques
- C. No significant changes expected
- D. Focus will shift to traditional surgical methods

Answer: B. Advancements in technology and minimally invasive techniques

What are the qualifications required to become a neurosurgeon

- A. High school diploma
- B. Medical degree, residency in neurosurgery, board certification
- C. No qualifications needed
- D. Bachelor's degree in art history

Answer: B. Medical degree, residency in neurosurgery, board certification