

PRACTICAL SKILLS IN NEUROLOGY AND NEUROSURGERY FOR 4TH YEAR STUDENTS

1. Determination of muscle strength.
2. Check muscle tone.
3. Test superficial reflexes (the reflex of the soft palate, ventral, cremo Sterni. Anal, plantar).
4. Determination of deep reflexes (bicipital, tricipital, Carpo-radial, knee, Achilles).
5. Evocation of pathological reflexes (flexor, extensor, oral automatism).
6. Determination of symptoms of extrapyramidal system (types of hyperkinesia, parkinsonism syndrome).
7. Checking surface sensitivity (pain, tactile, temperature).
8. Testing of deep sensitivity (joint-muscle feeling, vibration sensitivity).
9. The definition of complex types of sensitivity (two-dimensional spatial extent of gnosis, feeling pressure discriminatory sensitivity).
10. Check cerebellar function (coordinatory samples, posture Romberga, a sample of the Stewart-Holmes test for the Babinski asynergia, predatory test).
11. Determination of the presence and type of ataxia.
12. Check the function of the olfactory nerve.
13. Checking the function of the optic nerve.
14. Checking the function of the oculomotor nerves.
15. Trigeminal nerve function check.
16. Checking facial nerve function.
17. Checking the function of the vestibulocochlear nerve.
18. Checking the function of the pharyngeal and vagus nerves.
19. Symptoms of bulbar and pseudobulbar syndromes.
20. Checking the function of the accessory nerve.
21. Determination of hypoglossal nerve function.
22. Research methods of speech functions.
23. Study of gnosis and determination of agnosia variant (visual, auditory. sensitive.)
24. The definition of apraxia (ideational, constructive and motor).
25. Definition of consciousness and criteria of its state.
26. Scale of quantitative changes of consciousness: stupor, SOPOR, coma (moderate, deep and terminal).
27. Glasgow coma scale.
28. Interpretation of CSF analyses.
29. Meningeal symptoms.
30. Technique, indications, contraindications and complications of lumbar puncture.
31. Neuroimaging methods (craniography, spondylography, CT, MRI, PET).
32. Ultrasound diagnosis in neurology: echoencephalography, neurosonography, duplex comprehensive scanning of brachiocephalic (precerebral) arteries, transcranial Doppler.
33. Neurophysiological methods (EEG, ENMG, evoked potentials).
34. Methods of examination of the autonomic nervous system.