

Neurotrauma Quiz – June 2015

- Q1. Which of the following is not an inclusion criterion for patient selection in RESCUE – ICP trial?
- Requiring ICP monitoring with raised ICP (>25 mmHg >1–12 h), refractory to initial medical measures
 - Patient may have an immediate operation for an mass lesion but not a decompressive craniectomy
 - Abnormal CT scan
 - A devastating injury not expected to survive for 24 h
- Q2. Which of the following is not correct regarding modified marshal grading?
- Grade 1: diffuse injury with no visible pathology
 - Grade 3: diffuse injury and brain swelling
 - Grade 4: diffuse injury and midline shift >5 mm
 - Grade 5: diffuse injury with non-evacuated mass lesion (EDH, SDH, ICH > 25cc)
- Q3. Which of the following is not true regarding surgical steps used following decompressive craniectomy in RESCUE – ICP trial?
- Wide decompressive craniectomy (>15 cm in diameter)
 - Opening the dura and leaving it open
 - Documenting the size of the created bony window in the data collection proforma
 - Avoiding tight bandage or positioning patient head on craniotomy side, after decompression
- Q4. Which of the following is not an inclusion criterion for patient selection in STICH (Trauma) trial?
- Patient should be present within 72 h of injury
 - Traumatic ICH more than 10 cc on CT scan
 - No associate significant surface hematoma (EDH, SDH)
 - Treating neurosurgeon should be in equipoise
- Q5. What is not true about STICH (Trauma) trial?
- Primary objective is to determine whether a policy of early surgery in patients with traumatic intracerebral hemorrhage improves outcome compared to a policy of initial conservative treatment
 - Another objective is to confirm appropriate thresholds for intracranial pressure (ICP) and cerebral perfusion pressure (CPP) for clinical management of head injured patients with TICH
 - 840 patients recruited between October 2009 and March 2013
 - Outcome will be measure at 3, 6, 9, 12 months via a postal questionnaire using extended Glasgow Outcome Scale
- Q6. DECRA trial was criticized on the following aspects except?
- 27% of patients randomized to surgery had bilateral nonreactive pupils, compared to only 12% of patients in medical group
 - The DECRA trial contains no data or valuable information to inform modern management of TBI and thus should be ignored by practitioners treatment options for severe TBI
 - The medical and surgical teams were aware of study-group assignments but assessors were not
 - The median ICP during the 12 h before randomization was 20 mmHg
- Q7. RESCUE-ICP trial differs from DECRA trial on the following aspects except?
- ICP threshold were 25 mmHg vs. 20 mmHg
 - Duration of refractory raised ICP (>1 h vs. 15 min)
 - Acceptance of contusions
 - Shorter follow vs. longer follow up
- Q8. All is true about the evidence-based medicine, except?
- Class 1: Systemic reviews of prospective randomized controlled trials
 - Class 2: Observational studies
 - Class 3: Case control studies
 - Technology assessment includes device accuracy and reliability
- Q9. Which of the following is not true about CRASH 3 trial?
- Aim of study were to provide reliable evidence about the effect of tranexamic acid (TXA) on mortality, disability, risk of vascular occlusive events in patients with TBI
 - To be included in study patients should be admitted within 8 h of injury with intracranial bleeding on CT scan and GCS should be 10 or below
 - Treatment consistent of 1 g loading dose of TXA followed by maintenance 1 g dose over 8 h
 - Patient recruitment was taken place in over 30 countries, was started on April 2012 and will be end on 31 December 2016
- Q10. Indian institution has participated in the following trials except?
- STICH Trial
 - RESCUE-ICP Trial
 - CRASH Trial
 - CRASH 3 Trial

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The key to this Neurotrauma Quiz can be found in online version of issue (June 2015).

- Q11. According to the CRASH trial, which of the following statements about outcome at 6 months among patients hospitalized with TBI who received 1 g methylprednisolone vs. placebo care is not correct?
- Risk of death were higher in corticosteroid group than placebo
 - Risk of death were higher in placebo group than corticosteroid group
 - Risk of severe disability were higher in corticosteroid group than placebo
 - There was no clear evidence that the relative risk of death or disability at 6 months differed substantially between groups when stratified by injury severity or time since injury
- Q12. Which of the following is not true about neural-stem trial for chronic spinal cord injury?
- First FDA approved trial
 - It requires transplantation of stem cell in white matter of patient's spinal cord
 - Stem cells works with replacing damaged cells, neuroprotection or the creation of an environment conducive to regeneration by endogenous cells
 - Total 4 patients recruited
- Q13. What is true about The Neurotrauma Society of India except?
- First established as Neurotraumatology Committee under NSI in 1992
 - Neurotrauma Society was officially announced on 18th August 1999
 - The Logo depicts head and the spine and prepared in 1992
 - First issue of The Indian Journal of Neurotrauma was published in 2004
- Q14. Mild traumatic brain injury includes all except
- Any period of loss of consciousness for up to 15 min
 - Any loss of memory for events immediately before or after the accident for as much as 24 h
 - Any alteration of mental state at the time of the accident (e.g., feeling dazed, disoriented, or confused)
 - Focal neurological deficit(s) that may or may not be transient
- Q15. According to brain trauma foundation, which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the use of steroid in severe traumatic brain injury?
- Level 1 evidence which do not support use of steroids in moderate to severe TBI
 - High dose methylprednisolone is associated with increased mortality secondary to increased risk of infection and gastrointestinal bleeding and is contraindicated
 - Steroids were introduced in early 1960s as a treatment for brain edema
 - Glucocorticoid within 24 h associated with 74% increased risk of first late seizure

Key to Neurotrauma Quiz – June 2015

Question no.	Question	Key
1.	Which is following is not an inclusion criterion for patient selection in RESCUE – ICP trial	d
2.	Which of following is not correct regarding modified marshal grading	d
3.	Which of following is not true regarding surgical steps used following decompressive craniectomy in RESCUE-ICP trial	a
4.	Which is following is not an inclusion criterion for patient selection in STICH (Trauma) trial	a
5.	What is not true about STICH (Trauma) trial	d
6.	DECRA trial was criticized on following aspects except	d
7.	RESCUE-ICP trial was differ from DECRA trial on following aspect except	d
8.	All is true about evidence based medicine, except	c
9.	Which of following is not true about CRASH 3 trial	b
10.	Indian institution has been participated in following trials except	d
11.	According to the CRASH trial, which of the following statements about outcome at 6 months among patients hospitalized with TBI who received 1 g methylprednisolone vs. placebo care is not correct?	b
12.	Which of following is not true about neural-stem trial for chronic spinal cord injury	b
13.	What is true about Neurotrauma Society of India except	c
14.	Mild traumatic brain injury includes all except	a
15.	According to brain trauma foundation, which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the use of steroid in severe traumatic brain injury	b