

Neurotrauma Quiz – December 2015*

- Q1. Akinetopsia can be defined as?
- Inability to appreciate the depth of the object
 - Inability to appreciate the form of the object
 - Inability to appreciate the object in motion
 - Inability to appreciate the color of the object
- Q2. Winging of the scapula is a failure to hold the medial border of the scapula against the rib cage. What is not true about the etiology?
- Consequence of weakness of the serratus anterior muscle
 - Neuropathy of the long thoracic nerve of bell
 - Consequence of brachial plexus injury or cervical root (C7) injury.
 - Spinal accessory (XI) nerve palsy
- Q3. Xanthopsia is a visual disturbance. What is not true about Xanthopsia?
- Characterized by excessive perception of yellow colors
 - Associated with use of digoxin
 - Associated with use of thiazides (especially chlorothiazide)
 - Caused by injury to visual cortex
- Q4. What is not true about sequential paresis or “round-the-clock” paresis?
- Sequential development of weakness in one arm, the ipsilateral leg, the contralateral leg, and contralateral arm
 - Sequential development of weakness in both legs followed by weakness of arms
 - Sequential paresis pattern is highly suggestive of a foramen magnum lesion
 - It involves the lamination of corticospinal fibers in the medullary pyramids.
- Q5. Which of these statements about the epidemiology of hyponatremia is *false*?
- Prevalence is lower in ambulatory settings
 - Hyponatremia is more common in the elderly
 - Patients with alcoholism have a lower mortality rate
 - Severe hyponatremia has a high mortality rate
- Q6. Patients with hyponatremia are at increased risk for which of the following?
- Coma
 - Hypertension
 - Stroke
 - Ophthalmologic complications
- Q7. Which of the following is recognized as a common behavioral cause of foot drop?
- Prolonged standing
 - Use of improper footwear
 - Dehydration
 - Habitual crossing of the legs
- Q8. Which of the following causes of foot drop is associated with the best prognosis?
- Partial peroneal nerve palsy
 - Blunt trauma to the peroneal nerve
 - Penetrating trauma to the peroneal nerve
 - Nerve root compressive neuropathy
- Q9. Which of the following compartments is most commonly involved in chronic compartment syndrome associated with foot drop?
- Lateral
 - Anterior
 - Superficial posterior
 - Deep posterior
- Q10. Which of the following foot drop causes warrants early surgical repair?
- Blunt laceration
 - Lesions in continuity
 - Peroneal nerve palsy due to knee arthroplasty
 - Sharp laceration with suspected nerve transection
- Q11. What is not true about traumatic brain injury (TBI)?
- Approximately 75 to 80% of TBIs are mild in severity
 - The majority of TBI occurs in males aged between 15 and 24 years
 - <10% of individuals with mild TBI (mTBI) suffer from long-term disability
 - Most patients recover completely from their mTBI
- Q12. Incidence of spinal injuries in patients with severe head injuries is?
- < 6% of all multitrauma patients
 - < 1% of all multitrauma patients
 - 18% of all multitrauma patients
 - 24% of all multitrauma patients

Yashbir Dewan, Department of Neurosurgery, Artemis Institute of Health Sciences, Gurgaon, Haryana, India

Radhika Dua, Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur, India

Address for correspondence: Dr. Yashbir Dewan, MBBS, MS, MCh, Department of Neurosurgery, Artemis Institute of Health Sciences, Sector-51, Gurgaon, Haryana 122001, India (e-mail: ydewan@yahoo.com).

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

Q13. Which of the following is NOT an essential laboratory test used in the evaluation of patients with hyponatremia?

- A. Urine osmolality
- B. Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) levels
- C. Serum osmolality
- D. Urinary sodium concentration

Q14. Which of the following includes the diagnostic criteria for the syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH)?

- A. Hypotonic hyponatremia
- B. Hypothyroidism
- C. Renal failure
- D. Urine osmolality <100 mOSM/kg

Q15. Which of the following is the recommended therapy for hyponatremia?

- A. Water restriction.
- B. Hypertonic saline
- C. Demeclocycline
- D. All of the above

Key to Neurotrauma Quiz – December 2015

Question no.	Question	Key
1.	Akinetopsia can be defined as?	c
2.	Winging of the Scapula, is a failure to hold the medial border of the scapula against the rib cage. What is not true about the etiology?	d
3.	Xanthopsia is a visual disturbance, what is not true about Xanthopsia?	d
4.	What is not true about sequential Paresis Sequential, or “round the clock,” paresis?	b
5.	Which of these statements about the epidemiology of hyponatremia is FALSE?	c
6.	Patients with hyponatremia are at increased risk for which of the following?	a
7.	Which of the following is recognized as a common behavioral cause of foot drop?	d
8.	Which of the following causes of foot drop is associated with the best prognosis?	a
9.	Which of the following compartments is most commonly involved in chronic compartment syndrome associated with foot drop?	b
10.	Which of the following foot drop causes warrants early surgical repair?	d
11.	What is not true about Traumatic brain injury (TBI)?	c
12.	Incidence of spinal injuries in patients with severe head injuries is?	a
13.	Which of the following is NOT an essential laboratory test used in the evaluation of patients with hyponatremia?	b
14.	The diagnostic criteria for the syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH) includes which of the following?	a
15.	Which of the following is the recommended therapy for hyponatremia?	d