

## Neurotrauma Quiz – April 2016\*

- Q1. Which of the following is not true about SCI?
- C5 is the most common level of tetraplegia
  - D10 is the most common level of paraplegia
  - Incomplete paraplegia is the most common injury
  - Most common cause of SCI is sports related
- Q2. Brown-Sequard syndrome is described as?
- Asymmetric injury with ipsilateral loss of motor function and sensation and contralateral loss of pain and temperature
  - Symmetrical injury with loss of motor function bilaterally
  - Asymmetric injury with ipsilateral loss of pain and temperature and contralateral loss of motor function and sensation
  - Loss of awareness, but preserved motor, pain, temperature, and light touch
- Q3. Both the dural sac and the subarachnoid space end at which vertebral level?
- L4
  - S2
  - S1
  - S4
- Q4. What is true about the intervertebral disk?
- Is found between all adjacent vertebrae
  - Adds ~1/4th to entire length of vertebral column
  - Contains a compressible liquid center
  - Is perforated by the needle when performing a spinal tap
- Q5. What is true about the denticulate ligament?
- Is a modification of pia mater
  - Is found between all dorsal and ventral roots
  - Attaches to the dural sac continuously
  - Has its terminal attachment at S2
- Q6. Which structure does not contain efferent autonomic nerve fibers?
- Dorsal ramus of C4
  - Dorsal root of T6
  - Ventral root of T3
  - Ventral ramus of L2
- Q7. What is the most common cause of spinal cord injuries?
- Diving
  - Contact sports
  - Motor vehicle accidents
  - Blunt trauma
- Q8. Which vertebra is most difficult to see but 20 to 30% of injuries occur there?
- C1
  - C2
  - C6
  - C7
- Q9. For anterior spinal cord syndrome what function(s) remain?
- Vibratory sense
  - Pain
  - Temperature
  - Motor function
- Q10. Posterior cord syndrome is rare with patient presenting with...
- Heightened vibratory sensation
  - Weakness in the lower extremities
  - Burning paresthesia's involving the neck, arms, and torso
  - Weakness in the upper extremities
- Q11. Immediately after a spinal cord injury hemorrhages occur where?
- In the white matter
  - In the gray matter
  - Usually in the anterior spinal artery
  - Usually in the posterior spinal arteries
- Q12. After a spinal cord injury, a zone of hemorrhage, edema, and necrosis spreads. This damage ultimately involves the diameter of the whole spinal cord within what time frame?
- 1 to 2 hours
  - 12 to 14 hours
  - 6 to 24 hours
  - 48 hours

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\*The key to this Neurotrauma Quiz can be found in online version of the issue (April 2016).

- Q13. Once the chronic phase hit for spinal trauma how long does it take for the reflexes to return?
- A. 2 weeks
  - B. 3 weeks
  - C. 4 weeks
  - D. 5 weeks
- Q14. How long does it take for maximum recovery for a spinal cord injury?
- A. 3 months
  - B. 4 months
  - C. 6 months
  - D. 1 year
- Q15. What is true about central cord syndrome?
- A. Damage to anterior portion of cord
  - B. Hyperextension
  - C. Wide step gait
  - D. Flexion injury

## Key to Neurotrauma Quiz: April 2016

| Question no. | Question   | Key |
|--------------|--|-----|
| 1.           | Which of the following is not true about SCI?  | C   |
| 2.           | Brown-Sequard syndrome is described as?  | A   |
| 3.           | Both the dural sac and the subarachnoid space end at which vertebral level?  | B   |
| 4.           | What is true about the intervertebral disk?  | B   |
| 5.           | What is true about the denticulate ligament?   | A   |
| 6.           | Which structure does not contain efferent autonomic nerve fibers?  | B   |
| 7.           | What is the most common cause of spinal cord injuries?   | C   |
| 8.           | Which vertebra is most difficult to see but 20 to 30% of injuries occur there?   | D   |
| 9.           | For anterior spinal cord syndrome what function(s) remain?   | A   |
| 10.          | Posterior cord syndrome is rare with patient presenting with...  | C   |
| 11.          | Immediately after a spinal cord injury hemorrhages occur where?  | B   |
| 12.          | After a spinal cord injury, a zone of hemorrhage, edema, and necrosis spreads. This damage ultimately involves the diameter of the whole spinal cord within what time frame? | C   |
| 13.          | Once the chronic phase hit for spinal trauma how long does it take for the reflexes to return?   | C   |
| 14.          | How long does it take for maximum recovery for a spinal cord injury?   | C   |
| 15.          | What is true about central cord syndrome   | B   |