

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