

Inter-Faculty Neurology Quiz 2021 – Sample Questions

First round – Single best response type

(1) Stroke

When looking to the left, this patient has impaired adduction of the right eye and the left eye shows abducting nystagmus. [Video : Unilateral INO]

Where is the lesion

1. Right pyramidal tract
2. Left red nucleus
- 3. Right medial longitudinal fasciculus**
4. Left medial longitudinal fasciculus
5. Inferior olivary nucleus

(2) Stroke

A slide of a cranial CT scan is shown. (Image: showing a large left middle cerebral artery infarct).

The most likely clinical presentation in this patient would be

1. ataxic hemiparesis.
2. dysarthria clumsy hand syndrome.
- 3. expressive dysphasia.**
4. pure motor hemiparesis.
5. pure sensory stroke.

(3) Movement disorders

Which of the following is an essential feature for the diagnosis of Parkinson disease?

- 1. Bradykinesia**
2. Rigidity
3. Postural instability
4. Tremor
5. Micrographia

(4) Headache

A 23-year-old man presented 24 hours after a sudden onset occipital headache. He had neck stiffness. A subarachnoid hemorrhage was suspected clinically but the CT scan was normal.

Which of the following investigations would you do next?

1. MRI DWI scan of the brain
2. MR angiogram of cerebral vessels
3. CT angiogram of cerebral vessels
4. Digital subtraction angiography (DSA)
5. **CSF examination**

(5) Muscle disorders

A 20-year-old man was brought to the neurology clinic in a wheelchair. He had difficulty climbing stairs since childhood. His CPK was 3500. His maternal uncle was wheelchair bound at age 15. (Image : showing man with calf muscle hypertrophy)

What is the most likely diagnosis?

1. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
2. Spinal muscular atrophy
3. **Becker muscular dystrophy**
4. Myotonia dystrophica
5. Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease

(6) Peripheral neuropathy

A 40-year-old woman presented with difficulty in walking for two days.

Which clinical feature would make a diagnosis of Guillain-Barré syndrome most likely?

1. Backache
2. **Generalized hyporeflexia**
3. Dysphagia
4. Sensory loss
5. Urinary retention

(7) Clinical signs

Right RAPD [video]

Where is the lesion?

1. **Right optic nerve**
2. Left optic nerve
3. Optic chiasm
4. Left optic tract
5. Right oculomotor nerve

Second round – Buzzer type

(1) NMJ disorders

Video showing fatigable ptosis improving following ice test (patient with myasthenia gravis).

What is the diagnosis? Ocular myasthenia/myasthenia gravis

(2) Neuroanatomy

Image of Left eye showing Horner syndrome.

What is the diagnosis? Left Horner syndrome

(3) Epilepsy

A 4-month-old baby came with episodes of flexion of the head following routine vaccination. (Video : infantile spasm)

What is the best treatment option? Steroids/ACTH/Prednisolone

(4) Headache

A 35-year-old man presents with episodes of recurrent sharp pain over the left eye lasting for 2 hours with tearing and redness. Neurological examination between attacks was normal. [Image: shows features of trigeminal cephalalgia]

What is the most likely diagnosis? Cluster headache