

EPILEPSY QUIZ: FROM IJEP VOLUME 2 ISSUE 2

- Q.1 The strongest predictor of long-term outcome of epilepsy is:
- A) Total duration of epilepsy.
 - B) Duration of epilepsy before initial treatment.
 - C) Age at onset of epilepsy.
 - D) Duration of treatment.
- Q.2 The most common reason for lower confidence of physicians on epilepsy surgery is:
- A) Fear or morbidity/mortality.
 - B) Availability of new AEDs.
 - C) Lack of data from randomized clinical trials.
 - D) Advent of procedures like Vagus nerve stimulation.
- Q.3 Which of the following is true surgery in adults with mesial lesional Temporal lobe epilepsy:
- A) Duration of epilepsy under ten years predicts favourable outcome.
 - B) Low pre-surgical IQ predicts unfavourable outcome.
 - C) Both of the above.
 - D) Younger age of onset predicts unfavourable outcome.
- Q.4 Neurological complications in H1N1 are:
- A) More common in adults than children.
 - B) Is often associated with altered consciousness in children only.
 - C) Distributed irrespective of age.
 - D) Definitely associated with seizures.
- Q.5 Often of the following is rarely associated with CNS metastasis in women:
- A) Lung cancer.
 - B) Breast cancer.
 - C) Melanoma – Malignant.
 - D) Epithelial ovarian cancer.
- Q.6 EEG in patients with Febrile Infection Related Epilepsy syndrome shows:
- A) Slow background during acute phase and chronic phase.
 - B) Fast background during acute and chronic phase.
 - C) Slow background during acute phase and multifocal spikes during chronic phase.
 - D) Multifocal spikes during acute phase and slow background during chronic phase.
- Q.7 Phenobarbital is clinically not useful in:
- A) Juvenile myoclonic epilepsy.
 - B) Refractory epilepsy.
 - C) Febrile seizures.
 - D) Neonatal absence seizures.

- Q.8 Phenobarbital augments the effect of:
- A) Oxcarbazepine.
 - B) Clobazam.
 - C) Oral contraceptives.
 - D) Valproic acid.
- Q.9 Invasive ictal EEG recordings in pre-surgical evaluation of patients with medically refractory TLE are:
- A) Mostly concordant to non-invasive techniques.
 - B) Useful only in MRI negative cases.
 - C) Will determine the extent of resection.
 - D) Better than magnetoencephalography.
- Q.10 The following statement about Phenobarbitone is incorrect:
- A) Phenobarbitone is equally effective as lorazepam in overt Generalized convulsive status epilepticus.
 - B) VPA is superior to phenobarbitone in the management of convulsive SE.
 - C) Phenobarbitone is more efficient than levetiracetam in the management of SE.
 - D) Phenobarbitone is predominantly successful as first-line therapy in Generalized convulsive status epilepticus.

VOLUME 2, ISSUE 2, JULY – DECEMBER 2015

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