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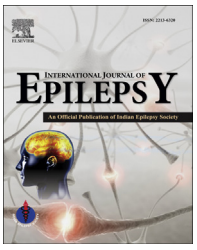

MCQs – from previous issue, July–December 2014

1. With reference to the KAP study from Kerala, what percentage of respondents considered epilepsy to be a contagious disease.
   a. Zero
   b. Five
   c. Ten
   d. Fifteen
2. With respect to the study from Nigeria on status epilepticus, which one of following is the least common precipitating factor for SE in developing countries.
   a. CNS infection
   b. Alcohol abuse
   c. AED non compliance
   d. Stroke
3. While comparing definitions of seizures in adults versus neonates, all of the following attributes are similar EXCEPT
   a. Transient nature
   b. Paroxysmal nature
   c. Signs & symptoms in motor/autonomic behaviour functions
   d. Abnormal neuro electrical activity
4. Which of the following transient and paroxysmal motor phenomenon in neonates is least likely to be associated with electrographic seizures
   a. Multifocal or fragmentary myoclonus
   b. Focal tonic posturing
   c. Bicycling movements and apnea
   d. Migratory clonic seizures
5. Many factors contribute to enhanced excitation of electrographic activity in neonatal brain. They include all EXCEPT
   a. Developmental imbalance between the maturation of excitatory and inhibitory circuits
   b. Low concentration of extracellular potassium in immature brain
   c. Hypoxia
   d. Hypoglycemia
6. Motor automatisms, previously called subtle seizures, are common in neonates and difficult to differentiate from non-epileptic phenomenon. Which one of the following is most likely to be a seizures manifestation.
   a. Slow roving eye movements
   b. Jittery or tremulous movements
   c. Stimulus sensitive myoclonus
   d. Sustained eye opening & fixation
7. Bening Familial Neonatal Convulsions (BFNC) is an autosomal dominant disorder involving.
   a. Potassium channel
   b. Sodium channel
   c. Calcium Channel
   d. Chloride channel
8. Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy (EIEE, Ohtahara syndrome) and the Early Myoclonic Epileptic Encephalopathy (EMEE, Aicardi syndrome) share many common features EXCEPT
   a. Poor prognosis
   b. Development of hypsrhythmia around 3–6 month of age
   c. Clinical features of West Syndrome
   d. Inborn errors of metabolism
9. All True statement about Levetiracetam, EXCEPT
   a. Broad spectrum Antiepileptic
   b. Encephalopathy and behavioural disturbances may occur uncommonly
   c. Mostly metabolized in liver, with minimal renal elimination
   d. Acts on synaptic vesicle protein SV2A and prevents exocytosis
10. Two types of GM2 Gangliosidosis (Tay-Sachs and Sandhoff) have following similarities, EXCEPT
    a. Organomegaly
    b. Retinal Cherry Red Spot
    c. Hypomyelination
    d. Enlargement with abnormal signal changes in basal ganglia

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