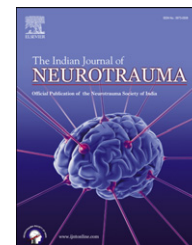


Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

SciVerse ScienceDirect

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ijnt

Neurotrauma – Quiz[☆]

- In the central syndrome of rostrocaudal deterioration, the late diencephalic stage is characterized by all except
 - Small and reactive pupils
 - Disappearance of roving eye movements
 - Apneustic breathing
 - Decorticate posturing
- Characteristic of the paediatric spine which makes it more susceptible to SCIWORA than the adult spine is
 - Vertical orientation of the facet points
 - Anterior wedging of the superior aspect of vertebral bodies
 - Immature neck musculature prevents excess inter-segmental motion to occur in flexion, extension or distraction
 - Less elasticity of the ligaments and joint capsule
- All are true of post-traumatic syringomyelia except
 - Most recent presenting complaint is pain
 - It is a clinical syndrome characterized by progressive myelopathy corresponding to spinal cord segments distant from level of preceding injury
 - Usually occurs within one year following spinal cord injury
 - MRI is a useful diagnostic tool
- The principles of surgery for management of open depressed skull fracture are all except
 - Remove contaminated bone fragments and foreign material
 - Debride devitalized brain, dura, scalp
 - Loose closure of dura
 - Replace the large bone fragments at end of operation
- All are true about mannitol except
 - Chronic and repeated administration of mannitol can cause a severe hyperosmolar state
 - Initial decrease in ICP seen with mannitol administration is because of the lowering of blood viscosity
 - Maximal pressure reduction is obtained at an average of 30 min post injection
 - The ICP returns to baseline about 4 h after bolus injection.
- Characteristic of a post-traumatic aneurysm is
 - Usually arises at the bifurcation point of cranial arteries
 - Presence of a distinct aneurysmal neck
 - Regular contour of aneurysmal sac
 - Delay in angiographic filling and emptying of aneurysmal sac
- One of the following is true of growing skull fracture
 - A dural laceration along the fracture line is an essential factor for the development of growing skull fracture.
 - Growing skull fractures are not related to severity of head injury
 - Presentation is that of a progressive, pulsatile mass which appears immediately following a head injury
 - During surgery, an attempt should be made to expose the dura by cutting back the edges of growing fracture
- In gunshot wounds of the head, one of the following is true about important ballistic concepts
 - Brain is least susceptible to temporary cavitation
 - Coagulopathy is a common accompaniment of penetrating wound injury
 - Corticosteroids are recommended for use in penetrating head injury
 - Velocity of the projectile is an independent determinant of wounding potential
- Correct alignment of the halo ring is assured if the following criteria are met
 - Ring does not touch ears, posterior pin sites are below equator of the skull, there is a 2 cm separation between scalp and ring at each pin site, ring lies 1 cm above eyebrows
 - Ring does not touch ears, 1 cm separation between scalp and ring at each pin site, posterior pin sites below equator of the skull, ring lies 1 cm below above eyebrows
 - Ring just touches the ears, arch of the ring does not touch top of head, 2 cm separation between scalp and ring at each pin site, posterior pin sites are above equator of the skull
 - Ring lies 2 cm above eyebrows, ring just touches the ears, posterior pin sites are above equator of the skull, arch of ring does not touch top of the head
- All of the following are suggestive of upper cervical spine instability except
 - Predental space > 3 mm
 - Rupture of transverse ligament
 - Loss of facet contact > 25%
 - C2, C3 x-axis translation > 3.0 mm
- One of the following is false about the radiological evaluation of a patient with head injury
 - MRI is better at visualizing brain stem injuries

[☆] The Neurotrauma Quiz Keys can be found in the online version of the issue.

- b. MRI is less sensitive for detecting subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - c. CT is far superior to MRI for demonstrating shearing injuries
 - d. Depressed skull fractures at vertex may be missed by axial CT scanning
12. All are true about Bollinger's spat-apoplexie except
- a. Absence of pre-existing vascular disease
 - b. Delayed post-traumatic haematomas
 - c. Asymptomatic interval period of usually less than one week
 - d. Definite history of trauma
13. The structures involved in uncal herniation are all except
- a. Oculomotor nerve
 - b. Cerebral peduncle
 - c. Posterior cerebral artery
 - d. Pericallosal arteries
14. Amongst the 5 types of chronic SDH which have been classified based on the CT appearances, the one which has the highest tendency to re-bleed is the
- a. High density type
 - b. Isodense type
 - c. Low density type
 - d. Mixed density type
15. Mount Fuji Sign is seen on the CT Scan of patients with
- a. Chronic SDH
 - b. Tension pneumocephalus
 - c. Acute SDH
 - d. EDH

Priyamvadha Kovai

Department of Neurosurgery, Max Institute of Neurosciences, Malsi,
Dehradun 248001, Uttarakhand, India
E-mail address: priya_641018@yahoo.com

Available online 20 December 2012

0973-0508/\$ – see front matter

Copyright © 2013, Neurotrauma Society of India. All rights reserved.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijnt.2012.12.004>