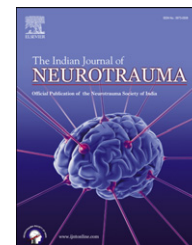


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## Neurotrauma – Quiz<sup>☆</sup>

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

<sup>☆</sup> 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

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