

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

Question 116/2025/OL

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Code:

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Department Medical Education

Question1:-Nerve of third pharyngeal arch is

A:-Facial Nerve

B:-Trigeminal Nerve

C:-Glossopharyngeal Nerve

D:-Hypoglossal Nerve

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question2:-Vein of Labbe drains into

A:-Superior sagittal sinus

B:-Superficial middle cerebral vein

C:-Sigmoid sinus

D:-Transverse sinus

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question3:-From which part of Brachial plexus, the Axillary Nerve arises

A:-Upper trunk

B:-Posterior cord

C:-Lateral cord

D:-Medial cord

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question4:-From which segment of ICA does the Anterior choroidal artery arise

A:-Cavernous

B:-Clinoidal

C:-Ophthalmic

D:-Communicating

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question5:-Horner's Syndrome is characterized by all of the following except

A:-Cycloplegia

B:-Anhidrosis

C:-Enophthalmos

D:-Ptosis

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question6:-Through which part of the Internal Capsule, the corticospinal tract passes

A:-Anterior limb

B:-Genu

C:-Posterior limb

D:-Retro lenticular part

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question7:-The two lumbricals on the radial side are innervated by

A:-Median nerve

B:-Radial nerve

C:-Ulnar nerve

D:-Anterior interosseous nerve

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question8:-Which of the following is not a primary Neurulation defect?

A:-Dorsal spinal cord lipoma

B:-Transitional spinal cord Lipoma

C:-Terminal lipoma

D:-Dermal sinus Tract

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question9:-Ash leaf macules are seen in

A:-Tuberous sclerosis

B:-Neurofibromatosis 1

C:-Von Hippel Lindau disease

D:-Sturge - Weber Syndrome

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question10:-Through which compartment in the internal acoustic meatus the facial nerve passes

A:-Anterosuperior

B:-Anteroinferior

C:-Posterosuperior

D:-Posteroinferior

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question11:-Which of the following is not a component of Gerstman?

A:-Agraphia

B:-Aphasia

C:-Finger agnosia

D:-Acalculia

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question12:-Intact Repetition is seen in

A:-Wernicke's aphasia

B:-Broca's aphasia

C:-Conduction aphasia

D:-Transcortical aphasia

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question13:-Wave V in Auditory Brainstem Response is generated from

A:-Distal auditory nerve

B:-Cochlear nucleus and Superior olivary complex

C:-Inferior colliculus

D:-Medial geniculate body

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question14:-Which of the following is not seen in Parinaud syndrome?

A:-Lid retraction

B:-Convergence-Retraction nystagmus

C:-Light near pupillary dissociation

D:-Down gaze paralysis

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question15:-Which of the following is not a component of Blood Brain Barrier

A:-Microvascular endothelium

B:-Astrocytes

C:-Pericytes

D:-Meninges

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question16:-Millard Gubler syndrome is caused by a lesion in

A:-Thalamus

B:-Midbrain

C:-Pons

D:-Medulla

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question17:-Right superior quadrantanopia may be caused by a lesion in the

A:-Right temporal lobe

B:-Right parietal lobe

C:-Left temporal lobe

D:-Left parietal lobe

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question18:-The outcome of NPH following a VP shunt is better in all of the following EXCEPT

A:-Presence of classic Triad

B:-Patients with dementia as the primary symptom

C:-Lumbar puncture opening pressure > 100 mm H_2O

D:-Large ventricles with flattened sulci

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question19:-Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding Multiple sclerosis?

A:-The peak age is between 45-65 years

B:-The Female : Male incidence is about 2:1

C:-Common symptoms include visual disturbances, spastic paraparesis and bladder symptoms

D:-Relapsing remitting MS has the best response to treatment

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question20:-Which of the following statement regarding Trigeminal Neuralgia is FALSE?

A:-Commonly occurs in V1 distribution of Trigeminal nerve

B:-Neurovascular conflict is mostly caused by Superior Cerebellar Artery

C:-Trigeminal neuralgia caused by multiple sclerosis respond poorly to microvascular decompression

D:-It can be caused by Vestibular Schwannomas

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question21:-All of the following are TRUE EXCEPT

A:-Split cord malformations are thought to develop during gastrulation in embryologic week 6

B:-Split cord malformation Type II has one dural sleeve with two hemicords

C:-Dorsal-type Lipo Myelo Menongocoeles likely develop as a consequence of premature *disjunction*

D:-Caudal-type LipoMyelo Meningocoeles are likely a consequence of aberrant apoptosis during the degenerative phase of secondary neurulation

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question22:-Which of the following is FALSE regarding the management of CHIARI-1 malformation?

A:-Foramen magnum decompression is indicated in asymptomatic Chiari-1

malformation with Syrxinx

B:-In an Asymptomatic Chiari-1 malformation with less than 7 mm tonsillar descent, observation is enough

C:-If associated hydrocephalus is present with tonsillar descent, it has to be addressed after foramen magnum decompression only

D:-In symptomatic Chiari-1 malformation without syrxinx, Foramen magnum decompression has to be done if tonsillar descent is more than 7 mm

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question23:-Dandy Walker Malformation is characterised by all EXCEPT

A:-Large posterior fossa cyst communicating with 4th ventricle

B:-Hypoplasia of inferior vermis

C:-Low-lying torcula

D:-Absence or flattening of the angle of the fastigium

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question24:-The ETV Success Score of a 7-month-old patient with myelomeningocele and hydrocephalus undergoing the first hydrocephalus operation

A:-40%

B:-50%

C:-60%

D:-70%

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question25:-Which of the following is NOT a diagnostic criterion for N F 1?

A:-Axillary freckling

B:-Retinal angiomas

C:-Optic pathway gliomas

D:-Sphenoid wing dysplasia

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question26:-MAJOR Diagnostic Criteria for Tuberous Sclerosis are ALL EXCEPT

A:-Cerebral white matter radial migration lines

B:-Shagreen patch

C:-Renal angiomyolipoma

D:-Subependymal nodule

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question27:-Developmentally, the Atlas vertebra is derived from

A:-2nd occipital sclerotome

B:-Pro atlas

C:-1st cervical sclerotome

D:-2nd cervical sclerotome

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question28:-Which of the following is not included under neuronal migration disorders?

A:-Lissencephaly

B:-Cortical Dysplasia

C:-Schizencephaly

D:-Porencephaly

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question29:-All the following are true of moyamoya disease EXCEPT

A:-Majority of adults with this disease presents with ischemia

B:-The age of onset displays a bimodal distribution

C:-Associated with Down's syndrome and neurofibromatosis

D:-It involves progressive stenosis of supraclinoid ICA and concomitant collateral formation

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question30:-Which of the following combinations is NOT CORRECT?

A:-Mc Rae's line - basion to opisthion

B:-Chamberlain's line-posterior hard palate to opisthion

C:-Wackenheim's line-dorsum sellae to opisthion

D:-McGregor's line-posterior margin of hard palate to most caudal point of occiput

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question31:-Which of the following is a major advantage of DSA over non-invasive vascular imaging (CTA/MRA) in stroke patients?

A:-DSA is faster and less invasive

B:-DSA can detect parenchymal ischemia earlier

C:-DSA provides real-time dynamic imaging and allows simultaneous therapeutic intervention

D:-DSA does not require contrast administration

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question32:-A 62-year-old man presents with a sudden onset of right-sided weakness and aphasia. He arrives at the emergency department 3 hours after symptom onset. CT brain shows no hemorrhage. CT angiography reveals left M1 middle cerebral artery occlusion. What is the best next step?

A:-Intravenous thrombolysis only

B:-Mechanical thrombectomy

C:-Intravenous thrombolysis and Mechanical thrombectomy

D:-Decompressive hemicraniectomy

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question33:-A 70-year-old woman is brought to the hospital 8 hours after her last known well with left hemiplegia and neglect. CT shows early ischemic changes involving less than one-third of the MCA territory. CT perfusion demonstrates a large penumbra with a small infarct core. CTA shows the right ICA terminus occlusion. What is the most appropriate management?

A:-Exclude from intervention as she is beyond 6 hours

B:-Mechanical thrombectomy guided by advanced imaging

C:-Intravenous thrombolysis

D:-Anticoagulation with heparin infusion

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question34:-A 35-year-old woman presents with an intracerebral hemorrhage due to a ruptured AVM. Angiography shows a Spetzler - Martin grade IV AVM. Which of the following is the most appropriate role of embolization in this patient?

A:-Complete cure with embolization alone

B:-Adjunctive treatment to reduce nidus size or flow before surgery/radiosurgery

C:-No role, as AVMs cannot be embolized

D:-Only to treat associated hydrocephalus

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question35:-fMRI image acquisition based on paramagnetic property of which of the following?

A:-Deoxyhemoglobin

B:-Carbaminohemoglobin

C:-Oxyhemoglobin

D:-Methemoglobin

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question36:-Hounsfield unit (HU) of grey matter is?

A:-+65 to +85 HU

B:-+200 to +300 HU

C:-+35 to +45 HU

D:-20 to -10 HU

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question37:-CT cisternography is indicated in all the following except?

A:-CSF rhinorrhoea and otorrhea

B:-Colloid cyst

C:-CSF otorrhea

D:-Intracranial arachnoid cyst

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question38:-Signal intensities of hyperacute bleed in MRI are?

A:-Hyperintense in T1W, Hypointense in T2W

B:-Hyperintense in T1W, Isointense in T2W

C:-Hypointense in T1W, Hyperintense in T2W

D:-Isointense in T1W, Hyperintense in T2W

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question39:-Platybasia is diagnosed when the basilar angle in the lateral view of the skull is ?

A:-Less than 100 degree

B:-More than 120 degree

C:-More than 143 degree

D:-Less than 130 degree

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question40:-In hepatic encephalopathy, MR spectroscopy may show?

A:-Elevated aspartate

B:-Reduced myoinositol

C:-Reduced citrate

D:-Elevated creatine

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question41:-Everolimus is an FDA approved drug used as an alternative to surgery for which of the following conditions

A:-NF 1 with Optico-chiasmatic Glioma

B:-SEGA associated with Tuberous Sclerosis complex

C:-Vestibular Schwannomas of NF 2

D:-Central Neurocytoma

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question42:-The risk of stroke during pregnancy is highest

A:-Two weeks before delivery

B:-Two months before term

C:-Two days before and one day after delivery

D:-Three weeks after delivery

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question43:-The monoclonal antibody currently used as a first line medical treatment for Giant cell tumour of the spine or as a preoperative adjunct to surgical

resection is

A:-Denosumab

B:-Bevacizumab

C:-Rituximab

D:-Trastuzumab

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question44:-Orbital apex syndrome spares

A:-Optic Nerve

B:-Trochlear Nerve

C:-Abducens Nerve

D:-Maxillary Nerve

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question45:-According to 2021 WHO classification of CNS tumours, Myxopapillary Ependymoma belongs to

A:-Grade 1

B:-Grade 2

C:-Grade 3

D:-Grade 4

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question46:-Best results in differentiating between recurrence of high grade glioma and radiation necrosis of brain is obtained by

A:-Contrast CT

B:-MRI with contrast and MRS

C:-Radionuclide studies

D:-A therapeutic trial of Temozolamide

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question47:-Drug approved by FDA for treatment of Plexiform Neurofibroma in NF 1 is

A:-Selumetinib

B:-Mavacamten

C:-Trastuzumab

D:-Bevacizumab

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question48:-Regarding Air embolism (AE) occurring during a neurosurgical procedure, the following statement is true

A:-It occurs mostly when head is at a lower level than the heart due to a negative suctioning effect

B:-Precordial Doppler Ultrasound is the best modality to be of use in morbidly obese patients and in lateral position

C:-TEE (Trans-oesophageal Echocardiography) is considered the most sensitive monitoring modality

D:-A Right atrial Central venous line should never be introduced preoperatively as it increases the risk of air embolism

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question49:-In Spinal cord lipomas, faulty secondary neurulation is considered to be the cause of

A:-Dorsal Lipomas

B:-Transitional lipomas

C:-Terminal Lipomas

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question50:-A major radiological differential diagnosis of Classic medulloblastoma in children which shows high Myoinositol peak on MR spectroscopy is

A:-Atypical Teratoid / Rhabdoid tumour (AT/RT)

B:-Choroid Plexus Papilloma

C:-Lhermitte - Duclos disease

D:-Ependymoma

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question51:-Which of the following is not a contraindication for Skull traction?

A:-Atlanto-axial subluxation

B:-Atlanto-occipital subluxation

C:-Calvarial defect or fracture at pin site

D:-Type II A or III Hangman's fracture

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question52:-To avoid painful neuroma formation after Sural Nerve harvesting, care is to be taken to

A:-Harvest less than 15 cms of Sural N

B:-Limit upper extent of incision to middle of leg

C:-Limit upper extent of incision to below transverse knee crease

D:-Cauterise cut end of Sural Nerve

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question53:-In the absence of evidence of Intracranial mass or ischaemia in traumatic Brain injury, Diffuse Axonal injury is diagnosed clinically when loss of consciousness extends for more than

A:-24 hours

B:-12 hours

C:-08 hours

D:-06 hours

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question54:-The complication associated with Anterior Lumbar Interbody fusion is :

A:-Major vascular injury and severe haemorrhage

B:-Retrograde ejaculation in males

C:-Damage to visceral structures and abdominal wall atony

D:-

All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question55:-Which of the following statements is not true regarding Central Cord Syndrome (CCS)?

A:-Also known as "Man in a barrel syndrome"

B:-Bladder dysfunction if it occurs acutely is a continuous dribbling due to a contracted Bladder

C:-CCS often occurs in patients with underlying cervical canal stenosis, especially in the elderly

D:-Most patients do not benefit from surgical treatment

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question56:-Current guidelines on the treatment of Acute spinal cord injury suggests maintaining Mean Arterial Pressure (MAP) in the range of

A:-65-70 mm Hg for the first two weeks

B:-70-75 mm Hg for the first week

C:-85-90 mm Hg for the first week

D:-75-80 mm Hg or the first two weeks

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question57:-During treatment of an Acute cervical cord injury, a patient developed dysphagia, aspiration and diaphragm dysfunction - the possible reason is

A:-An undiagnosed Occipital condyle fracture

B:-C 4 Vertebral body compression fracture

C:-A middle cerebellar peduncle contusion

D:-An associated syrinx at C 4 level

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question58:-Possible causes of Hyponatremia in the head injured patient in ICU are all except

A:-Diabetes insipidus

B:-Cerebral salt wasting

C:-Syndrome of Inappropriate secretion of ADH (SIADH)

D:-Inappropriate use of mannitol and diuretics

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question59:-Regarding traumatic CSF rhinorrhoea, the following are all true except

A:-Fractures with a large bony defect (>1 cm) indicate surgical intervention

B:-Surgical intervention is indicated within 48 hours of trauma in all cases of CSF fistula

C:-Associated IC haemorrhage or foreign body indicate surgical intervention

D:-Associated depressed skull fracture (>1 cm) indicate surgical intervention

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question60:-Which of the following statements is true regarding Acute Subdural Haematoma?

A:-An underlying brain injury is more likely with Acute EDH than with Acute SDH

B:-An Acute SDH of >5 mm thickness should be evacuated within 4 hours

C:-Lucid interval is occasionally seen in Acute Subdural h'hage

D:-Mortality for an Acute SDH of 20 mm thickness with GCS 5 is 30-40%

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question61:-In the current WHO classification of CNS tumors (2021), hemangiopericytomas are considered as part of spectrum with which other tumor?

A:-Angioblastic meningioma

B:-Glioneuronal leptomeningeal tumor

C:-Skull osteosarcoma

D:-Solitary fibrous tumors of the dura

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question62:-A man with a history of seizures undergoes an MRI of the brain, which shows numerous non-enhancing and mildly expansile cortical/subcortical lesions and subependymal nodules. There also are T2 hyperintense radial white matter lines and small parenchymal cysts. What gene is involved in the patient's process?

A:-NF1

B:-TSC1/TSC2

C:-NF2

D:-VHL

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question63:-What imaging characteristic would favor lymphoma over toxoplasmosis in a patient with AIDS?

A:-Concentric T2 FLAIR "target" sign

B:-Eccentric "target" sign

C:-Increased perfusion on an MR relative cerebral blood flow map

D:-Decreased uptake on thallium-201 SPECT

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question64:-Which of the following statements about DNET is false?

A:-It is a WHO grade 1 tumor

B:-It is located most commonly in Frontal lobes

C:-Seizures are a common presentation

D:-Can be associated with focal cortical dysplasia

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question65:-Which one of the following statements regarding diagnosis and management of prolactinomas is LEAST accurate?

A:-Prolactinomas are managed medically with dopamine receptor agonists

B:-Hook effect describes spuriously high prolactin levels due to macroprolactin complexes

C:-Compression of the pituitary stalk can cause a mildly raised prolactin

D:-Hypothyroidism may result in hyperprolactinemia

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question66:-Which of the following statements regarding Medulloblastoma, WNT activated is true?

A:-They are most common in infants

B:-Most common location is in cisterna magna

C:-Most common is of classic histology

D:-They have the worst prognosis among medulloblastomas

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question67:-What is the most common location of choroid plexus papillomas in children?

A:-Lateral ventricles

B:-Third ventricle

C:-Fourth ventricle

D:-Foramen of Monro

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question68:-A 50-year-old woman presents to the hospital after a new onset of seizures. She describes head ache and poor vision. Her family notes that her memory has been worsening, and she is becoming more confused. Neurologic exam reveals a loss of smell on the left side. Ophthalmologic exam reveals a pale left optic disk. The right optic disk is congested and edematous. What is her most likely diagnosis?

A:-Pituitary adenoma

B:-Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome

C:-Olfactory groove meningioma

D:-Brainstem cavernoma

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question69:-Which of the following is most correct about oligodendrogliomas?

A:-Calcification is present in 10% of cases

B:-High cerebral blood flow on perfusion MRI correlates with high histological grade

C:-Preferential involvement of the cortex is a distinctive feature

D:-Tumors with 1p/19q deletions respond poorly to treatment

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question70:-Which of the following is true regarding optic pathway gliomas?

A:-Sporadic gliomas are more frequently chiasmatic or postchiasmatic

B:-They are associated with neurofibromatosis type 2

C:-Calcification is common

D:-Hemorrhage is common

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question71:-Which of the following is not a classic feature of lateral medullary syndrome?

A:-Weakness of arms and leg on the contralateral side

B:-Pain, numbness and impaired sensation over half of face on ipsilateral side

C:-Ataxia of limb falling to side of lesion

D:-Numbness of ipsilateral arm, trunk or leg

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question72:-Which of the following is correct regarding Moyamoya disease?

A:-Most common presentation in adults is in form of cerebral infarction

B:-Posterior cerebral artery territory is very rarely involved

C:-Most common presentation in children is with massive intraventricular haemorrhage

D:-Majority of saccular cerebral aneurysms associated with this disease is located at around the circle of Willis mainly at the vertebrobasilar territory

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question73:-A Modified fisher scale of 3 would mean:

A:-Focal or diffuse thin layer of SAH, No IVH

B:-Focal or diffuse thick layer of SAH, No IVH

C:-Focal or diffuse thick layer of SAH, IVH present

D:-Focal or diffuse thin layer of SAH, IVH present

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question74:-Which of the following projections of Anterior communicating artery aneurysms is associated with premature rupture during dissection?

A:-Superior

B:-Inferior

C:-Anterior

D:-Posterior

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question75:-The P2P segment of posterior cerebral artery runs in :

A:-Crural cistern

B:-Ambient cistern

C:-Quadrigeminal cistern

D:-Calcarine fissure

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question76:-All the following are true about mycotic intracranial aneurysms except :

A:-Destruction of vasa vasorum is the cause

B:-The most common location is distal MCA

C:-Antibiotic therapy alone may obliterate some aneurysms

D:-Patients usually have compromised cardiac functions

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question77:-Vertebral artery insufficiency occurring during head rotation is known as :

A:-Dejerine syndrome

B:-Marie Foix syndrome

C:-Bow Hunter's syndrome

D:-Goldenhars syndrome

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question78:-The following are scientific trials associated with management of malignant cerebral infarction except :

A:-HAMLET

B:-DESTINY

C:-DECIMAL

D:-CREST

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question79:-Which of the following increases the chances that a patient with headache has a subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH), according to the Ottawa SAH rule?

A:-Age less than 30 years

B:-Witnessed seizure

C:-Limited neck flexion on examination

D:-Smoking history

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question80:-A patient is referred to the neurosurgical clinic for a dural arteriovenous fistula (dAVF). An angiogram shows anterograde drainage into a venous sinus with retrograde flow into subarachnoid veins. What is the Borden classification for this dAVF?

A:-1

B:-2

C:-3

D:-4

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question81:-Which of the following is not recommended as per current SIBICC severe TBI algorithm

A:-Mannitol by non-bolus continuous intravenous therapy

B:-Analgesia for pain

C:-Sedation to prevent ventilator asynchrony

D:-Maintain CPP 60-70

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question82:-Which of the following is not a component of tier 3 therapy for management of raised intracranial pressure in severe head trauma patients?

A:-Thiopentone coma

B:-Secondary Decompressive Craniectomy

C:-Mild Hypothermia using active cooling measures

D:-Neuromuscular paralysis in adequately sedated patients

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question83:-A 35 year old patient presents with confusion, lethargy and severe episodes of vomiting and sudden severe headache. On examination he has visual loss in right eye (No vision to light) with diminution of vision (perception of light in left eye). He has BP of 90 mm systolic with serum glucose of 68 mg%. The very likely cause of his present illness could be the following :

A:-Subarachnoid haemorrhage

B:-Pituitary apoplexy

C:-Acute hydrocephalus

D:-Craniopharyngioma

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question84:-Which of the following is not true of Cerebral salt wasting?

A:-Serum Sodium is <135 mEq/L

B:-Serum Osmolarity > 280 mOsm/kg

C:-Urine Osmolarity >100 mOsm/kg

D:-High Blood urea nitrogen and hematocrit

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question85:-Which of the following is true of mechanical ventilation in neurocritical care

A:-All TBI patients with GCS 8 and below need elective intubation and ventilation

B:-Higher tidal volumes are preferred in mechanical ventilation for lung protection

C:-If an aerosol bronchodilator treatment is not accompanied by decrease in peak inspiratory pressure, this indicates there is need for bronchodilator therapy

D:-Ventilatory auto cycling is dependent on severity of head injury

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question86:-Central neurogenic claudication is characterised by all except

A:-Continuous rapid deep breathing with RR > 25/min

B:-Noticed in patients with damage to midbrain/pons

C:-Characterised by crescendo-decrescendo cycles

D:-Indicates severe brain stem dysfunction

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question87:-Which of the following is not true about dystonia?

A:-Dystonia is characterised by sustained or intermittent muscle contractions that cause abnormal, often repetitive, movements, postures or both

B:-"Gestes antagonistes" (specific touches or gestures may temporarily alleviate the symptoms of dystonia)

C:-Levodopa trial is useful to diagnosis late onset dystonias

D:-Globus pallidus interna GPi is most often selected target for dystonia treatment by DBS

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question88:-Hemispherotomy is indicated in all except

A:-Rasmussen's Encephalitis

B:-Sturge Weber Syndrome

C:-Early childhood stroke

D:-Stroke in Elderly

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question89:-Which of the following is not true of spasticity?

A:-Spasticity is commonly caused by cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, stroke and spinal cord injury

B:-Surgical treatment is the treatment of choice for all forms of spasticity

C:-Selective dorsal rhizotomy is useful for spasticity treatment

D:-Intrathecal baclofen pump is indicated for spasticity treatment

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question90:-Which of the following is not a correct statement on radiofrequency lesioning?

A:-The primary aim of RF lesioning is for pain control

B:-RF lesioning of Ventral root ganglion is used for post herpetic neuralgia

C:-RF lesioning of trigeminal ganglion is used for facial pain

D:-RF lesioning is used for treatment of cardiac arrhythmias

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question91:-The formation of bony projections along the edges of the vertebrae, a common feature of cervical spondylosis, are known as :

A:-Vertebral fractures

B:-Herniated discs

C:-Osteophytes

D:-Ankyloses

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question92:-Cervical block vertebrae are most commonly associated with which of the following syndromes?

A:-Down syndrome

B:-Marfan syndrome

C:-Klippel-Feil syndrome

D:-Ehlers-Danlos syndrome

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question93:-A characteristic radiographic sign of congenital block vertebrae is often described as a "wasp-waist" sign. What does this refer to?

A:-The narrowing of the spinal canal

B:-The widening of the intervertebral foramen

C:-A narrowing of the fused vertebral bodies at the level of the rudimentary intervertebral disc

D:-The S-shaped curvature of the cervical spine

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question94:-Which gene is most strongly associated with an increased risk of developing ankylosing spondylitis?

A:-MTHFR

B:-BRCA1

C:-HLA-DR4

D:-HLA-B27

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question95:-Which is not true of spondylolisthesis?

A:-Palpable step off sign in spinal examination

B:-Hamstring tightness

C:-Meyerding classification is used for grading listhesis

D:-Spondyloptosis is noticed when slip between two vertebra is between 25-50%

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question96:-Lumbar canal stenosis is characterised by all except

A:-Absent Shopping cart sign

B:-Cauda equina syndrome

C:-Neurogenic claudication

D:-Weakness in lower limbs with tendency to trip

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question97:-In a 11 year old child presenting with neck pain after recent history of fall is characterised by all except

A:-Atlantoaxial instability

B:-Occipitoatlantal instability

C:-Os Odontoideum

D:-Spinal cord compression is unlikely

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question98:-Which of the following is not true of scoliosis?

A:-Adams Forward Bend test is useful in scoliosis examination

B:-Left side curves are more commonly seen in idiopathic scoliosis

C:-Atypical findings in scoliosis include scoliosis in very young child and presence of significant pain

D:-CT is useful in diagnosis of scoliosis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question99:-Which of the following is not true of Piriformis syndrome?

A:-This is a form of extra spinal sciatica

B:-Physical therapy is the cornerstone of treatment

C:-Characterised by pain that worsens with standing

D:-Characterised by pain that worsens with sitting

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question100:-Which is not true of peripheral nerve entrapment syndrome?

A:-Carpal tunnel syndrome involves compression of ulnar nerve

B:-Cubital tunnel syndrome occurs when ulnar nerve is compressed

C:-Peripheral nerve entrapment involves compression of the peroneal nerve and can manifest as foot drop

D:-Tarsal tunnel entrapment occurs due to compression of the tibial nerve

Correct Answer:- Option-A