

FINAL ANSWER KEY

Question 24/2024/OL

Paper Code:

Category 336/2023

Code:

Exam: Assistant Professor in Neurology

Date of Test 16-03-2024

Department Medical Education

Question1:-In muscle spindle, the term annulospiral endings is given for

A:-Group Ia fibers

B:-Group II endings

C:-Dynamic gamma motor neuron

D:-Static gamma motor neuron

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question2:-Which nucleus of amygdala has connections with hypothalamus?

A:-Superficial corticomедial

B:-Centromedial

C:-Basolateral

D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question3:-Neural groove is formed on Day

A:-14

B:-18

C:-22

D:-24

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question4:-34 year old male presents with progressive distal Right upper limb weakness in the distribution of median and ulnar nerves with no sensory symptoms. What is the likely diagnosis?

A:-Carpal tunnel syndrome

B:-Mononeuritis multiplex

C:-Multifocal motor neuropathy

D:-Cubital s'fossa syndrome

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question5:-A 45 year old male presents with weakness in left arm abduction and sensory loss over the lateral surface of the left upper arm and shoulder. Damage to which of the following structures of the brachial plexus may cause this

presentation?

A:-Anterior division of lower trunk

B:-C7 root

C:-Posterior cord

D:-Middle trunk

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question6:-A 62-year-old man is seen for subacute onset of generalized weakness and gait changes with diffuse decreased reflexes and CIDP is suspected. Which of the following clinical and laboratory findings is concerning for the diagnosis of POEMS syndrome as opposed to CIDP?

A:-Absence of pain

B:-Areflexia

C:-Elevated CSF protein level

D:-Presence of lambda light chain

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question7:-A 44-year old man presents for evaluation of weakness. He reports the onset of difficulty in swallowing and weakness in his arms 3 year prior, which was initially attributed to statin therapy but has continued to progress off the statin. He reports progression of weakness and is detected to be diabetic. He has tongue and peri oral fasciculations, bilateral deltoid and iliopsoas weakness with atrophy and fasciculations. Absent ankle jerk; trace reflexes and flexor plantar and intact sensation. Which of the following additional features would be expected on examination?

A:-Bitemporal hemianopia

B:-Cerebellar ataxia

C:-Gynecomastia

D:-Hepatosplenomegaly

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question8:-A 13-year old boy presents with muscle pain and stiffness which is much worse in cold weather. In fact, few hours after exposure to cold, he felt quite weak as well as stiff. He had percussion myotonia at the thenar eminence and eye closure myotonia. Mutation in which of the following channels is most likely responsible for his presentation?

A:-Calcium

B:-Chloride

C:-Potassium

D:-Sodium

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question9:-20-year-old male presents for evaluation of abnormal movements. He initially developed dystonia of his left leg at 10 year of age, associated with walking and running. No response to levodopa, and trihexyphenidyl. He was successfully

treated with Botulinum injections. However, he progressed to have dystonia in his right arm. His 57 year old father has Write's cramp and his younger sister has recently developed suspected dystonia in her legs. Mutation in which of the following genes is the most likely cause of the dystonia?

A:-Beta tubulin

B:-GTP- cyclohydrolase I

C:-TATA - binding protein - associated factor gene

D:-Torsin A

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question10:-Which of the following is not a structure involved in the formation of new memories within the circuit of paper?

A:-Hippocampus

B:-Mammillary bodies

C:-Mediodorsal nucleus of the thalamus

D:-Fonix

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question11:-Associative visual agnosia is caused by a lesion in the

A:-Posterior parietal cortex

B:-Occipital cortex

C:-Inferotemporal cortex

D:-Association area of the frontal cortex

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question12:-All the following statements are correct regarding Foville syndrome except:

A:-Presence of Ipsilateral V, VI, VII, VIII Horner syndrome and contralateral ataxia

B:-Presence Ipsilateral VI, VII and contralateral ataxia

C:-Presence of Ipsilateral VI, VII Horner syndrome and contralateral ataxia

D:-Presence of Ipsilateral VI, VII, IX, X and contralateral ataxia

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question13:-Which of the following correlates with decorlicate rigidity?

A:-It is always associated with pinpoint pupils

B:-Lesion below the vestibular nucleus with facilitation of the ruprospinal tract

C:-Lesion below the level of the red nucleus with facilitation of the vestibulospinal tract

D:-Disinhibition of the red nucleus with facilitation of the rubrospinal tracts

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question14:-A 30-year-old lady is evaluated for recurrent episodes of severe, repetitive stabbing pain in the right forehead and temple that is associated with

ipsilateral conjunctival injection, tearing and photophobia. The attacks last between 1 and 2 minutes and occur atleast 100 times daily. Which of the following preventive measure is most likely to be effective in this patient?

A:-Amitriptyline

B:-Indomethacin

C:-Lamotrigine

D:-Prednisone

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question15:-A 16 year old girl has 6 months history of early night-time episodes characterized by sudden arousal from sleep, lifting her head and dystonic posturing of the extremities sometimes followed by getting out of bed and ambulating around the room for 1 to 2 minutes. There is a history of similar symptoms in her brother, father and paternal grandmother. Mutation of which of the following genes is most likely to be present in this patient?

A:-Cystatin B

B:-GABA subunit

C:-Leucine - rich glioma inactivated

D:-Neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question16:-A 64-year-old man presents with a 1 year history of progressive memory loss and more recent onset of abnormal movements of his arms, legs and trunk. Then he has obstructive sleep apnoea. His wife, who accompanies him describes odd movements during sleep in which he appears to be performing his previous work activities, such as threading wires. On examination, he has a vertical gaze palsy. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A:-Anti-CASPR2 encephalitis

B:-Anti-EgLN 5 disease

C:-Dentatorubral - Pallidolusyan atrophy

D:-Pantothenate kinase - associated neurodegeneration

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question17:-A girl presenting with DMD phenotype is most likely to be

A:-Anodaminopathy

B:-Sarcoglycanopathy

C:-Dysferlinopathy

D:-Calpainopathy

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question18:-Which is a CSF synaptic biomarker for Alzheimer's disease?

A:-Tau

B:-A beta-42

C:-Neurogranin

D:-Neurofilament light chain

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question19:-In which stage of intracerebral haemorrhage, both T1 and T2 MRI sequences are hyperintense?

A:-Hyperacute

B:-Acute

C:-Early subacute

D:-Late subacute

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question20:-Which of the following is one among the earliest electrophysiological finding in Guillain Barre syndrome?

A:-F wave impersistence

B:-Conduction block

C:-Prolonged distal latency

D:-Absent SNAPs

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question21:-Ear of lynx sign is seen in

A:-HSP type 3

B:-HSP type 4

C:-HSP type 11

D:-HSP type 17

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question22:-False regarding QSART

A:-Tests preganglionic sympathetic fibres

B:-Stimulus is iontophoresis of acetylcholine

C:-Response is sweat response

D:-It is an axon reflex

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question23:-Changing the filter settings on the EEG allows for all of the following except:

A:-Passing of signals above a certain frequency

B:-Exclusion of signals below a certain frequency

C:-Stopping a narrow band of frequencies

D:-Preferential amplification of epileptiform discharges

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question24:-The intracellular pathophysiological mechanism of an epileptiform discharge is

A:-Action potential

B:-Depolarization

C:-Hyperpolarisation

D:-Paroxysmal depolarising shift

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question25:-Insular Lobe seizures are characterized by all except

A:-Perioral warmth feeling

B:-Hyper salivation

C:-Laryngeal constriction

D:-Complex gestural automatisms

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question26:-In Transient Global Aphasia (TGA), the following are correct except

A:-Impairment in state of consciousness

B:-No other signs of confusion

C:-No overt seizure activity

D:-Personal identification intact

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question27:-The anatomic structures of central importance in memory functions are the following except?

A:-Entorhinal cortex

B:-Parahippocampus

C:-Midline nuclei of thalamus

D:-Red nucleus

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question28:-The following is an example of implicit memory except?

A:-Classic conditioning

B:-Acquisition of new skills

C:-Learning new material

D:-Playing tennis

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question29:-The following are related to features of depression except?

A:-Emotional blocking

B:-Persecutory delusions

C:-Agitation with pacing

D:-Qualitative changes in intellectual function

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question30:-The following are examples of subcortical dementias except?

A:-Progressive supranuclear palsy

B:-Huntington's chorea

C:-Parkinson's disease

D:-Alzheimer's disease

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question31:-Following Hemtopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation (HSCT) the following neurological complication can occur except?

A:-Herpes simplex encephalitis

B:-Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy

C:-Intra cranial haemorrhage

D:-Subarachnoid haemorrhage

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question32:-The following drugs will produce cerebellar syndrome

A:-Cytarabine

B:-5-Flurouracil

C:-Procarbazine

D:-Vinblastine

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question33:-Botulinum toxin A bind to following synaptic vesicular protein

A:-SNAP 25

B:-Synaptobrevin

C:-Synaptotagmin

D:-Snare proteins

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question34:-Clinical improvement after the use of Edrophonium are seen in the following conditions except?

A:-Botulinum intoxication

B:-Snake bite

C:-Organophosphate intoxication

D:-Motor neuron disease

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question35:-Therapeutic options for ADEM are except

A:-Corticosteroids

B:-Plasma exchange

C:-Intravenous immunoglobulin

D:-Bone marrow transplantation

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question36:-Reye Syndrome is characterized by following except

A:-Normal CSF

B:-High serum concentration of liver enzymes

C:-High serum ammonia

D:-Oligo clonal bands

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question37:-Monoclonal antibodies used in Multiple Sclerosis are the following except

A:-Natalizumab

B:-Alemtuzumab

C:-Rituximab

D:-Eculizumab

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question38:-Evoked Potentials used in early stages of Multiple Sclerosis or spinal form of multiple sclerosis are following except

A:-Readiness potential

B:-VEP

C:-SSEP

D:-Brain stem Auditory Evoked Response (BAER)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question39:-Multiple Sclerosis in conjunction with peripheral neuropathy indicative of following except

A:-Associated vitamin deficiency

B:-Due to primary disease

C:-Due to underlying disease such as AIDS

D:-Due to plexopathy

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question40:-Recurrent myelitis at one level of spinal cord without any other signs of demyelinating disease can be found in except?

A:-Multiple sclerosis

B:-Behcet disease

C:-Lupus erythematosus

D:-Sarcoidosis

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question41:-JC Virus causing Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy by

attacking which cells of brain?

A:-Astrocytes

B:-Glial cells

C:-Ependymal cells

D:-Stellate cells

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question42:-In SSPE histopathological changes are not observed in following part of brain?

A:-Cortex

B:-Subcortical area

C:-Brain stem

D:-Cerebellum

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question43:-Infections that follow neurosurgery or the insertion of cranial appliances are usually due to

A:-Pneumococcus

B:-Staphylococcus

C:-Listeria Monocytogenes

D:-H. Influenza

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question44:-Eosinophilic meningitis is caused by following except

A:-Cholesterol emboli

B:-Meningeal Hodgkin disease

C:-Coccidioidmycosis

D:-Angiostrongylus cantonensis

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question45:-Drugs used for treating CNS toxoplasmosis are except

A:-Oral Sulfadiazine

B:-Pyremethamine

C:-Leucovorin

D:-Levamisole

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question46:-CNS Aspergillosis can occur as a complication of the following except?

A:-Chronic sinusitis

B:-Skull base osteomyelitis

C:-CSOM

D:-Meningitis

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question47:-Risk of stroke is implicated with polymorphism of which chromosome?

A:-11

B:-12

C:-13

D:-14

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question48:-CHADS2 and CHA2DS2-VASC are scoring system to predict the risk of stroke following

A:-Atrial Fibrillation

B:-Snoring

C:-TIAs

D:-Hypertension

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question49:-Hollenhorst plaque is get in which organ?

A:-Internal carotid artery

B:-Retina

C:-Basilar artery

D:-Aorta

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question50:-Blood supply of Globus Pallidum is by

A:-Anterior Choroidal artery

B:-Posterior Choroidal artery

C:-Middle Cerebral artery

D:-Posterior cerebral artery

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question51:-Transmantle sign is seen in the Magnetic Resonance imaging of which of the following conditions causing epilepsy?

A:-Focal Cortical Dysplasia Type I

B:-Focal Cortical Dysplasia Type IIa

C:-Focal Cortical Dysplasia Type IIb

D:-Focal Cortical Dysplasia Type III

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question52:-Which among the following statements is/are true regarding responsive Neurostimulation (RNS) treatment in epilepsy?

I. It is synonymous with adaptive Deep Brain Stimulation

II. Epilepsy arising from loci in the eloquent cortex is the major contra-indication for RNS

III. It is a form of closed-loop neurostimulation

IV. Useful in those with poorly localised or multi-focal epilepsy in whom resective surgery is contra-indicated

A:-Only statement III is correct

B:-I and IV are correct

C:-II and III are correct

D:-III and IV are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question53:-Synaptic Vesicle Protein 2A (SV2A) mediates the anticonvulsant effects of which of the following anti-seizure medications?

I. Lacosamide

II. Levetiracetam

III. Rufinamide

IV. Stiripentol

A:-I and III

B:-II and IV

C:-Only I

D:-Only II

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question54:-Which among the following statements is true regarding Gastaut Syndrome?

A:-Characterized by polymorphic and refractory seizures

B:-Typical age of seizure onset is at 7-10 years of age

C:-Callosotomy is the treatment of choice

D:-Intellectual subnormality is seen in the majority of affected patients

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question55:-Epileptogenic Zone is most accurately defined as

A:-The area of the cerebral cortex that is generating seizures

B:-The zone that generates interictal epileptiform discharges

C:-Zone whose resection is necessary and sufficient to eliminate seizures

D:-The zone of the cortex that produces the seizure manifestations

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question56:-Mutations in which among the following genes is related to Autosomal Dominant Epilepsy with Auditory Features (ADEAF)?

A:-GABA Receptor *GABRA1* gene

B:-GABA Receptor *GABRG2* gene

C:-Voltage Gated Potassium Channel *KCNQ2* gene

D:-Leucine-Rich Glioma Inactivated-1 (LG/1) gene

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question57:-Select the correct statement/statements regarding the physiology of sleep and wakefulness.

- I. Cholinergic neurons located close to mesopontine junction are involved in maintenance of wakefulness.
- II. The major neurotransmitter for sleep-wake cycle, hypocretin, comes from neurons in the tuberomammillary nucleus.
- III. Neurons in the median preoptic nucleus are involved in the initiation of sleep.
- IV. Neurons in the lateral hypothalamus form the major source of histamine in the physiology of sleep

A:-II and IV are correct

B:-I and III are correct

C:-Only II is correct

D:-Only IV is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question58:-Which among the following is classified as a parasomnia in the international classification of Sleep Disorders?

A:-REM Sleep Behaviour Disorder

B:-Restless Leg Syndrome

C:-Narcolepsy Type 2

D:-Kleine Levin Syndrome

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question59:-The "3P Model" or the Spielman model is the most widely accepted theoretical model of

A:-Insomnia

B:-Dreaming

C:-Somnambulism

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question60:-The neurotoxin beta-N-oxalylamino-L-alanine (L-BOAA), responsible for lathyrism, is a:

A:-NMDA Glutamate receptor agonist

B:-GABA-A Receptor agonist

C:-AMPA Glutamate Receptor agonist

D:-GABA-B Receptor agonist

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question61:-Skewed Lyonization impacts the clinical manifestations of which among the following diseases?

A:-Werdnig Hoffmann disease

B:-Kennedy disease

C:-Huntington's disease

D:-Nijmegen breakage syndrome

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question62:-Which among the following statements regarding Upper Motor Neuron (UMN) Disorders is correct?

I. Spastic Paraplegia 2 due to PLP1 mutations is inherited as an autosomal recessive condition.

II. Konzo is a myelopathy predominantly seen in Tanzania and results from Human T Lymphotropic Virus Type 2 infection.

III. Primary Lateral Sclerosis is a diagnosis of exclusion.

IV. Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy shows reduction in choline relative to N-acetyl aspartate in patients with UMN syndrome in motor neuron disease.

A:-I and II are correct

B:-I and III are correct

C:-Only IV is correct

D:-Only III is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question63:-Tofersen is a novel drug being tried in the treatment of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis resulting from mutation in which among the following genes?

A:-*C9orf72*

B:-*ATXN2*

C:-*FUS*

D:-*SOD1*

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question64:-Which among the following medications modulates the splicing of the Survival Motor Neuron 2 (SMN2) pre-mRNA?

A:-Onasemnogene abeparvovec

B:-Amifampridine

C:-Nusinersen

D:-Reldesmtiv

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question65:-A 65-year-old lady comes to you with frequent headaches which are exclusively nocturnal. The headaches wake her up from sleep almost every night around midnight. The headache may last from 20-30 minutes, sometimes up to 2 hours. No medical comorbidities were reported. No abnormalities were found on clinical examination and baseline laboratory tests and MR imaging of brain were reported normal. Which among the following medications is likely to help this patient?

A:-Calcitonin gene-related peptide antagonist

B:-Caffeine

C:-Rizatriptan

D:-Calcitonin gene-related peptide agonist

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question66:-Which among the following neurons in the cerebellum are glutaminergic and excitatory?

A:-Granule cells

B:-Purkinje cells

C:-Golgi cells

D:-Basket cells

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question67:-All the following Spinocerebellar Ataxias (SCAs) are caused by polyglutamine-coding CAG repeat expansions, EXCEPT

A:-SCA6

B:-SCA7

C:-SCA10

D:-SCA17

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question68:-Select the correct statement/statements regarding autosomal recessive ataxias.

I. In Ataxia Telangiectasia Like Disorder, serum Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) levels are typically normal.

II. Serum AFP levels are elevated in Ataxia with Oculomotor Apraxia Type 2.

III. Lymphoid cancer risk in Ataxia with Oculomotor Apraxia Type 2 is even higher than Ataxia Telangiectasia.

IV. Ataxia with Oculomotor Apraxia Type 1 is associated with immunodeficiency.

A:-Only II is correct

B:-II and III are correct

C:-III and IV are correct

D:-I and II are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question69:-The delayed-start study design is used to:

A:-Evaluate synergistic effects of a study drug when combined with an established treatment

B:-Separate disease-modifying effects of study-drug, from its effects on symptoms

C:-Explore the long-term safety of medications which have been found to have beneficial effects in phase II trials

D:-Test the efficacy of the study-drug in the pre-symptomatic phase of neurodegenerative diseases

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question70:-Which among the following "apraxias" is most likely to occur as a treatment-related complication in patients with Parkinson's disease undergoing bilateral subthalamic nucleus deep brain stimulation?

A:-Oculomotor Apraxia

B:-Apraxia of eye lid opening

C:-Gait Apraxia

D:-Melokinetic Apraxia

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question71:-Which among the following is a 3 Repeat (3-R) tauopathy?

A:-Progressive Supranuclear Palsy

B:-Corticobasal degeneration

C:-Pick's disease

D:-Globular Glial tauopathy

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question72:-The landmark clinical trial, PD-MED, whose results were published in 2014, compared which of the following therapies in Parkinson's disease?

A:-Levodopa, Dopamine agonists and Monoamine Oxidase-B inhibitors

B:-Levodopa with Entacapone Vs Levodopa without Entacapone

C:-Best Medical Therapy Vs Deep Brain Stimulation

D:-Best Medical Therapy Vs Apomorphine Pump

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question73:-What is the approximate penetrance in DYT-TOR1A (TOR-1A Associated dystonia)

A:-Around 90%

B:-Around 70%

C:-Around 50%

D:- Around 30%

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question74:-Which among the following is the most characteristic histological features linking the different types of Multiple System Atrophy?

A:-Lewy Neurites

B:-Tufted astrocytes

C:-Globose neurofibrillary tangles

D:-Glial cytoplasmic inclusions

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question75:-Ambroxol, which has been tried as a candidate drug for repurposing for the treatment of Parkinson's disease, acts on which of the following mechanisms?

A:-Leucine-rich Repeat Kinase 2 (LRRK2) pathway

B:-Glucocerebrosidase pathway

C:-Post-translational modification of alpha synuclein

D:-Mono-amine Oxidase pathway

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question76:-Identify the correct statement

A:-The most common symptomatic peripheral nerve viral infection is with the neurotropic VZV

B:-Recurrent cold-sensitive purpura, cutaneous vasculitis and mononeuritis multiplex could suggest chronic hepatitis C infection

C:-Electrophysiology in Acute flaccid syndrome of West Nile Virus infection could mimic AMAN

D:-All are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question77:-Identify the incorrect combination.

A:-Metronidazole - dose dependent painful, predominantly sensory polyneuropathy

B:-Nitrofurantoin - sensorimotor distal axonal polyneuropathy

C:-High dose Pyridoxine - sensory polyganglionopathy

D:-Rapid acetylators - high risk for INH polyneuropathy

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question78:-Predominant upper limb motor involvement is the typical pattern in all except

A:-Lewis- Sumner syndrome

B:-Lead neuropathy

C:-Multifocal Motor Neuropathy with Conduction Blocks

D:-Familial Amyloid neuropathy

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question79:-A 32-year, premorbidly normal lady, developed gait unsteadiness followed by double vision and drooping of eyelids. She had mild sore throat a week ago and clinical examination revealed bilateral external ophthalmoplegia, subtle bifacial weakness and ataxia. The most likely diagnosis.

A:-Post viral cerebellitis

B:-Miller Fisher syndrome

C:-Bickerstaff Brain stem encephalitis

D:-Myasthenia gravis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question80:-In Hereditary Neuropathy with Liability to Pressure Palsies (HNPP), the most frequently affected nerve is

A:-Fibular nerve

B:-Ulnar nerve

C:-Radial nerve

D:-Median nerves

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question81:-Features of Musk-Antibody Myasthenia Gravis include all except

A:-Predominant weakness in cranio-bulbar muscles, frequently with marked atrophy

B:-Restricted distribution of electro-physiological abnormalities

C:-Many MUSK-MG patients do not improve with cholinesterase inhibitors

D:-Have prominent thymic changes

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question82:-"Ice pack test" in Myasthenia Gravis

A:-Has high sensitivity and specificity

B:-Has uncertain sensitivity and specificity

C:-Low sensitivity and High specificity

D:-Unreliable test in suspected MG

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question83:-Thymectomy for Myasthenia Gravis (MG)

A:-Not recommended now in non-Thymoma MG due to better other treatment options

B:-Recommended only in Thymoma associated MG

C:-Better response in MUSK-MG, if done early

D:-Thymectomy should be considered in all early-onset AChR MG patients

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question84:-Which of the following statement is wrong about Lambert-Eaton Myasthenia (LEM)?

A:-The weakness in LEM is not usually life-threatening

B:-SOX1 antibodies are a marker for underlying cancer in LEM patients

C:-Anti VGCC Antibodies are usually negative Non-Cancer Associated LEM

D:-All the statements are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question85:-Incorrect statement about Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome

A:-Most have Autosomal recessive inheritance

B:-Ophthalmoparesis, ptosis and mild facial paresis are present in most cases during infancy

C:-Skeletal deformities are common

D:-Episodic respiratory crises occur only in choline acetylcholinesterase (ChAT)

deficiency

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question86:-In the treatment of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD) which of the following is incorrect?

A:-Deflazacort delays progression of the disease

B:-Consensus recommendations suggest initiating an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor or angiotensin receptor blocker by the age of 10

C:-Eteplirsen offer curative therapy

D:-Eteplirsen acts by inducing exon 51 skipping

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question87:-Sudden death secondary to fatal arrhythmias is common in

A:-LGMD 1A

B:-LGMD 1B

C:-LGMD 1C

D:-LGMD 1D

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question88:-Asymmetric weakness, deltoid sparing and Positive Beevor sign seen in

A:-FSHD

B:-LGMD 1A

C:-Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1

D:-Miyoshi Myopathy

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question89:-Incorrect about Immune mediated Myopathy associated with Anti-HMGCoA Reductase antibodies

A:-Has LGMD phenotype

B:-Rapid progression

C:-Can occur as paraneoplastic myopathy

D:-Immunotherapy is ineffective

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question90:-Muscle infiltration with aberrant large granular T lymphocytes may be seen in which of the following?

A:-Inclusion Body Myositis

B:-Dermatomyositis

C:-Polymyositis

D:-Immune mediated Necrotising Myopathy

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question91:-Which of the following is not known to produce 'secondary pseudotumor cerebri'?

Superior vena cava syndrome

A:-Tetracycline

B:-Lithium

C:-Topiramate

D:-Sulfa drugs

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question92:-Low cerebellar tonsils, crowding of the posterior fossa, small prepontine cistern and inferior displacement of the optic chiasm are seen in

A:-Dandy Walker syndrome

B:-Craniosynostosis

C:-Spontaneous spinal CSF leaks

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question93:-Which of the following is not an anti-migraine agent?

A:-Remanezumab

B:-Verapamil

C:-Felodipine

D:-Flunarizine

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question94:-Identify the incorrect statement about SUNCT and SUNA.

A:-Indomethacin effective in 50% of patients

B:-Lamotrigine can be used as first line medication

C:-SUNCT symptoms usually occur in V1 distribution

D:-High flow oxygen inhalation cannot abort SUNA

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question95:-Pain felt deep in the auditory canal is suggestive of

A:-Glossopharyngeal neuralgia

B:-Geniculate neuralgia

C:-Occipital neuralgia

D:-Temporal arteritis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question96:-Treatment for self-mutilation in Autistic Spectrum Disorders include all of the following except

A:-Lithium

B:-Clomipramine

C:-Fluvoxetine

D:-Clonidine

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question97:-Which of the following is not an atypical features in Dyslexia?

A:-Male gender

B:-Left handedness

C:-Absence of family history

D:-Seizures

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-Which of the following could be permitted for use in patients with Porphyria?

A:-Phenobarbitone

B:-Chlorpromazine

C:-Metoclopramide

D:-Methyl Dopa

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question99:-A 16-year-old was operated for vestibular schwannoma on both sides within a span of 2 years. What is ophthalmological finding most commonly encountered?

A:-Glaucoma

B:-Retinal AV malformation

C:-Posterior subcapsular cataracts

D:-Lisch Nodules

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question100:-Which of the following is atypical for Panayiotopoulos Syndrome?

A:-Autonomic manifestations

B:-Prominent visual phenomena

C:-Eye adersion

D:-Generally good outcome

Correct Answer:- Option-B