

3. NEUROLOGICAL

1. An 8 months old child would be expected to
 - a) Cruise around furniture
 - b) Sit unsupported.
 - c) Say bye bye
 - d) Build a tower of 5 cubes
 - e) Has pincer grasp
2. A 3 months old infant has presented with recurrent infections. He has abnormal facies and CXR show absent thymic shadow. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - a. Down's syndrome
 - b. Fragile X syndrome
 - c. DiGeorge syndrome
 - d. Marfan's syndrome
 - e. Prader Willi syndrome
3. A 6 weeks old baby boy has a blue mark near coccyx since birth. His mother is worried. What would you do?
 - a. Reassure
 - b. Coagulation profile
 - c. Karyotyping
 - d. Skeletal survey
 - e. CT scan
4. A young girl presenting with fever, headache, vomiting, neck stiffness and photophobia. She has no rashes. What is the most appropriate test to confirm diagnosis?
 - a. Blood culture
 - b. Blood glucose
 - c. LP
 - d. CXR
 - e. CT scan
5. Guillain-A 12-year-old boy presents with rapidly progressive weakness over three days, which is attributed to Barre syndrome. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment?
 - a. Azathioprine
 - b. Cyclosporine
 - c. Immunoglobulin
 - d. Methylprednisolone
 - e. Methotrexate
6. Which of the following regimens is most appropriate chemoprophylaxis for adult household contacts a child with Meningococemia?
 - a. Ceftriaxone I.M
 - b. Penicillin and rifampin for 2 days
 - c. Penicillin and rifampin for 7 days
 - d. Single dose ciprofloxacin
 - e. Trimethoprim sulfamethoxazole for 7 days
7. An 8 year old girl presents with fever, headache and low GCS. Her CSF results is as below :
Pressure—elevated, Leukocytes—total:200, predominantly PMN (normal less than 5), Red cells—15, Protein 130mg/dl (20-45 mg/dl), Glucose -20mg/dl. Serum glucose at the same time is 80 mg/dl. Based on these results, what's the most likely diagnosis?
 - a. Viral Encephalitis
 - b. Bacterial meningitis
 - d. Epilepsy
 - e. Sub arachnoid hemorrhage
 - c. Brain tumour
8. A 13 years old teenager is brought to casualty with history of fever and abnormal behavior. On your examination her GCS is 12/15 and she started having seizures involving her right arm only. You have also noticed some vascular rashes on her. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - a. Psychosomatic disorder
 - b. Drug intoxication
 - c. Child abuse
 - d. Meningio-encephalitis
 - e. None of the above
- 9) A 12 years old boy presents with rapidly progressive weakness over three days which is attributed to Guillain-Barre syndrome. Which one of the following is the most appropriate treatment?
 - a. Azathioprine
 - b. Methylprednisolone
 - c. Cyclosporine
 - d. Methotrexate
 - e. Immunoglobulin

1.B	2.C	3.A	4.C	5.C
6.B	7.B	8.D	9.C	

10) Which of the following is NOT a sign of meningeal irritation?

- a. Neck stiffness
- b. Excessive irritability
- c. Bulging anterior fontanel
- d. Cough
- e. Seizures

11) A 8 years old girl presents with fever, headache and low GCS. Her CSF results is as below:

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Red cells ---15

Protein-130mg/dl (20-45 mg/dl)

Glucose 20mg/dl

serum glucose at the same time-----80 mg/dl

Based on these results, what is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Viral Encephalitis
- b. Bacterial meningitis
- c. Brain tumour
- d. Epilepsy
- e. Sub arachnoid hemorrhage

12. You are doing first day check of the babies in post natal ward. You have come across a baby who was born after difficult labour. His weight is 4.6 kg. Mother is worried that he is not moving his right arm as compared to left arm. On examination, his right arm is adducted and internally rotated. Moro reflex is asymmetrical. What's the likely diagnosis ?

- a. Klumpke palsy
- b. Erb's palsy
- c. Clavicle fracture
- d. Humerus fracture

13. A 3 years old child presents with 3 days history of fever, headache, vomiting and altered sensorium. You are suspecting septic meningitis and want to do lumbar puncture, What precautionary measure will you take to avoid complication of a lumbar puncture?

- a. Check BP
- b. Give Dexamethasone
- c. Do Fundoscopy
- d. Lower the temperature
- e. Give first dose of antibiotic

14. All of the following are included in the revised Jones Major Criteria for rheumatic fever EXCEPT

- a. Carditis
- b. Chorea
- c. Maculopapular rash
- d. Migrating polyarthritides
- e. Subcutaneous nodules

15. Drug used to treat acute seizures in your ward is

- a. Lorazepam
- b. Dextrose
- c. Diazepam
- d. Phenobarbitone
- e. Haloperidol

16. Maximum brain development occurs during

- a. First year of life
- b. First trimester of pregnancy
- c. Toddler age
- d. Adolescent
- e. Puberty

17. An infant will be able to sit without support by reaching age of

- a. 3 months
- b. 5 months
- c. 7 months
- d. 11 months
- e. 13 months

18. A 2 months baby's mother is worried about the baby's hearing. Mother has a history of conductive hearing loss. What is the most appropriate test?

- a. Brain stem evoked response
- b. CT
- c. Fork test
- d. MRI
- e. Reassure

19. A 4 years old baby has generalized tonic clonic seizure and fever of 39.0 C. His mother informs you that this has happened 3-4 times before without fever as well. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Febrile convulsion
- b. Absence seizures
- c. Epilepsy
- d. Hydrocephalus
- e. Partial complex seizure

20. A 2 year old child presented with history of fits at night with temperature of 104 degree Celsius. Now child is playing with toys and feeding well. He also has similar episodes 4 months back. What is diagnosis

- a. Epilepsy
- b. Cerebral malaria
- c. Meningitis
- d. Encephalitis
- e. Febrile convulsion

21. A girl with short stature webbed neck and shield like chest with widely spaced nipple, is suffering from which syndrome:

- a. Klinefelter syndrome
- b. Turner syndrome
- c. Down syndrome
- d. Triple X- syndrome
- e. Patau syndrome

22. Most common cause of encephalitis and which can be treated with acyclovir as well is due to

- a. Herpes simplex virus
- b. Mumps virus
- c. Polio virus
- d. Coxsackie
- e. Dengue virus

23. Swimming is not advisable for a child who has:

- a. epilepsy
- b. eczema
- c. chronic otitis media
- d. asthma
- e. recurrent urinary tract infection

24. Prolonged phenytoin therapy is not associated with:

- a. coarsening of the facial features
- b. rickets
- c. gum hyperplasia
- d. hirsutism
- e. intellectual deterioration

25. Mental handicap and eye damage are a well-recognized consequence of prenatal infection with all of the following except:

- a. cytomegalovirus
- b. epstein-barr-virus
- c. rubella virus
- d. Treponema pallidum
- e. Toxoplasma gondii

26. One of the following qualify the criteria of simple febrile convulsions

- a. Age less than 2 months
- b. Age between 6 months to 5 years
- c. Focal convulsions
- d. Fever more than 102°F
- e. Repetition within 24 hours

27. A 21 months old male child presents with recurrent episodes of cessation of breathing associated with cyanosis and at times generalized tonic, clonic fits during crying. Which one of the following is the most likely Diagnosis?

- a. Epilepsy
- b. Seizure Disorder
- c. Anoxic Spells
- d. Breathing Holding Attacks
- e. Vasovagal Syncope

28. The most likely organism leading to meningitis in neonatal life in a developing country is:

- a. Group B streptococcus
- b. Group A streptococcus
- c. Coli
- d. Staphylococcus
- e. Listeria monocytogenes

29. An 8 months old child would be expected to

- a) Cruise around furniture
- b) Sit unsupported
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30. A mother comes with her 15 months old child. Which of the following will bother you?

- a. Child goes away from strangers
- b. Child can walk but not run
- c. Vocabulary consists of only 2 meaningless words
- d. She can't make a sentence
- e. Has pincer grasp

31. Average weight of a 1 year old child is

- a. 7 kg
- b. 8 kg
- c. 10 kg
- d. 12 kg
- e. 13 kg

32. A 5 month child can't speak but makes sounds. She can hold things with palm, not fingers. Can't sit independently but can hold her hand and sit when propped up against pillows. How is the child's development?

- a. Normal
- b. Delayed speech
- c. Delayed sitting
- d. Delayed motor development
- e. Delayed neck holding

10.D	11.B	12.B	13.C	14.C	15.C
16.A	17.C	18.A	19.C	20.E	21.B
22.A	23.A	24.E	25.B	26.B	27.D
28.C	29.C	30.C	31.C	32.A	---

33. A 3 years old girl presents with complaints of sudden right facial weakness and numbness and pain around her ear. There are no symptoms. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- a. SAH
- b. Bell's palsy
- c. Stroke
- d. TIA
- e. Subdural hemorrhage

34. An 8-years-old boy develops a seizure affecting his right arm, seizure lasts for several minutes. He doesn't remember anything what happened. On his CT: lesion in left hemisphere. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Epilepsy
- b. Space occupying lesion
- c. Dementia
- d. Huntington's chorea
- e. Intracranial HTN

35. A 3m infant has presented with recurrent infections. He has abnormal facies and CXR shows absent thymic shadow. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Down's syndrome
- b. Fragile X syndrome
- c. DiGeorge syndrome
- d. Marfan's syndrome
- e. Prader Willi syndrome

36. A neonate's CXR shows double bubble sign. Exam: low set ears, flat occiput. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Down's syndrome
- b. Fragile X syndrome
- c. Turner's syndrome
- d. DiGeorge syndrome
- e. Prader Willi syndrome

37. A 2 days old, baby's mother is worried about the baby's hearing. Mother has a history of conductive hearing loss. What is the most appropriate test?

- a. Brain stem evoked response
- b. CT
- c. Fork test
- d. MRI
- e. Reassure

38. A mother presents with her 14 months child. He holds furniture and other things to help him stand and walk. He can say 'mama' and 'papa'. He makes eye contact and smiles. He can transfer objects from

one hand to another. He responds to his name. What do you interpret from his development?

- a. Delayed gross motor development
- b. Delayed fine motor development
- c. Delayed verbal development
- d. Normal development
- e. Delayed social development

39. A 6 weeks old baby boy has a blue mark near coccyx since birth. His mother is worried. What would you do?

- a. Reassure
- b. Coagulation profile
- c. Karyotyping
- d. Skeletal survey
- e. CT scan

40. A 9-year-old child doesn't play with his peers and has collected 200 cars. He doesn't respond to any criticism. What is the diagnosis?

- a. Autism
- b. Personality disorder
- c. Schizophrenia
- d. Rett syndrome
- e. Social anxiety

41. A 6 years old girl is being investigated for renal failure. She is found to have a congenital abnormality of the insertion of the ureters into the urinary bladder. What is the single most likely cause for renal failure in this patient?

- a. SLE
- b. PKD
- c. Wilm's tumor
- d. Acute tubular necrosis
- e. Reflux nephropathy

42. An 11-years-old boy came to the hospital with pain after falling off his bicycle. X-Ray shows fracture at distal radius with forward angulations. What is the single most probable diagnosis?

- a. Dinner fork deformity
- b. Cubitus valgus
- c. Gun stock deformity
- d. Garden spade deformity
- e. Genu valgus

43. A 2-year-old girl in your clinic has Failure to Thrive, with her weight and height less than the 5th Percentile for age. Her physical examination findings are normal. Which of the following additional historical examination findings would most likely lead you to recommend hospitalization at this time?

- a. Failure to gain weight on several visits despite dietary intervention
- b. Head circumference also below the 5th percentile
- c. History of gastroesophageal reflux
- d. Moderate speech delay
- e. Recent divorce of parents

44. A 4-year-old baby has generalized tonic-clonic seizure and fever of 39°C. His mother informs you that this has happened 3-4 times before. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Febrile convulsion
- b. Absence seizures
- c. Epilepsy
- d. Hydrocephalus
- e. Partial complex seizure

45. A 2-year-old child is very naughty. His teacher complains that he is easily distracted. His parents say that he can't do a particular task for a long time. He sometimes hurts himself and breaks many things. This causes many troubles at home. What is the diagnosis?

- a. ASD
- b. Dyslexia
- c. LADHD
- d. Antisocial personality disorder
- e. Oppositional defiant

46. A 6-year-old girl who has previously been well presented with a history of tonic-clonic seizures lasting for 4 minutes. Her mother brought her to the hospital and she appeared well. She is afebrile and didn't lose consciousness during the episode of seizure. She has no neurologic deficit. What is the most appropriate investigation for her?

- a. ABG
- b. Serum electrolytes
- c. ECG
- d. Blood glucose
- e. RFTs

47. A young girl presenting with fever, headache, vomiting, neck stiffness and photophobia. She has no rashes. What is the most appropriate test to confirm diagnosis?

- a. Blood culture
- b. Blood glucose
- c. LP
- d. CXR
- e. CT scan

33.B	34.B	35.C	36.A	37.A
38.D	39.A	40.A	41.E	42.D
43.B	44.C	45.C	46.B	47.C