

## Neurotrauma Quiz – April 2016\*

- Q1. Which of the following is not true about SCI?  
 A. C5 is the most common level of tetraplegia  
 B. D10 is the most common level of paraplegia  
 C. Incomplete paraplegia is the most common injury  
 D. Most common cause of SCI is sports related
- Q2. Brown–Sequard syndrome is described as?  
 A. Asymmetric injury with ipsilateral loss of motor function and sensation and contralateral loss of pain and temperature  
 B. Symmetrical injury with loss of motor function bilaterally  
 C. Asymmetric injury with ipsilateral loss of pain and temperature and contralateral loss of motor function and sensation  
 D. Loss of awareness, but preserved motor, pain, temperature, and light touch
- Q3. Both the dural sac and the subarachnoid space end at which vertebral level?  
 A. L4  
 B. S2  
 C. S1  
 D. S4
- Q4. What is true about the intervertebral disk?  
 A. Is found between all adjacent vertebrae  
 B. Adds ~1/4th to entire length of vertebral column  
 C. Contains a compressible liquid center  
 D. Is perforated by the needle when performing a spinal tap
- Q5. What is true about the denticulate ligament?  
 A. Is a modification of pia mater  
 B. Is found between all dorsal and ventral roots  
 C. Attaches to the dural sac continuously  
 D. Has its terminal attachment at S2
- Q6. Which structure does not contain efferent autonomic nerve fibers?  
 A. Dorsal ramus of C4  
 B. Dorsal root of T6  
 C. Ventral root of T3  
 D. Ventral ramus of L2
- Q7. What is the most common cause of spinal cord injuries?  
 A. Diving  
 B. Contact sports  
 C. Motor vehicle accidents  
 D. Blunt trauma
- Q8. Which vertebra is most difficult to see but 20 to 30% of injuries occur there?  
 A. C1  
 B. C2  
 C. C6  
 D. C7
- Q9. For anterior spinal cord syndrome what function(s) remain?  
 A. Vibratory sense  
 B. Pain  
 C. Temperature  
 D. Motor function
- Q10. Posterior cord syndrome is rare with patient presenting with...  
 A. Heightened vibratory sensation  
 B. Weakness in the lower extremities  
 C. Burning paresthesia's involving the neck, arms, and torso  
 D. Weakness in the upper extremities
- Q11. Immediately after a spinal cord injury hemorrhages occur where?  
 A. In the white matter  
 B. In the gray matter  
 C. Usually in the anterior spinal artery  
 D. Usually in the posterior spinal arteries
- Q12. After a spinal cord injury, a zone of hemorrhage, edema, and necrosis spreads. This damage ultimately involves the diameter of the whole spinal cord within what time frame?  
 A. 1 to 2 hours  
 B. 12 to 14 hours  
 C. 6 to 24 hours  
 D. 48 hours

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\*The key to this Neurotrauma Quiz can be found in online version of the issue (April 2016).

- Q13. Once the chronic phase hit for spinal trauma how long does it take for the reflexes to return?
- A. 2 weeks
  - B. 3 weeks
  - C. 4 weeks
  - D. 5 weeks
- Q14. How long does it take for maximum recovery for a spinal cord injury?
- A. 3 months
  - B. 4 months
  - C. 6 months
  - D. 1 year
- Q15. What is true about central cord syndrome?
- A. Damage to anterior portion of cord
  - B. Hyperextension
  - C. Wide step gait
  - D. Flexion injury

## Key to Neurotrauma Quiz: April 2016

Question no.	Question	Key
1.	Which of the following is not true about SCI?	C
2.	Brown-Sequard syndrome is described as?	A
3.	Both the dural sac and the subarachnoid space end at which vertebral level?	B
4.	What is true about the intervertebral disk?	B
5.	What is true about the denticulate ligament?	A
6.	Which structure does not contain efferent autonomic nerve fibers?	B
7.	What is the most common cause of spinal cord injuries?	C
8.	Which vertebra is most difficult to see but 20 to 30% of injuries occur there?	D
9.	For anterior spinal cord syndrome what function(s) remain?	A
10.	Posterior cord syndrome is rare with patient presenting with...	C
11.	Immediately after a spinal cord injury hemorrhages occur where?	B
12.	After a spinal cord injury, a zone of hemorrhage, edema, and necrosis spreads. This damage ultimately involves the diameter of the whole spinal cord within what time frame?	C
13.	Once the chronic phase hit for spinal trauma how long does it take for the reflexes to return?	C
14.	How long does it take for maximum recovery for a spinal cord injury?	C
15.	What is true about central cord syndrome	B