

1. The choice of bladder management post-spinal cord injury depends on all the following, *except*:
 - a. Completeness of neurological impairment
 - b. Status of lower urinary tracts
 - c. Cognitive ability
 - d. Urodynamic findings
2. A 38-year-old woman presented with a complaint of cold painful fingers. Her fingers turn pale when exposed to cold. She had experienced similar symptoms since she was a teenager. She admits to difficulty in swallowing and progressive shortness of breath for the last six months. Which one of the following is true?
 - a. Absence of thickened skin anywhere in the body excludes the diagnoses of scleroderma
 - b. Subcutaneous calcification is exclusive to the limited cutaneous form of systemic sclerosis (CREST) and not seen in diffuse systemic sclerosis
 - c. In systemic sclerosis, the disease course is rarely prolonged beyond two years and cure is expected in more than 70% of cases
 - d. Anti-centromere antibodies when identified are almost diagnostic for limited cutaneous systemic sclerosis (CREST)
3. In preparation of PRP by two rotation methods, the rotations are named:
 - a. Slow spin-fast spin
 - b. Quick spin-long spin
 - c. Primary spin-secondary spin
 - d. Soft spin-hard spin
4. What diagnostic test is used to diagnose complex regional pain syndrome (CRPS) in the upper limb?
 - a. Somatosensory evoked potentials (SSEP)
 - b. Stellate ganglion block
 - c. Digital X-ray of both hands
 - d. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate
5. A patient has a distal median sensory conduction velocity of 65 m/sec and a proximal (across the carpal tunnel) median sensory conduction velocity of 50 m/sec. This indicates:
 - a. Carpal tunnel syndrome
 - b. Normal findings
 - c. Peripheral neuropathy
 - d. Sensory carpal tunnel syndrome
6. With right-sided weakness that accompanies a left hemispheric stroke, what maneuver can be employed to prevent pooling of food or liquid in the right pyriform sinus?
 - a. Chin tuck
 - b. Mendelsohn maneuver
 - c. Head turn to the right
 - d. Head turn to the left
7. A 4-year-old boy is brought into your office because his mother has noticed that he has difficulty in getting up from a seated position on the floor while playing with his toys. On physical exam, there is increased gastrocnemius calf circumference bilaterally. You think the child may have dystrophic myopathy. The maneuver the child performs to assist him in standing is caused by:
 - a. Proximal leg weakness
 - b. Distal leg weakness
 - c. Proximal arm weakness
 - d. Distal arm weakness
8. A 24-year-old man presents to you with right forearm pain. He states that the pain began 6 months ago, after an elevator door closed on his right forearm. On examination, the right forearm has shiny skin, with decreased hair growth, and the area is very tender to touch. You make a presumptive diagnosis of:
 - a. Cellulitis
 - b. Scleroderma
 - c. Complex regional pain syndrome
 - d. Synovitis
9. Out of plane needle approach in USG-guided intervention is:
 - a. 90° to the transducer
 - b. 180° to the transducer
 - c. Parallel to the transducer
 - d. None of the above
10. Lhermitte's sign is produced by:
 - a. Passive neck flexion causing electrical shock-like sensation radiating to the spine, shoulders, and other areas
 - b. Axial load placed by pressing downward force on top of the patient's head causing reproducible numbness to one or both limbs
 - c. Rotating head to side with neck extended with ipsilateral shoulder abducted at 45° and elbow extended with patient inhaling and holding inspiration
 - d. None of the above

Answers to MCQs of April–June 2019

1. c 2. d 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. c 7. b 8. c 9. c 10. a