

Neurology quiz

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(Compiled by Saman B. Gunatilake)

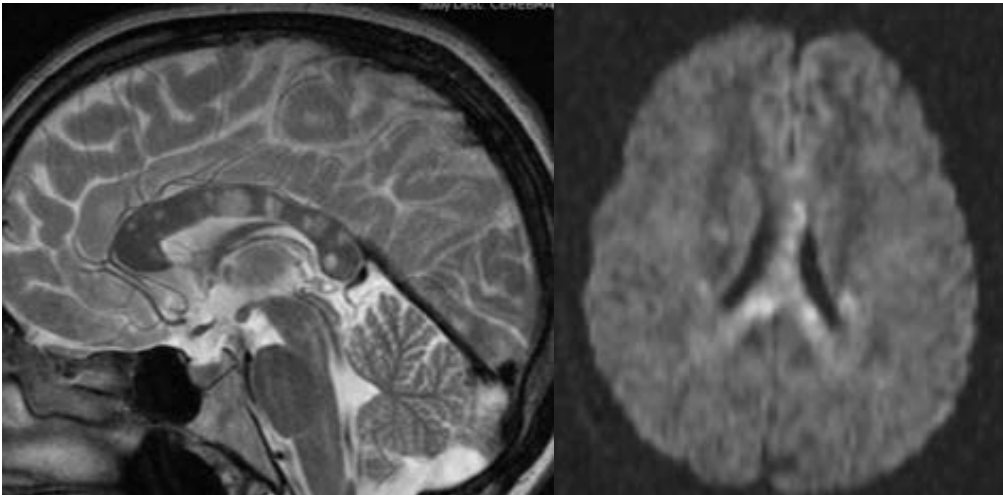
1. In which stroke syndrome is the heart sign seen in DW and FLAIR MRI?

- a) Lateral medullary syndrome
- b) Anterior spinal artery thrombosis
- c) Bilateral medial medullary syndrome
- d) Top of the basilar syndrome
- e) Artery of percheron thrombosis

2. Neurological worsening after a stroke in sleep apnoea

- a) Reversed Robin Hood syndrome
- b) Pickwickian syndrome
- c) Capgras syndrome
- d) Moya Moya disease
- e) Takayasu disease

3. A 26 year-old female presents with ataxia, diplopia and headache



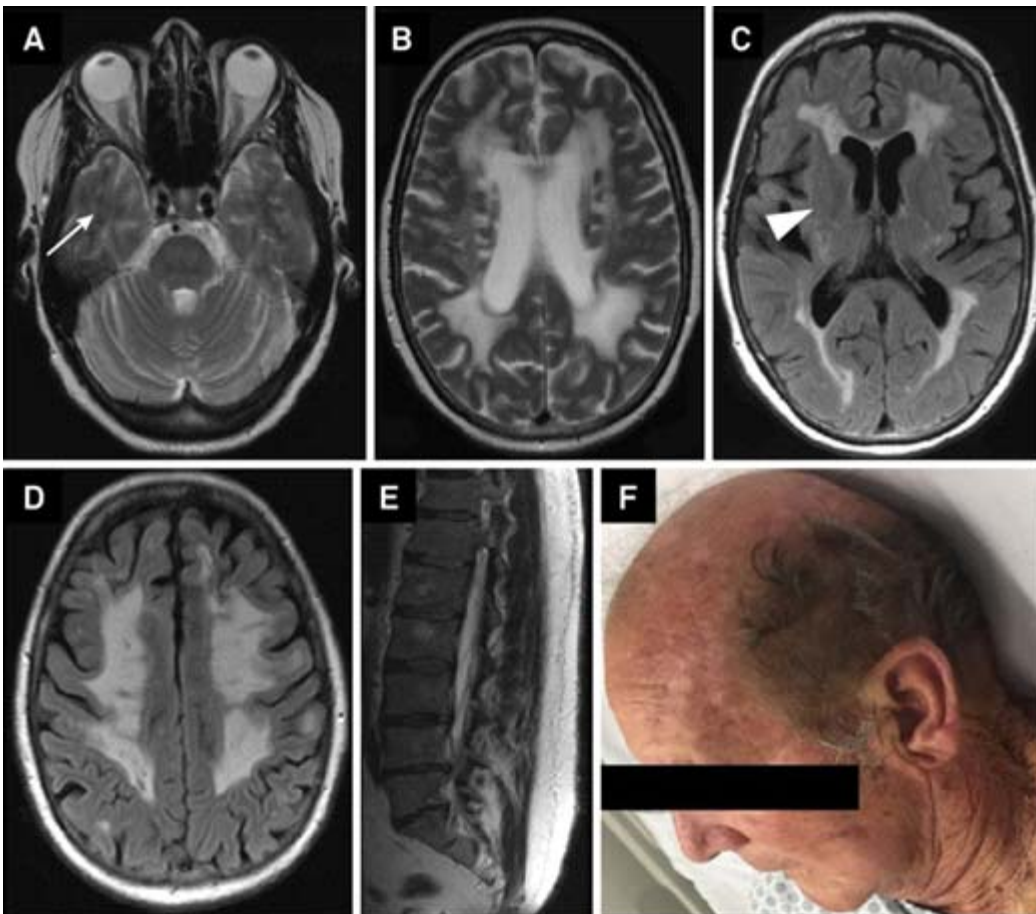
What is the diagnosis?

- a) Cogan's syndrome
- b) Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome
- c) Susac syndrome
- d) Sarcoidosis
- e) Multiple sclerosis

4. In Fabry's disease all of the following are true except

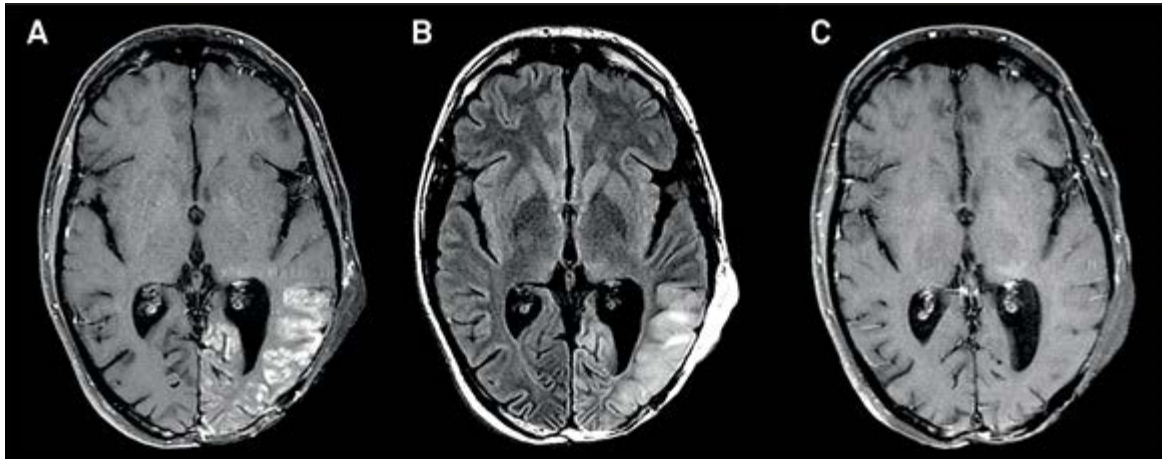
- a) Decreased serum α -galactosidase A (GLA) activity
- b) Vertebrobasilar dolichoectasia
- c) Angiokeratoma
- d) Pulvinar hyperintensities in MRI
- e) Autosomal recessive

5. What is the diagnosis?



- a) MELAS
- b) CARASIL
- c) Cerebro retinal vasculopathy (RVCL)
- d) Hereditary endotheliopathy, retinopathy, nephropathy, and stroke (HERNS)
- e) CADASIL

6. A 33-year-old, right-handed male with a left occipital hemangiopericytoma treated with resection/radiation (60 Gy) with resultant focal epilepsy, presented with severe left-sided headache, expressive aphasia/right homonymous hemianopsia and right-sided hemisensory deficits. The EEG was unremarkable. Initial MRI brain scans are shown in *Figures A and B*. He improved with analgesics and returned to his baseline in two weeks. The MRI was repeated after 16 days (*Figure C*).



What is the diagnosis?

- a) MELAS
- b) Tumour recurrence
- c) SMART syndrome
- d) Sturge Weber syndrome
- e) PRES

(Answers on page 36)