

National Board of Examinations

Question Paper Name : DrNB Neurology Paper1
Subject Name : DrNB Neurology Paper1
Duration : 180
Total Marks : 100
Display Marks: No

Maximum Instruction Time : 0

Question Number : 1 Question Id : 32718741014 Consider As Subjective : Yes

Please write your answers in the answer booklet within the allotted pages as follows:-

Question Number	Answer to be attempted within	Question Number	Answer to be attempted within
Q. 1	Page 1-5	Q. 6	Page 26-30
Q. 2	Page 6-10	Q. 7	Page 31-35
Q. 3	Page 11-15	Q. 8	Page 36-40
Q. 4	Page 16-20	Q. 9	Page 41-45
Q. 5	Page 21-25	Q. 10	Page 46-50

1. Ischemic stroke:

- Pathogenesis [3]
- TOAST classification. [5]
- ESUS in stroke. [2]

Question Number : 2 Question Id : 32718741015 Consider As Subjective : Yes

Normal pressure hydrocephalus:

- Pathogenesis. [3]
- Clinical and radiological features. [4]

c) Differential diagnoses. [3]

Question Number : 3 Question Id : 32718741016 Consider As Subjective : Yes

- a) Compare the clinical features of anterior spinal artery syndrome and subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord. [4]
- b) Describe the vascular watershed zones in spinal cord. [3]
- c) Enumerate the causes of anterior spinal artery syndrome. [3]

Question Number : 4 Question Id : 32718741017 Consider As Subjective : Yes

- a) Illustrate the somatotopic organization of the primary motor cortex and its clinical relevance. [5]
- b) Explain the corticospinal tract pathway and localize a lesion that results in quadriplegia with sensory sparing. [5]

Question Number : 5 Question Id : 32718741018 Consider As Subjective : Yes

Describe the pupillary light and near reflex under the following heads:

- a) Pathway of light and near reflex. [3]
- b) Relative afferent pupillary defect. [3]
- c) Localization and causes of light near dissociation. [4]

Question Number : 6 Question Id : 32718741019 Consider As Subjective : Yes

Longitudinally extensive transverse myelitis (LETM):

- a) List the differential diagnoses for LETM. [3]
- b) Laboratory and radiological findings that help in differential diagnosis of LETM. [4]
- c) Acute management of LETM. [3]

Question Number : 7 Question Id : 32718741020 Consider As Subjective : Yes

- a) Define established and refractory status epilepticus. [2]
- b) Stepwise pharmacologic management of refractory status epilepticus. [5]
- c) Mention three complications of prolonged seizures and their pathophysiology. [3]

Question Number : 8 Question Id : 32718741021 Consider As Subjective : Yes

- a) Illustrate the vascular territories supplied by the vertebrobasilar system with a diagram. [3]
- b) Key clinical features that help localize lesions in posterior circulation stroke. [4]
- c) The indications and limitations of mechanical thrombectomy in basilar artery occlusion. [3]

Question Number : 9 Question Id : 32718741022 Consider As Subjective : Yes

Neurocysticercosis:

- a) Clinico-radiological spectrum of parenchymal and extra-parenchymal neurocysticercosis. [4]
- b) Features differentiating parenchymal neurocysticercosis from tuberculoma. [3]
- c) Principles of medical and surgical management. [3]

Question Number : 10 Question Id : 32718741023 Consider As Subjective : Yes

- a) Define sensitivity, specificity, likelihood ratios and ROC curve in research. [4]
- b) Potential sources of bias in diagnostic accuracy studies. [3]
- c) Illustrate with an example how the above concepts apply to research in neurology. [3]