

August, 2015

STATE MEDICAL FACULTY OF WEST BENGAL

**Final Examinations
for Diploma in Neuro Electro Physiology : DNEP Course**

**Paper – I
Neuro-Anatomy, Neuro-Physiology, Neuro Pathology**

Time : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 80

Question 1 is Compulsory.

Answer any Two from Question No. 2 to 5 and any Four from Question No. 6

10x1 = 10

Q-1) Answer the following MCQ. Select the most appropriate answer:

- i) In routine NCV, all of the following can be studied, except:
 - a) Large motor fibre
 - b) Small sensory fibre
 - c) Large sensory fibre
 - d) None of the above
- ii) Long thoracic nerve is a branch of:
 - a) Posterior cord
 - b) Upper trunk
 - c) Middle trunk
 - d) Root level before formation of brachial plexus
- iii) All of the following are neuro-muscular junction disease, except:
 - a) Myasthenia gravis
 - b) Polymyositis
 - c) Snake bite
 - d) Botulinum toxin
- iv) In excitable neuron, repolarisation occurs due to:
 - a) Na⁺ influx
 - b) K⁺ influx
 - c) Ca⁺⁺ influx
 - d) All of the above
- v) Biceps muscle is supplied by:
 - a) Median nerve
 - b) Ulnar nerve
 - c) Musculo-cutaneous nerve
 - d) Radial nerve
- vi) Abducent nerve supply:
 - a) Lateral rectus
 - b) Medial rectus
 - c) Superior rectus
 - d) Inferior rectus
- vii) Several muscle fibre forming a group of fascicle is covered by:
 - a) Epimysium
 - b) Endomysium
 - c) Perimysium
 - d) None of the above
- viii) Acetyl choline is synthesized in:
 - a) Axon terminal
 - b) Synaptic cleft
 - c) Whole course of nerve
 - d) Post synaptic receptor
- ix) On demyelination of nerve:
 - a) Amplitude is grossly reduced
 - b) F latency is reduced
 - c) Conduction velocity is reduced
 - d) Distal latency is reduced
- x) Which of the following is false in primary muscle disease?
 - a) Degeneration of muscle fibre
 - b) Full of fibrous & fatty tissue
 - c) Gross infiltration by inflammatory cell
 - d) Grouped atrophy of muscle fibre

Contd.....P2/

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**Paper – I
Neuro-Anatomy, Neuro-Physiology, Neuro Pathology**

Answer any Two from Question No. 2 to 5 and any Four from Question No. 6

2x20 = 40

- Q2. A patient had presented with unilateral foot drop. What are the possible sites of injury - discuss 20
- Q3. What is G.B. syndrome? Discuss the aetiology and Electrophysiological diagnosis. 20
- Q4. Discuss the anatomy of brachial plexus. 20
- Q5. Classify epilepsy and write in short abnormal EEG changes in Epilepsy. 20

- Q6. Write short notes on (**Any Four**):-

4 x 7½ = 30

- a) Median nerve SSEP.
- b) BAER study.
- c) Electrodes
- d) F waves.
- e) Conduction block.
- f) Stage II Sleep EEG.

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Paper – II
Clinical Aspects, Technical Aspects

Time – 3 hours

Full Marks – 80

Question 1 is Compulsory.
Answer any Two from Question No. 2 to 5 and any Four from Question No. 6

Q-1) Answer the following MCQ. Select the most appropriate answer:

10x1 = 10

- i) Most commonly involved cranial nerve in diabetes mellitus is:
a) III c) VI
b) VII d) V
- ii) All of the following are predominantly motor neuropathy, except:
a) G.B. Syndrome c) Prophyria
b) Dapsone d) IgM Paraproteinemia
- iii) Hunter canal entrapment neuropathy involves:
a) Suprascapular nerve c) Saphenous nerve
b) Ilio inguinal nerve d) Radial nerve
- iv) Somatosensory evoked potential is helpful to detect lesion in all of the following, except:
a) Root c) Spinal cord
b) Brain stem d) Cerebral hemispheres
- v) Which of the following investigation is most helpful in diagnosing multiple sclerosis?
a) VEP c) SSEP
b) BAEP d) Depth EEG
- vi) Which one of the following is not related to polysomnography?
a) Electroencephalogram c) Electrocardiogram
b) Electrooculogram d) Electronystagmogram
- vii) All of the following are characteristics of demyelinating neuropathy, except:
a) Slowing of motor conduction c) Delayed distal latency
b) Temporal dispersion of CMAP d) Early denervation in EMG
- viii) The difference in transmission time between two individual muscle fibre is called:
a) Distal latency c) H reflex
b) Jitter d) F reflex
- ix) Dive bombers sound heard on the loud speaker during EMG examination is seen:
a) Myotonic dystrophy c) Spasticity
b) Polymyositis d) Atrophic lateral sclerosis
- x) Blink reflex provide information of following nerve connection:
a) III and IV c) V & VII
b) IV & V d) VII & VIII

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**Paper – II
Clinical Aspects, Technical Aspects**

Answer any Two from Question No. 2 to 5 and any Four from Question No. 6

2x20 = 40

Q2. Mention clinical features of various entrapment neuropathy and electrophysiological findings in entrapment neuropathy.
10+10 = 20

Q3. Approach to sensory NCS what are their limitations.
15+5 = 20

Q4. Describe various myopathies and their EMG findings.
10+10 = 20

Q5. How to perform VEP? Mention its importance in Neurology and Ophthalmology.
20

Q6. Write short notes on (**Any Four**):- **4 x 7½ = 30**

- a) F waves
- b) Repetitive nerve stimulation
- c) Central motor conduction
- d) Macro EMG
- e) Electrodes
- f) Hyper ventilation in EEG.
