



Second Year
Special medicine
(Neurology)



Date: 18 January 2016
Time allowed: 45 minutes

All questions should be answered:

Question (1) Give short account on: (6 marks; 3 each)

A- Nursing role in management of acute stroke

Key management for the following items

Emergency medical services: ABC, O2 supplement, establishing IV line,

Blood pressure: Management of blood pressure in cases of infarctions and hemmorrhage

Blood glucose: treatment of hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia

Temperature: avoid hyperthermia

Cardiac monitor and Care of respiration::

Skin Care:

Care of nutrition and fluid balance:

Care of the urinary bladder, the bowel:

Physiotherapy and activity:

Continue Question (1) Give short account on: (6 marks; 3 each)

Clinical presentation of Guillain Barre Syndrome

Acute severe proximal ascending weakness or paralysis
That start in the lower Limb ascends to involve the trunk and
the upper limb muscles
followed by respiratory muscles and Cranial nerves
involvement especially facial and vagus nerve

Sensory impairment

Autonomic dysfunction (in up to 65%) including: arrhythmias,
fluctuating Blood Pressure with hypo or hypertension,

Question (2) Complete: (13 marks, 1 each space)

A-Refractory status epilepticus is treated with

Additional phenytoin (5mg / kg IV) two times, to (total 30mg/Kg) or
serum phenytoin level of 22-24 $\mu\text{g} / \text{ml}$.

If status persist, consider administering general anesthesia titrated by IV
drip to a burst-suppression pattern in the EEG trace.

With midazolam continuous infusion, 0.2 mg/Kg slow bolus then 1-2
mg/Kg/h

or pentobarbital 20 mg/Kg at 50-100mg/min

B-Patients with myositis may present with

Acute proximal weakness,

And (Any 2 of the following)

No sensory deficit

Pain (myalgia in 30%)

Dysphagia

Arthralgia may be present

Characteristic rash of dermatomyositis may be present

C-Patient with facial neuropathy may presents with

(Any 2 of the following)

Defective eye closure

Difficulty eye brow rising

Mouth deviation,

Accumulation of food behind cheeks

D-Glasgow coma scale < 8 predict ...Poor.....Prognosis

E-Myashenic crisis is treated with

Mechanical ventilation

Intravenous Immunoglobulin

Plasmapheresis

F- Complex partial epilepsy is characterized by

Cloudiness of consciousness



Question (3) Rationalize

(6 marks; 2 each)

A – Diminished pain and touch sensations in patients with syringomyelia

Due to interruption of crossing spinothalamic tracts carrying pain and touch sensations as a consequence of central spinal canal dilatation

Continue Question (3) Rationalize
each)

(6 marks; 2

B- Immobilization during transfer of patient with traumatic spinal cord injuries

To avoid further injury of the spinal cord

C- Swallowing evaluation in stroke patients

To decide about patient feeding

If safe swallowing oral feeding is allowed

If patient has dysphagia use Ryle feeding

to avoid aspiration and chest infection or aspiration pneumonia

End of questions



With my best wishes