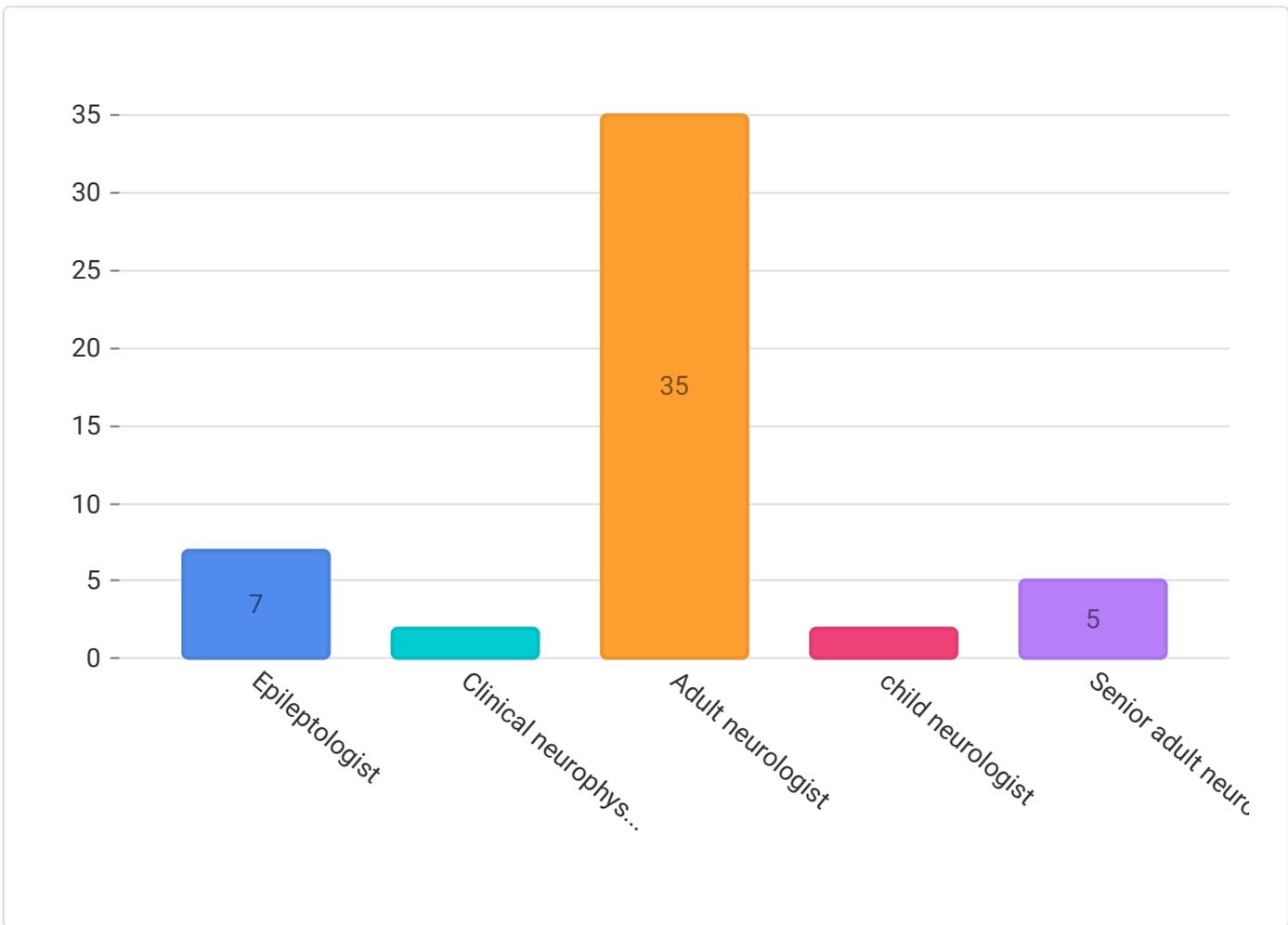


 **Name and Family Name**

There is no quantitative data.

 **Your Background:**

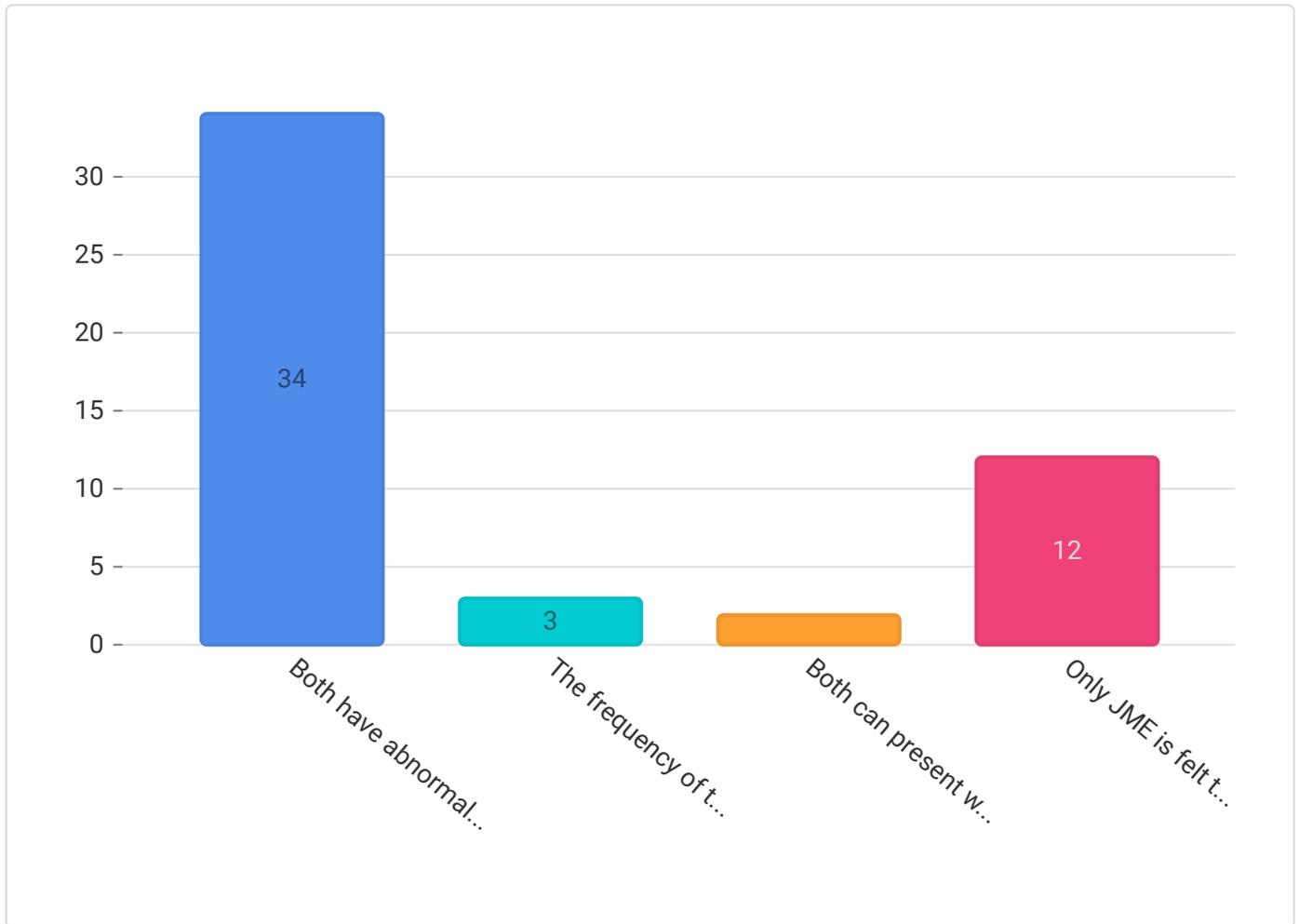


 **Your City:**

There is no quantitative data.

1

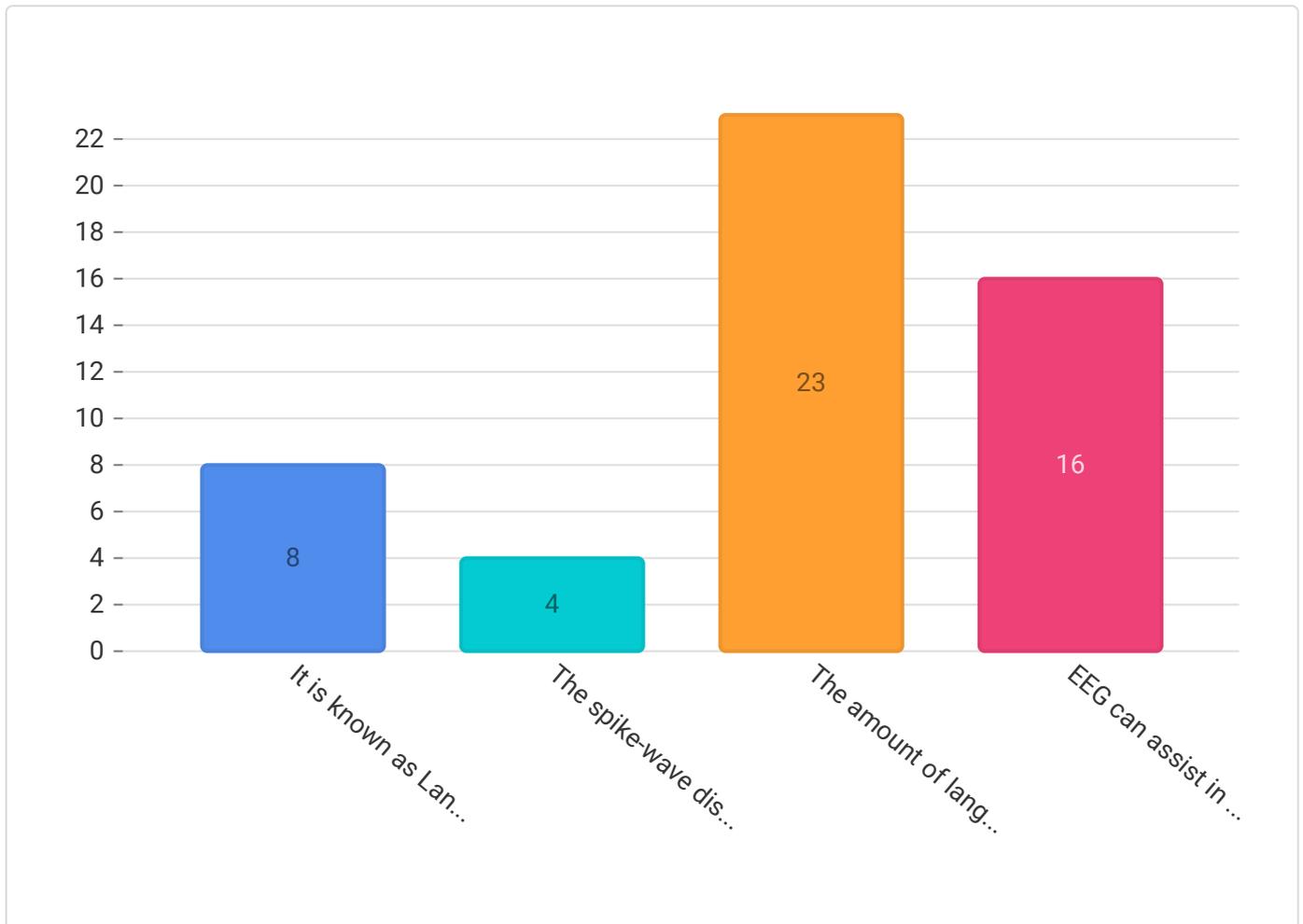
All of the following regarding Lennox–Gastaut syndrome (LGS) and juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (JME) are true except:





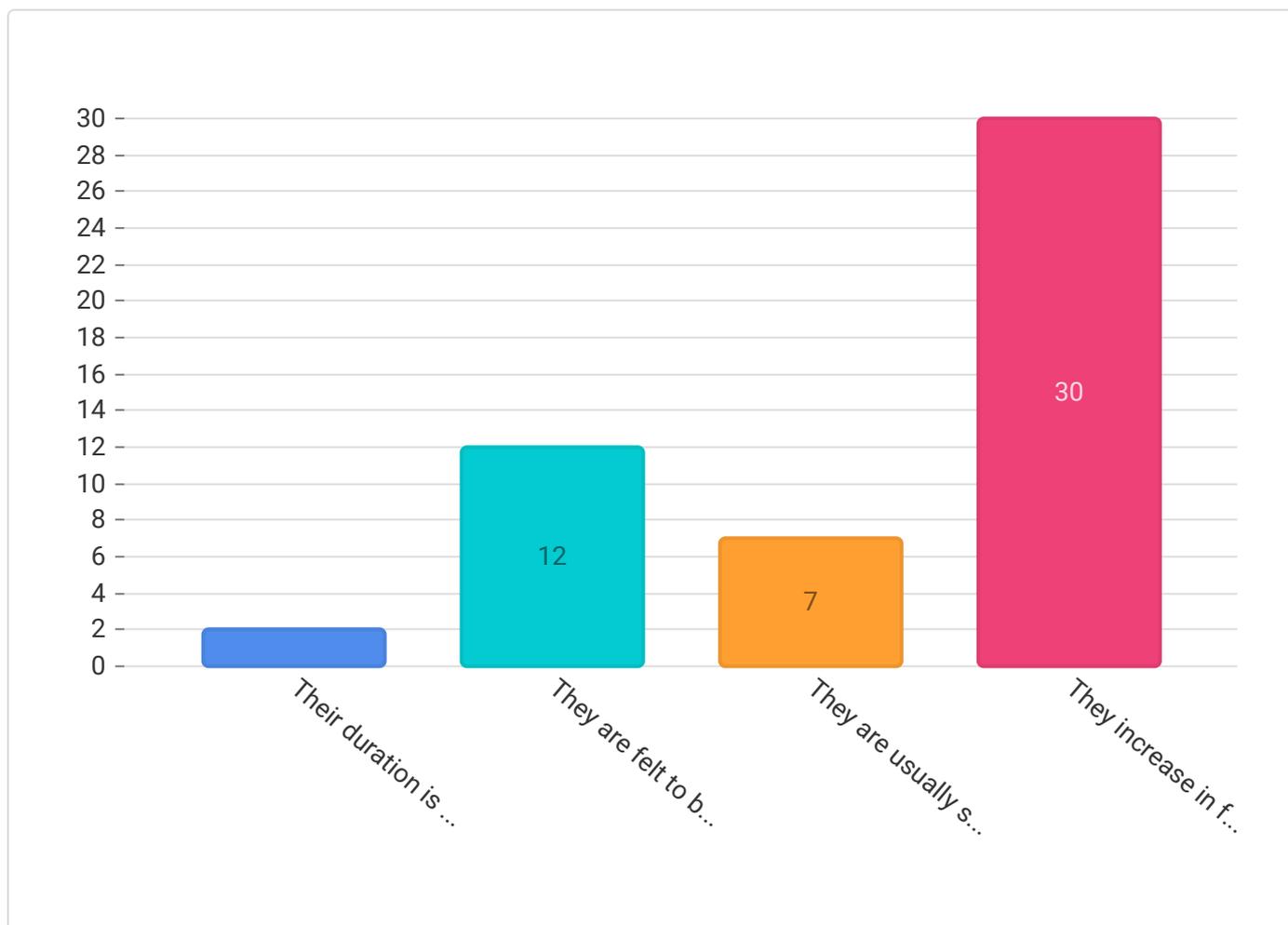
7-year-old boy, who had normal development, started to have difficulty with language.

An EEG showed state-related continuous spike-wave discharges. Which of the following is false regarding this disorder?



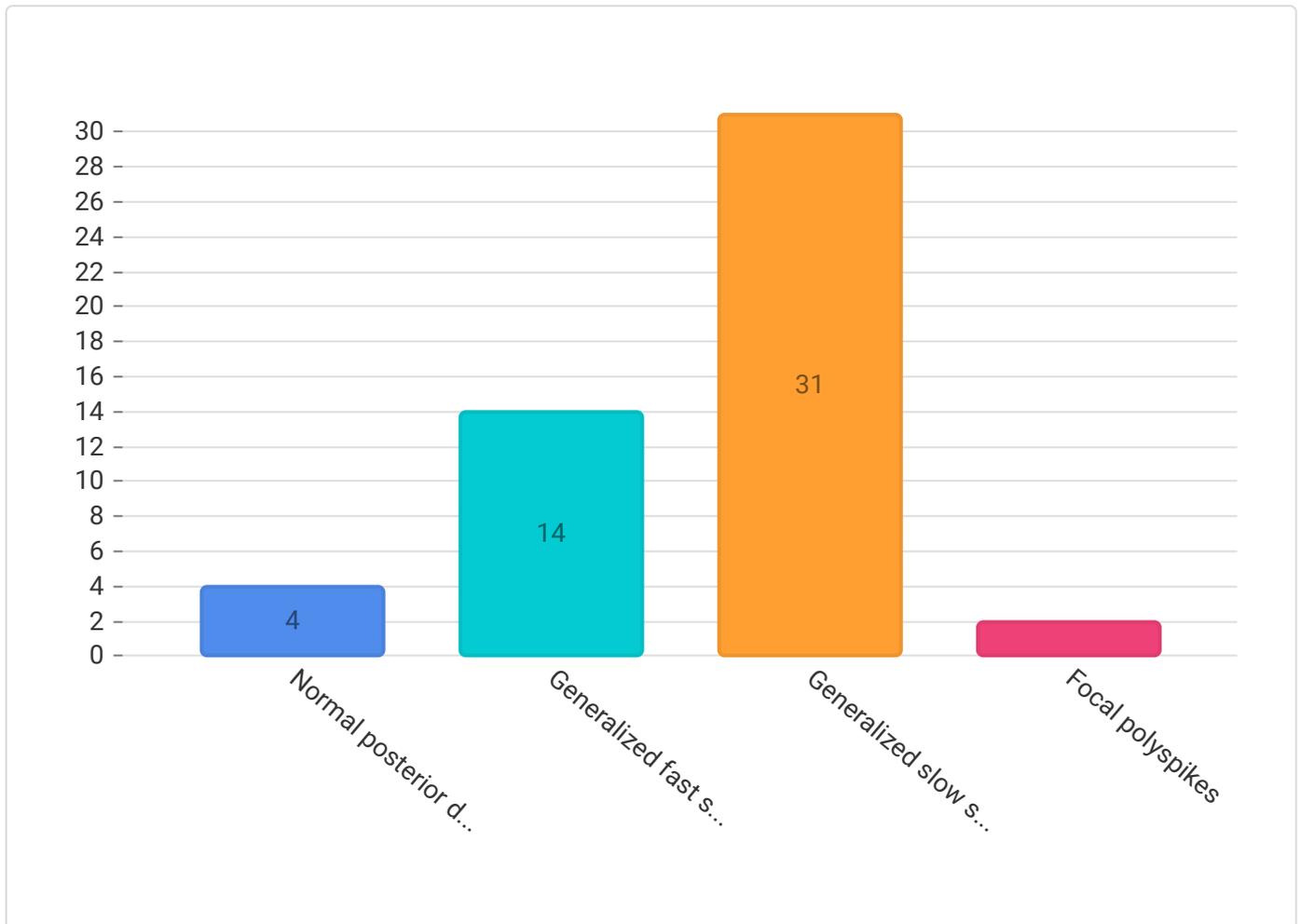


•Epileptic spikes are characterized by all of the following except



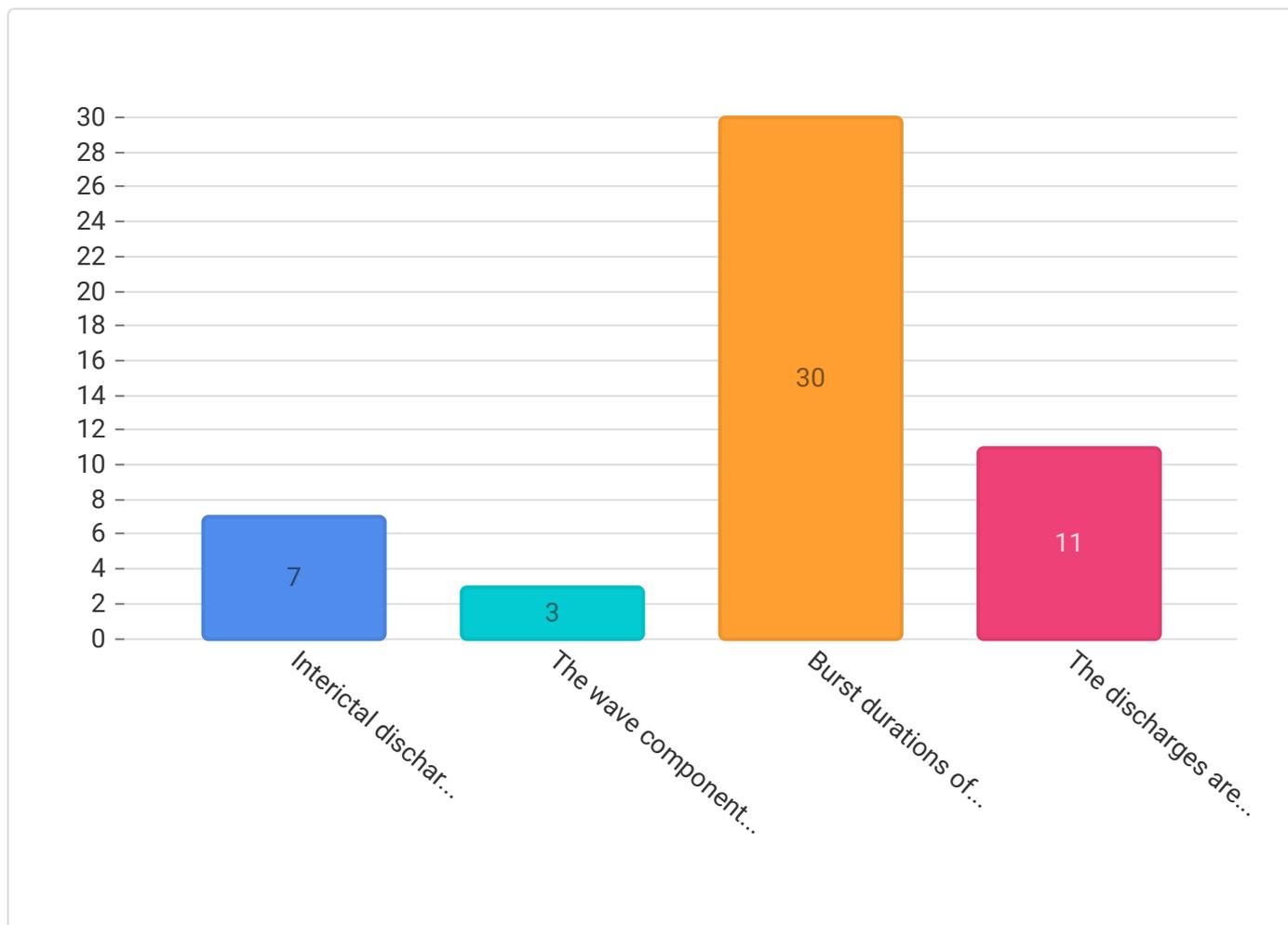
4

A 27-year-old male has moderate cognitive impairment with lifelong history of intractable epilepsy including tonic seizures. Which of the following is likely to be seen on his EEG?

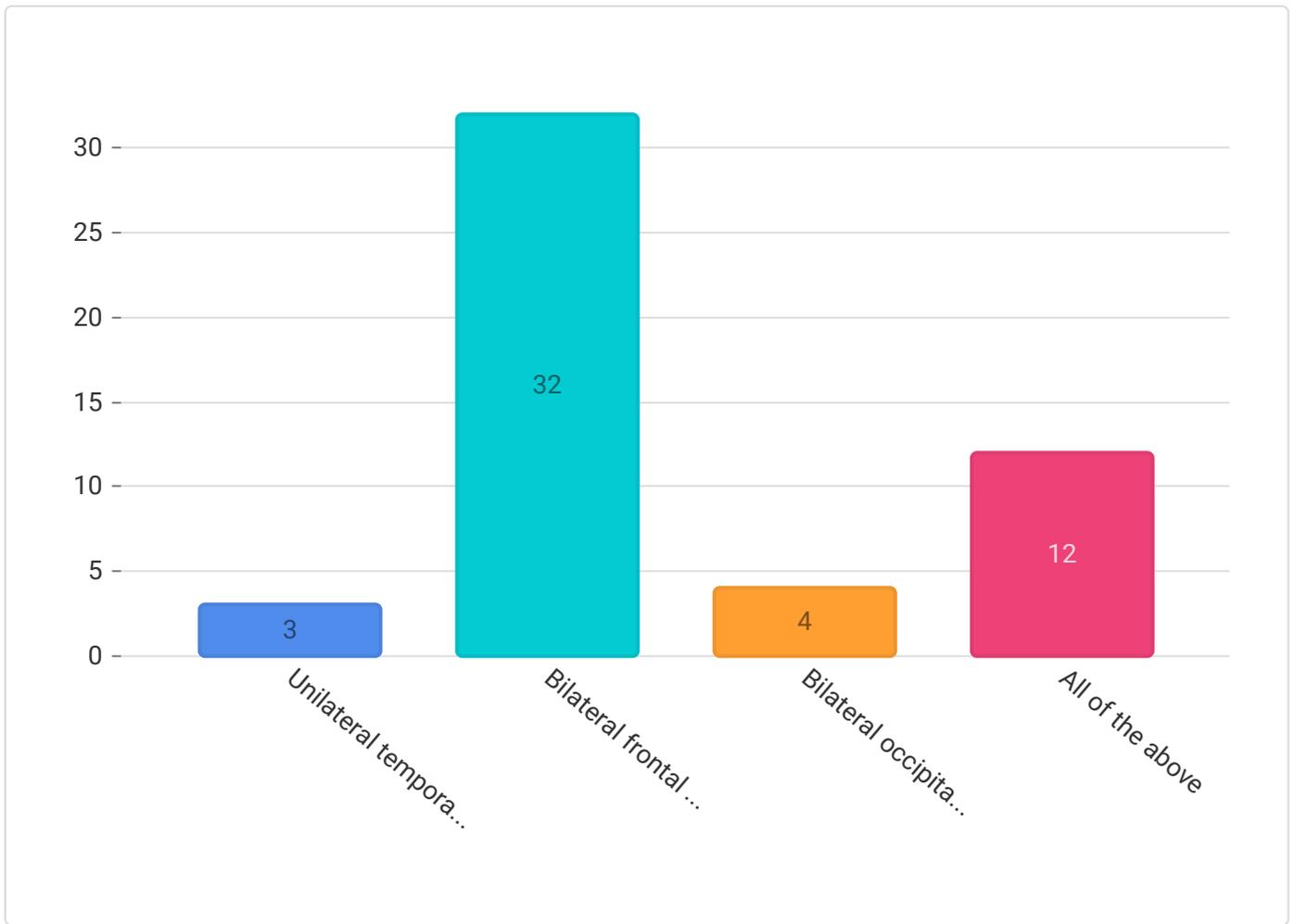


5

Which of the following statements is true regarding the classic 3 Hz spike-wave complex?

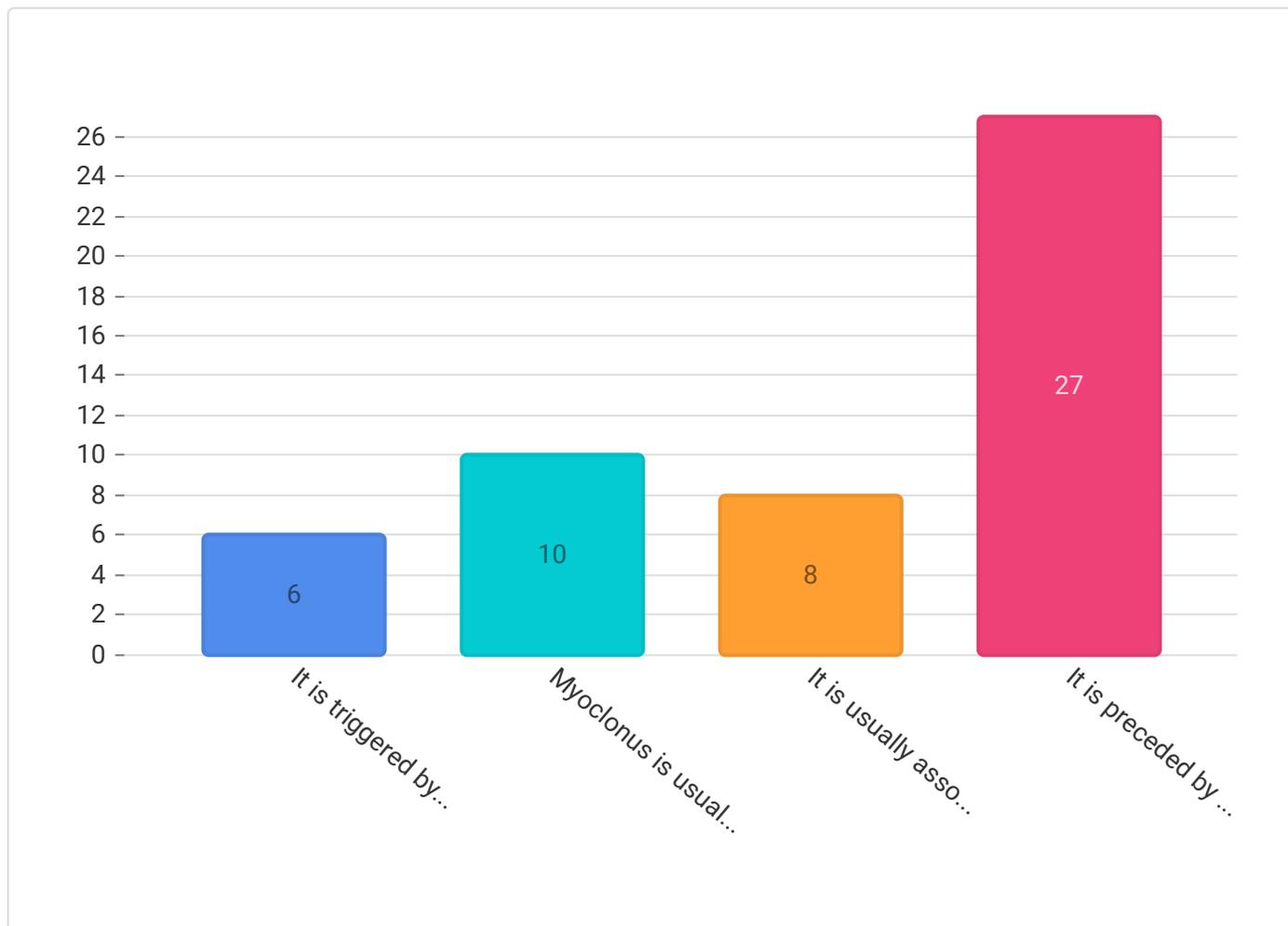


6 All of the following findings having been associated with epilepsy except:



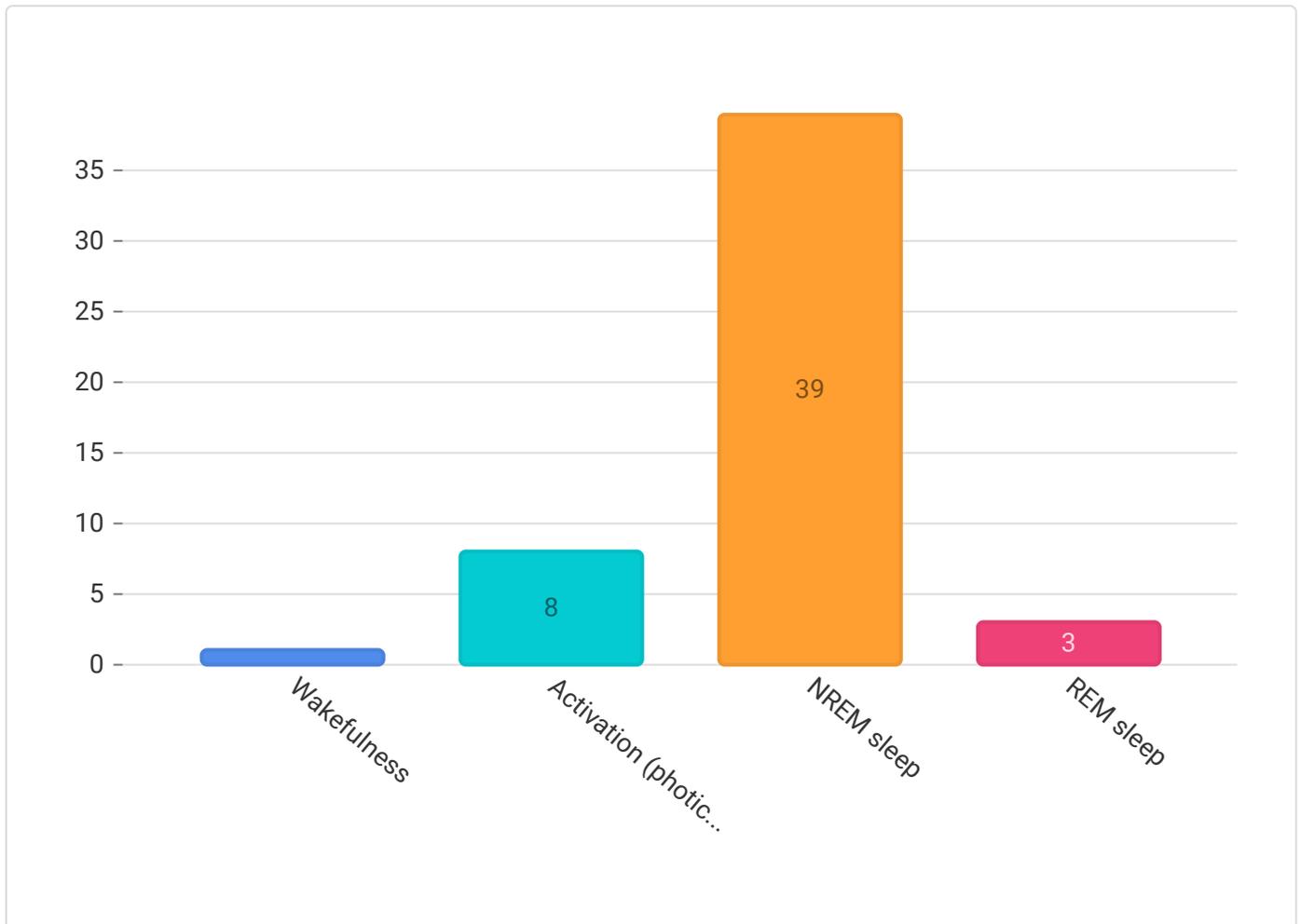


Which of the following features is seen in Idiopathic generalized epileptic myoclonus?



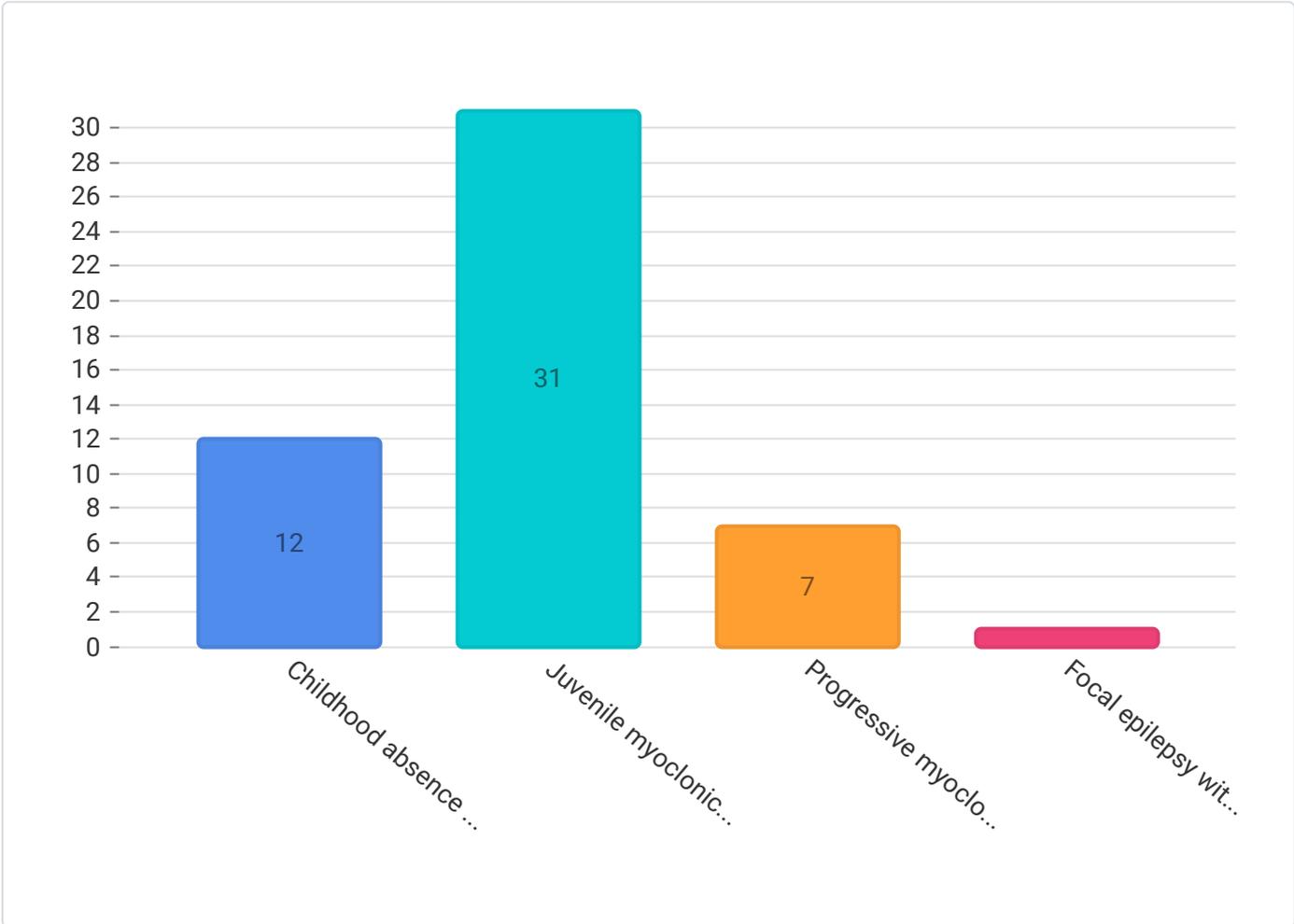
8

A 6-year-old girl has multiple seizures that involve facial contraction. Her EEG showed centrotemporal spikes. Which part of the EEG is likely to demonstrate accentuation of these abnormalities?



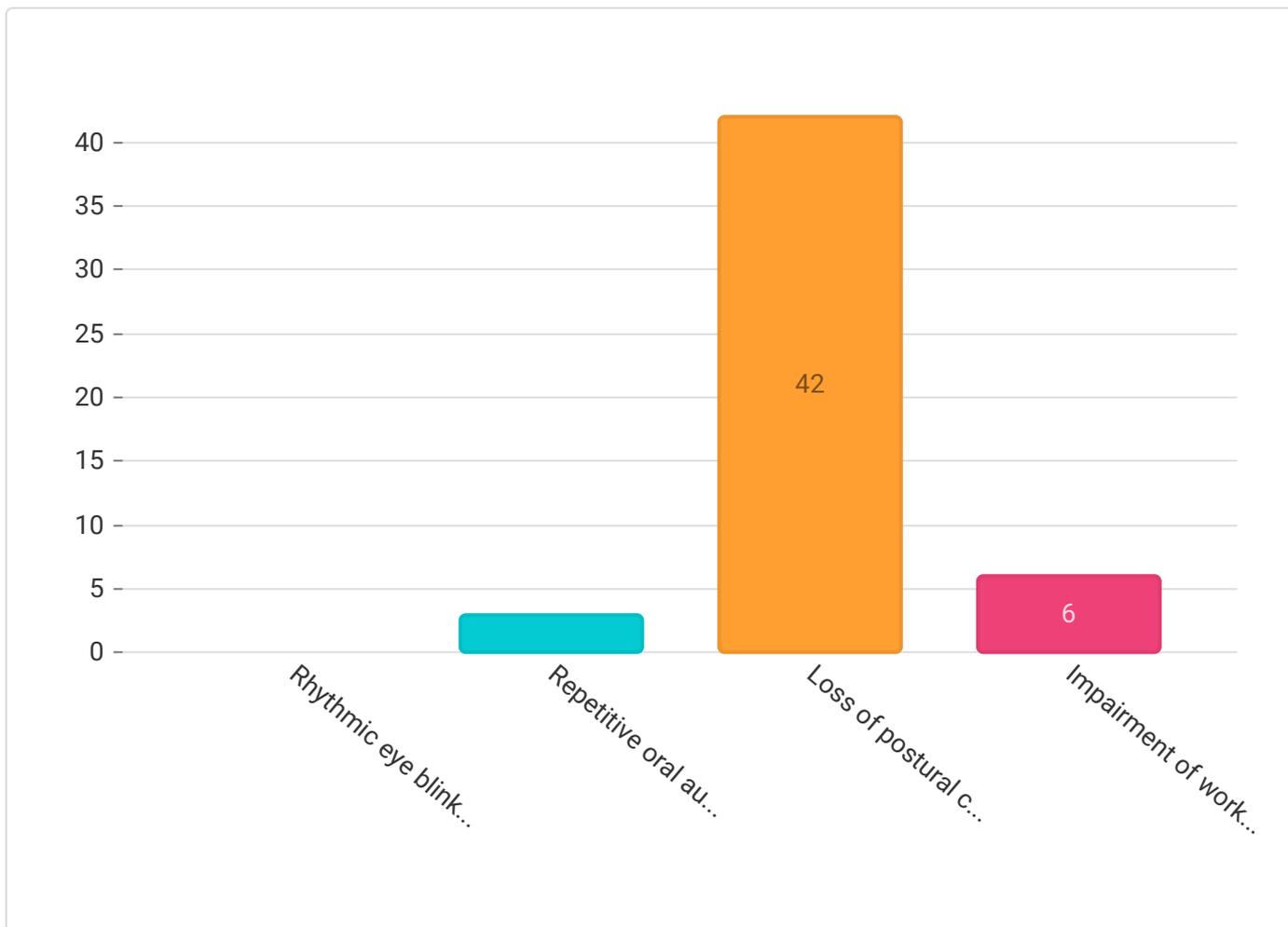
9

A 58-year-old woman has a history of staring spells since age 14 years. Her first generalized convulsion was at age 26 years, and she continues to have them intermittently. What is the most likely diagnosis based on the EEG (filter: 1–70 Hz) shown below?



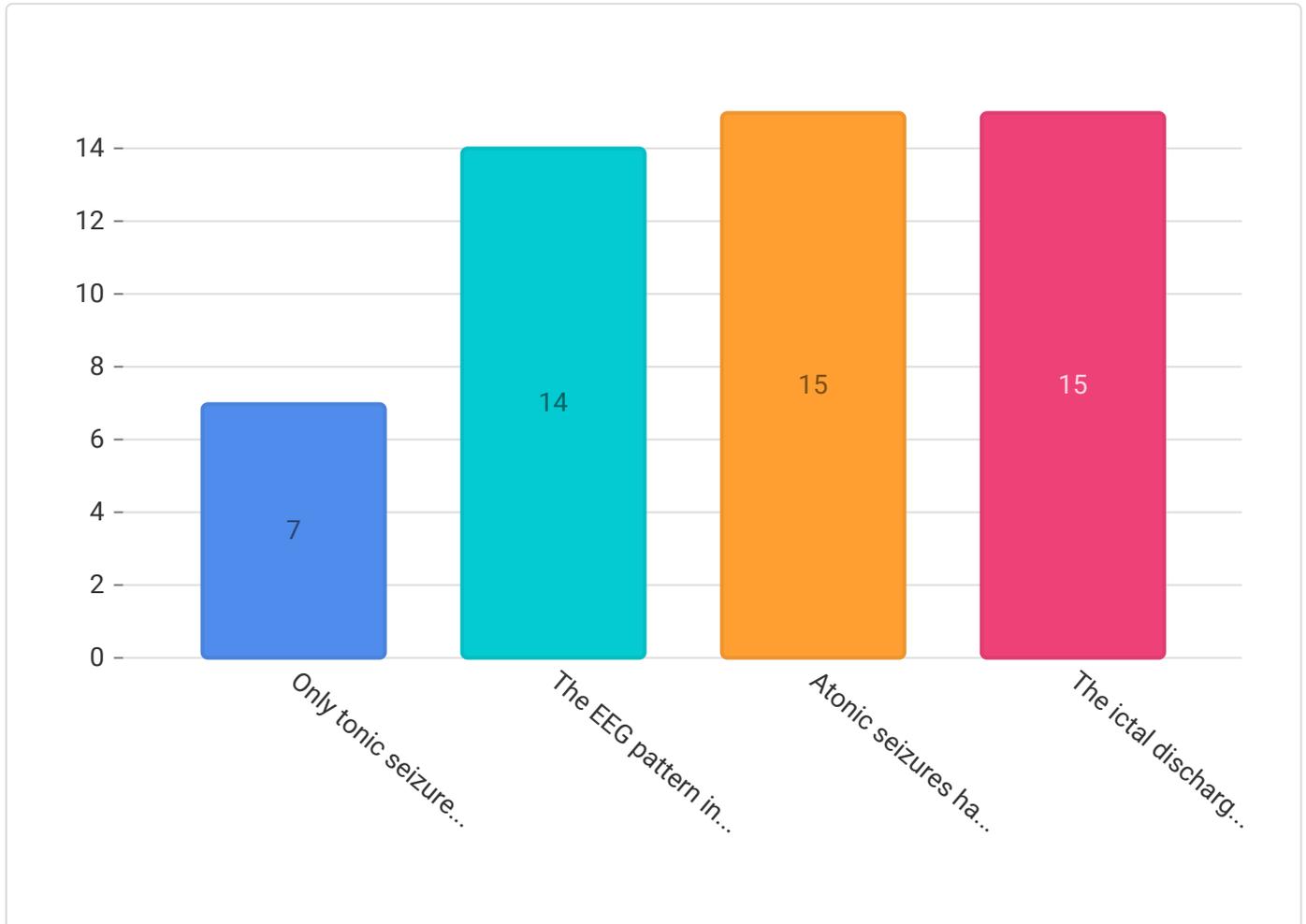
10

Absence seizures are characterized by all of the following features except:



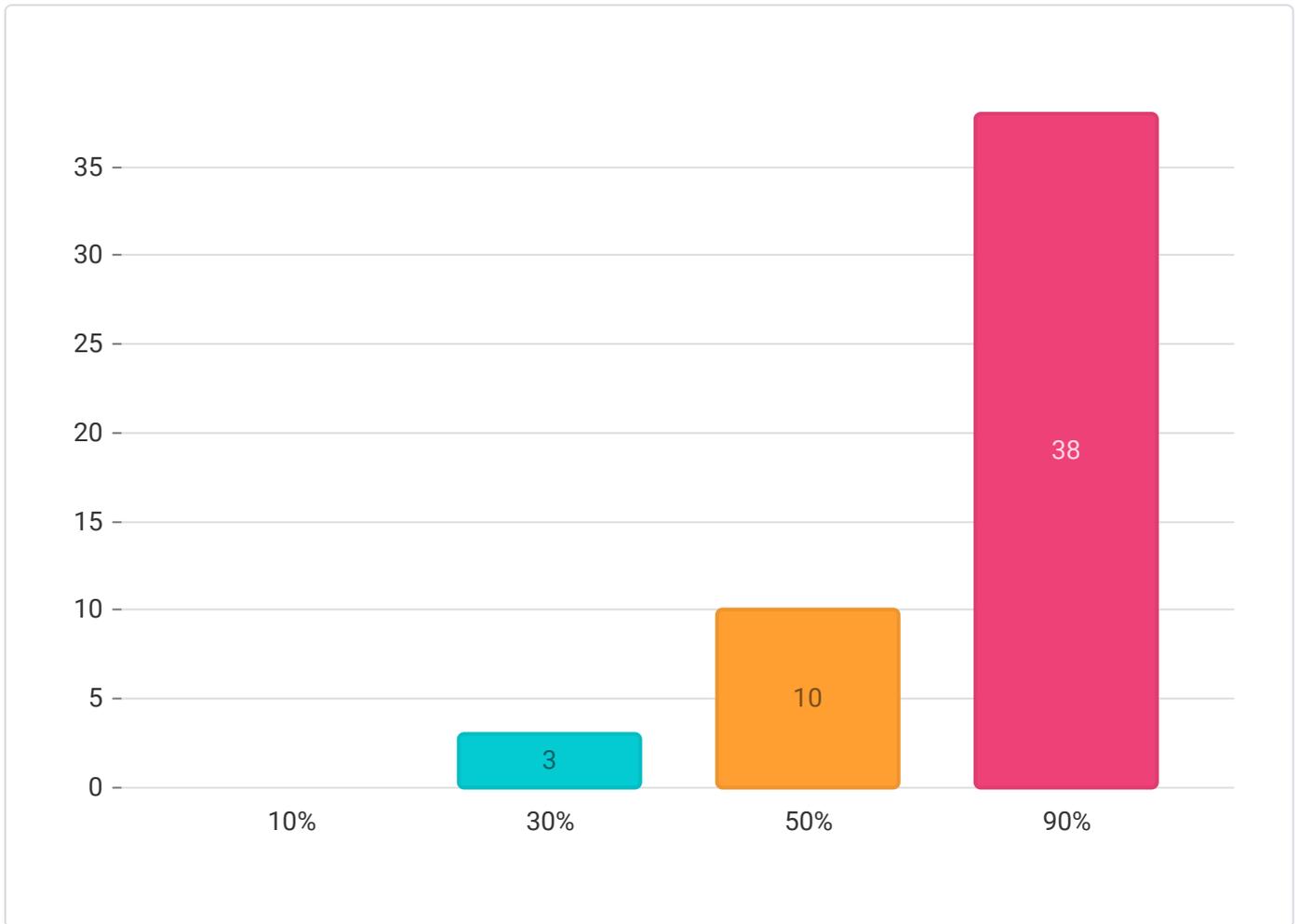
11

A 12-year-old boy with Lennox–Gastaut syndrome (LGS) presents with tonic and atonic seizures. An ambulatory EEG was done to assess the frequency of the seizures. When the electroencephalographer reviewed the study, the video did not appear to record properly. Which of the following features helps to distinguish between the 2 seizure types?



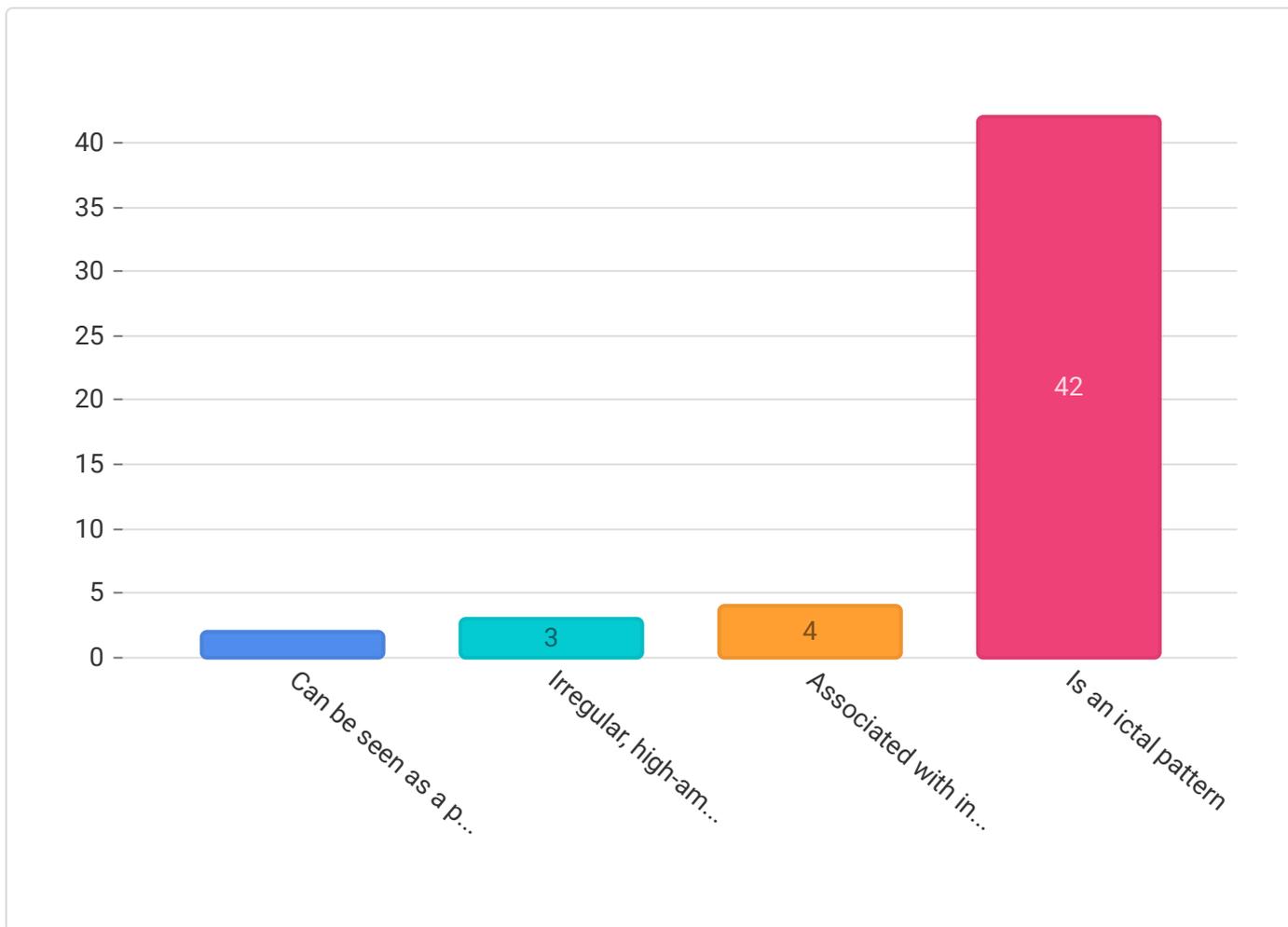
12

Obtaining serial EEGs can increase the sensitivity of detecting epileptiform abnormalities. What would be the sensitivity after 3 EEGs?

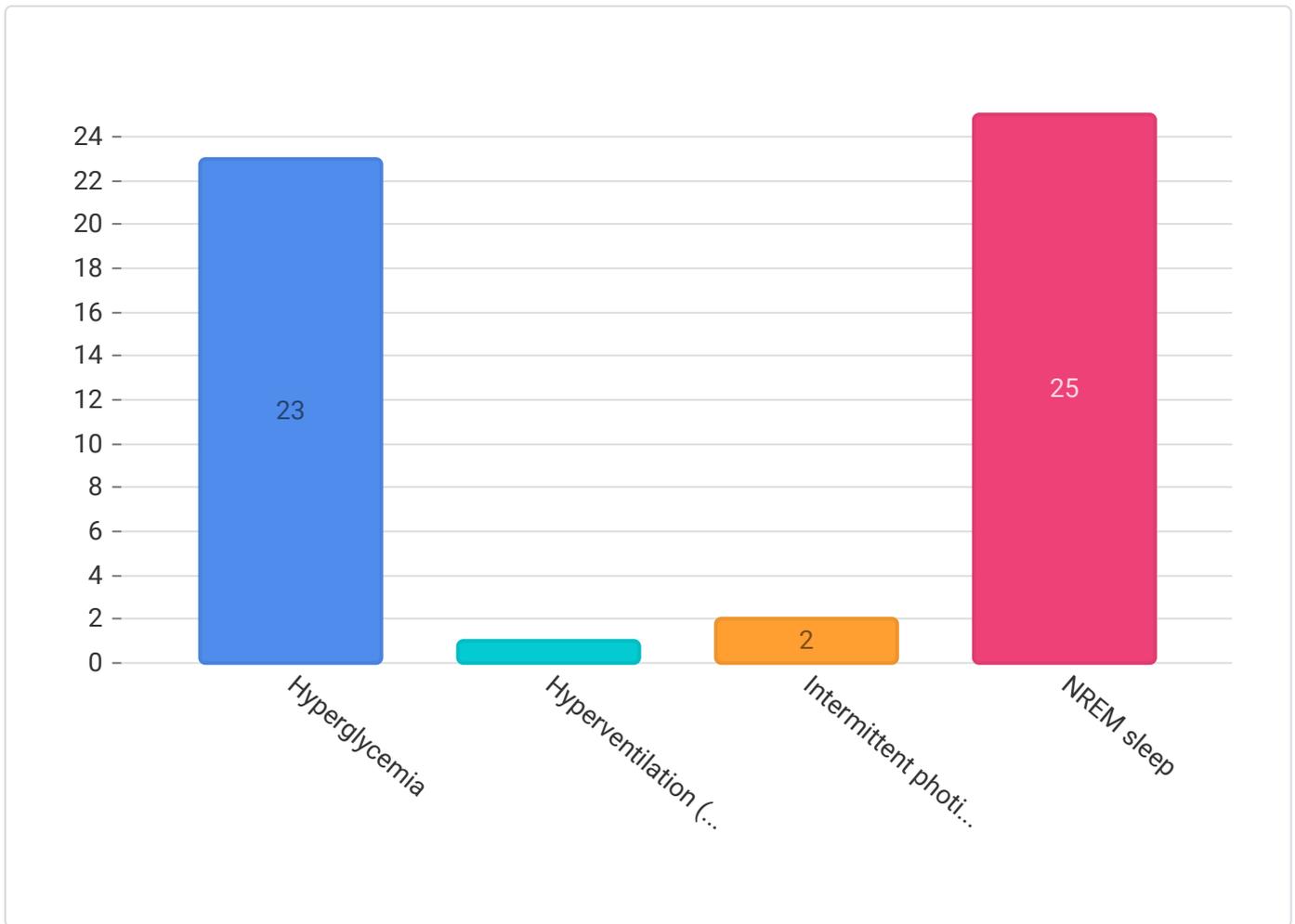


13

Hypsarrhythmia has all of the following characteristics except:

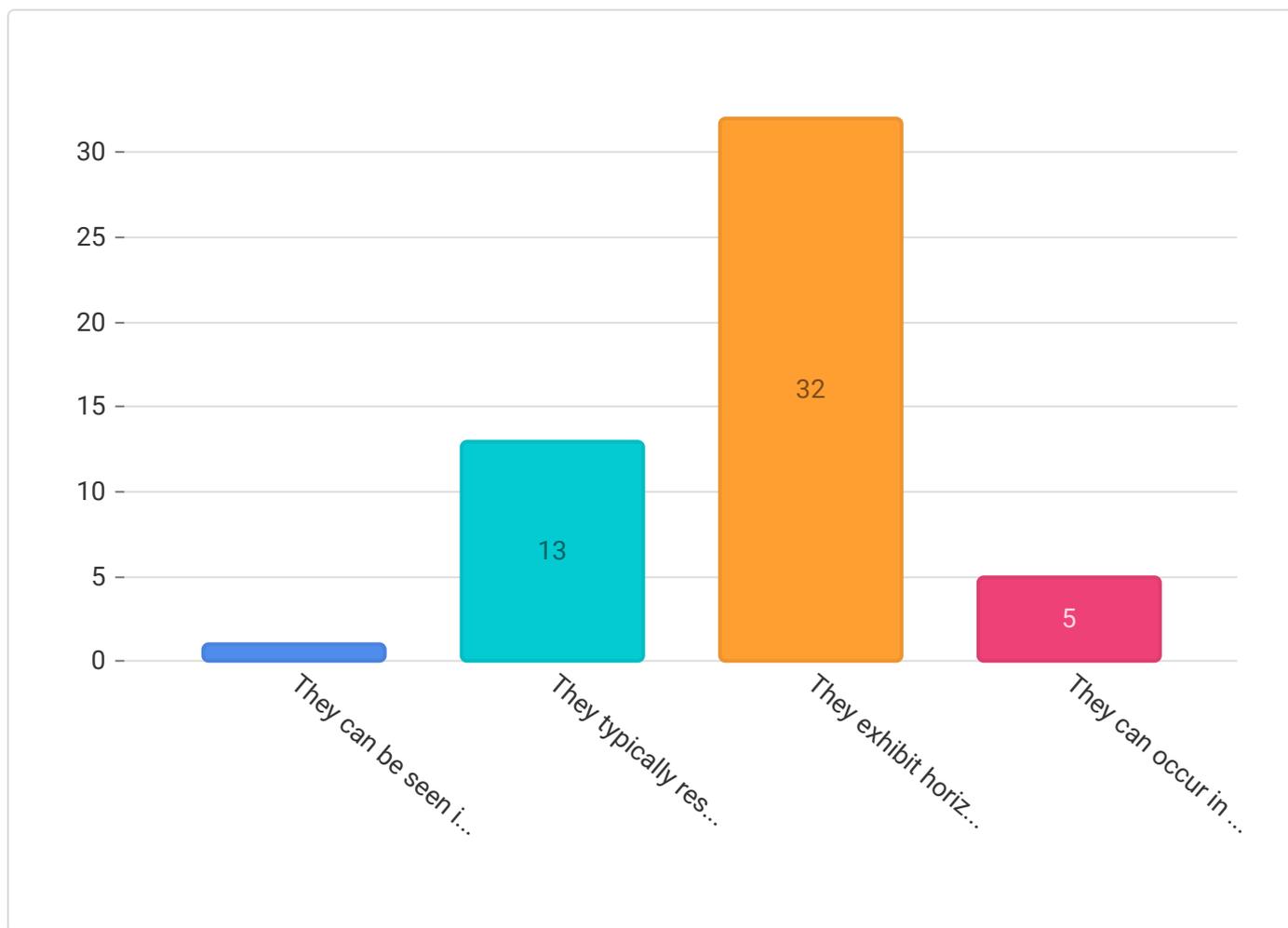


14 Absence seizures can be potentiated by all of the following except:



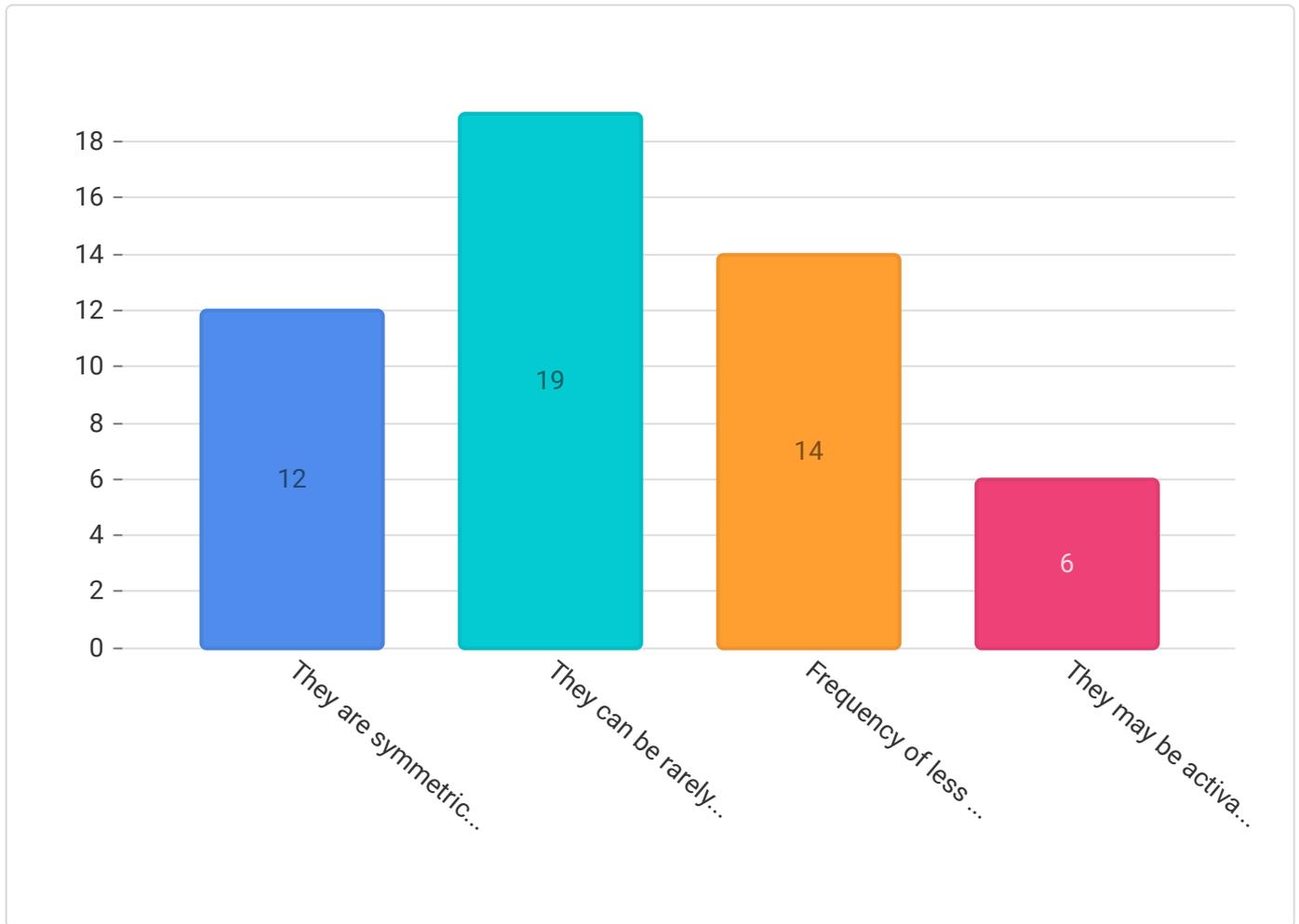
15

All of the following statements about Rolandic spikes are true except



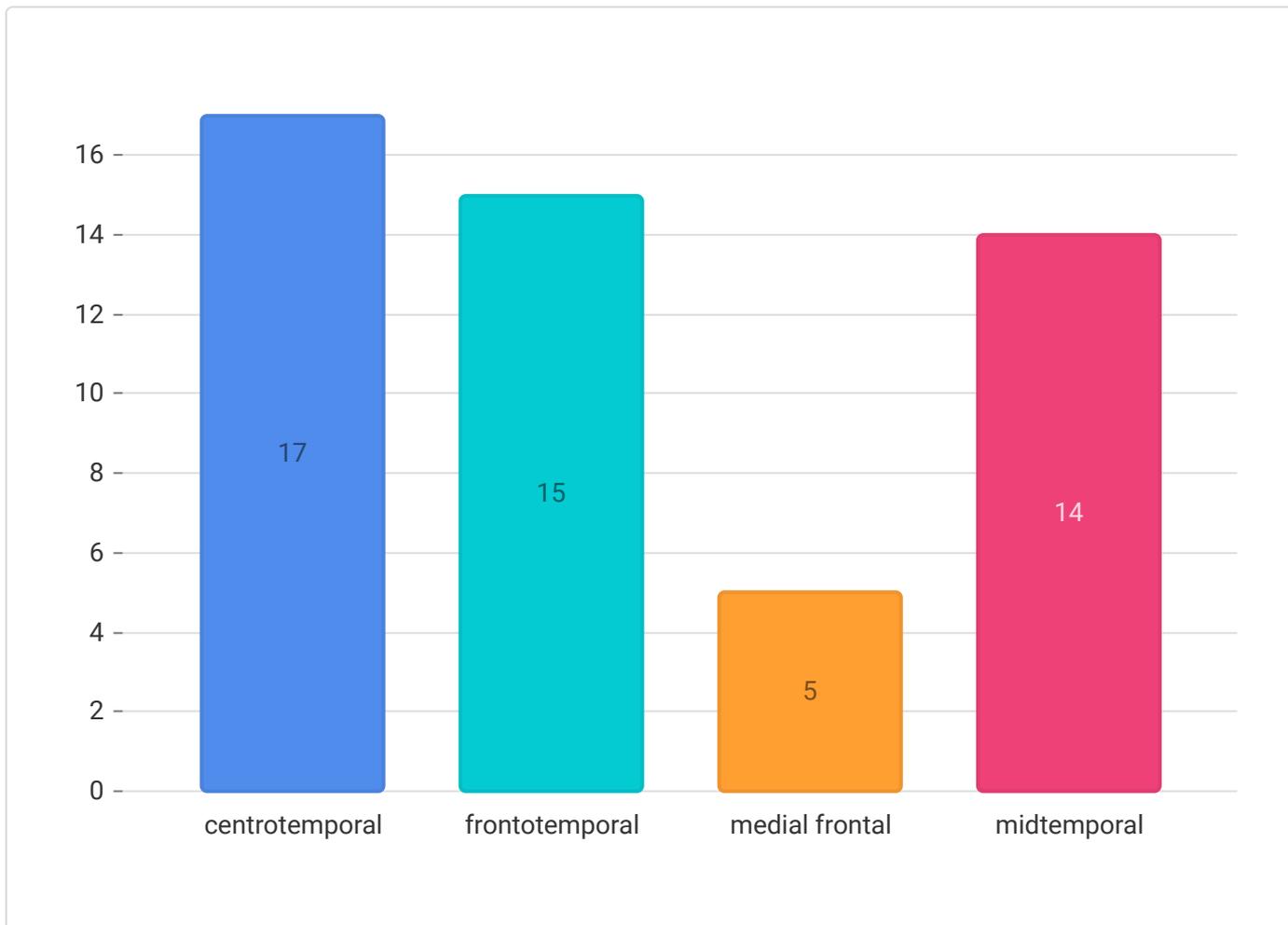
16

Which of the following statements best describes generalized spike-and-wave discharges?



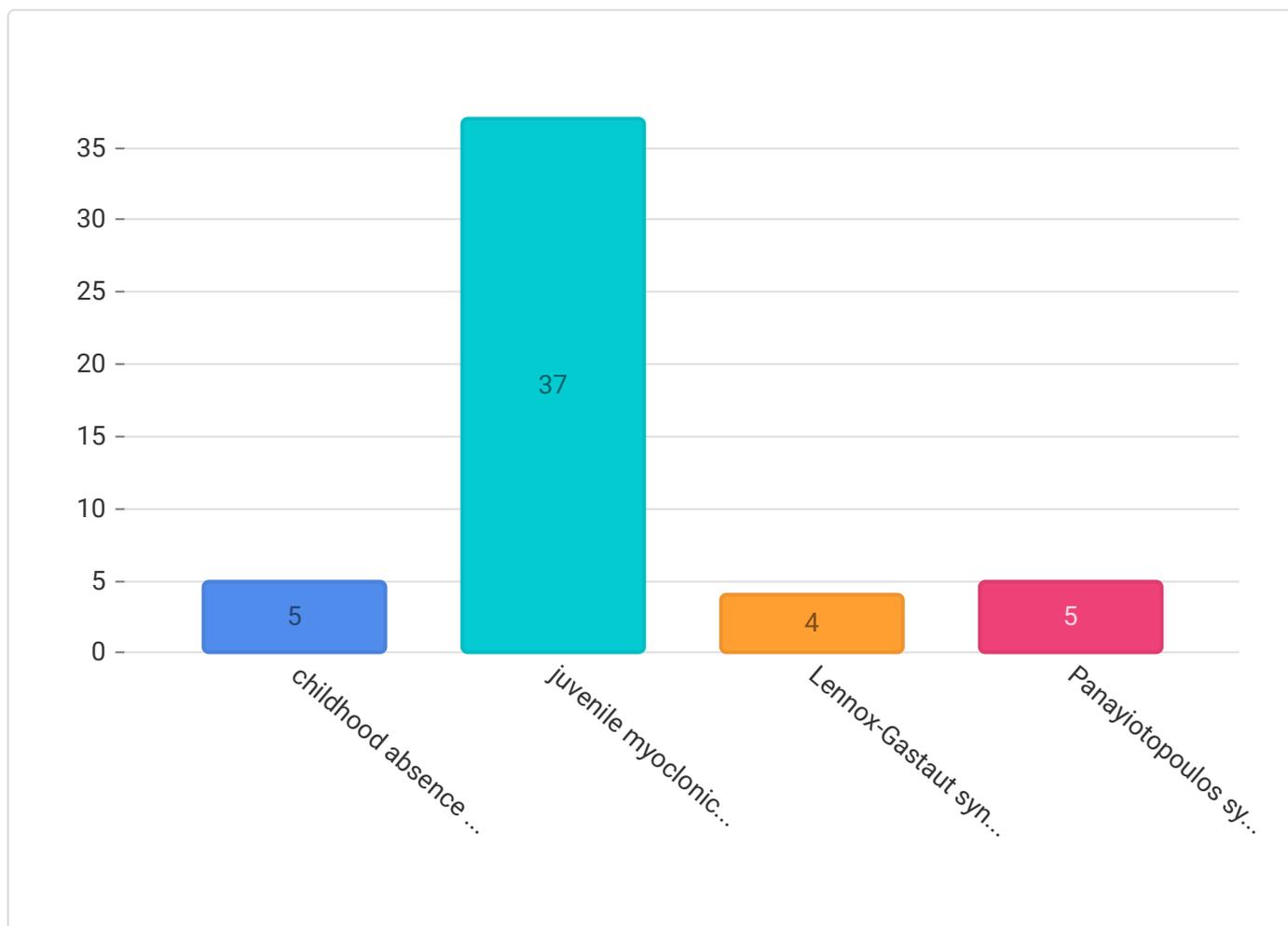
17

Which of the following scalp EEG interictal epileptiform discharge locations is the most specific for mesial temporal lobe epilepsy?



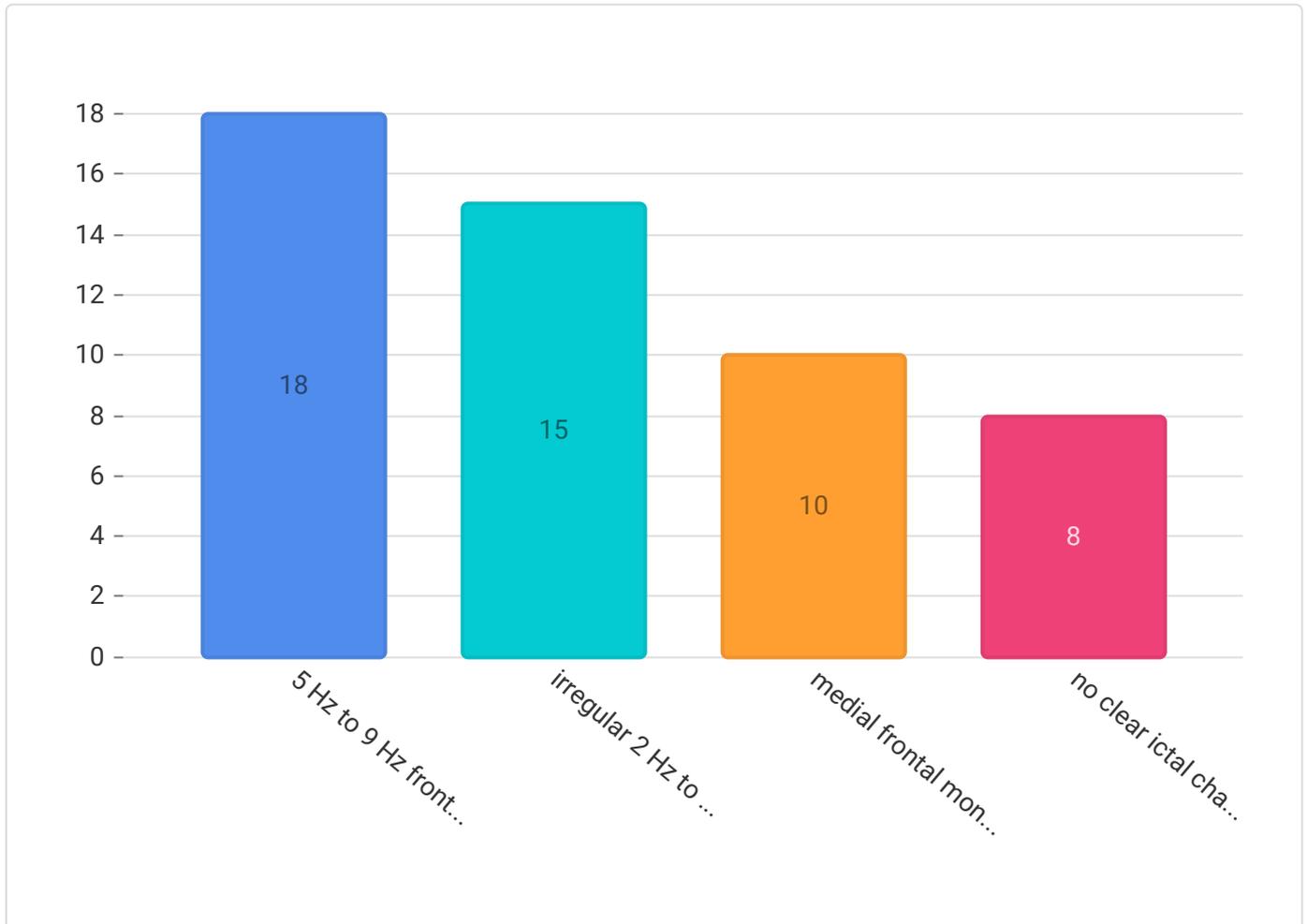
18

A 13-year-old girl presents for evaluation of a generalized convulsive episode with stiffening and shaking lasting for 1 to 2 minutes. An EEG is performed, which demonstrates interictal 4 Hz to 6 Hz anterior dominant generalized spike-and-wave and polyspike and wave bursts. Bursts of similar character are provoked by photic stimulation at several frequencies of flickering light. No clinical events or electroclinical seizures are captured. Which of the following electroclinical syndromes is most likely in this patient?



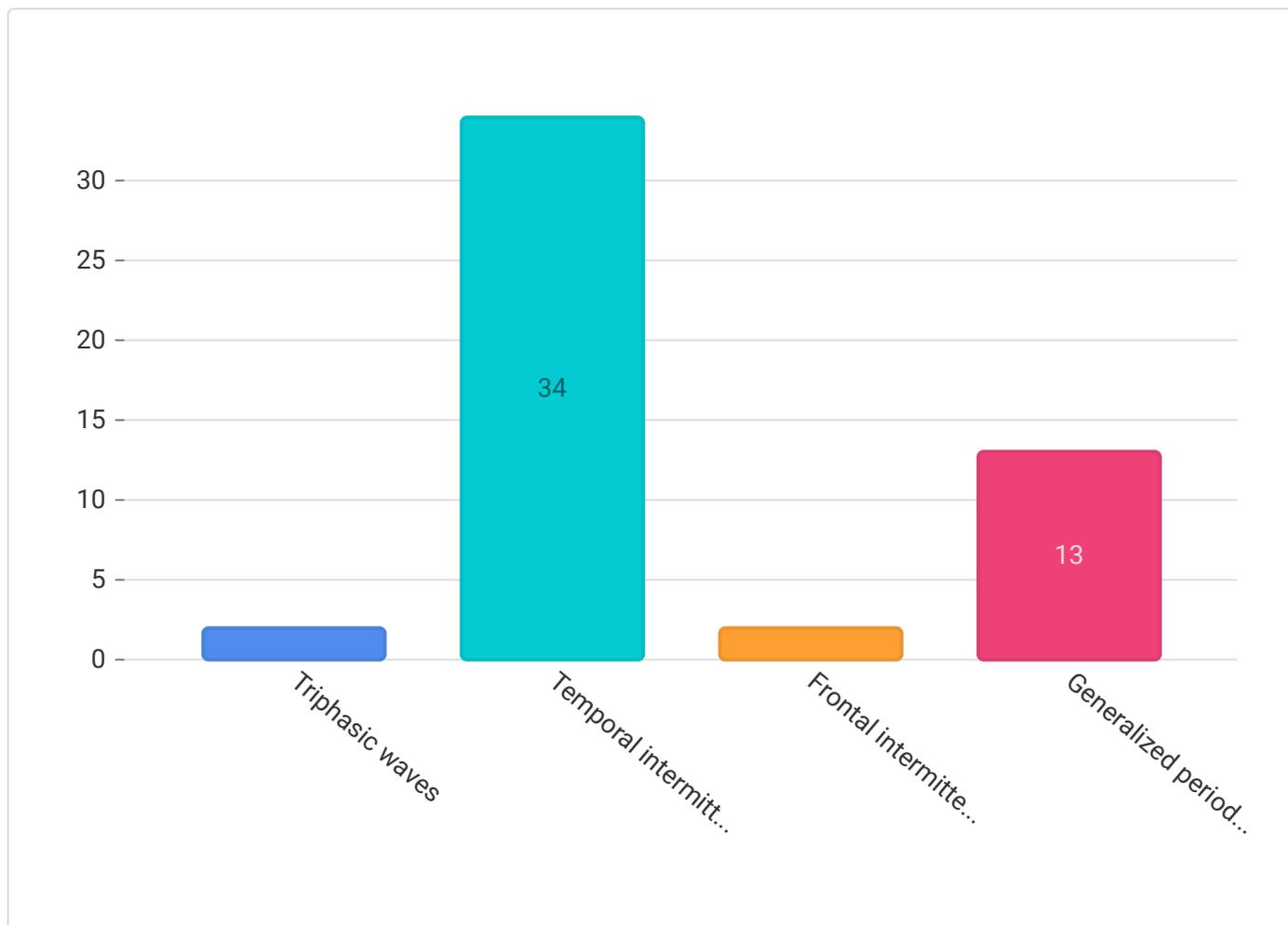
19

A 31-year-old woman presents for evaluation of seizures characterized by a difficult-to-describe visceral sensation followed by alteration of consciousness with orofacial automatisms and with amnesia for the majority of the event. An EEG is performed, during which one of her typical seizures is captured. Which of the following electrographic patterns is most likely to be seen during the altered-awareness phase of the seizure?



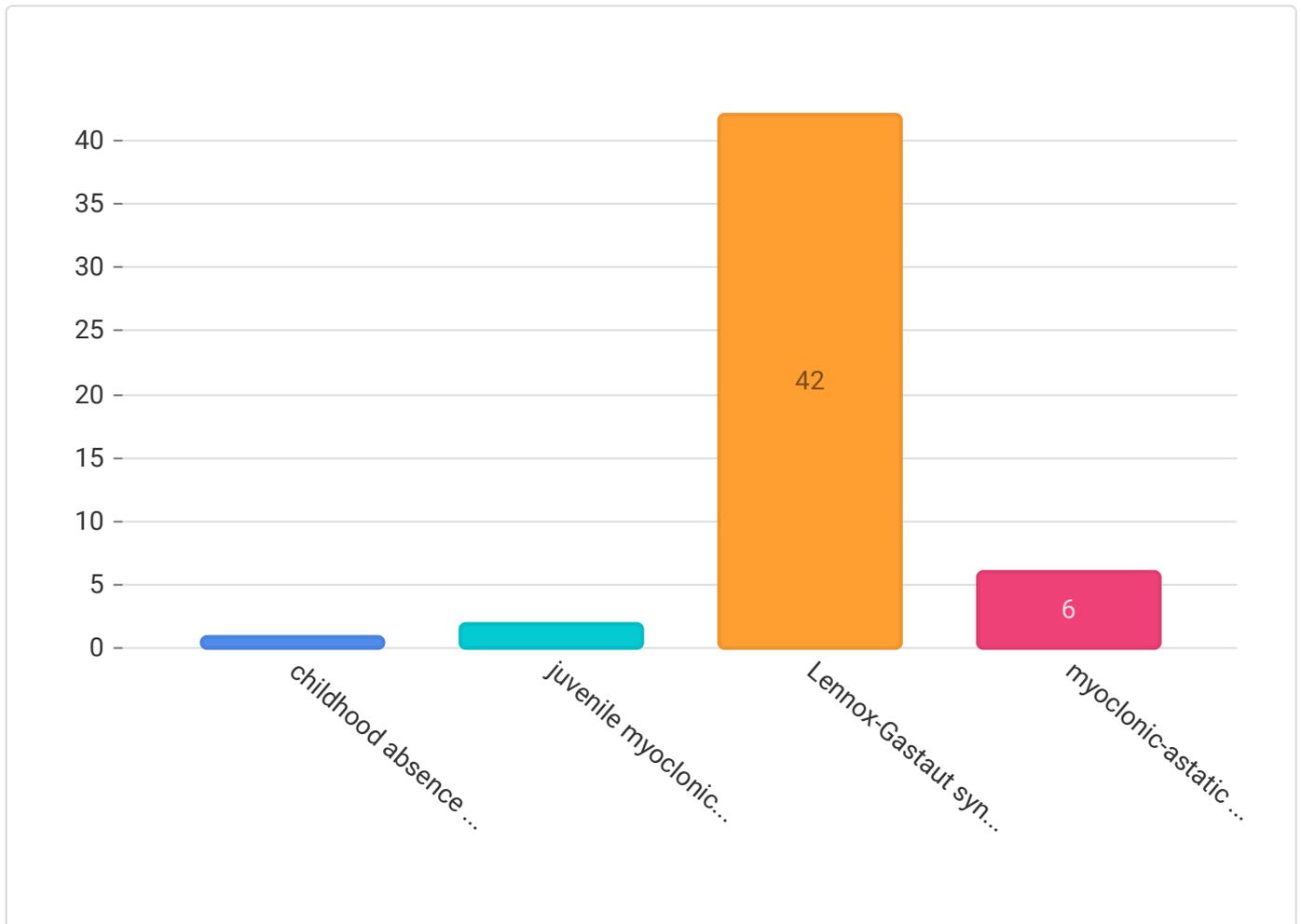
20

Which of the following EEG patterns is highly specific for an underlying seizure disorder?



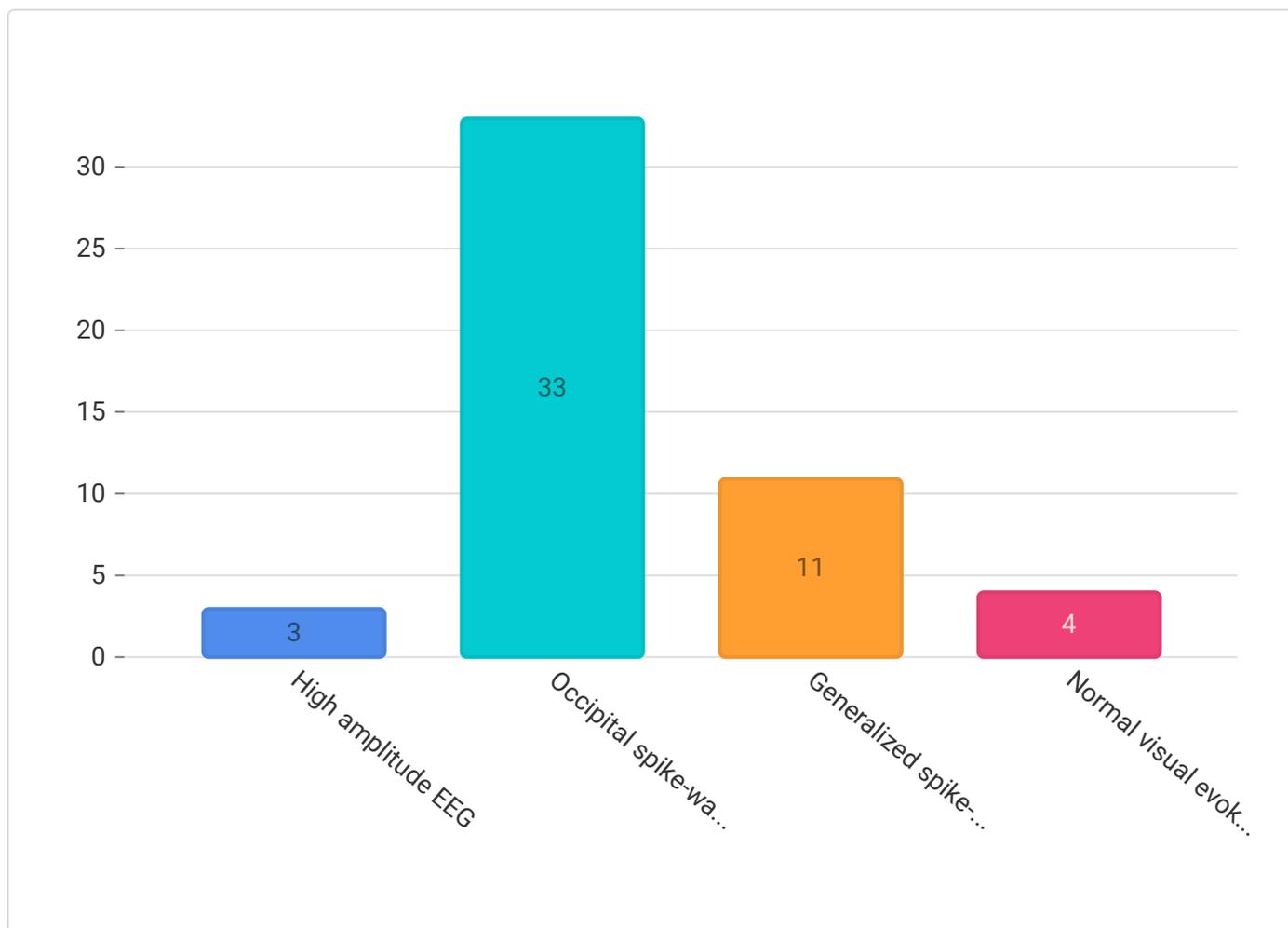
21

An EEG demonstrating a diffusely slow background, multifocal independent spike discharges, and slow spike and waves would be most suggestive of which of the following epilepsy syndromes?



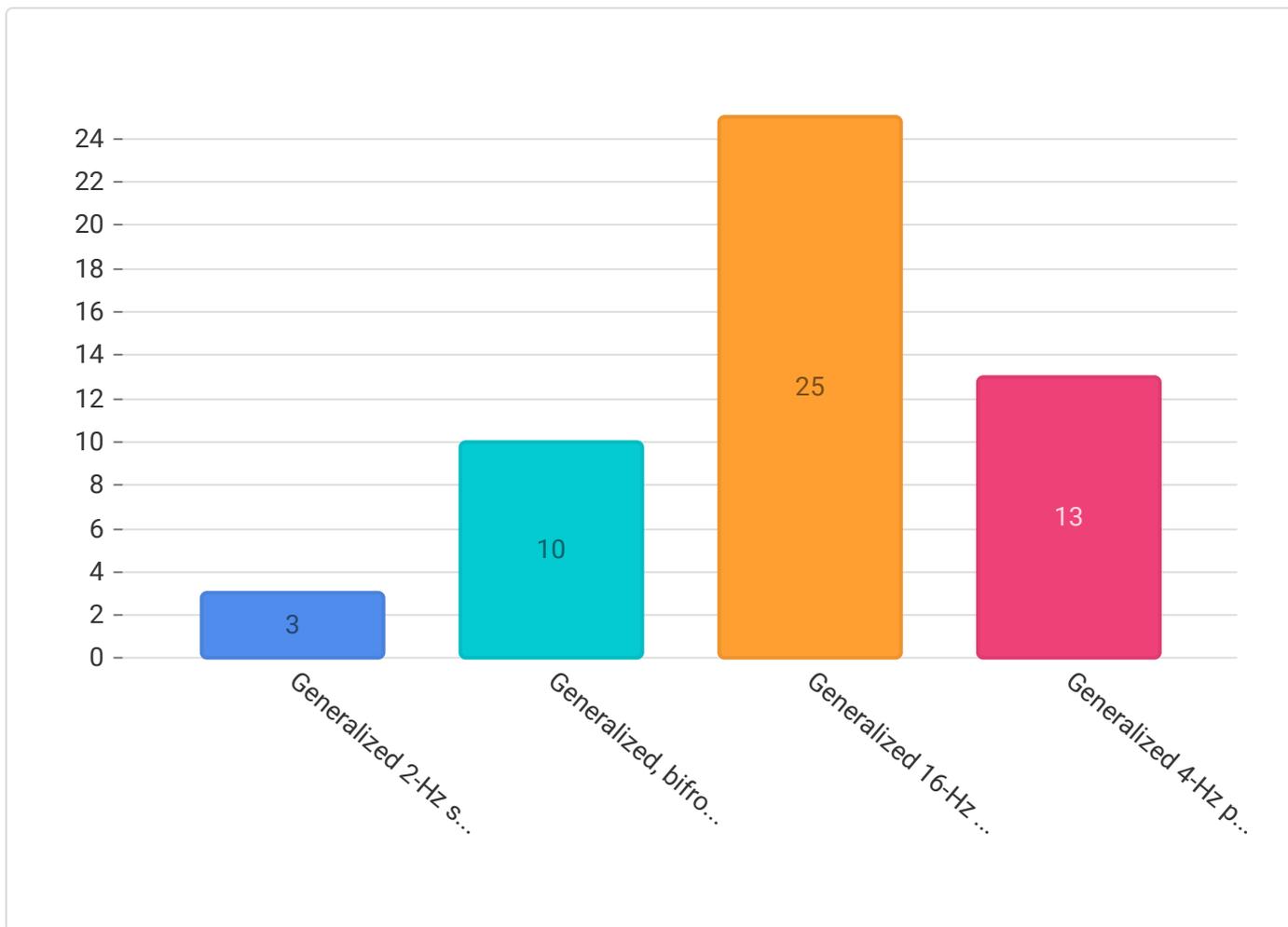
22

### Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis (NCL) is characterized by



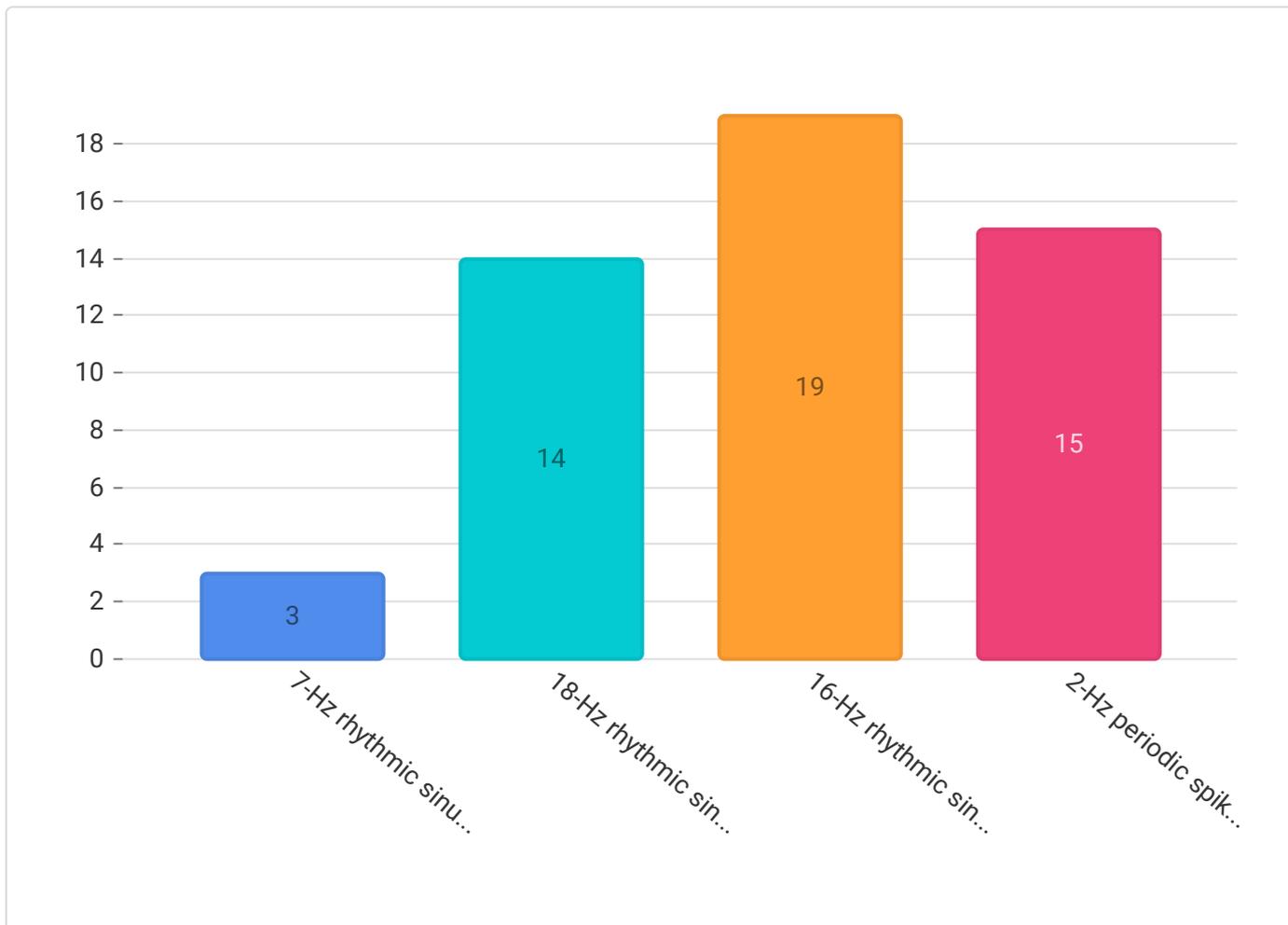
23

Which of the following ictal patterns is most likely to be seen with a tonic seizure?



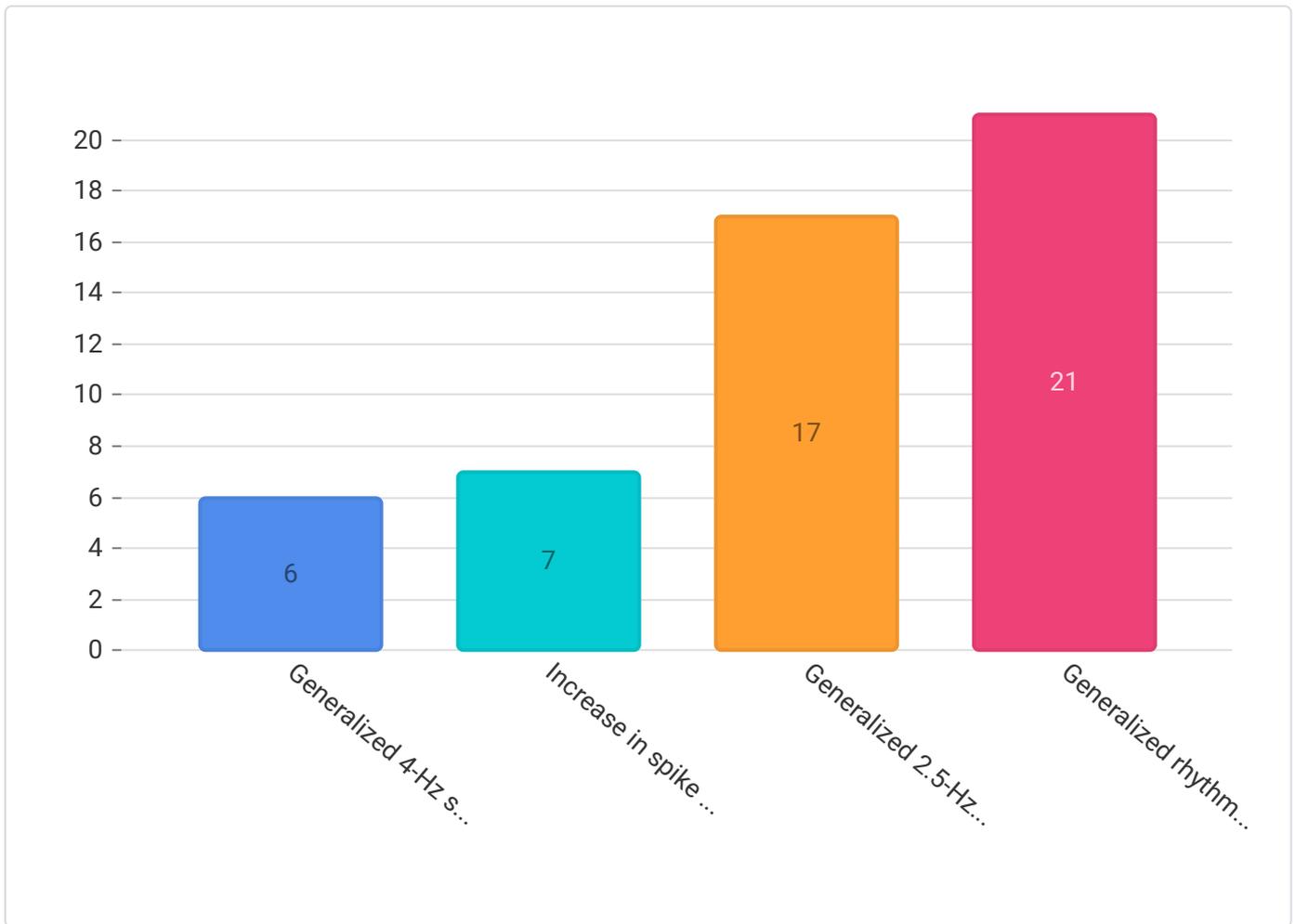
24

Which of the following ictal patterns is LEAST likely to be seen in temporal lobe seizures?



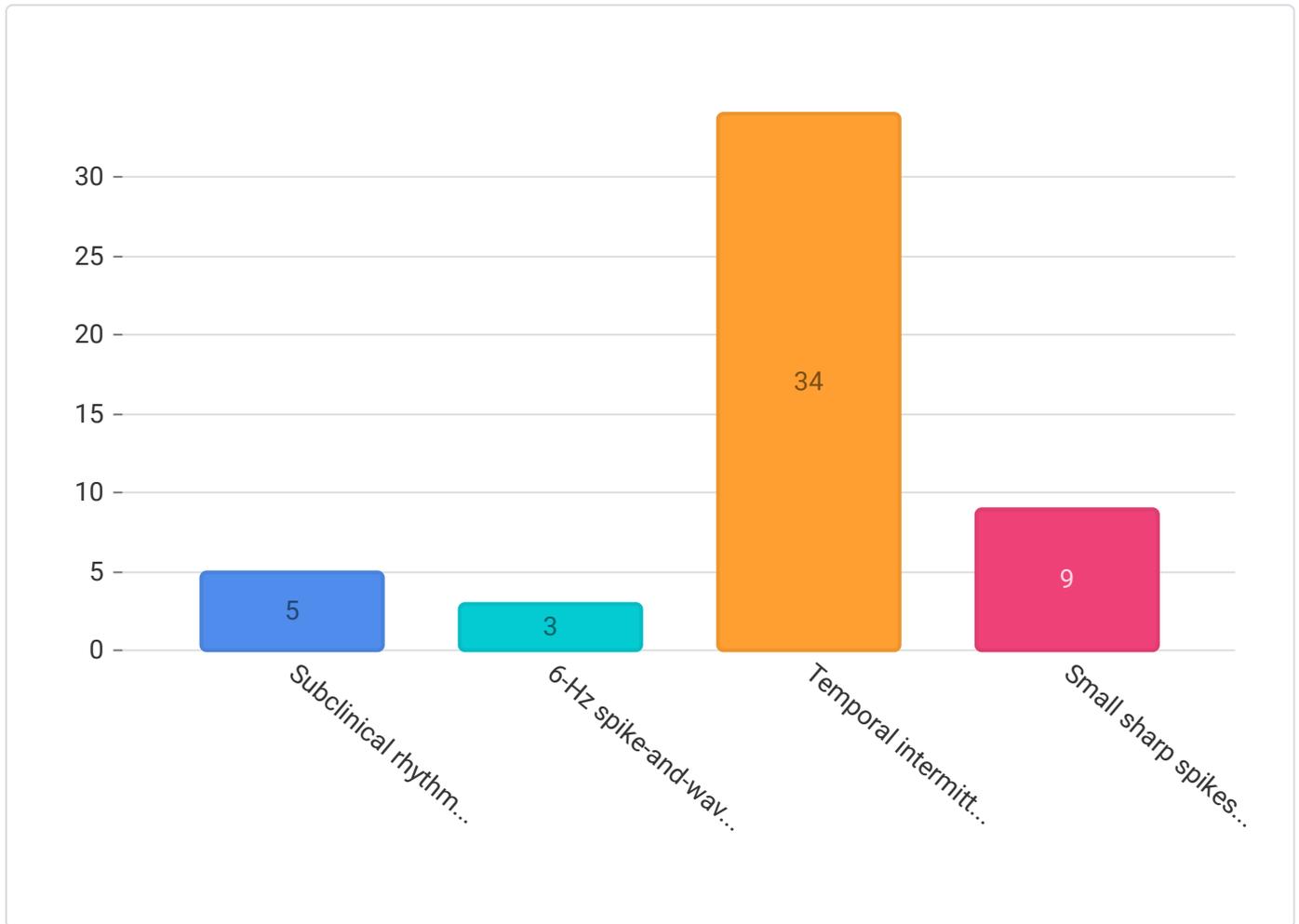
25

Which of the following is NOT a feature of a typical absence seizure?



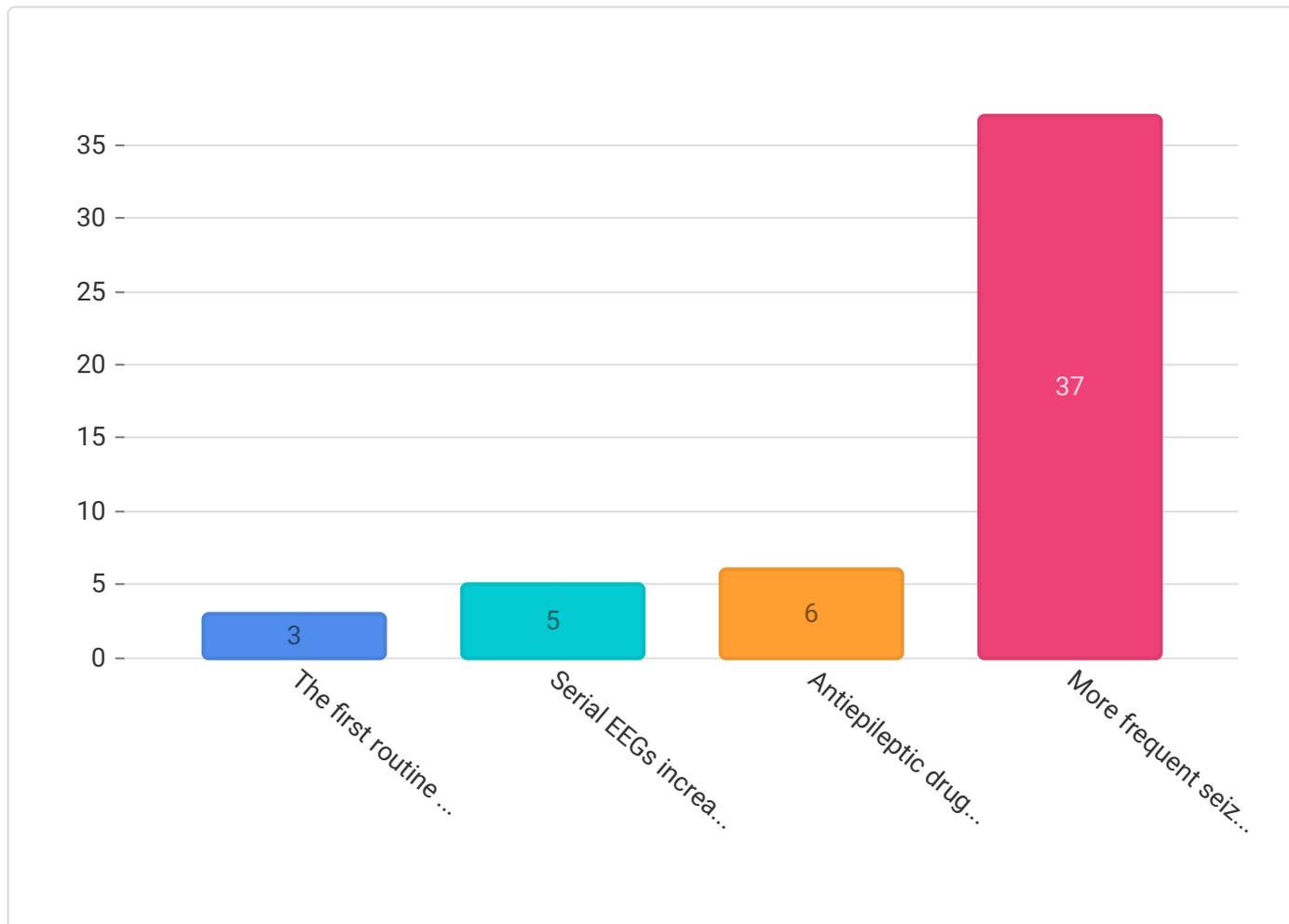
26

Normal variants that are often misinterpreted as epileptiform patterns include all of the following EXCEPT:



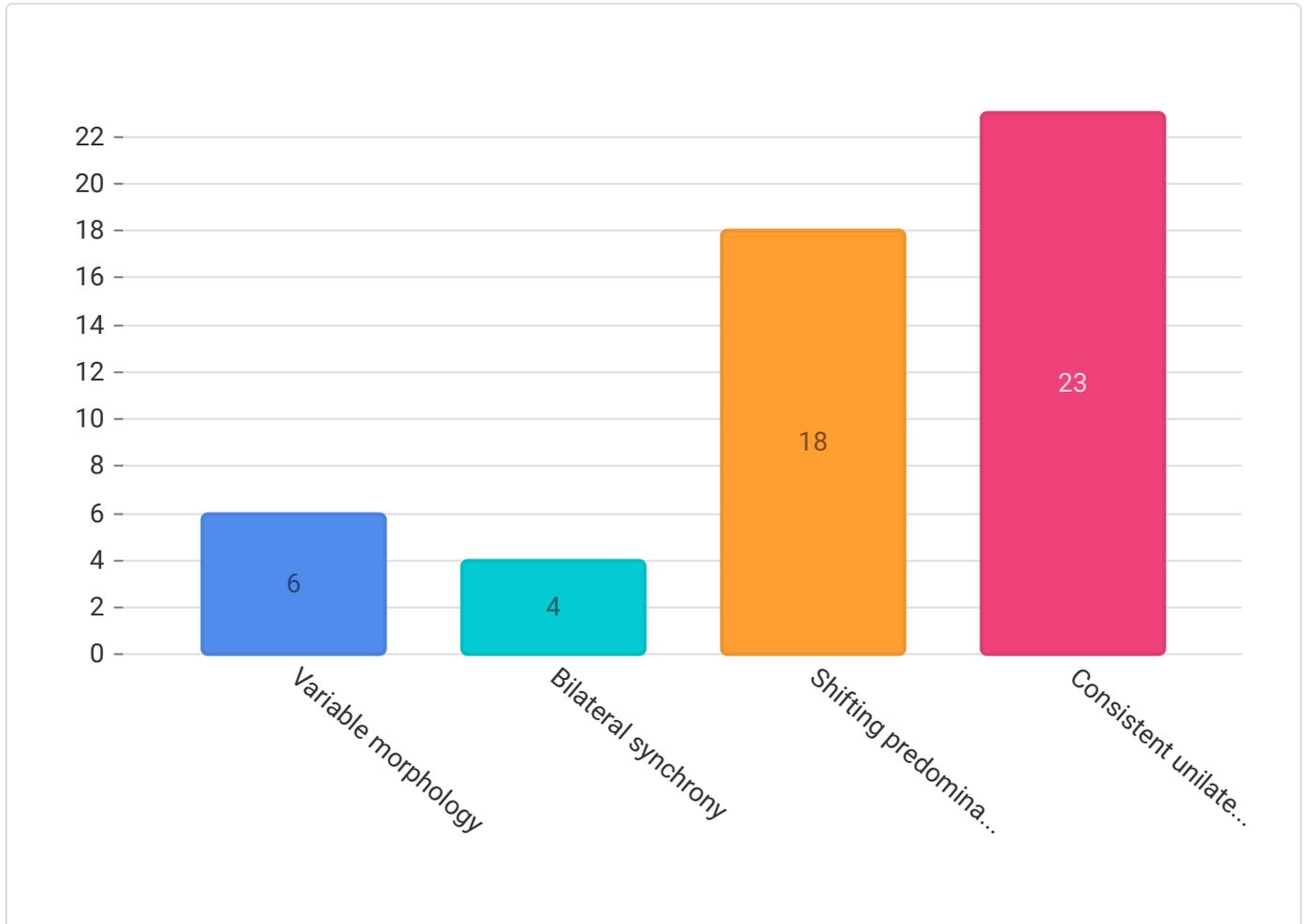
27

Which of the following is true regarding the sensitivity of finding interictal epileptiform discharges (IEDs) on a routine EEG?



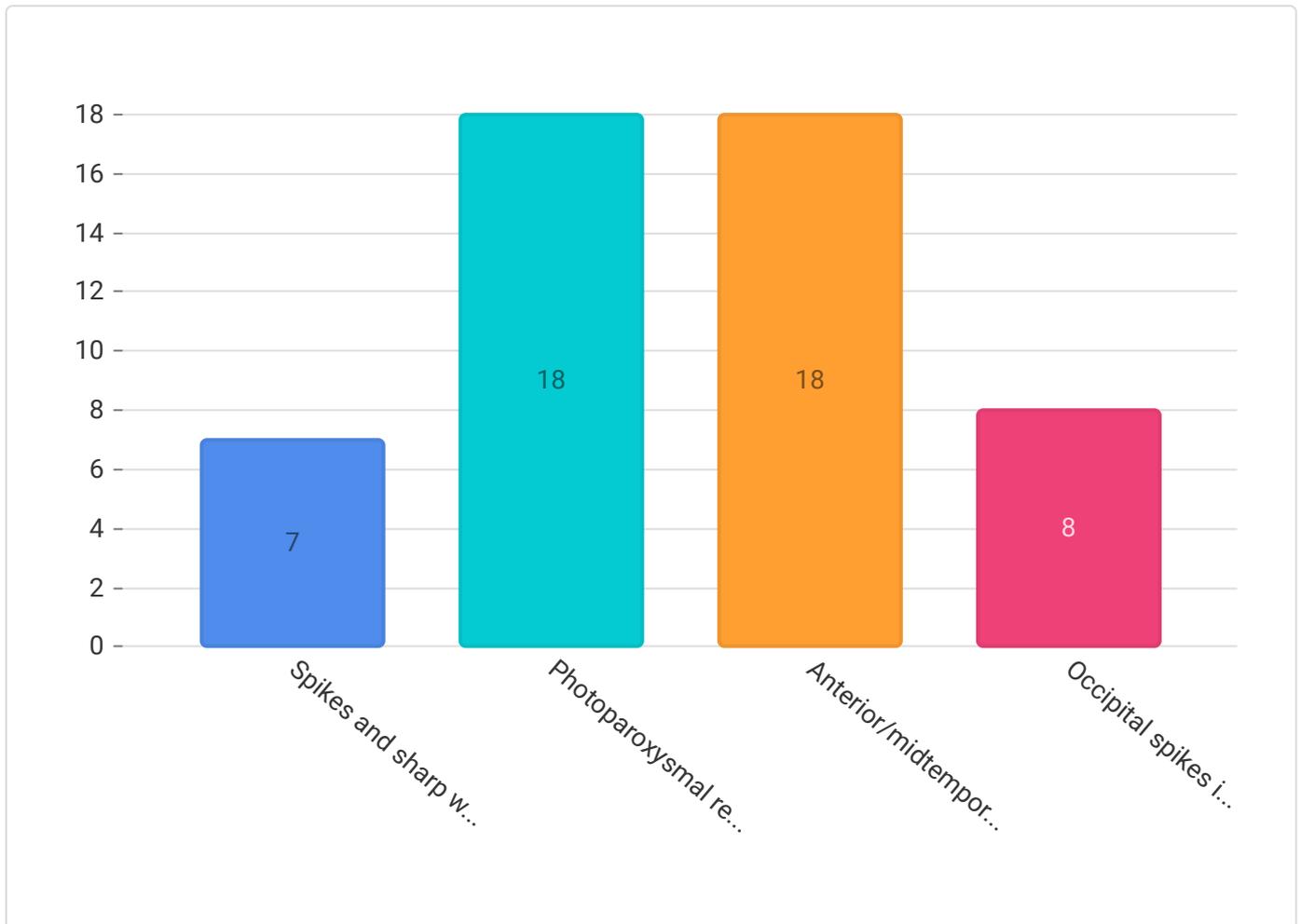
28

A 23-year-old male presents after a single seizure during sleep. The semiology by history was suggestive of a frontal lobe seizure with secondary generalization, but a routine EEG was interpreted as showing generalized discharges. Which of the following features of the interictal epileptiform discharges (IEDs) best supports a focal seizure rather than a generalized seizure?



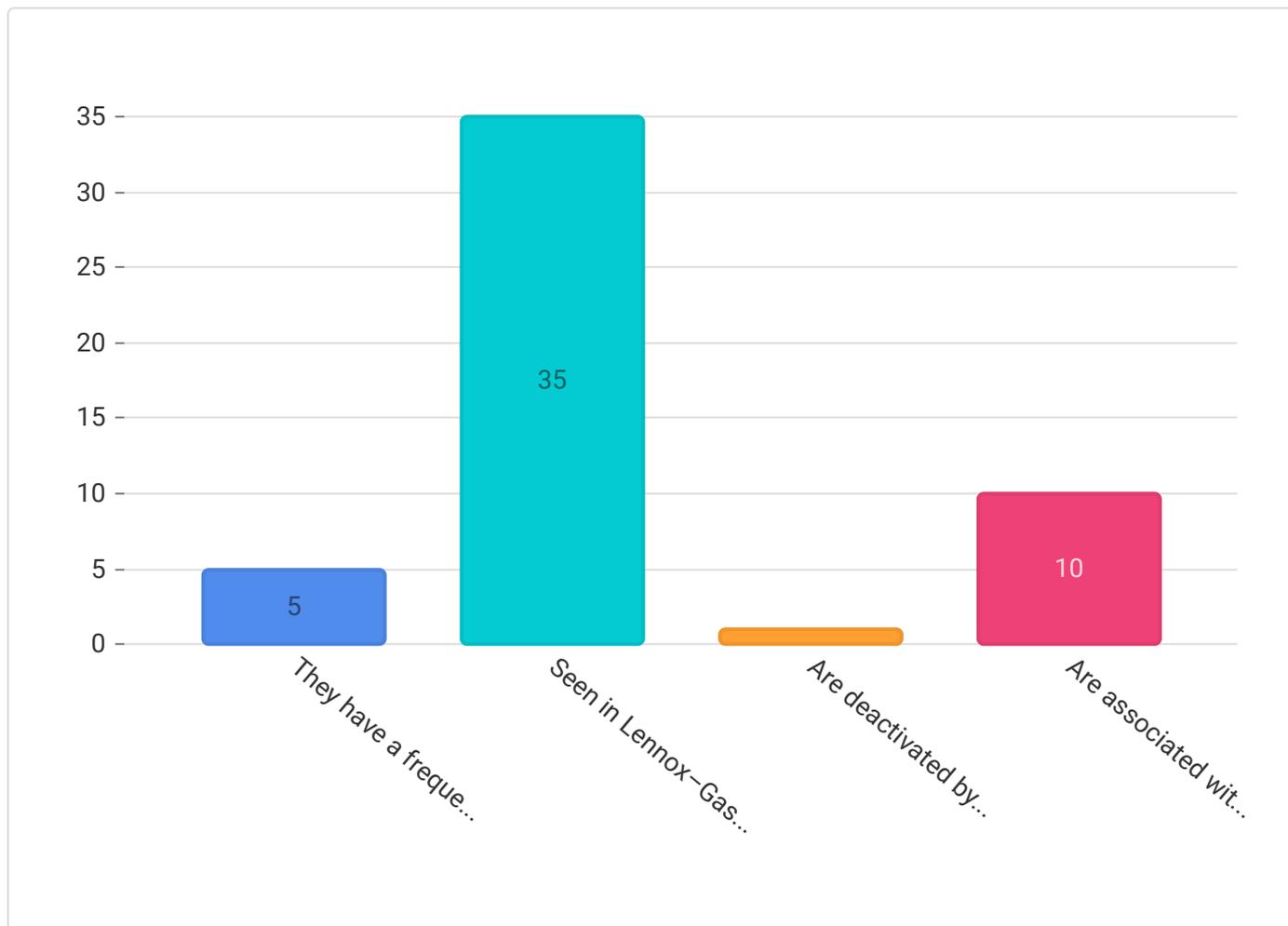
29

Interictal epileptiform discharges (IEDs) are rare, but can be seen in healthy individuals. In which of the following scenarios are IEDs considered specific for epilepsy?

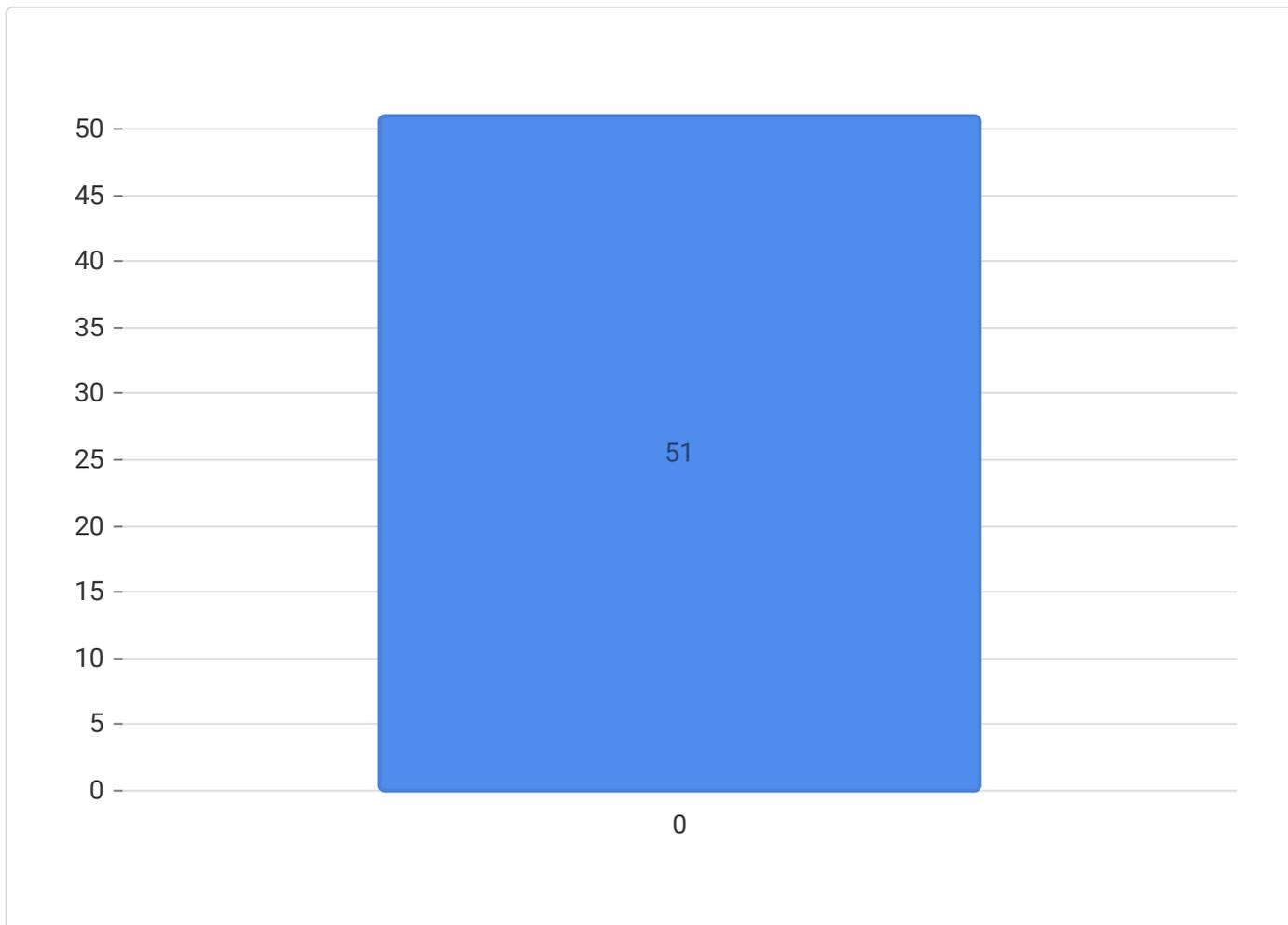


30

### Which of the following statements is true about slow spike-and-wave complexes?



### Respondent Scores



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