**Name and Family Name**

There is no quantitative data.

**Email:**

There is no quantitative data.

**Your Background:**

![Bar Chart]

- Epileptologist: 7
- Clinical neurophysiologist: 1
- Adult neurologist: 37
- Child neurologist: 3
- Senior adult neurologist: 6
A 36-week-old infant was noted to have right temporal sharply contoured activity. What normal finding could this represent?
All of the following statements regarding the development of REM sleep during the first year of life are true except:
Which of the following statements best describes the 10–20 system of EEG electrode placement as shown below?
Which of the following statements is true regarding positive occipital sharp transients of sleep (POSTS)?

- They are periodic...
- They can be seen d...
- They become less p...
- They can be seen i...
Subclinical rhythmic electrographic discharge of adults (SREDA) has all of the following characteristics except:
The 6-Hz phantom spike and waves are characterized by all of the following except:

- They are seen predominately
- They occur in up to...
- They can be seen individually
- They occur in bursts
A 20-year-old female presents with spells of daytime sleepiness leading to a car accident. At night, she is noted to move her legs in sleep. What is the likely interpretation of the EEG (filter 1–70 Hz)?
All of the following statements regarding the EEG during conceptional age 32–34 weeks are true except:
Low-voltage EEG records are characterized by all the following except:

- They are common in...
- They are seen in 5...
- They are seen in 1...
- They are dominated...

Options:
- 32
- 6
- 3
- 14
In a term infant, how does the predominant sleep pattern change during the first 6 weeks of life?

- At term, active state
- At term, QS predominates at
- AS predominates at
- QS predominates at
The following EEG (filter: 1–70 Hz; sensitivity: 5 μV/mm; vertical lines are 1 second apart) is of a 17-year-old who was noted to be daydreaming at school. What is the sharply contoured activity seen?
The yield of epileptiform abnormalities on EEG can be increased by employing all of the following activation techniques except...
All of the following are features of a normal EEG in a 6-year-old child except:

- Posterior dominant
- Absence of hypnagogic
- Sleep spindles with
- Low-voltage record

31 votes for Low-voltage record, 10 for Posterior dominant, 6 for Absence of hypnagogic, 8 for Sleep spindles with.
Subclinical rhythmic electrographic discharge in adults (SREDA) is typically seen during the following scenarios except:

- Resting state
- Drowsiness
- Photic stimulation
- Hyperventilation
All of the following statements regarding the mu rhythm are true except:
An 8-year-old boy was admitted to the ICU for an asthma exacerbation and was noted to have an episode of unresponsiveness. A routine EEG (filter: 1–70 Hz; sensitivity: 7μV/mm; vertical lines are 1 second apart) was done while the patient was drowsy, as noted by the technologist. What is the most likely interpretation of the rhythmic activity over the right temporal region?
All of the following statements regarding the evolution of photic driving response are true except
An EEG from a 15-year-old male with focal cortical dysplasia in the right posterior quadrant, admitted for video-EEG monitoring, is shown below (filter: 1–70 Hz). The waveforms highlighted in the box are most consistent with:
Which of the following statements best describes the evolution of vertex waves and K-complexes?

- Both appear simultaneously
- Vertex waves appear first
- Vertex waves may happen later
- Both have smaller magnitudes
Normal arousal from sleep can be associated with all of the following except:

- Diffuse 4-6 Hz activity
- Frontal rhythmic spindles
- Shorter duration
- Rapid transition
What is the main difference between active sleep (AS) and quiet sleep (QS) around 37–40 weeks of conceptional age?
What is the best interpretation of the posterior activity seen on the following EEG (filter 1–70 Hz; sensitivity 15 $\mu$V/mm; solid vertical lines are 1 second apart) of a 4-year-old boy?
Which of the following changes seen during hyperventilation (HV) is considered abnormal?

- Diffuse polymorphi...
- Bifrontal delta ac...
- Bitemporal delta a...
- Unilateral focal s...

Votes:
- Diffuse polymorphi: 3
- Bifrontal delta ac: 8
- Bitemporal delta a: 43
Subclinical rhythmic electrographic discharge in adults (SREDA) has all of the following characteristics except:

- It is typically in...
- It could present as...
- It can last 1-2 mi...
- It has been corre...
A 10-year-old boy was undergoing hyperventilation (HV) during EEG recording as shown below (filter: 1–70 Hz; sensitivity: 15 μV/mm; solid vertical lines are 1 second apart). What does it show?
Which of the following statements best characterizes the RMTD (rhythmic midtemporal theta burst of drowsiness)?

- It is abnormal in...
- It is typically se...
- It tends to evolve...
- It is comprised of...

The correct answer is: **It is comprised of...** with 46 votes.
Which of the following statements best describes the normal evolution of the frequency of the posterior dominant rhythm (PDR)?

- It is 3 Hz by age ...
- It is 4 Hz by age ...
- It is 6 Hz by 3 ye...
- It is 10 Hz by 8 y..

The correct answer is: It is 10 Hz by 8 y..
Age-related EEG slowing in the elderly is characterized by:

- 4–5 Hz activity: 9
- Greater predominance: 8
- Occurrence in trial: 35
- Disappearance with: 3
What does “paradoxical alpha rhythm” refer to?
Which electrode placement system is shown in this figure?

- International 10–1...
- International 10–2...
- Modified Combinator...
- American Clinical...

Respondent Scores

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45

International 10–1 : 46
International 10–2 : 4
Modified Combinator : 0
American Clinical : 0
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