Name and Family Name

There is no quantitative data.

Your Background:

Your City:

There is no quantitative data.
All of the following regarding Lennox–Gastaut syndrome (LGS) and juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (JME) are true except:

- Both have abnormal...
- The frequency of t...
- Both can present w...
- Only JME is felt t...
A 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?

- It is known as Landau-Kleffner syndrome.
- The spike-wave discharges are characteristic.
- The amount of language difficulty can be quantified.
- EEG can assist in diagnosis.

A bar graph shows the number of correct answers for each option: 8, 4, 23, 16.
Epileptic spikes are characterized by all of the following except:

- Their duration is...
- They are felt to be...
- They are usually seen...
- They increase in freq...
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?
Which of the following statements is true regarding the classic 3 Hz spike-wave complex?

- Interictal discharge
- The wave component
- Burst durations of
- The discharges are

[Bar chart showing the following:]
- Interictal discharge: 7
- The wave component: 3
- Burst durations: 30
- The discharges are: 11
All of the following findings having been associated with epilepsy except:

- Unilateral temporal...
- Bilateral frontal...
- Bilateral occipital...
- All of the above

32
3
4
12
Which of the following features is seen in Idiopathic generalized epileptic myoclonus?

- It is triggered by...
- Myoclonus is usual...
- It is usually associated with...
- It is preceded by...

Options:
- It is triggered by... 6
- Myoclonus is usual... 10
- It is usually associated with... 8
- It is preceded by... 27
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?
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?
Absence seizures are characterized by all of the following features except:

- Rhythmic eye blink...
- Repetitive oral au...
- Loss of postural c...
- Impairment of work...
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?
Obtaining serial EEGs can increase the sensitivity of detecting epileptiform abnormalities. What would be the sensitivity after 3 EEGs?

- 10%
- 30%
- 50%
- 90%

Bar graph showing:
- 10%: 3
- 30%: 10
- 50%: 38
Hypsarrhythmia has all of the following characteristics except:

- Can be seen as a pattern
- Irregular, high-amplitude
- Associated with inactivity
- Is an ictal pattern

The graph shows the following responses:

- Can be seen as a pattern: 3
- Irregular, high-amplitude: 4
- Associated with inactivity: 0
- Is an ictal pattern: 42
Absence seizures can be potentiated by all of the following except:

- Hyperglycemia
- Hyperventilation
- Intermittent photic stimulation
- NREM sleep
All of the following statements about Rolandic spikes are true except

- They can be seen in...
- They typically resolve...
- They exhibit horizontal...
- They can occur in...

- 13
- 32
- 5
Which of the following statements best describes generalized spike-and-wave discharges?

- They are symmetric...
- They can be rarely...
- Frequency of less ...
- They may be activa...
Which of the following scalp EEG interictal epileptiform discharge locations is the most specific for mesial temporal lobe epilepsy?

- centrotemporal
- frontotemporal
- medial frontal
- midtemporal

The bar chart shows the following counts:
- Centrotemporal: 17
- Frontotemporal: 15
- Medial frontal: 5
- Midtemporal: 14
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?
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?
Which of the following EEG patterns is highly specific for an underlying seizure disorder?

- Triphasic waves
- Temporal intermittent
- Frontal intermittent
- Generalized period

The correct answer is Temporal intermittent with 34 votes.
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?
Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis (NCL) is characterized by

- High amplitude EEG
- Occipital spike-wave
- Generalized spike-wave
- Normal visual evoked response

- 33
- 11
- 4
Which of the following ictal patterns is most likely to be seen with a tonic seizure?

- Generalized 2-Hz s...
- Generalized bifrontal...
- Generalized 16-Hz...
- Generalized 4-Hz p...

Bar chart showing:
- Generalized 2-Hz s...: 3 votes
- Generalized bifrontal...: 10 votes
- Generalized 16-Hz...: 25 votes
- Generalized 4-Hz p...: 13 votes
Which of the following ictal patterns is LEAST likely to be seen in temporal lobe seizures?

- 7-Hz rhythmic sine
- 18-Hz rhythmic sine
- 16-Hz rhythmic sine
- 2-Hz periodic spike
Which of the following is NOT a feature of a typical absence seizure?
Normal variants that are often misinterpreted as epileptiform patterns include all of the following EXCEPT:
Which of the following is true regarding the sensitivity of finding interictal epileptiform discharges (IEDs) on a routine EEG?
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?
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?
Which of the following statements is true about slow spike-and-wave complexes?

- They have a frequency of...
- Seen in Lennox-Gastaut syndrome
- Are deactivated by...
- Are associated with...

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