



Credit for Learning

● EPILEPSY ●

THE QUESTIONS

1. The ILEA classification of syndromes:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| a) Makes use of an understanding of the associated anatomy | T | F |
| b) Makes use of information from EEG recordings..... | T | F |
| c) Divides partial seizures from partial seizures with secondary generalisation..... | T | F |
| d) Divides location-related epilepsies into three main categories..... | T | F |
| e) Classifies each syndrome as representing a specific condition | T | F |

2. The ILEA classification of seizures:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| a) Makes use of an understanding of the associated anatomy | T | F |
| b) Makes use of information from EEG recordings..... | T | F |
| c) Divides partial seizures from partial seizures with secondary generalisation..... | T | F |
| d) Does not take account of whether consciousness is impaired | T | F |
| e) Classifies seizures as to whether they are partial or generalised | T | F |

3. In focal epileptogenesis:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| a) The balance between GABA (gamma-aminobutyric acid) and glutamate/aspartate tips in favour of GABA | T | F |
| b) Increased sodium conduction means the interior of the neurone becomes more positive .. | T | F |
| c) Acetylcholine enhances depolarisation | T | F |
| d) The balance between dopamine and acetylcholine tips in favour of dopamine..... | T | F |
| e) Subsequent propagation requires intact inhibitory regulation..... | T | F |

4. In generalised epileptogenesis:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| a) The entire cortex is simultaneously involved | T | F |
| b) A spike and wave phenomenon is seen on the EEG..... | T | F |
| c) The primary abnormality is hyperexcitability of the cortex..... | T | F |
| d) Hypoxia can result in generalised seizures | T | F |
| e) Repolarisation activates T channels in the neurones of the thalamus..... | T | F |

Questions continue overleaf





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5. Regarding the aetiology of epilepsy:

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| a) Cerebrovascular haemorrhages are less likely to cause epilepsy than cerebral infarcts | T | F |
| b) Disorders of brain structure tend to make epilepsy more sensitive to drug treatment | T | F |
| c) Infants who contract bacterial meningitis are more likely to develop epilepsy than infants who contract viral encephalitis | T | F |
| d) Infants who contract bacterial meningitis are more likely to develop epilepsy than young adults who contract bacterial meningitis | T | F |
| e) Epilepsy in an adult is more likely to be associated with a brain tumour than is epilepsy in an infant | T | F |

6. Appropriate first-line treatments for partial seizures in pregnant women generally include:

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|------------------------------|---|---|
| a) Sodium valproate | T | F |
| b) Lamotrigine | T | F |
| c) Carbamazepine | T | F |
| d) Oxcarbazepine | T | F |
| e) Combination therapy | T | F |

7. Appropriate first-line treatments for primary generalised seizures include:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| a) Sodium valproate | T | F |
| b) Lamotrigine | T | F |
| c) Tiagabine | T | F |
| d) Gabapentin | T | F |
| e) Vigabatrin | T | F |

8. Adverse effects sometimes associated with anti-epileptic drugs include:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| a) Vigabatrin causing epidermal necrolysis | T | F |
| b) Topiramate causing renal stone formation | T | F |
| c) Lamotrigine causing drowsiness | T | F |
| d) Sodium valproate causing liver failure | T | F |
| e) Lamotrigine causing epidermal necrolysis | T | F |

9. In a patient taking carbamazepine, levels of the following drugs may be reduced:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| a) Gabapentin | T | F |
| b) Carbamazepine | T | F |
| c) Oxcarbazepine | T | F |
| d) Sodium valproate | T | F |
| e) Levetiracetam | T | F |

10. In the interaction between sodium valproate and phenytoin:

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| a) Sodium valproate displaces phenytoin from its binding site | T | F |
| b) More phenytoin is initially available for metabolism | T | F |
| c) Sodium valproate acts as an enzyme inducer | T | F |
| d) Sodium valproate acts as an enzyme inhibitor | T | F |
| e) Hypoalbuminaemia affects the amount of free phenytoin | T | F |

Answers will appear in the October issue.