1) A 60-year-old diabetic male presents with headache and diplopia. His right eye is pointing downwards and laterally with complete ptosis. Abduction is normal but there is no adduction or elevation. Both pupils are reactive. Most likely this represents:

1. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
2. Ischemic 3rd nerve palsy
3. Ischemic 6th nerve palsy
4. Orbital tumor

2) A 25-year-old female presents with dizziness, ataxia and gaze evoked nystagmus. There is no history of fever, but 4 years ago she suffered from transient visual loss in the left eye that resolved with steroids. This patient most likely has:

1. Recurrent cardio-embolic strokes
2. Hypercoagulable state
3. Multiple sclerosis
4. Meningitis

3) A 70-year-old man suffers from progressive memory decline for two years. His family have also noticed paranoia, word finding difficulties, naming difficulty, and loss of interest in previous activities and hobbies. He is no longer able to live independently. Which of the following would be an appropriate treatment option:

1. Donepezil
2. Levodopa/Carbidopa
3. Resperidal
4. Carbamazepine

4) An 80-year-old male presents with acute left sided weakness and altered level of consciousness. His CT head shows a large right frontal lobe hemorrhage with extension into overlying subarachnoid space. He has no known chronic medical conditions. This bleed is most likely the result of:

1. Multiple sclerosis
2. Bleeding into an old stroke
3. Cavernous angioma
4. Cerebral amyloid angiopathy

5) A 58 year old man presents with cognitive decline over the past 1 year. Apart from signs of dementia, his exam also reveals impaired vibration and position sense in the lower extremities with a positive Romberg’s test. Which of the following should be carried out

1. MRI with gradient echo sequences
2. CT myelography of the spine
3. Echocardiogram
4. Lumbar puncture

6) A 23 year old over weight female presents with generalized headache, whooshing tinnitus, and transient blurring in vision when she bends forward. Her fundoscopic exam is likely to reveal:

1. Pale optic nerve
2. Optic disc swelling
3. Cherry red spot
4. Emboli in retinal vessels

Answers: 1B, 2C, 3A, 4D, 5D, 6B