



THE COLLEGES OF MEDICINE OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Examination for the Subspecialty Certificate in Neuropsychiatry of the College of Psychiatrists of South Africa

26 July 2019

1 Paper only

(3 hours)

All questions to be answered. Each question to be answered in a separate book (or books if more than one is required for the one answer)

- 1 Discuss the following regarding epilepsy
 - a) The neuropsychiatric aspects of the postictal period. (50)
 - b) Features that distinguish 'pseudoseizures' from 'true' seizures. (30)
 - c) The neuropsychiatric effects of the following anticonvulsants: valproate, lamotrigine, topiramate. (20)[100]

- 2
 - a) The neuropsychiatrist is often called to deal with a patient suffering from a first-episode psychosis as a result of anti-NMDA receptor (aNMDAR) encephalitis. With regard to aNMDAR encephalitis, write short notes on
 - i) The clinical syndrome and predominant neuropsychiatric symptoms. (30)
 - ii) Management of neuropsychiatric symptoms. (20)
 - b) Deep brain stimulation (DBS) is a modern modality to treat refractory obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and is becoming more readily available. With regard to this write short notes on
 - i) Basic definition of OCD and the neuro-circuitry implicated in OCD. (20)
 - ii) Best medical treatment for OCD. (15)
 - iii) Rationale and patient selection using DBS for OCD. (15)[100]

- 3
 - a) Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MOCA) in the bedside cognitive assessment of Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia and fronto-temporal dementia. You may use a table if you wish. (50)
 - b) Provide a classification of vascular dementia. You must define key factors which differentiate these types, including any genetic, imaging, and general medical factors. (50)[100]

- 4 With regard to hepatolenticular degeneration (HLD)
 - a) Briefly describe or annotate the basal ganglia motor circuit including the direct and indirect pathways. (20)
 - b) What is the pathological basis of HLD? (10)
 - c) Describe the neuropsychiatric manifestations of HLD. (50)

- d) What are the characteristic computerised tomography and magnetic resonance imaging findings in HLD? (10)
 - e) Briefly describe the course and prognosis. (10)
- [100]