

SAUDI BOARD RESIDENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

PAEDIATRIC NEUROLOGY

Promotion Examination

Written Examination Format:

- A written examination shall consist of one paper with not less than 100 MCQs with a single best answer (one correct answer out of four options).
- The examination shall contain type K2 questions (interpretation, analysis, reasoning and decision making) and type K1 questions (recall and comprehension).
- The examination shall include basic concepts and clinical topics relevant to the specialty.
- Clinical presentation questions include history, clinical finding and patient approach. Diagnosis and investigation questions; include the possible diagnosis and diagnostic methods. Management questions; including treatment and clinical management, either therapeutic or non-therapeutic, and complications of management. Materials and Instruments questions; including material properties, usage, and selection of instruments and equipment used. Health maintenance questions; include health promotion, disease prevention, risk factors assessment, and prognosis.

Passing Score for Promotion Exam:

The trainee's performance is assessed in each of the evaluation formulas according to the following scoring system:

Score	Less than 50%	50% – 59.4%	60% - 69.4%	More than 70%
Description	Clear Fail	Borderline Fail	Borderline Pass	Clear Pass

1. To upgrade the trainee from a training level to the next level, She/he must obtain at least a **Borderline Pass** in each evaluation form.
2. The program director may recommend to the local supervision committee to request the promotion of the trainee who did not meet the previous promotion requirement according to the following:
 - A. In case that the trainee gets a **borderline Fail** result in **one** of the evaluation forms, the remaining evaluation forms must be passed with **Clear Pass** in at least **one** of them.



- B. In case that the trainee gets a **borderline Fail** result in **two** of the evaluation forms to a maximum, provided they do not fall under the same theme (Knowledge, Attitude, Skills). The remaining evaluation forms must be passed with **Clear Pass** in at least **two** of them.
- C. The promotion must be approved in this case by the scientific council for the specialization.

Blueprint outlines

No.	Section	Proportion%
1	Adult Neurology	20%
2	Paediatric Neurology	60%
3	Basic Neuroscience	20%
Total		100%

Note:

- Blueprint distributions of the examination may differ up to +/-3% in each category.
- Percentages and content are subject to change at any time. See the SCFHS website for the most up-to-date information.

Suggested References:

1. Swaiman's Pediatric Neurology.
2. Neurology of the Newborn – Joseph Volpe.
3. Bradley's Neurology in Clinical Practice.
4. Up-to-date online resource.
5. Pediatric Neuroimaging by James Barkovich
6. Continuum journal – last five years.
7. Neurology of Hereditary metabolic diseases by Kolodny and Pastores
8. Seminars in Pediatric Neurology- last five years.
9. Wyllie's textbook of Epilepsy

Crash Courses:

- Outline of each course including suggested reading references given by the provider.



Note:

This list is intended for use as a study aid only. SCFHS does not intend the list to imply endorsement of these specific references, nor are the exam questions necessarily taken solely from these sources.

Example Questions

EXAMPLE OF K1 QUESTIONS

Question 1

A 6-year-old child with epilepsy is taking carbamazepine.

Which of the following is the most common side effect?

- A. High ALT
- B. Low sodium
- C. High creatinine
- D. Thrombocytosis

EXAMPLE OF K2 QUESTIONS

Question 1

A 2-month-old baby presented with clusters of flexor movements that the paediatrician diagnosed as infantile colic. Clinical examination confirmed hypotonic baby with slightly brisk reflexes. He has one hypopigmented macule on the back. The mother showed the events on video which occurred mostly as clusters upon waking up from sleep or when going to sleep.

Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment?

- A. Vigabatrin
- B. Prednisone
- C. Valproic acid
- D. Phenobarbitone