

## **DME4115 – CLINICAL SKILLS: NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION**

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>Done (2)</b>	<b>Incorrectly Done (1)</b>	<b>Not Done (0)</b>
Greets, Introduces self, ask for pt name and ID, explains exam and obtains consent.			
Washes hands and Gathers equipment (coffee, lemon, patella hammer, fundoscope, tuning forks, snellen charts etc.)			
Prepares environment (Ensures privacy, asks for chaperone etc.)			
<b>GENERAL APPEARANCE</b>			
Observes patient for habitus, posture, level of comfort, and signs of distress			
Observes skin for café au lait spots, hyperpigmented/hypopigmented changes, facial appearance for facial asymmetry, masked facies etc			
<b>. MENTAL STATUS AND HIGHER COGNITIVE FUNCTION</b>			
Observes level of consciousness (alert, lethargy, obtundation, stupor, coma) Confusion, delirium, affect, mood etc.			
Orientation to Time, Place, Person and Self			
Memory (short term and long term)			
Attention and Calculation (spelling word backwards or counting backwards)			
<b>CRANIAL NERVES EXAMINATION</b>			
<b>OLFACTORY (I):</b>			
Tests patency bilaterally			
Tests each nares with familiar scent like coffee, lemon/orange, onion etc. (eyes closed)			
<b>OPTIC (II):</b>			
Tests visual acuity (Snellen and Jaegers) (OD, OS, OU) <i>AAs to explain recording and interpretation of VA. Explain how VA can be checked if pt. unable to see from 6m (Counting fingers, Waving hand, Light perception)</i>			
Checks colour vision – mentions			
Visual fields Screening (by confrontation) – <i>bilateral</i>			
Fundoscopy exam (mention during testing) <i>AAs to explain how to perform fundoscopic exam</i>			
<b>OCULOMOTOR, TROCHLEAR &amp; ABDUCENS (III, IV, &amp; VI)</b>			
Checks pupil size & shape			
Checks direct and consensual pupillary reflexes			
Tests accommodation and convergence			
Tests EOM movement. Tests for Nystagmus (horizontal and vertical)			

<b>TRIGEMINAL (V)</b>			
Tests sensation in 3 areas with light touch			
Tests muscles of mastication			
Tests corneal reflex			
<b>FACIAL (VII)</b>			
Inspects for facial symmetry			
Tests muscles of facial expression – smile			
Wrinkle brows			
Tests taste sensation (anterior 2/3 of tongue)			
<b>VESTIBULOCOCHLEAR (VIII)</b>			
Tests gross hearing bilaterally			
Tests lateralization (Weber's test)			
Tests bone vs air conduction (Rinne's test)			
<b>GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL AND VAGUS (IX and X)</b>			
Observes swallowing			
Observes uvula and palate during phonation			
Elicits gag reflex (if pt. is unconscious)			
<b>SPINAL ACCESSORY (XI) Test muscles against resistance</b>			
Shoulder shrug			
Head tilt			
<b>HYPOGLOSSAL (XII)</b>			
Observes protruded tongue and sis to side.			

#### FURTHER READING

- How to assess visual activity in a person who cannot read at 6m Snellen's chart
- Components of accommodation
- Sensori-neural deafness vs conductive deafness