

**KAMINENI INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES**  
**Narketpally - 508 254**

**QUESTION AND ANSWER WITH NAMES NOTED BY CHAIRPERSON - CLINICAL MEETING ON 20.03.2014**

1. **Question:** - How to differentiate chorea from athetosis and choreoathetosis?  
(Dr. S. Mohd Ali, Professor of General Medicine).

**Answer:** - In chorea there is involvement of distal muscles -

In Athetosis there is involvement of proximal muscles (Dr. Sarishma,  
1<sup>st</sup> year PG in Paediatrics).

2. **Question:** - How to continue phenobarbiton therapy? (Dr. S. Mohd Ali, Professor of  
General Medicine).

**Answer:** - Phenobarbiton therapy to be given until child resumes his daily  
activities (Dr. C. Soren, Assoc. Professor of Paediatrics).

3. **Question:** - Why penicillin prophylaxis to be continued for long time?  
(Dr. K. Nagaraj, Professor & HOD of Community Medicine).

**Answer:** - Because of risk of developing rheumatic heart disease (25%) in  
children with Sydenhams chorea (Dr. M. Dasaradha Rami Reddy, Professor of  
Paediatrics).

4. **Question:** - How to differentiate between Sydenhams chorea from huntingtons  
chorea? (Dr. R.S. Moorthy, Professor & HOD of Radiodiagnosis).

**Answer:** -

a. Sydenhams chorea - self-limiting, occurs in children, non-progressive.

b. Huntington chorea - Autosomal, neuro degenerative, progressive (Dr. C. Soren,  
Assoc. Professor of Paediatrics).