

HINTS Exam: Pre- and Post- Questions

1. Acute Vestibular Syndrome (AVS) consists of:
 - A. Quick onset of dizziness and nausea that lasts for only a few minutes
 - B. Quick onset of dizziness and nausea that lasts for less than 12 hours
 - C. Quick onset of dizziness, nausea/vomiting, head motion intolerance, nystagmus, and unsteady gait – dizziness must be continuous for ≥ 24 hours
 - D. Quick onset of dizziness, nausea/vomiting, head motion intolerance, nystagmus, and unsteady gait – dizziness is intermittent for an unspecified amount of time

2. AVS is caused by peripheral lesions such as vestibular neuritis and labyrinthitis >90% of the time. True False

3. The HINTS exam consists of which 3 of the following tests?
 - Horizontal head impulse test
 - Vertical head impulse test
 - Nystagmus observed during Dix-Hallpike Test
 - Nystagmus observed without provoking head movements
 - Skew deviation/alternate cover test
 - Head-shaking test

4. An MRI performed within 48 hours of AVS onset is the most sensitive diagnostic test and the best way to rule out an ischemic stroke? True False

5. When performing the horizontal Head Impulse Test (h-HIT) in patients with AVS, which of the following indicates a central pathology?
 - A. A corrective saccade of the eyes when the head is rotated toward the side of the lesion
 - B. A corrective saccade of the eyes when the head is rotated away from the side of the lesion
 - C. A corrective saccade of the eyes when the head is rotated in either direction
 - D. A normal h-HIT; no corrective saccade

6. When assessing for horizontal nystagmus in patients with AVS, which of the following indicates a central pathology?
 - A. The fast phase of nystagmus changes direction when gaze is directed to the left or right (ex. right beating when looking to the right and left beating when looking to the left)
 - B. The fast phase of nystagmus beats in the same direction independent of gaze and may not be present in all positions.
 - C. Nystagmus is only present when performing the supine roll test
 - D. No nystagmus

7. When testing for skew deviation with the alternate cover test in patients with AVS, which of the following indicates a central pathology?
- A. Neither eye moves up or down to realign
 - B. Either eye moves up or down to realign, and if both move, movement is up for one and down for the other
 - C. Both eyes move toward or away from the midline to realign
 - D. One eye moves toward the midline and the other moves away from the midline to realign
8. Which of the following must be true for the results of the exam to be interpreted as a central HINTS?
- A. All 3 of the tests must have a central finding to be interpreted as a central HINTS
 - B. Only 2 of the 3 tests must have a central finding to be interpreted as a central HINTS
 - C. Only 1 of the 3 tests must have a central finding to be interpreted as a central HINTS
9. Which of the following must be true for the results of the exam to be interpreted as a peripheral HINTS?
- A. All 3 of the tests must have a peripheral finding to be interpreted as a peripheral HINTS
 - B. Only 2 of the 3 tests must have a peripheral finding to be interpreted as a peripheral HINTS
 - C. Only 1 of the 3 tests must have a peripheral finding to be interpreted as a peripheral HINTS
10. AVS without any other neurologic symptoms can be caused by a posterior circulation stroke? True False