5488

SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION: NOVEMBER 2016

PROGRAMME: DM NEUROLOGY (PEDIATRICS)

Time: 90 MINUTES **Maximum marks: 100**

NB: Select the MOST appropriate answer for each of the following questions.

1. All the following are true about childhood cerebral adrenoleukodystrophy **except**:
   A. Most common between 4 to 8 years
   B. One of the most common initial manifestations is hyperactivity often mistaken for ADHD.
   C. Auditory discrimination is often impaired.
   D. Adrenal dysfunction is recognized early before the cerebral symptoms.

2. Object permanence is achieved at what age:
   A. 4 months
   B. 7 months
   C. 9 months
   D. 12 months

3. All the following are true about Rett's syndrome **except:**
   A. Males and females are equally affected.
   B. Hallmark of Rett syndrome is repetitive handwringing movements and loss of purposeful movements.
   C. Rett Syndrome is caused by mutations in MeCP2 gene.
   D. Autistic behavior is typical finding in all patients.

4. Sonic Hedgehog (SHH) pathway medulloblastomas are associated with which histology?
   A. Desmoplastic
   B. Large cell
   C. Sclerosing
   D. Anaplastic

5. Which of the following is associated with an unfavorable prognosis in precursor B Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia?
   A. Hyperploidy
   B. t (12,21)
   C. t (4,11)
   D. Trisomy 4

6. "Tomcat urine" odor is seen in:
   A. Glutaric academia
   B. Hawkinsuria
   C. Phenylketonuria
   D. Multiple carboxylase deficiency

7. Corneal vascularisation is associated with which vitamin deficiency?
   A. Vitamin B1
   B. Vitamin B2
   C. Vitamin B3
   D. Vitamin B6

8. Handedness is usually established by:
   A. 1 ½ years
   B. 2 years
   C. 2 ½ years
   D. 3 years

9. All of the following regarding Wilsons disease are true **except**:
   A. Abnormal gene for Wilson's disease is localized to long arm of chromosome 13.
   B. Boys are 3 times more likely than girls to present with acute hepatic failure.
   C. KF ring is present in 95% of patients with neurological symptoms.
   D. Coombs negative hemolytic anemia can be an initial manifestation of Wilsons disease.

10. Which of the following is a disorder of peroxisomes?
   A. Alagille syndrome
   B. Allgrove's syndrome
   C. Zellweger syndrome
   D. Pelizaeus-Merzbacher disease

11. Commonest cause of persistent non bilious vomiting in infancy is
   A. Peptic ulcer disease
   B. Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
   C. Adrenogenital syndrome
   D. Hypertension

12. Which of the following statements about Indian childhood cirrhosis is TRUE?
   A. It is secondary to increased copper intake alone.
   B. Presents with jaundice and pruritus
   C. Runs a benign course
   D. D-Penicillamine is contraindicated in this condition.

13. Most common cause of acute upper respiratory tract obstruction in children below 10 years of age is
   A. Foreign body inhalation
   B. Viral Laryngotracheobronchitis
   C. Epiglottitis
   D. Vocal cord paresis

14. A 3 month old boy has failure to thrive, polyuria and bilateral nephrocalcinosis. Investigations showed blood pH- 7.45, bicarbonate- 29meq/L, Potassium- 2meq/L, Sodium- 128meq/L and Chloride- 90meq/L. The most likely diagnosis would be

A. Bartters Syndrome

B. Proximal RTA

C. Distal RTA

D. Pseudohypoaldosteronism

15. In Hemophilia A, earliest joint to be affected by hemarthrosis in infancy is

A. Ankle

B. Knee

C. Elbow

D. Hip

16. Which of the following recombinant antibodies has shown promising results in the treatment of Retinopathy of Prematurity?

A. Abciximab

B. Daclizumab

C. Bevacizumab

D. Natalizumab

17. Which of the following statements about Nephrotic syndrome in pediatric age is TRUE?

A. 50% of children have nephrotic syndrome secondary to systemic causes.

B. Hypertension is very common in Nephrotic syndrome secondary to minimal change disease

C. Protein excretion should be above 40mg/m2/hour to make a diagnosis

D. Hypoalbminemia and hyperlipidemia are only rarely observed,unlike adults with nephrotic syndrome.

18. Which of the following statements about congenital hypothyroidism is TRUE?

A. TSH levels are usually normal at birth.

B. Most of the infants are overweight at birth .

C. More common in boys

D. 10% can have associated other congenital anomalies as well,cardiac being the commonest.

19. Which of the following is the most useful screening test to detect integrity of cochlea in newborn period?

A. Transient evoked otoacoustic emissions

B. Auditory brainstem response

C. Pure tone audiometry

D. Acoustic reflectometry

20. Most common cause for genital ambiguity in 46XX disorders of sex development is

A.Maternal virilizing tumors and intrauterine exposure

B.aromatase deficiency

C.Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

D.Pituitary FSH/LH secreting tumors

21.All the following except one belong to organic acidurias

A. Glutaricaciduria type 1

B. Methylmalonicacidemia

C. Propionic academia

D. Phenylketonuria

22. Which of the following is a freeze sensitive vaccine

A. MMR vaccine

B. OPV

C. BCG

D. Pneumococcal vaccine

23. The commonest cause of acute hemorrhagic cystitis in children is

A. E Coli

B. Adeno virus

C. Enterovirus 71

D. Coxsackie virus

24. What is the concentration of sodium and potassium (mmol/L) in the standard WHO oral rehydration solution (ORS)

A. Sodium 90 mmol/L and Potassium 20 mmol/L

B. Sodium 75 mmol/L and Potassium 10 mmol/L

C. Sodium 75 mmol/L and Potassium 20 mmol/L

D. Sodium 90 mmol/L and Potassium 10 mmol/L

25. Which of the following does not establish a diagnosis of congenital CMV infection in a neonate?

A. Urine culture of CMV

B. IgG CMV antibodies in blood

C. Isolation of virus from saliva

D. CMV viral DNA in blood by polymerase chain reaction

26. The following statements regarding paralytic poliomyelitis are all true except

A. Virus usually can be found in the feces from onset up to 8 or more weeks after paralysis, with the highest probability of detection during the first 2 weeks after paralysis onset

B. Adequate stool specimen requires only one stool sample for isolation of wild poliovirus

C. The risk of vaccine associated paralytic poliomyelitis is higher with type-2 poliovirus

D. Vaccine derived polio viruses arise due to mutation and recombination in the human gut between vaccine virus and other neurovirulent enteric viruses

27. A neonate with severe and recurrent vomiting and lethargy was suspected to have an inborn error of metabolism and screening investigations were done after ruling out sepsis. Arterial blood gas analysis showed severe metabolic acidosis. Anion gap was high. Plasma ammonia was markedly elevated. Which among the following conditions is most likely?

A. Ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency

B. Arginosuccinic acidemia

C. Isovaleric acidemia

D. Phenylketonuria.

28. Which among the following is the most common physical anomaly seen in Fanconi Anemia?

A. Renal malformations

B. Skin pigment changes and cafe-au-lait spots

C. Upper limb abnormalities

D. Eye/ eyelid abnormalities

29. Atrioventricularseptal defect is commonly associated with which of the following conditions?

A. Trisomy 13

B. Trisomy 21

C. Trisomy 18

D. 22q11.2 deletion

30. The site of erythropoietin production in fetus during second trimester

A. Kidney

B. Liver

C. Placenta

D. Bone marrow

31. Which among the following statements regarding Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis(JIA) is false?

A. Age at onset <16 years

B. Oligoarthritis is the most common subtype

C. Systemic JIA is more common in girls

D. Age of onset for oligoarticular JIA is 2-4 years

32. Which among the following is not a component of Macrophage Activation Syndrome?

A. Splenomegaly

B. Hypernatremia

C. Hypofibrinogenemia

D. Decreased ESR

33. The World Health Assembly Global Nutrition Targets for 2025 include all except:

A. 40% reduction in the number of stunted children <5 years

B. 50% reduction in anemia in women of reproductive age

C. No increase in childhood overweightness

D. Elimination of stunting in children < 2 years of age

34. Which of the following condition in children produces hypokalemia with high urinary chloride and normal blood pressure?

A. Gitelman syndrome

B. 17 alpha hydroxylase deficiency

C. 11 beta hydroxylase deficiency

D. Liddle syndrome

35. The most common type of intussusception is

A. Cecocolic

B. Ileocolic

C. Ileoleal

D. Gastroduodenal

36. Which of the following statements regarding hypocalcemia in neonates is false?

A. Early hypocalcemia occurs in low birth weight infants and infants of diabetic mothers

B. Early preterm infants may be asymptomatic for hypocalcemia

C. Late hypocalcemia in neonates is seen in breast fed infants

D. Late hypocalcemia occurs during the first 5-10 days of life

37. Which of the following statements regarding Citrullinemia is true?

A. It is an autosomal dominant disorder

B. Urinary excretion of orotic acid is reduced

C. Crystalluria may be seen

D. Prognosis is good in the symptomatic neonatal form with protein restricted diet

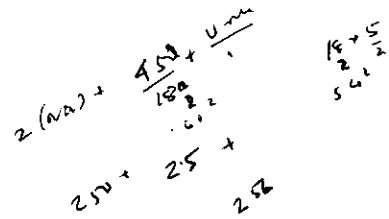
38. A five year old presented with diabetic ketoacidosis. On investigation his sodium is 125, glucose is 450, BUN is 30, Ph is 7.12, and bicarbonate is 4. The plasma osmolality is

A. 285

B. 280

C. 275

D. 290



39. Which of the following is true regarding immunodeficient children?

A. Inactivated vaccines result in an increased risk of adverse effects

B. Live vaccines should not be used in children with primary T-cell abnormalities

C. Children with HIV infection should not receive live vaccines

D. Meningococcal vaccine should not be given to children with complement deficiency

40. An increase in which of the following increases the O2 affinity of hemoglobin

A. Temperature

B. PCO2

C. 2,3DPG levels in the RBC

D. Carbon Monoxide added to the blood

41. Independent walking if not achieved by what age,should a child be evaluated for developmental delay

A. 12 months

B. 18 months

C. 20 months

D. 24 months

42. When does the sleep stages become well-demarcated in infants?

A. 2 – 4 months

B. 4 – 6 months

C. 6 – 8 months

D. 8 – 9 months

43. Which of the following statements regarding the usual developmental milestones in a child is FALSE?

A. Makes a tower of 3 cubes by 15 months

B. Names pictures by 18 months

C. Goes up stairs with alternating feet by 24 months

D. Refers to self as 'I' by 30 months

44. In the Henderson- Hasselbalch equation the value of pKA is:

A. 6.1

B. 6.5

C. 5.5

D. 6.4

45. Which of the statements regarding toxic shock syndrome in FALSE?

A. Commonly caused by Staphylococcus aureus

B. Scarletiniform rash and strawberry tongue are characteristic

C. Kawasaki disease is a close differential diagnosis

D. Anti-toxin therapy is the cornerstone of treatment

46. Which one of the following is NOT an advantage of breast milk?

A. High concentrations of secretory Ig A that prevent mucosal adhesion of microorganisms

B. Presence of transforming growth factor which activates lymphocytes

C. Contains macrophages which synthesize complement, lysozyme, and lactoferrin

D. Contains nerve growth factor which promotes neural growth

47. Which among the following is a main contributor to early hemorrhagic disease of the newborn?
    A. Maternal intake of phenytoin or phenobarbitone
    B. Fetal consumption of warfarin or other coumadin drugs
    C. Exclusive breast feeding
    D. Abetalipoprotien deficiency

48. The following are monogenic causes of congenital malformations EXCEPT
    A. Ectodermal dysplasia
    B. Apert disease
    C. Pierre Robin syndrome
    D. Treacher Collins syndrome

49. Which maternal disorder predisposes to small left colon and meconium plugs in neonates?
    A. Maternal asthma
    B. Maternal diabetes
    C. Maternal seizure disorder
    D. Maternal jaundice

50. A 3 month old baby had cephalhematoma at birth. A radiograph of the skull at this point of time is likely to reveal which among the following abnormalities?
    A. Thickening of skull bone adjacent to the bleed
    B. Depressed fracture over the skull
    C. Widening of the diploic space
    D. Fine speckled calcification without external protuberance

51. The drug of choice for the treatment of hemicrania continua is:
    A. Pizotifen
    B. Sumatriptan
    C. Indomethacin
    D. Flunarizine

52. The DATATOP study addressed the efficacy of which among the following drugs?
    A. Tolcapone
    B. Selegiline
    C. Pramipexole
    D. Topiramate
53. Mutation in myofibrillogenesis regulator-1 (*MR-1*) gene has been identified to cause which among the following conditions:
    A. Dentatorubropallidoluysian Atrophy
    B. Restless leg syndrome
    C. Bethlem myopathy
    D. Paroxysmal nonkinesigenic dyskinesia

54. Which among the following is recommended as the first line agent for treatment of restless leg syndrome?
    A. Pramipexole
    B. Trihexyphenidyl
    C. Clozapine
    D. Amantadine
55. MEDNIK Syndrome is a multisystem disorder resulting from abnormalities of the metabolism of:
    A. Medium chain fatty acids
    B. Copper
    C. Manganese
    D. Nickel
56. Which of the following best describes the Monro-Kellie doctrine regarding intracranial pressure-volume relationships:
    A. As brain volume increases, vascular volume must also increase
    B. Brain compliance equals elastance
    C. Total volume of intracranial contents must be constant
    D. Cerebral perfusion pressure equals mean arterial pressure

57. Deep Brain Stimulation of which among the following targets important in the pathophysiology of gait, has been tried in patients with Parkinson's disease for refractory disequilibrium and freezing of gait?
    A. Centromedian nucleus of thalamus
    B. Intralaminar nucleus of thalamus
    C. Pedunculopontine nucleus
    D. Reticular nucleus of thalamus
58. Rufinamide is a new FDA approved drug used orally and intravenously in
    A. Refractory status epilepticus
    B. Refractory status dystonicus
    C. Refractory partial seizures of temporal origin
    D. Refractory seizures in Lennox-Gastaut syndrome

59. Which of the following MRI sequences is useful to detect prior hemorrhage in a patient with suspected cerebral amyloid angiopathy?
    A. Susceptibility-weighted imaging
    B. Diffusion-weighted imaging
    C. Fluid-attenuation inversion recovery
    D. T1-weighted imaging with contrast
60. Which among the following is the most important neurotransmitter of Subthalamic Nucleus neurons projecting to the other areas of basal ganglia?
    A. GABA
    B. Glycine
    C. Dopamine
    D. Glutamic Acid
61. Which of the following is **false** about Cerebro Tendinous Xanthomatosis:
    A. Mutations in gene for nuclear sterol 27-hydroxylase
    B. Early psychiatric manifestations may be seen
    C. Treatment with chenodeoxycholic acid useful
    D. Autosomal recessive disorder

62. Which of the following is considered a Callosal syndrome:

A. Constructional apraxia

B. Left hemialexia

C. Graphaesthesia

D. Pure word deafness

63. Which of the following statements about "Persistent vegetative state" is TRUE?

A. Absence of sleep wake cycles

B. Absence of brainstem reflexes

C. Hypothalamic dysfunction

D. Absence of language comprehension

64. A right sided ocular tilt reaction may be due to any of the following lesions **except:**

A. Right meso-diencephalon

B. Right vestibular nucleus

C. Right labyrinth

D. Right vestibular nerve

65. Which of the following statement about Gerstmann syndrome is TRUE?

A. It comprises of acalculia, right-left confusion, agraphia and alexia

B. Occurs secondary to right parietal lesion

C. Simultanagnosia can be a component in 50% cases

D. Components are acalculia,finger agnosia,right-left confusion and agraphia

66. Which of the following anatomical substrate is responsible for processing working memory?

A. Prefrontal cortex

B. Amygdala

C. Hippocampus

D. Basal ganglia

67. The muscle protein that anchors the Z line to the plasma membrane is

A. Troponin

B. Titin

C. Actinin

D. Desmin

68. Which of the following is the MOST commonly reported neuropsychiatric symptom in Alzheimer's disease?

A. Anxiety

B. Depression

C. Psychosis

D. Apathy

69. Post stroke depression occurs more commonly with infarcts in

A. Right frontal cortex

B. Left frontal cortex

C. Right temporal cortex

D. Left temporal cortex

70. Which part of the brain maintains central control over converting mental images of intended action into motor execution?

A. Left parietal cortex

B. Right parietal cortex

C. Left occipital cortex

D. Right prefrontal cortex

71. Which of the following is seen in a patient seizing with Frontal lobe epilepsy

A. Ictal nose wiping

B. M 2 E sign (Mirror to eye sign)

C. Unilateral eye blinks

D. RINCH(rhythmic involuntary hemiclonic hand movements)

72. Cerebral salt wasting syndrome is best differentiated from the Syndrome of Inappropriate ADH secretion, by which of the following factors?
    A. Serum sodium level
    B. Urinary sodium excretion
    C. Serum and urine osmolality measurements
    D. Clinical assessment of volume status

73. Which of the following statement about the basal ganglia are true?
    A. The putamen and striatum together comprise the lentiform nucleus
    B. Output neurons of the basal ganglia are mostly GABA-ergic
    C. The subthalamic nucleus sends an inhibitory projection to the globuspallidus, which constitutes the indirect pathway
    D. The medium spiny neurons constitute less than 50% of the neuronal population in the basal ganglia

74. Choose the correct statement concerning the Cerebellar system?
    A. Output of the Purkinje cell to the deep cerebellar nuclei is inhibitory
    B. Output of the Purkinje cell to the deep cerebellar nuclei is excitatory
    C. Climbing fibers exert inhibitory input on single Purkinje cell
    D. Golgi cells are inhibited by mossy fiber collaterals
75. Mutations in which of the following genes is not associated with early onset parkinsonism?
    A. LRRK2
    B. PARK2
    C. PINK1
    D. DJ-1
76. Which of the following is true about orthostatic tremor?
    A. Low frequency tremor of the lower limbs on standing
    B. Patients do not complain of unsteadiness or symptoms other than leg tremor
    C. Shows significant coherence between sides
    D. Propranolol is the most effective pharmacological treatment

77. Which of the following is false about Sydenham's chorea?

A. More common in males

B. Behavioural changes are common

C. Recurrence occurs in 80%

D. MRI shows atrophy of the basal ganglia

78. Choose the false statement about Paroxysmal Kinesigenic Dyskinesia

A. Precipitated by sudden movement

B. Attacks last upto few hours

C. Frequency of attacks ranges from few per month to 100 per day

D. Exquisitely responsive to Carbamazepine

79. Diagnosis of Tourette syndrome requires all the following except

A. Multiple motor and at least one vocal tic

B. Onset before 18 years of age

C. Waxing and waning course of tics

D. Duration of illness more than 2 years

80. The first reflex response to appear after spinal shock wears off

A. Slight contraction of the leg flexors and adductors in response to noxious stimuli

B. Slight contraction of the leg extensors and abductors in response to noxious stimuli

C. Slight contraction of the leg flexors and abductors in response to noxious stimuli

D. Return of the Ankle reflex

81. Which of the following treatments is recommended in patients with detrusor- sphincter dyssynergia and post voidal residual urine more than 100 ml?

A. Antimuscarnie agents

B. Desmopressin

C. Alpha blockers

D. Clean intermittent self catheterization

82. The NBIA gene not associated with brain iron accumulation is

A. PANK 2

B. PLA2G6

C. FA2H

D. DCAF7

83. What is the common ocular manifestation in Sturge Weber syndrome?

A. Glaucoma

B. Optic nerve glioma

C. Retinal astrocytoma

D. Retinal hemangioblastoma

84. Which of the following is NOT a poor prognostic indicator in hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy?

A. Elevated neuron specific enolase (Day 1-3)

B. Prominent N20 responses in somato-sensory evoked potential (Day 1-3)

C. Myoclonus status epilepticus (Day 1)

D. Absent brainstem reflexes (Day 3)

85. The mode of action of Vigabatrin is

A. It inhibits GABA reuptake at presynaptic neuron

B. Acts at an allosteric site to potentiate effect of GABA

C. Irreversibly inhibits GABA transaminase

D. Acts as an analogue of GABA

86. Which clinical muscle pair receives innervation from C7 root

A. Coracobrachialis and extensor carpi ulnaris

B. Biceps brachii and Pronator teres

C. Supinator and Pronator quadratus

D. Brachialis and Triceps brachii

87. A 60 year old lady presents with 'head drop' while sitting since last 6 months. On examination, she has isolated weakness of neck extensor muscles. Which of the following is NOT a consideration in her?
    A. Myasthenia gravis
    B. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
    C. Polymyositis
    D. Sarcoglycanopathy
88. What is the mechanism of action of Natalizumab in multiple sclerosis?
    A. CD 52 depletion
    B. Alpha 4 integrin blockade
    C. Sequestration of circulating lymphocytes
    D. CD 20 blockade

89. A 65 year old premorbidly normal gentleman presents with 1 month history of confused behaviour and recurrent right upper limb brief posturing. His serum sodium is recorded to be 125 meq/L. Which of the following auto-antibodies should be tested in him?
    A. Anti NMDA antibody
    B. Anti LGI1 antibody
    C. Anti CASPR2 antibody
    D. Anti Hu antibody
90. The muscle protein that connects the Z line to M line is
    A. Titin
    B. Tubulin
    C. Actinin
    D. Desmin
91. Frontal opercular syndrome is caused by occlusion of
    A. Middle cerebral artery
    B. Anterior choroidal artery
    C. Posterior communicating artery
    D. Anterior cerebral artery

92. Which of the following given below is a mismatch in the respiratory patterns observed in a patient with brain damage

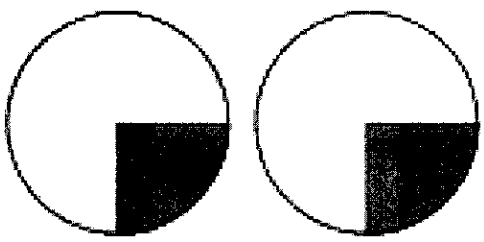
A. Cluster breathing-lower midbrain and upper pontinelesion

B. Ataxic breathing-dorsomedial medullary lesion

C. Apneustic breathing- dorsolateral tegmental lesion of middle and caudalpons.

D. Cheyne Stokes breathing-diffuse forebraindamage

93. Where is the site of lesion that results in the visual field defect shown in the figure below



A. Involvement of optic radiation in temporo-occipital region on the right side

B. Involvement of optic radiation in temporo-occipital region on the left side

C. Involvement of optic radiation in parieto-occipital region on the right side

D. Involvement of optic radiation in parieto-occipital region on the left side

94. Sixty six year old male patient with vascular risk factors (diabetes mellitus, hypertension and smoking), presented with sudden onset gait imbalance, vertigo, vomiting and dysphagia. On examination he had impaired pain sensation of the right side of body, cerebellar signs on left side and diminished gag reflex on left side. The following eye signs mentioned below may be seen in this stroke syndrome except

A. Horners syndrome

B. Up beat nystagmus

C. Down beat nystagmus

D. Ocular skew deviation

95. Hanta virus group includes all except
    A. Dobrava- Belgrade virus
    B. Gou virus
    C. Puumala virus
    D. Bermejo virus

96. A 62 year old female presents with headache and vomiting of 4 weeks with papilledema and neck stiffness. She was treated outside with Ceftriaxone and vancomycin for 10 days and her symptoms are persisting. Her CSF showed mononuclear pleocytosis, elevated protein and low glucose. Which of the following is the least likely possibility?
    A. Meningeal Carcinomatosis
    B. Tubercular meningitis
    C. Sarcoidosis
    D. Mollaret meningitis

97. Elderly male presenting with massive middle cerebral artery stroke with hemorrhagic transformation and midline shift. The following methods are used to reduce the intracranial pressure except
    A. Dexamethasone
    B. Mannitol
    C. Controlled Hyperventillation
    D. Decompressive hemicraniectomy

98. Which among the following drug approved for treating Alzheimer's dementia has N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) glutamate receptor blocking activity
    A. Donepezil
    B. Memantine
    C. Rivastigmine
    D. Galantamine

99. In Anterior interrosseous syndrome which muscle is spared?

A. Pronator Teres

B. Flexor Pollicis longus

C. Pronator Quadratus

D. Flexor Digitorum Profundus

100. Choose the correct statement regarding Long Term Potentiation (LTP)

A. Mossy fibre Long term potentiatiom (LTP) is presynaptic and NMDA receptor independent

B. Mossy fibre Long term potentiatiom (LTP) is presynaptic and NMDA receptor dependent

C. Schaffer collateral LTP is presynaptic and NMDA receptor dependent

D. Schaffer collateral LTP is presynaptic and NMDA receptor independent

****

NEUROLOGY

ANSWER KEY DM (Pediatrics) 2016

1 D	27 C	53 D	79 D
2 C	28 B	54 A	80 A
3 A	29 B	55 B	81 D
4 A	30 B	56 C	82 D
5 C	31 C	57 C	83 A
6 D	32 B	58 D	84 B
7 B	33 D	59 A	85 C
8 D	34 A	60 D	86 C
9 B	35 B	61 A	87 D
10 C	36 C	62 B	88 B
11 B	37 C	63 D	89 B
12 B	38 A	64 A	90 A
13 B	39 B	65 D	91 A
14 A	40 D	66 A	92 A
15 A	41 B	67 D	93 D
16 C	42 B	68 D	94 B
17 C	43 C	69 B	95 D
18 D	44 A	70 A	96 D
19 A	45 D	71 B	97 A
20 C	46 B	72 D	98 B
21 D	47 A	73 B	99 A
22 D	48 C	74 A	100 A
23 A	49 B	75 A	
24 C	50 C	76 C	
25 B	51 C	77 B	
26 B	52 B	78 B	