

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
SEVENTH SEMESTER
PHYSIOTHERAPY FOR NEUROLOGICAL CONDITIONS
BPT-701**

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(Objective)

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- Goal of Physiotherapy Intervention of Head Injury is/are:
 - Develop Normal Muscle Tone
 - Re-education of Functional activities
 - Facilitate Voluntary Movements
 - All of the above
- Meningitis is inflammation of membrane around
 - Brain and Spinal Cord
 - Spinal Canal
 - Both A and B
 - Stomach
- The fluid present between the brain and spinal Cord and the meninges is called
 - Aqueous Humour
 - Viterous Humour
 - None of the above
 - All of the above
- Muscles affected in early stage of DMD are
 - Gluteus Maximus
 - Tibialis Anterior
 - Both are correct
 - Gastrosoleus
- What is Encephalitis?
 - An inflammation of the brain
 - It causes Swelling or irritation in brain
 - Both A and B
 - None of the above
- Which are the components of a Neurological Examination
 - Cranial Nerve Examination
 - Reflex Testing
 - Co-ordination
 - Gait analysis
- Rehabilitation of Stroke consists of the following
 - NDT
 - PNF
 - Weight Bearing Activities
 - All of the above
- The region of cortex responsible for the maintenance of voluntary movement are
 - The primary and Secondary motor areas
 - The Basal Ganglia
 - The frontal, parietal and occipital lobes
 - The primary motor cortex, the premotor and secondary motor area
- The ability to walk along a straight line is most often impaired with
 - Cerebellar dysfunction
 - Parietal lobe damage
 - Temporal lobe damage
 - Ocular motor disturbances

10. Parkinsonism includes combination of the following
 - a. Tremor, bradykinesia & muscles rigidity
 - b. Paresis, anesthesia & muscles spasticity
 - c. Chorea & muscles hypotonia
 - d. Tremor, ataxia & muscles hypotonia
11. The presence of ptosis suggests damage to cranial nerve
 - a. IV
 - b. V
 - c. III
 - d. VII
12. The presence of dysphagia suggests damage to cranial nerves
 - a. V-VII
 - b. IX-X
 - c. VII-XI
 - d. III-VI
13. Dysphasia suggests the impairment of
 - a. Speech
 - b. Gait
 - c. Swallowing
 - d. Movement
14. The Broca's area is located in the lobe
 - a. Frontal
 - b. Parietal
 - c. Temporal
 - d. Occipital
15. Meningeal sign is the following
 - a. Babinski
 - b. Kernig
 - c. Lasseg
 - d. Romberg
16. Any of the following syndromes is the involuntary movement EXCEPT
 - a. Chorea
 - b. Tic
 - c. Tremor
 - d. Parasis
17. The affection of cerebellar may produce any of the following EXCEPT
 - a. nystagmus
 - b. ataxia
 - c. dysmetria
 - d. dyspraxia
18. The presence of dysdiadochokinesis suggests damage to the following
 - a. Black Substance
 - b. Spinal Cord
 - c. Cerebellum
 - d. Occipital Lobe
19. The presence of Parkinsonism suggests damage to the following
 - a. Caudate Nucleus
 - b. Basal Ganglia
 - c. Cerebellum
 - d. Frontal Lobe
20. In initial stage of Parkinson disease the most typical involuntary movement is the following
 - a. Chorea
 - b. Athetosis
 - c. Tremor
 - d. Dyskinesia

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

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| 1. Assessment and management of Head Injury Patient | 10 |
| 2. a. Physiotherapy management of Meningitis
b. Classification of Peripheral Nerve Injuries | 5+5=10 |
| 3. a. Physiotherapy Rehabilitation of Head Injury
b. Brachial Plexus Injury Rehabilitation | 5+5=10 |
| 4. a. Gowers Sign and Physiotherapy management- DMD
b. Cranial Nerve Examination | 5+5=10 |
| 5. a. Transfer Techniques in Paraplegics
b. Autonomic Dysreflexia | 5+5=10 |
| 6. a. PT Management of Stroke
b. GCS Scale | 5+5=10 |
| 7. a. MMT Grading System- Group and Individual Muscles
b. Sensory Examination | 5+5=10 |
| 8. a. Physiotherapy Management of Poliomyelitis
b. Hydrocephalus- PT Management | 10 |

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