

Total number of printed pages-8

34(4) NUPT 4-2

2014

16/18/19/20
NEUROPHYSIOTHERAPY

Full Marks : 100

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Essay type : (10 marks each) (*any two*) $2 \times 10 = 20$

1. Describe the assessment & PT Management of a 62 year old male of acute transverse myelitis at T₈ spinal segment in acute & chronic stage. 10
2. Elaborate on the following two neurophysiological techniques — MRP (Motor Relearning Program) & NDT (Neuro-Developmental therapy) 10
3. Draw a neat labelled diagram of brachial plexus. Also give a detailed assessment and PT management for brachial plexus injury. 10.

Contd.

Short Essay Type : (5 marks each) (*any ten*)

10×5=

1. Discuss the components of an effective exercise prescription for a patient with multiple sclerosis.
2. Hemiplegic hand and its management.
3. What are the different types of CP ? Explain the management of athetoid CP.
4. Kinetic and kinematic analysis of gait.
5. List out different perceptual disorders. What is unilateral neglect & the area of lesion ? Give an example and the treatment suggestion for the same.
6. Write down the classification of brain tumors alongwith its management.
7. Neurogenic Bladder and its management.
8. Explain the PT management of a patient with syringomyelia extending from C₅ - C₇ area of spinal cord.
9. What components should be included in a PT examination in a patient with Parkinson's disease ? What are the major goals and the PT intervention for the same ?

10. Discuss PT Management of head injury in acute stage.
11. Write down the available movements and the functional capabilities in a patient with spinal cord injury at T₄ level. Also highlight the equipment & assistance required for the same.
12. What is autonomic dysreflexia ?
Describe the initiating stimuli & symptoms of this syndrome. What action would you take if a patient experienced an onset of symptoms during a PT treatment ?

Short Answer Type : (2 marks each)(*any five*)

5×2=10.

- (1) Glasgow Coma Scale.
- (2) Define dysphagia & outline its management.
- (3) Brown-Sequard syndrome.
- (4) Signs of meningeal irritation.
- (5) Post-polio syndrome.
- (6) What is anal sparing ?
- (7) Romberg's Test.

Multiple Choice Questions : (1 mark each) $1 \times 20 = 20$

(1) Which of these is not a feature of UMN lesion ?

- (a) Spasticity
- (b) Hyperreflexia
- (c) Fasciculation
- (d) Dyssynergia

(2) 3rd nerve palsy with contralateral hemiplegia is called

- (a) Horner's syndrome
- (b) Weber's syndrome
- (c) Locked in syndrome
- (d) None of the above

(3) Which of these is not a diagnostic criteria for Motor Neuron disease ?

- (a) Sensory signs
- (b) UMN signs in atleast 1 region
- (c) Progression of disease
- (d) Both (b) & (c)

(4) Deficiency of Vitamin B₁₂ leads to

- (a) Multiple sclerosis
- (b) Acute myelopathy
- (c) Polyneuropathy
- (d) Subacute combined degeneration of spinal cord

- (5) Lhermitte's sign is seen in which of the following conditions
- (a) Stroke
 - (b) Multiple sclerosis
 - (c) Transverse myelitis
 - (d) Meningitis
- (6) Hemiballismus is due to lesion in the
- (a) Red nucleus
 - (b) Putamen
 - (c) Subthalamic nucleus
 - (d) All of the above
- (7) Aphasia is most likely to occur with what type of stroke?
- (a) Bilateral occipital lobe
 - (b) Right cortical hemisphere
 - (c) Left cortical hemisphere
 - (d) Brainstem
- (8) Which of these is not a feature of Parkinson's disease?
- (a) Diplopia
 - (b) Tremor
 - (c) Bradykinesia
 - (d) Festinating gait

- (9) The ASIA impairment scale is used to
- (a) Assess the extent of injury
 - (b) Assess the sensation
 - (c) Assess the motor power
 - (d) None of the above
- (10) The cause of DMD is
- (a) Viral
 - (b) Bacterial
 - (c) Genetic
 - (d) Fungal
- (11) Wallerian degeneration will be present in
- (a) Neuropraxia
 - (b) Neurotemesis
 - (c) Axonotemesis
 - (d) Both (b) & (c)
- (12) Spina bifida is one of the more common congenital anomalies. Clinical findings might include
- (a) Incomplete closure of the neural tube
 - (b) Excretory dysfunction
 - (c) Severe paralysis
 - (d) Normal laminae & spinous processes of 1 or more vertebrae

- (13) Presbycusis is a term for
- (a) Far sightedness
 - (b) Occular changes occurring with age
 - (c) Progressive loss of perception of sound
 - (d) Damage to the organ of corti
- (14) Copper deposition is seen in which of the following conditions
- (a) Wilson's disease
 - (b) Hungtinton's disease
 - (c) Metabolic encephalopathy
 - (d) Wernicke's syndrome
- (15) The causes of primary brain damage is following except for
- (a) Skull fracture
 - (b) Diffuse white matter lesion
 - (c) Contusion of grey matter
 - (d) Hemorrhage
- (16) Which of the following are subtypes of MND ?
- (a) ALS
 - (b) Progressive bulbar palsy
 - (c) Progressive muscular atrophy
 - (d) All of the above

- (17) Common complications of SCI include each of the following except
- (a) DVT
 - (b) Heterotrophic Ossification
 - (c) Diarrhoea
 - (d) UTI
- (18) The following are recognized findings in cerebellum disorder except
- (a) Dysarthria
 - (b) Intentional tremor
 - (c) Nystagmus
 - (d) Dystonia
- (19) Lewy bodies will be present in substantia nigra in
- (a) Multiple sclerosis
 - (b) Alzheimer's disease
 - (c) Parkinsonism
 - (d) All of the above
- (20) All are signs of pyramidal lesion except
- (a) Extensor plantar response
 - (b) Muscle wasting
 - (c) Exaggerated tendon reflexes
 - (d) Impaired fine movements.