

each

Total number of printed pages-8

34 (4) NOUPT 4-2

2016

NEUROPHYSIOTHERAPY

gs in

Full Marks : 100

Time : Three hours

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

lantia

1. Answer **any two** of the following :

2×10=20

(a) Write a detail note on Rood's sensory-motor approach. Elaborate its significance in treatment of Incomplete paraplegics (L₂-L₃ level).

pt

(b) Write a detail note on :

Hydrocephalus, its symptoms, surgical treatment and rehabilitation.

(c) Describe cerebellar disorders in detail with symptoms and its management.

100



Contd.

2. Give short answer to **any ten** of the following: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) A complete assessment of Parkinson's gait.
- (b) Write about causes & symptoms of spinal disc herniations and its P. T. management.
- (c) Write a detail note on sensory integration approach in Autism cases.
- (d) Define Encephalitis, its pathophysiology, symptoms and management.
- (e) Elaborate Balance Examinations and balance Exercises in cases of Hemiparetic patients.
- (f) Perceptual disorders.
- (g) Define chorea, its pathophysiology and P. T. management.
- (h) Write a note on Assessment and management of higher mental function disorders.
- (i) Write a detail note on upper limb tension tests.
- (j) Write a note on Psychiatric disorders and P. T. management for each.

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(k) Elaborate Pre and Post surgical assessment and treatment for spina bifida patients.

(l) P. T. role in Transverse myelitis.

3. Give very short answer to **any five** of the following: $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Eaton-Lambert syndrome
- (b) Motor relearning programme
- (c) Define Quantitative & Qualitative gait analysis $1+1$
- (d) Appgar score
- (e) Gawer's sign
- (f) Myopathic gait

4. Choose the correct answer from the clues given — $1 \times 20 = 20$

(a) Immediately following a transection of the spinal cord, which of the following changes can be expected —

- (i) Increase in skeletal muscle tone
- (ii) Spinal shock lasting for 2 days
- (iii) Retention of urine and feces
- (iv) Hypotension

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Contd.

(b) A positive Romberg test indicates —

- (i) serology for syphilis
- (ii) test for high protein in CSF
- (iii) cerebellar disorders
- (iv) None of the above

(c) Which of the following has a viral etiology —

- (i) Parkinsonism
- (ii) GBS
- (iii) Multiple sclerosis
- (iv) Hemiplegia

(d) Disorders with involuntary movements include —

- (i) Parkinson's disorder
- (ii) Huntington's chorea
- (iii) Multiple sclerosis
- (iv) All of the above

(e) In Wilson's disease there is —

- (i) Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency
- (ii) A macroglobulinemia
- (iii) Renal failure
- (iv) Increased absorption of copper from the intestinal tract

(f) Conditions which are NOT progressive include —

- (i) Cerebral palsy
- (ii) MS
- (iii) Alzheimer's disease
- (iv) Schilder's disease

(g) In observing a patient, you note that there is absence of any response to painful stimuli. This condition is termed —

- (i) Coma
- (ii) Semicoma
- (iii) Stupor
- (iv) obtundity

(h) The etiology and pathology of ALS includes —

- (i) Metabolic deficiency
- (ii) Virus etiology
- (iii) Abiotrophy
- (iv) All of the above

(i) Pathology of what organ in the body is associated with myasthenia gravis —

- (i) Thymus
- (ii) Thyroid
- (iii) Heart
- (iv) Liver

- (j) The most common neurologic complication of Multiple Myeloma is —
- (i) Headache, dizziness, syncope
 - (ii) Confusion, disorientation
 - (iii) Dysphagia
 - (iv) Peripheral Neuropathy
- (k) The most common tumour of brain and spinal cord is —
- (i) The meningiomas
 - (ii) The Neurilemmomas
 - (iii) Metastatic tumours
 - (iv) The gliomas
- (l) A seizure involving momentary loss of consciousness is —
- (i) Jacksonian seizure
 - (ii) Petit mal
 - (iii) Grand mal
 - (iv) Psychomotor seizure
- (m) Subacute combined degeneration of spinal cord is due to —
- (i) Vit A deficiency
 - (ii) Vit B₁₂ deficiency
 - (iii) Vit C deficiency
 - (iv) Vit B deficiency

- (n) The inability to perform tapping movement quickly is known as —
- (i) Asynergia
 - (ii) Nystagmus
 - (iii) Adiadochokinesis
 - (iv) Dysmetria
- (o) Erb's Palsy affects —
- (i) Lumber plexus
 - (ii) Sacral plexus
 - (iii) Brachial plexus
 - (iv) Cranial nerves
- (p) Broca's area of the brain is for
- (i) Speech
 - (ii) Hearing
 - (iii) Locomotion
 - (iv) Vision
- (q) In athetosis, the most probable site of pathology is —
- (i) Cranial nerve V
 - (ii) Globus Pallidus
 - (iii) Motor Cortex
 - (iv) Neuromuscular junction

(r) Oscillation of eye due to cerebellar tumour is —

- (i) Dysmetria
- (ii) Marcus Gunn pupil
- (iii) Nystagmus
- (iv) Diplopia

(s) Segmental levels of C_5 - C_6 include innervation for the —

- (i) Biceps reflex
- (ii) Triceps reflex
- (iii) Brachioradialis reflex
- (iv) Hoffman reflex

(t) Which of the following diagnostic procedures is able to demonstrate hematomas, hemorrhage and infarcts —

- (i) CAT scan
- (ii) Brain scan
- (iii) Arteriography
- (iv) EEG.