



BCG-10602

Seat No. _____

Fourth Year Master of Physiotherapy Examination

January – 2016

P.T. in Cardio Pulmonary Conditions

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

- Instructions :** (1) Write each section in separate answer book.
(2) Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
(3) Answer should be brief and to the point.

SECTION - I

- 1 Long Essay : (any two) 10×2=20**
- (a) Explain in detail physiotherapy management of patients with primary and secondary cardiopulmonary dysfunction in the ICU.
 - (b) Explain in detail about cardiopulmonary resuscitation techniques and its therapeutic mechanism.
 - (c) Physiotherapy management in Neonatal ICU.
- 2 Short Essay (any two) : 5×2=10**
- (a) 6 minutes walk testing.
 - (b) Causes, types and syndromes of chest pain
 - (c) Pathophysiology and clinical features of ASD.
- 3 Short answer : (any five) 2×5=10**
- (a) Any four drugs used in cardiac diseases.
 - (b) PTCA
 - (c) Ventricular fibrillation
 - (d) Bruce protocol
 - (e) Coaractation of aorta
 - (f) Prosthetic valves.
- 4 Multiple choice questions : 1×10=10**
- (1) Causes of massive of haemoptysis in children _____
 - (a) Bronchial adenoma
 - (b) Foreign body aspiration.
 - (c) Any vascular anamolies
 - (d) All of the above

- (2) Breathlessness is the subjective awareness of an increased work of breathing. It is, the predominant symptom of
- (a) both cardiac and respiratory disease
 - (b) respiratory disease
 - (c) cardiac disease
 - (d) anemia
- (3) Peripheral oedema in the respiratory patient suggests right heart failure which may be due to
- (a) cardiac disease
 - (b) cor pulmonale
 - (c) pleural effusion
 - (d) pleurisy
- (4) Tachycardia is defined as a heart rate greater than
- (a) 120 beats/min at rest
 - (b) 100 beats/min at rest
 - (c) 80 beats per min at rest
 - (d) 60 beats per min at rest.
- (5) _____ is the term used to describe lung in which the air-filled spaces are replaced by the products of disease, e.g. water, pus or blood.
- (a) Consolidation
 - (b) Lung collapse
 - (c) Tuberculosis
 - (d) Pleural effusion
- (6) (SIMV) *expands* _____
- (a) Synchronized interval mode ventilation
 - (b) Symmetrical intensive mode ventilation
 - (c) Synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation
 - (d) All of the above
- (7) Apneustic breathing is characterized by
- (a) prolonged inspiration, and is usually the result of brain damage.
 - (b) irregular breathing with cycles consisting of a few relatively deep breaths, progressively shallower breaths lung collapse
 - (c) haphazard, uncoordinated deep and shallow breaths.
 - (d) all of the above.
- (8) The selection criterias for heart transplantation _____
- (a) Stable hemodynamic function
 - (b) No palpable coronary heart disease
 - (c) (a) and (b)
 - (d) Abnormal ECG

- (9) Crackles, crepitations or rales are clicking sounds heard during _____
- expiration
 - inspiration
 - inspiration and expiration
 - all of the above
- (10) Angle of Louis corresponds to _____
- T4-T5 spine
 - T2-T3 spine
 - T11-12 spine
 - T6-T7 spine

SECTION - II

- 5 Long Essay : (any two) 10×2=20**
- Explain and discuss on bronchial hygiene therapy.
 - Discuss on monitoring and life saving equipments in ICU.
 - Postoperative physiotherapy management of pneumonectomy.
- 6 Short essay : (any two) 5×2=10**
- Indications and types of suctioning.
 - Arterial blood gas analysis.
 - Difference between venous and arterial disease.
- 7 Write in short answer : (any five) 5×2=10**
- Define pulse oximetry
 - What is spirometry ?
 - Define Egobrochophony
 - Borg scale
 - Define Thoracocentosis
 - Continuous rotational therapy
- 8 Write all questions : 10×1=10**
- Bullae are seen in _____
 - asthma
 - bronchitis
 - emphysema
 - pneumonia
 - The early postoperative complications of heart transplantation are
 - rejection
 - infection
 - right ventricular failure
 - (a), (b) and (c)

- (3) Corrective surgery for large VSD should be done within
 - (a) 4 years
 - (b) 2 years
 - (c) 5 years
 - (d) 1 year
- (4) Features of metabolic syndrome
 - (a) Triglycerides (150 mg/dl)
 - (b) Fasting glucose is 110 mg/dl
 - (c) Blood pressure is 130/85 mm Hg
 - (d) All of the above
- (5) Orthodexia is defined as _____
 - (a) Worsening hypoxemia in the upright position.
 - (b) Worsening hypoxemia crook-lying position.
 - (c) Worsening hypoxemia in the prone position.
 - (d) Worsening hypoxemia in side lying position.
- (6) Contraindication of non invasive ventilation _____
 - (a) Severe cardiac arrhythmia and hypotension
 - (b) Vomiting
 - (c) Unconsciousness
 - (d) All of the above
- (7) What is the BODE index individual letter stands for ?
 - (a) Bone density, Obstruction of airflow, Dosage of Exercise.
 - (b) Body mass index, Obstruction of airflow, Dyspnea, Exercise capacity_
 - (c) Body mass index, Obstruction of airflow, Delivery of electron
 - (d) All of the above
- (8) Significant and clinically meaningful improvements from pulmonary rehabilitation
 - (a) Decrease dyspnea
 - (b) Increase in exercise ability and functional capacity.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Decreased health status.
- (9) The most common postoperative airway complication is
 - (a) atelectasis
 - (b) embolism
 - (c) thrombosis
 - (d) varicose vein
- (10) Respiratory Alkalosis is defined as _____
 - (a) hypoventilation
 - (b) hyperventilation
 - (c) anemia
 - (d) all of the above