HAV-10602

Seat No. _____

Final Year B. Physiotherapy Examination

July – 2017

Physiotherapy in Cardio – Pulmonary Conditions

Time : **3** Hours] [Total Marks : **100**

SECTION – I

1 LONG ESSAY : (ANY **TWO**) **2×10=20**

1. Write physiotherapy assessment and management for COPD.
2. Discuss post operative assessment and physiotherapy management for right side pneumonaectomy.
3. Discuss physiotherapy assessment and management for upper limb lymphoedema.

2 SHORT ESSAY : (ANY **TWO**) **2×5=10**

1. Arterial blood gas analysis
2. Humidifier
3. 6-minute walk test

3 VERY SHORT ESSAY : (ANY **FIVE**) **5×2=10**

1. Criteria to differentiate obstructive and restrictive lung disease by pulmonary function test
2. Types of pneumothorax
3. Causes of plureal effusion
4. Flutter
5. Incentive spirometry
6. Cyanosis.

4 Multiple choice questions : (M.C.Q.) **10×1=10**

1. Which is not a complication of hyperinflation ?
   a. pneumothorax
   b. bronchospasm
   c. increase cardiac output
   d. decrease cardiac output

2. One of the following is not an x-ray finding in COPD
   a. flail chest
   b. flat diaphragm
   c. elongated heart
   d. hyperinflated lungs

3. External intercostals muscle work during
   a. inspiration
   b. expiration
   c. increase vertical diameter
   d. none of above

4. If Ph = 7.50, paco2 = 35 mm Hg and HCO_3^- = 30 meq/*l* then there is .....
   a. respiratory acidosis
   b. metabolic acidosis
   c. respiratory alkalosis
   d. metabolic alkalosis

5. The maximum amount of air that can be expelled out forcefully after a maximal deep inspiration
   a. tidal volume
   b. vital capacity
   c. residual volume
   d. inspiratory reseve volume

6. Suction pressure for infant is
   a. -80mmhg to -100mmhg
   b. -60mmhg to -80mmhg
   c. -100mmhg to -120mmhg
   d. -120mmhg to -140mmhg

7. Millar's grading for
   a. dyspnea
   b. cough
   c. sputam analysis
   d. none of above

8. What is normal ventilation/perfusion ratio ?
   a. 0.2
   b. 0.6
   c. 0.8
   d. 0.10

9. In restrictive lung disease, which of the following occurs ?
   a. increase total lung capacity
   b. increase FEV1/FVC
   c. increase residual volume
   d. all of above

10. Anatomical dead space is defined as the
    a. pulmonary area with least blood supply
    b. area occupied by the conducting airways that does not permit gas exchange
    c. portion of bronchopulmonary segment that is inelastic and does not alter its size with either inspiration and expiration
    d. none of above

SECTION – II

5 LONG ESSAY : (ANY **TWO**) **2×10=20**

1. Physiotherapy management in ICU.
2. Discuss cardiac rehabilitation for 60 year old man with known case of myocardiac infarction.
3. Discuss types of mechanical ventilator

6 SHORT ESSAY : (ANY **TWO**) **2×5=10**

1. CPR
2. Coarctation of aorta
3. Mitral stenosis

7 VERY SHORT ESSAY : (ANY **FIVE**) **5×2=10**

1. Contra-indication of postural drainage
2. Complication of ventilator
3. prosthetic valves
4. burger's disease
5. cardiac cycle
6. deep vein thrombosis

8 Multiple choice questions : (MCQ) **10×1=10**

1. Acrocynosis is
    a. cyanosis of hands and feet
    b. Cyanosis of tongue
    c. all of above
    d. Both (a) and (b)

2. BOOT shape heart is seen in
   a. ASD
   b. VSD
   c. TOF
   d. all of above

3. The term cardiac output refer to the amount of blood pumped by the heart
   a. during 24 hour period
   b. relative to body mass
   c. during 1 minute
   d. during one hour

4. Homan's sign is seen in.....
   a. varicose vein
   b. deep vein thrombosis
   c. DVT
   d. lymphoedema

5. SUZZMEN'S SIGN is seen in
   a. TOF
   b. COA
   c. ASD
   d. VSD

6. ECG changes seen in myocardiac ischemia is
   a. ST elevation
   b. ST depression
   c. all of above
   d. none of above

7. The ratio of cardiac compression to breath during double operator CPR is
   a. 15:2
   b. 5:1
   c. 15:1
   d. 10:2

8. Sclerotherapy is used for
   a. varicose vein
   b. burger's disease
   c. DVT
   d. none of above

9. Machinery murmur or Gibson's murmur is heard in
   a. COA
   b. Aortic stenosis
   c. mitral stenosis
   d. PDA

10. cardiac tamponade is defined as
   a. fluid in pleural cavity
   b. blood in pleural cavity
   c. fluid in pericardium
   d. none of above