



**HAU-9533**                      Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_  
**Third Year B. Physiotherapy Examination**  
**July - 2017**  
**Medicine - II**

Time : **3** Hours ]

[ Total Marks : **100**

- Instructions :** (1) Answer to the point.  
(2) Figures to the Right indicate marks.  
(3) Draw Diagrams wherever necessary.  
(4) Use separate answer books for each section.

**SECTION - I**  
**(Neurology)**

- 1** Long Essay : (any **three**) **30**  
(a) Clinical features investigations and treatment of a patient of STROKE.  
(b) Involuntary Movements.  
(c) Differential Diagnosis of Muscle Wasting.  
(d) Describe normal Gait. Discuss various abnormalities of Gait.
- 2** Short Essay : (any **four**) **20**  
(a) Cerebellar Signs.  
(b) Peripheral Neuropathy. Etiology and Treatment.  
(c) Deep Tendon Reflexes and their importance in Diagnosis.  
(d) Facial Palsy.  
(e) Importance of CSF examination in various neurological disorders.
- 3** Write in short : (any **five**) **10**  
(a) Clinical Features of Bell's Palsy.  
(b) Classify Antiepileptic Drugs.  
(c) Babinski's Sign  
(d) Etiology of Coma.  
(e) Differentiate Rigidity and spasticity.  
(f) Treatment and prophylaxis of Migraine Headache.

4 Multiple Choice Questions :

10

- (1) Meningeal syndrome suggests any of the following, EXCEPT :
- (a) Neck stiffness
  - (b) Headache
  - (c) Photophobia
  - (d) Babinski response
- (2) Positive Romberg's test with closed eyes occurs in
- (a) Sensory Ataxia
  - (b) Cerebellar Ataxia
  - (c) Pyramidal Tract Lesion
  - (d) Dystonia
- (3) The presence of Bell's palsy suggests damage to the following cranial nerve :
- (a) Facial
  - (b) Optic
  - (c) Olfactory
  - (d) Vestibular
- (4) Peripheral Neuritis is seen with the deficiency of
- (a) Pyridoxin
  - (b) Thiamin
  - (c) Pantothenic Acid
  - (d) All of above
- (5) Bilateral affection of spinal cord at the cervical level may produce the following Syndrome
- (a) Hemiplegia
  - (b) Paraplegia
  - (c) Tetraplegia
  - (d) Monoplegia
- (6) Parkinsonism includes combination of the following :
- (a) Tremor, bradykinesia and muscles rigidity
  - (b) Paresis, anesthesia and muscles spasticity
  - (c) Chorea and muscles hypotonia
  - (d) Tremor, ataxia and muscles hypotonia
- (7) The temperature and pin sense loss usually develops with disease in :
- (a) Anterior horns of spinal cord
  - (b) Posterior horns of spinal cord
  - (c) Lateral horns of spinal cord
  - (d) Posterior columns of spinal cord

- (8) Brown-Sequard syndrome develops with the following damage of the spinal cord :
- (a) Complete transversal (b) Anterior horns  
(c) Half transversal (d) Posterior horns
- (9) Proximal Muscle Weakness is seen in all expect
- (a) Hyperthyroidism (b) Steroid Therapy  
(c) Hyperparathyroidism (d) Myotonic Dystrophy
- (10) Complications of Chronic bed ridden patients are all Except
- (a) Aspiration Pneumonia  
(b) Deep Vein Thrombosis  
(c) Cataract  
(d) Pressure sores

**SECTION - II**  
**(Gynecology and Obstetrics)**

**5** What is Normal Labor ? Write in brief about all stages of labor. **10**

**OR**

**5** Write about support of uterus. Write about signs, symptoms and management of third degree utero vaginal prolaps. **10**

**6** Write in brief : (any **two**) **10**

- (a) O.C. Pills  
(b) Diagnosis of pregnancy  
(c) Episiotomy

**7** Write in short : (any **five**) **10**

- (a) Threatened abortion  
(b) MTP act  
(c) Abnormal vaginal discharge  
(d) Ectopic pregnancy  
(e) Breast feeding  
(f) Hysterectomy