



MQ-9533

Seat No. _____

Third Year B. Physiotherapy Examination

January - 2018

Medicine - II

(New Course)

Time : **3** Hours]

[Total Marks : **100**

- Instructions :** (1) Write to the point.
(2) Answer each section in separate answer sheet.

SECTION - I

(Neurology)

- 1** Write any three : (long essay) **30**
- (1) Describe etiology, clinical features and management of epilepsy.
 - (2) Clinical features and management of bacterial meningitis.
 - (3) CSF physiology and CSF analysis.
 - (4) Causes, clinical features of peripheral neuropathy.
- 2** Write any four : (short essay) **20**
- (1) Cerebellar signs
 - (2) Describe causes, clinical features and investigations of raised intracranial pressure.
 - (3) Gullian-Barre syndrome.
 - (4) Clinical features of Parkinson's disease.
 - (5) Approach towards P+ with ischemic stroke.
- 3** Write any **five** : **10**
- (1) Causes of syncope.
 - (2) Different methods to elicit plantar reflex.
 - (3) Functions of autonomic nervous system.
 - (4) Bell's palsy.
 - (5) Enumerate causes of headache.
 - (6) Describe different tracts passing through transverse section of spinal cord.

4 Multiple choice questions :

10

- (1) Root value of planter reflex is
 - (a) L₅, S₁
 - (b) S₁, S₂
 - (c) L₃, L₄
 - (d) L₄, L₅
- (2) Etiology of intracranial haemorrhage is
 - (a) Hypertension
 - (b) Berry aneurysm
 - (c) Head trauma
 - (d) All of above
- (3) In spinal cord, grey matter
 - (a) is surrounded by white matter
 - (b) surrounds white matter
 - (c) does not exist
 - (d) forms nerves
- (4) All are true about cerebellar disease except
 - (a) Ataxia
 - (b) Hypertonia
 - (c) Intention tremor
 - (d) Dysmetria
- (5) Todd's paralysis is seen in
 - (a) Head injury
 - (b) Strokes
 - (c) Epilepsy
 - (d) Subarachnoid haemorrhage
- (6) From below following is clinical features of Parkinson's disease except
 - (a) Bradykinesia
 - (b) Ataxic gait
 - (c) Resting tremor
 - (d) Mask like face
- (7) The most common symptom of vertebrobasilar insufficiency is
 - (a) Hemiplegia
 - (b) Homonymous hemianopic visual loss
 - (c) Vertigo
 - (d) Diplopia
- (8) The commonest site of lesion in hemiplegia is
 - (a) Frontal lobe
 - (b) Cerebellum
 - (c) Internal capsule
 - (d) Spinal cord
- (9) Neurocysticercosis is diagnosed by
 - (a) Pneumoencephalography
 - (b) Angiography
 - (c) EEG
 - (d) MRI Scan
- (10) Following is sign of GBS
 - (a) Areflexia
 - (b) Ascending Motor weakness
 - (c) Abnormalities seen in nerve conduction study
 - (d) All of above

SECTION - II
(Obstetrics & Gynecology)

5 Write about various methods of Diagnosis of pregnancy. **10**

OR

5 Write about physiology of menstrual cycle. Write in brief about conservative management of utero-vaginal prolapse. **10**

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

- (a) Antenatal exercise
- (b) Support of uterus
- (c) CuT 380A.

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

- (a) MTP Act
- (b) Hematological changes during pregnancy
- (c) Post natal care
- (d) Episiotomy
- (e) Leukorrhoea
- (f) Septic Abortion.
