



**PP-10601**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Final Year B. Physiotherapy Examination**

**July - 2018**

**Physiotherapy in Neuromuscular Conditions**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

**SECTION - I**

- 1 Write long essays : (any two) 2×10=20**
1. Explain in detail the assessment and physiotherapy management for a patient with right side hemiplegia.
  2. Describe various motor dysfunctions in patient with multiple sclerosis.
  3. Write in detail about various spinal cord injury syndromes and their physiotherapy management.
- 2 Write long essay : (any two) 2×5=10**
1. Hydrocephalus
  2. Shoulder hand syndrome
  3. Encephalitis
- 3 Write very short essays : (any five) 2×5=10**
1. Bell's phenomenon
  2. Tremor
  3. Athetosis
  4. Erb's palsy
  5. Foot drop
  6. Functions of cerebellum.
- 4 Multiple choice questions (MCQ) : 10×1=10**
1. Clasp knife phenomena is seen in:
    - a. UMN lesion
    - b. LMN lesion
    - c. Parkinson's disease
    - d. All of the above
  2. In Parkinson's disease site of lesion at :
    - a. Substantia nigra
    - b. Subthalamic nucleus
    - c. Putamen
    - d. Substantia gelatinosa

3. Hand grip should be assessed in nerve injury
  - a. Goniometer
  - b. Thermometer
  - c. Sphygmomanometer
  - d. Dynamometer
4. Pyramidal tract neurons lie in the
  - a. Superior temporal gyrus
  - b. Postcentral gyrus
  - c. Precentral gyrus
  - d. Inferior temporal gyrus
5. Muscle atrophy is present commonly in :
  - a. UMN
  - b. LMN
  - c. Both lesion
  - d. None of the above
6. Diaphoresis is :
  - a. Absence of sweating
  - b. Bladder dysfunction
  - c. Excessive compensatory sweating above level of lesion.
  - d. None
7. Passive flexion of head increases flexor tone at arm and extensor tone at leg is called as:
  - a. ATNR
  - b. STNR
  - c. Tonic labyrinthine
  - d. Deep reflex
8. The speech in Parkinson's disease is:
  - a. Slurred speech
  - b. Meaningless
  - c. High pitch
  - d. Monotonous speech
9. Difficulty in performing rapid alternating movement is called as:
  - a. Dysdiadochokinesia
  - b. Tremor
  - c. Dysynergia
  - d. Rebound phenomenon
10. Multiple sclerosis is disease of:
  - a. Childhood
  - b. Adolescent
  - c. Early adult life
  - d. Old age

## SECTION - II

- 5 Write long essays : (any two) **2×10=20**
1. Describe assessment and physiotherapy management of Spastic cerebral palsy child.
  2. Write in detail about clinical features and physiotherapy management of Parkinson's disease.
  3. Write assessment and physiotherapy management of Cerebellar ataxia.
- 6 Write short essays : (any two) **2×5=10**
1. Brachial plexus injury
  2. Muscular dystrophies
  3. PNF.
- 7 Write very short essays : (any five) **2×5=10**
1. Spasticity
  2. Spina bifida
  3. Pain gate
  4. Chorea
  5. Romberg's sign
  6. Bell's phenomenon.
- 8 Multiple choice questions (MCQ) **10×1=10**
1. Phantom pillow symptom seen in:
    - a. Hemiplegia
    - b. Parkinson's disease
    - c. Nerve injury
    - d. None of above
  2. Tone can be increase by:
    - a. Cold
    - b. Chill climate
    - c. Heat
    - d. All of the above
  3. Coordination is assessed by:
    - a. Passive movement
    - b. Muscle strength
    - c. S D Curve
    - d. Finger to nose test
  4. Feature of bulbar palsy:
    - a. Dysphagia
    - b. Dysphonia.
    - c. Dysarthria
    - d. All of the above

5. Graphesthesia is the ability to:
    - a. Recognize the letter written on skin
    - b. Put graph
    - c. Find solution to problem
    - d. All of the above
  6. Spasticity leads to
    - a. Joint dysfunction
    - b. Contracture
    - c. Asymmetry in weight bearing
    - d. All of the above
  7. Carpal tunnel syndrome due to lesion in
    - a. Ulnar nerve
    - b. Radial nerve
    - c. Median nerve
    - d. None of the above
  8. Guillain Barre syndrome is type of lesion
    - a. LMN
    - b. UMN
    - c. Mixed
    - d. None of the above
  9. Athetosis seen in
    - a. Cerebellar lesion
    - b. Spinal cord lesion
    - c. Basal ganglia lesion
    - d. None of the above
  10. APE thumb deformity seen in:
    - a. Median nerve injury
    - b. Radial nerve injury
    - c. Ulnar nerve injury
    - d. None of the above
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