



J-10602

Seat No. _____

**Final Year Bachelor of Physiotherapy
Examination**

July - 2019

PT. In Cardiopulmonary Conditions

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

Instructions :

- (1) Answer should be brief and to the point.
- (2) Draw neat labelled diagram wherever necessary.
- (3) Figures on right side indicate marks.
- (4) Each section should be written in separate answer book.

SECTION-I

- 1 LONG ESSAY : (ANY TWO) 2×10=20**
 - (1) Discuss the pre and post-operative physiotherapy program for 61 years old woman following CABG.
 - (2) Physiotherapy assessment and management for pleural effusion.
 - (3) Types of ventilator modes.

- 2 SHORT ESSAY (ANY TWO) 2×5=10**
 - (1) Write types, advantages and disadvantages of Nebulizer.
 - (2) Physiotherapy management for Burger's disease
 - (3) Write incentive spirometer in detail.

- 3 VERY SHORT ESSAY : (ANY FIVE) 5×2=10**
 - (1) Write about TV and TLC with its normal value.
 - (2) Write about ventilation perfusion ratio.
 - (3) Collateral ventilation
 - (4) ACBT
 - (5) Wheeze and crackles sound
 - (6) Write about FEV₁ and FVC.

4 Multiple choice question (MCQ)

10×1=10

- (1) Stroke volume in a normal adult is :
(A) 50-60 ml (B) 70-80 ml
(C) 40-60 ml. (D) 80-90 ml
- (2) _____ is the increase in discharge of impulses from SA node, resulting in increase in heartrate.
(A) Sinus. arrhythmia
(B) Sinus bradycardia
(C) Sinus tachycardia
(D) none of above
- (3) Central cyanosis seen in
(A) Tongue (B) Face
(C) Hand (D) Chest
- (4) Normal pH values _____
(A) 7.35 to 7.45 (B) 7.25 to 7.30
(C) 7.10 to 7.15 (D) 7.55 to 7.75
- (5) In a restrictive lung disorder which of the following occurs ?
(A) TLC increases (B) RV decrease
(C) VC decrease (D) Both (B) and (C)
- (6) QRS complex is represented by -
(A) ventricular contraction
(B) ventricular relaxation
(C) atrial contraction
(D) atrial relaxation
- (7) Acapella is a -
(A) chest compressor (B) high frequency PEP device
(C) vibrator (D) none of above
- (8) The position of lung is upto
(A) T8 (B) T10
(C) T12 (D) T7
- (9) Suction time should be less than
(A) 5 seconds (B) 20 seconds
(C) 15 seconds (D) 30 seconds
- (10) An indicator of cough is when FEV₁ is at least
(A) 40% VC (B) 60% VC
(B) 80% VC (D) 50% VC

SECTION- II

- 5 LONG ESSAY (ANY TWO) : **2×10=20.**
- (1) Write definition and types of pneumothorax. Write physiotherapy management from day 1 to up to home program after insertion of ICD tube.
 - (2) Define asthma, its types and management in detail.
 - (3) Physiotherapy management in neonatal ICU.
- 6 SHORT ESSAY (ANY TWO) **2×5=10**
- (1) 6 minute walk test
 - (2) Ventricular septal disease
 - (3) Decortication
- 7 VERY SHORT ESSAY (ANY FIVE) **5×2=10**
- (1) Contraindications of stress testing
 - (2) Coughing and huffing
 - (3) What is intermittent claudication? Write its clinical features.
 - (4) Write postural drainage position for left lower lobe and right middle lobe with diagram.
 - (5) Write two differences between obstructive and restrictive lung disease
 - (6) Advantages of AMBU bag.
- 8 Multiple choice question (MCQ) : **10×1=10**
- (1) Bradycardia is defined as heart rate
 - (A) <60 beats/min, (B) >60 beats/min
 - (C) <120 beats/min (D) >120 beats/min
 - (2) Normal value of FEV₁/FVC is
 - (A) 75-85% (B) <70 %
 - (C) >100% (D) None of above
 - (3) Which defect is not seen in tetralogy of fallot ?
 - (A) Ventricular hypertrophy
 - (B) VSD
 - (C) PS
 - (D) ASD

- (4) _____ area is on the xiphoid process during Auscultation.
- (A) Aortic (B) Pulmonary
(C) Mitral (D) Tricuspid
- (5) Which is the pacemaker of the heart ?
- (A) AV node (B) SA node
(C) AV bundle (D) purkinje fibres
- (6) _____ is better compensated with metabolic buffers
- (A) Respiratory alkalosis
(B) Respiratory acidosis
(C) both respiratory acidosis and alkalosis
(D) none of above
- (7) A sequence of breathing at volumes and flow rate
- (A) FET
(B) ACBT
(C) Autogenic drainage
(D) both (A) and (B)
- (8) The frequency of exercise training is _____ when MET is 3-5
- (A) 3-5 times/weeks (B) 2-3 times/weeks
(C) 4-6 times/weeks (D) every day
- (9) For adults CPAP can be given upto
- (A) 12 cm H₂O (B) 8 cm H₂O
(C) 5 cm H₂O (D) 10 cm H₂O
- (10) Continuous murmur is heard in
- (A) Incompetence of semilunar valve
(B) Stenosis of atrioventricular valves
(C) Patent ductus arteriosus
(D) Stenosis of semilunar valves