



J-10601

Seat No. _____

Fourth Year B. Physiotherapy Examination

July - 2019

P.T. in Neuro Muscular Conditions

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

- Instructions :** (1) Section should be written in separate main answer books.
(2) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION - I

- 1 Long essay : (any two) 2×10=20**
- (1) Mention causes of paraplegia and discuss on physiotherapeutic approach for a patient with lumbar cord lesion with paraparesis.
 - (2) Describe in detail about Physiotherapy Management of Hemiplegia.
 - (3) Write in detail about Assessment and physiotherapy management of Foot Drop.
- 2 Short notes : (any two) 2×5=10**
- (1) Cerebellar in co-ordination and Physiotherapy.
 - (2) Synergy Pattern in Hemiparesis.
 - (3) Radial Nerve Palsy.
- 3 Short answers : (any five) 5×2=10**
- (1) Two methods of reducing spasticity.
 - (2) Modified Ashworth Scale.
 - (3) ATNR and STNR.
 - (4) Neuropraxia.
 - (5) Tinel sign.
 - (6) Cauda Equina Lesion.

- 4 Multiple choice questions : (answer all) 1×10=10
- (1) Which of the following is not a part of Flexor Synergy of Upper Limb in Stroke ?
 - (a) Scapular Retraction
 - (b) Shoulder Adduction
 - (c) Shoulder Abduction
 - (d) Elbow Flexion
 - (2) Posturing of Trunk and limb in a position of full extension is seen in
 - (a) Decorticate Rigidity
 - (b) Decerebrate Rigidity
 - (c) Lead Pipe Rigidity
 - (d) Cog wheel Rigidity
 - (3) Tensilon Test is used to investigate
 - (a) Stroke
 - (b) Parkinson's Disease
 - (c) Cerebellar Ataxia
 - (d) Myasthenia Gravis
 - (4) Other name for Broca's Aphasia
 - (a) Fluent Aphasia
 - (b) Non Expressive Aphasia
 - (c) Transcortical Aphasia
 - (d) Expressive Aphasia
 - (5) Root Value of Triceps Jerk
 - (a) C6-C7
 - (b) C4-C5
 - (c) C5-C6
 - (d) C8-T1
 - (6) Limb tremor can be reduced by
 - (a) Weight Cuffs /Weighted boots
 - (b) Moist pack
 - (c) Electrical Stimulation
 - (d) Balance Exercises
 - (7) Cerebral palsy is _____ disorder.
 - (a) Progressive
 - (b) Pure motor
 - (c) Non progressive
 - (d) None of the above
 - (8) In GBS weakness pattern starts from:
 - (a) Descending
 - (b) Asymmetrical
 - (c) Ascending
 - (d) Childhood
 - (9) The duration of wallerian degeneration after nerve injury will be :
 - (a) 7-14 days
 - (b) 14-21 days
 - (c) 7-10 days
 - (d) 10-15 days
 - (10) Which of the following is an Entrapment Neuropathy ?
 - (a) Tarsal Tunnel Syndrome
 - (b) Carpal Tunnel Syndrome
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above

SECTION - II

- 5 Long essay : (any two) 2×10=20**
- (1) Classify Motor Neuron Degeneration. Write the physical therapy management for Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis.
 - (2) Write the physiotherapy Assessment and Management for Parkinson's Disease.
 - (3) Describe the PT Management of Hydrocephalus.
- 6 Short notes : (any two) 2×5=10**
- (1) Incomplete Cord Lesion Syndromes
 - (2) Sub acute Combined Degeneration
 - (3) PT management for Spastic and Flaccid Bladder
- 7 Short answers : (any five) 5×2=10**
- (1) Carpal Tunnel Syndrome.
 - (2) Zone of Partial Preservation.
 - (3) Circumductory Gait.
 - (4) Syringomyelia.
 - (5) Orthosis in Cerebral palsy.
 - (6) Biceps Jerk.
- 8 Multiple choice questions : (answer all) 1×10=10**
- (1) Which type of nerve cells are affected in Poliomyelitis ?
 - (a) Ventral Horn Cells
 - (b) Dorsal Horn cells
 - (c) Lateral Horn Cells
 - (d) Medial Horn Cells
 - (2) Common sign of hemorrhagic stroke is
 - (a) Headache
 - (b) Dyspnea
 - (c) Dysuria
 - (d) Angina
 - (3) The Glassgow coma scale is used to assess
 - (a) Type of lesion
 - (b) level of consciousness
 - (c) To grade muscle power
 - (d) Functional assessment

- (4) Why is Lumbar Puncture done between L3-L4 ?
- (a) To avoid Cord Injury.
 - (b) It gives minimal pain.
 - (c) It gives easy access to CSF.
 - (d) None of the above
- (5) The constellation of delayed head control, hypotonia of arms, and limited popliteal angle or heel-to-ear angle are the early signs of
- (a) Hemiplegia
 - (b) Cerebral palsy
 - (c) ADHD
 - (d) Mental Retardation
- (6) The common site of radial nerve injury is:
- (a) Fingers
 - (b) Spiral groove
 - (c) Elbow
 - (d) Forearm
- (7) Find the Odd one out
- (a) Glasgow Coma Scale
 - (b) Rancho Los Amigos Level of Cognitive Function
 - (c) ASIA Neurological and Functional Classification for SCI
 - (d) Galveston Orientation and Amnesia Test
- (8) Generalized Muscle Weakness associated with Cerebellar Lesions is termed as
- (a) Ataxia
 - (b) Asthenia
 - (c) Asynergia
 - (d) Akinesia
- (9) Dysdiadochokinesia is due to
- (a) Cerebral pathology
 - (b) Brainstem pathology
 - (c) Basal Ganglia Pathology
 - (d) Cerebellar Pathology
- (10) Myopathy can be prevented by
- (a) Vaccination
 - (b) Genetic Counselling
 - (c) Vaccination during Pregnancy
 - (d) Late Pregnancy