



**PAZ-10602**

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

**Fourth Year Bachelor in Physiotherapy Examination**

**September - 2020**

**Physiotherapy in Cardio-Pulmonary**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

**Instructions:**

- (1) The answers should be specific to the questions asked.
- (2) Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
- (3) Answer all the questions.

**SECTION-A**

**1 LONG ESSAY : (ANY TWO) 10×2=20**

- (A) Discuss the Assessment and PT management in Intensive Care Unit.
- (B) A 52-Year-old male who presented to the emergency room with 4<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> ribs fracture. Patient has pain over lower chest region at rest and during cough along with difficulty in breathing. Patient is on 2 liter of O<sub>2</sub> therapy. X-ray shows haziness in lower lobe and disappearance of CP angle. Write DD, PT assessment and management.
- (C) A 53-year-old man admitted to an acute care hospital via the emergency room with crushing chest pain and shortness of breath. Patient was diagnosed with an acute anterior wall myocardial infarction (MI). He was taken to the cardiac catheterization lab and received a percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA). Write PT management.

**2 SHORT ESSAY: (ANY TWO) 2×5=10**

- (A) Flutter Device
- (B) ACBT
- (C) Contraindications of postural drainage.

- 3 VERY SHORT ESSAY : (ANY FIVE) 5×2=10  
 (A) Cyanosis (B) Borg scale (C) Mode of Ventilator  
 (D) Lobectomy (E) Thoracic incision (F) Components of ECG
- 4 WRITE ALL QUESTIONS 10×1=10
- 1 The purpose of inspiratory hold is to
    - (a) prevent early closure of alveoli
    - (b) increase intrathoracic pressure
    - (c) increase FRC
    - (d) increase collateral ventilation
  - 2 The chest wall with depressed sternum is referred to
    - (a) Pectus excavatum
    - (b) Pectus carinatum
    - (c) Harrison sulcus
    - (d) None of above
  - 3 Hyperinflation of lungs in COPD is characterized by
    - (a) narrowing of rib cage
    - (b) Flattening of diaphragm
    - (c) blunting of costophrenic angles
    - (d) Shifting of trachea to one side
  - 4 The potential outcome of pursed lip breathing is
    - (a) an increase in arterial CO<sub>2</sub>
    - (b) an increase in arterial O<sub>2</sub>
    - (c) an increase in RR
    - (d) an increase in minute ventilation
  - 5 FLUTTER is a --
    - (a) Chest compressor
    - (b) PEP device
    - (c) vibrator
    - (d) all of above
  - 6 Which of the following may cause a pneumothorax.
    - (a) pneumonia
    - (b) tuberculosis
    - (c) COPD
    - (d) all of the above
  - 7 What is normal ventilation / perfusion ratio.
    - (a) 0.2
    - (b) 0.6
    - (c) 0.8
    - (d) 0.10
  - 8 The chest wall with depressed sternum is referred to as
    - (a) pigeonchest
    - (b) pectus excavatum
    - (c) harrison sulcus
    - (d) pectus carinatum
  - 9 The lung compliance increases in
    - (a) asthma
    - (b) emphysema
    - (c) bronchiactasis
    - (d) all of above
  - 10 The primary muscle of respiration is the -----
    - (a) intercostals
    - (b) latissimusdorsi
    - (c) diaphragm
    - (d) abdominal muscle

## SECTION - B

- 5 LONG ESSAY : (ANY TWO) 2×10=20
- 1 A 25 years old female having complaints of difficulty in breathing during exertion and dry cough and sometimes chest tightness from last one month. She has a history of allergy from dust from childhood. Write appropriate assessment, diagnosis and management.
  - 2 A 65 years old male having history of smoking from past 40 years. Now he is having pain during walking in calf and pain is relieved during rest, bluish discoloration is present on great toe (right). Write appropriate assessment, diagnosis and management. ,
  - 3 Write in detail about cardiac rehabilitation.
- 6 SHORT ESSAY: (ANY TWO) 2×5=10
- 1 Aerosol therapy.
  - 2 Autogenic drainage.
  - 3 Abnormal breath sound
- 7 VERY SHORT ESSAY: (ANY FIVE) 5×2=10
- 1 NYHA scale.
  - 2 Vocal fremitus.
  - 3 Jet nebuliser.
  - 4 Clinical features of mitral stenosis.
  - 5 Risk factors for cardio vascular disease.
  - 6 Post-operative pulmonary complications.
- 8 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ) 10×1=10
- 1 The family history may be helpful in diagnosing a patient with which of the following problems?
    - (a) Acute bronchitis
    - (b) Pneumothorax
    - (c) Cystic fibrosis
    - (d) Pulmonary edema
  - 2 A patient's complaint of breathlessness or air hunger would be defined as which of the following?
    - (a) Hemoptysis
    - (b) Dyspnea
    - (c) Wheezing
    - (d) Cyanosis

- 3 Virchow's triad is consist of  
(a) Endothelial injury (c) Venous stasis  
(b) Hypercoagibility (d) All of above
- 4 Chronic pulmonary hypertension may lead to which of the following clinical findings?  
(a) Pedal edema (c) Inspiratory crackles  
(b) Hepatomegaly (d) both (a) and (b)
- 5 In which of the following conditions is lymphadenopathy of the neck seen?  
(a) Infection of the upper airway  
(c) Asthma  
(b) Cystic fibrosis  
(d) COPD
- 6 Which of the following causes an increased resonance to percussion of the chest?  
(a) Lobar consolidation (c) Pleural effusion  
(b) Pneumothorax (d) Atelectasis
- 7 Which of the following statements is true regarding Hb?  
(a) It functions in oxygen transport. (c) It is the main component of RBCs.  
(b) It functions in CO<sub>2</sub> transport. (d) All of the above
- 8 Mediastinal shift to the contralateral side is associated with  
(a) Atelectasis (c) Lobectomy  
(b) Pleural effusion (d) Neoplastic lung disease
- 9 Which of the following tests is used to assess the patient's blood-clotting ability?  
(a) RBC count (c) Hemoglobin  
(b) Hct (d) Prothrombin time
- 10 An 80-year-old patient has a PaO<sub>2</sub> of 71 mm Hg. How would you describe this finding?  
(a) Normal for his age (c) Mild hypoxemia  
(b) Moderate hypoxemia (d) Severe hypoxemia
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