

No. of Printed Pages: 3

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SCHOOL OF NURSING SCIENCES & ALLIED HEALTH**

**BPT 3rd YEAR, ANNUAL EXAMINATION, MAY 2024
NEUROPHYSIOTHERAPY (THEORY)
PAPER CODE: BPT – 368**

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 75Marks

(Write your Roll No. on top of the paper immediately)

Note: (i) Attempt ALL questions

(ii) Choices are mentioned wherever applicable

(iii) Parts of a question must be answered together

(iv) Draw diagrams wherever necessary

(v) Give examples wherever necessary

SECTION – A

Multiple Choice Questions (All are compulsory)

(15 × 1 Mark = 15 Marks)

- Q1. Which of the following statement regarding physical symptoms of Guillain Barre Syndrome (GBS) is true?
- a) Arms are more often affected than legs.
 - b) Back pain is rarely a presenting sign
 - c) Facial and oropharyngeal muscles are affected in approximately 50% of patients
 - d) Weakness begins in distal muscles
- Q2. The region where the polio virus multiplies in the body is
- a) Intestinal cells b) Muscle cells c) Nerve cells d) None of the above
- Q3. ATNR is _____.
- a) Asymmetric Tonic Neck Reflex c) Asymmetric Trunk Neck Reflex
 - b) Asymmetric Tonic Neck Reaction d) Asymmetric Tonic Neck Root
- Q4. The prenatal cause of cerebral palsy is _____.
- a) Near drowning c) Maternal infection
 - b) Head Trauma d) Breech Birth
- Q5. Spina bifida is a _____.
- a) Birth defect that occurs when the spine and spinal cord do not form properly
 - b) Form of cerebral palsy
 - c) Chromosomal defect
 - d) None of the above

- Q6. Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) is used to assess a patient's "depth and duration of impaired consciousness and coma".
- a) True b) False
- Q7. Which of these parts of the body plays a key role in balance?
- b) Labyrinth b) Pituitary gland c) Liver d) Lungs
- Q8. Wernicke's area is located where in the brain, and what purpose does it have?
- a) Temporal Lobe controls language comprehension.
b) The parietal Lobe controls language comprehension.
c) Temporal Lobe controls the motor aspect of speech.
d) The parietal Lobe controls the motor aspect of speech.
- Q9. Which of the following TBIs is not considered a primary brain injury?
- a) Diffuse axonal injury c) Focal injury
b) Hypoxic-ischemia injury d) Coup-contrecoup injury
- Q10. Middle cerebral artery lesion will result in
- a) Ipsilateral sensory loss of whole trunk
b) Contralateral sensory loss of upper limb, lower limb, and face
c) Contralateral sensory loss of upper limb.
d) None
- Q11. Meralgia parasthetica occurs in _____ nerve.
- a) Sciatic b) Superficial peroneal c) Lateral femoral cutaneous d) Sural
- Q12. Wrist drop is caused by
- a) Radial nerve injury c) Ulnar nerve injury
b) Median nerve injury d) None of the above
- Q13. Which of the following assess coordination?
- a) Finger to nose test c) Finger to therapist finger test
b) Finger to finger test d) All of the above
- Q14. Which of the following is innate reflexes?
- a) Sucking reflex b) Rooting reflex c) Startle reflex d) All of the above

Q15. Which of the following is a Parkinson gait?

- a) Circumductory gait
- b) Short shuffling gait
- c) Hand to knee gait
- d) None of the above

SECTION - B

Answer any **THREE** of the following:

(3 × 10 Marks = 30 Marks)

- Q1. Write in brief about clinical manifestation and functional expectations with different level of spinal cord injury.
- Q2. Discuss in detail about clinical features, assessment, and management of cerebellar ataxia.
- Q3. Describe etiology and management of radial nerve injury.
- Q4. Write in brief about clinical presentation and stages of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy.

SECTION - C

Answer any **TWO** of the following:

(2 × 15 Marks = 30 Marks)

- Q1. Discuss the assessment and management of 60-year-old Parkinson patient.
- Q2. Describe the etiology and clinical presentation of diplegic Cerebral palsy and its PT management.
- Q3. Write in detail about clinical presentation of 70-year-old sub-acute MCA stroke patient. Discuss in brief about its assessment and PT management.
