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BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY (B. P. T.)
EXAMINATION : JULY - 2022
SECOND YEAR
Subject: Physiotherapy In Neuro Science (BPT-402)

Date: 12/07/2022

Total Marks: 80

Time : 10.00 am to 1.00 pm

Instruction:

1. To answer the Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) use the separate answer sheet provided by the Vidyapeeth.
2. For answering the Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) put the tick mark in the respective column.
A B C D
3. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) are to be solved within first 20 minutes of the session.
4. Return your answer sheet of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) when first 20 minutes' time is over.

SECTION - A

Q.1 Select the most appropriate option. (20)

1. Rhythmic initiation technique is used in one of the following condition
a) Spinal cord injury b) Stroke c) Parkinsonism d) None
2. In DMD which protein is deficient?
a) Globulin b) Albumin c) Dystrophin d) Protodystrophin
3. Fatigue is the most disabling symptom of one of the following Condition
a) Spinal cord injury b) Motor neuron disease c) Parkinsonism d) Multiple Sclerosis
4. Which of the following sentence is true for Hydrocephalus?
a) Fontanallae are wide open b) Pupil gazing downwards c) Weakness in lower limbs d) All of the above
5. Lhermitte's sign is seen in
a) Multiple sclerosis b) Poliomyelitis c) ALS d) Muscular dystrophy
6. Knuckle bender splint is used in _____
a) Median nerve injury b) Radial nerve injury c) Axillary nerve injury d) ulnar nerve injury
7. Parkinsons patients usually present with ----- gait.
a) circumductory b) waddling c) festinating d) reciprocating
8. BBS score range which is associated with moderate risk of fall is—
a) 24-36 b) 36-45 c) 46-56 d) 30-40
9. When the spinal cord accompanies CSF in the bulge, the condition is known as
a) Spina Bifida b) Myelomeningo-coele c) Spina Bifida occulta d) Meningocele
10. GBS is a
a) Degenerative disorder b) Metabolic disorder c) Demyelinating disorder d) None of the above
11. Which of the following is a deep sensation
a) Stereognosis b) Pressure c) Graphesthesia d) Vibration

12. Kernicterus in early phase of life leads to
 a) Cerebral palsy b) Spina bifida c) Hydrocephalus d) DMD
13. _____ scale is used to assess functional status of neonates
 a) GCS b) TIMP c) APGAR d) GMFM
14. Babinski sign normally present up to age _____
 a) Age 5 to 10 b) Age 10 to 15 c) Age 1 to 2 d) Up to 6 months
15. Muscles not involved in either synergy _____
 a) Supraspinatus b) Teres minor c) Teres major d) Rhomboid
16. Sensory Integration Therapy was introduced by _____
 a) a. Dr. Kabat b) Dr. Ayres c) Dr. Peterson d) None of the above
17. denervated muscles can be stimulated by
 a) Russian currents b) Faradic c) Interrupted galvanic d) Didynamic currents
18. _____ plays an important role in the planning and pro-gramming of movement by selecting and inhibiting specific motor synergies
 a) Basal Ganglia b) Cerebellum c) Internal capsule d) Cerebral Cortex
19. Frenkels exercises are designed to improve a
 a) Balance b) Equilibrium c) Coordination d) Posture
20. Uthoff's symptom in MS is _____
 a) Adverse reaction to Heat b) Adverse reaction to cold c) Adverse reaction to Both d) None of the above

SECTION – B

Q. 2 Answer the following. (any five) (15)

- 1) Enumerate any 3 prenatal causes of cerebral palsy.
- 2) Define and classify Muscle Tone.
- 3) Glasgow Coma Scale
- 4) Clinical features of Hydrocephalus
- 5) Any 3 differences between-upper motor and lower motor Neuron Lesion.
- 6) Any 3 clinical symptoms of multiple sclerosis

Q. 3 Answer the following. (any three) (15)

- 1) Write a note on the Physiotherapy management of spastic gait in a hemiplegic patient.
- 2) Explain the Diagnostic criteria of Motor Neuron Disease and Physiotherapy for any one impairment
- 3) Explain 3 principles of Motor Relearning Approach
- 4) Write in detail Physiotherapy treatment for Bells Palsy

SECTION – C

- Q. 4.** A 20 years old female, a college student has met with a RTA week before. She had a intracranial bleed on the left side. Patient is stable, conscious and well oriented. She is shifted to ward and is having right side paralysis. **(15)**
- a) Describe Assessment with ICIDH2.
b) Describe Short and Long term management
- Q. 5** A 54 year old bank manager suffered right MCA Cerebro-vascular accident 2 Weeks back, MRI shows fresh infarct in right internal capsule and corona radiate. He cannot move his Left upper limb. On examination, he has increased tone in left shoulder flexors, external rotators, hip extensors, adductors, plantar flexors: Voluntary control is zero in upper limb and 2 in lower limb, he has left Facial palsy, he can stand with support. He has history of smoking since 20 years. He is hypertensive since 4 years controlled with medication. i) Explain lifestyle modifications for this patient. ii) Write short term and long term goals for PT management. iii) Write in detail PT management for the impairments. **(15)**

OR

- Q. 5** A 3year old female child was brought to the PT OPD with complains of difficulty in sitting up, standing and walking. On examination she has increased tone in her lower limbs and walk with a crossing pattern. Her mother reported that the child was born in the 7th month and had a delayed cry 1) ICIDH2 11) Detailed PT management **(15)**