

Total number of printed pages-8

34 (4) NOUPT 4-2

2017

**NEUROPHYSIOTHERAPY**

Full Marks : 100

Time : Three hours

**The figures in the margin indicate  
full marks for the questions.**

I Essay type : (Answer any two) 2×10=20 /

1. Give a detailed description on assessment and physiotherapy management of Spinal Cord Injury.
2. Describe in detail about the pathophysiology, symptoms and physiotherapy treatment plan for Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis.
3. Write in detail on the assessment and physiotherapy intervention of a 60 year old male patient complaining of weakness of left side of the body preceded by sudden loss of consciousness and a past history of hypertension.

Contd.

20 7  
II Short Essay type : (Answer any ten) 5×10=50

1. Describe the role of physiotherapy in psychiatric disorders.
2. Differentiate between spastic and flaccid bladder. Also mention its management.
3. Write a note on Parkinson's disease and its physiotherapy intervention.
4. Describe Axillary Nerve Palsy and design a physiotherapy management plan for it.
5. Explain in brief about Yogasanas that can be prescribed to a hemiplegic patient.
6. Give a description on the analysis and management of any pathological gait seen in cerebral palsy.
7. Write a note on Constraint Induced Movement Therapy and its effectiveness.
8. Write a note on the possible physiotherapy intervention of an 11 year old Down's Syndrome patient.
9. Elaborate the pre and post operative physiotherapy treatment following brain tumour.

10. Give a detail description on the assessment of Functional Status of an individual.
11. Write a note on agnosia, its types and its treatment approaches.
12. Describe about the examination and physiotherapy intervention for inco-ordination in brief.

III Short Answer type : (Answer any five) 5×2=10

1. Glasgow Coma Scale
2. Examination of the Cranial nerve XI
3. Signs of raised intracranial pressure
4. Gower's sign
5. Myasthenia Gravis
6. Thoracic outlet syndrome
7. Reflex grading.

IV Multiple choice questions :

1×20=20

1. The following are the features of basal ganglia pathology except —
  - (a) Intentional tremor
  - (b) Athetosis
  - (c) Bradykinesia
  - (d) Chorea

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2. Lesion at C1-C8 spinal level can cause —
- (a) Quadriplegia
  - (b) Hemiplegia
  - (c) Paraplegia
  - (d) All of the above.
3. The following are positive motor signs in UMN syndrome except —
- (a) Weakness
  - (b) Spastic dystonia
  - (c) Flexor and extensor spasm
  - (d) Exaggerated tonic and phasic stretch reflex.
4. Increased sensitivity to sensory stimuli is —
- (a) Causalgia
  - (b) Hyperalgesia
  - (c) Hypalgesia
  - (d) Hyperaesthesia
5. Spasticity develops in \_\_\_\_\_ of Brunnstorm's stages of motor recovery
- (a) Stage 1
  - (b) Stage 2
  - (c) Stage 3
  - (d) Stage 4

6. Ipsilateral pushing can be seen in —
- (a) Stroke
  - (b) SCI
  - (c) MND
  - (d) Multiple Sclerosis
7. The part of brain responsible for personality, emotions and cognition is —
- (a) Parietal lobe
  - (b) Temporal lobe
  - (c) Frontal lobe
  - (d) Cerebellum
8. Lesion on the dominant hemisphere can cause —
- (a) Confusional state
  - (b) Aphasia
  - (c) Constructional apraxia
  - (d) Spatial disorientation.
9. Which of the following is not a Brainstem primitive reflex?
- (a) Tonic labyrinthine reflex
  - (b) Positive and negative supporting reactions
  - (c) Palmar grasp reflex
  - (d) Asymmetrical tonic neck reflex.

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10. Incubation period for polio virus is  
(a) 1-2 years  
(b) 0-7 days  
(c) 7-14 days  
(d) 1-2 months
11. The most common type of intracranial tumour is —  
(a) Glioma  
(b) Medulloblastoma  
(c) Craniopharyngioma  
(d) Primitive neuroectodermal tumors.
12. Positive Romberg's sign indicates —  
(a) Visual deficit  
(b) Cerebellar deficit  
(c) Proprioceptive deficit.  
(d) All of the above.
13. The cutaneous receptor for pain is —  
(a) Free nerve ending  
(b) Hair follicle  
(c) Ruffini  
(d) Muscle spindle.

4. Low level of glucose in CSF is indicative of  
(a) Multiple Sclerosis  
(b) Bacterial meningitis  
(c) Fatigue  
(d) Poliomyelitis.
15. Which of the following neurological approaches incorporates primitive movement patterns?  
(a) Rood's approach  
(b) Motor re-learning program  
(c) PNF  
(d) Brunstorm technique.
16. Trauma at level L<sub>3</sub>-L<sub>4</sub> of spinal cord will affect following muscles —  
(a) Abdominal  
(b) Hip flexors  
(c) Knee extensors  
(d) Ankle dorsiflexors
17. Type of gait pattern seen in parkinsonism is —  
(a) Waddling gait  
(b) Lurching gait  
(c) Scissoring gait  
(d) Festinant gait

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18. Effect of paralysis due to SCI on horizontal thoracic diameter during inspiration is
- (a) increase
  - (b) decrease
  - (c) no change
  - (d) all of the above.
19. Postural hypotension is decrease in blood pressure during
- (a) lying
  - (b) assuming vertical position
  - (c) Walking
  - (d) Sitting in poor posture.
20. In GCS, score 6 indicates \_\_\_\_\_ brain damage
- (a) Mild
  - (b) Moderate
  - (c) Severe
  - (d) Normal.