
Total number of printed pages-8

34 (4) NOUPT 4-2

2018

NEUROPHYSIOTHERAPY

Full Marks : 100

Time : Three hours

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

Essay Type: (answer any two) 2×10=20

1. Explain in detail about Rood's Facilitatory and Inhibitory techniques.
2. Describe complete physiotherapy management in Right sided Hemiplegia with Brunnstorm Stage 3.
3. Explain Pathophysiology, Symptoms and Physiotherapy management of ALS.

Short Essay Type: (answer any ten) 5×10=50

1. Importance of NDT in a Spastic diplegic cerebral palsy patient aged 9 years.

Contd.

2. Explain the surgical management of a Congenital hydrocephalus case.
3. Describe the gait training and balance exercises for a GBS patient.
4. Explain the Physiotherapy management for improving standing and walking in an incomplete paraplegia case.
5. Describe the Physiotherapy management for ulnar nerve palsy.
6. Rehabilitation for a Down's syndrome patient.
7. Define Agnosia, its types and management.
8. Note down the Physiotherapy management for improving Parkinson's gait.
9. Describe the rehabilitation protocol to be followed in Post-polio residual paralysis in a Poliomyelitis patient.
10. Explain Higher mental function examinations in detail.
11. Describe Motor relearning program.
12. Explain the importance of Physiotherapy treatment in a DMD patient.

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Short Answer Type: (answer any five) 5×2=10

1. Bell's phenomenon
2. Gowers' sign
3. Describe Deep tendon reflexes
4. Define Spinal Muscular Atrophy
5. Note down the importance of Physiotherapy management in Psychiatric disorders
6. Symptoms of Femoral Nerve Palsy
7. Symptoms of Brain tumours.

Multiple choice questions: 1×20=20

1. The first superficial reflex to recover following SCI is —
 - (a) Bulbocavernosus
 - (b) Anal
 - (c) Cremasteric
 - (d) Abdominal.
2. The rhythm of tremor observed in Parkinson's disease at rest is about —
 - (a) 4-7 beats/sec
 - (b) 10-20 beats/sec
 - (c) 4-7 beats/min
 - (d) 10-20 beats/min.

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Contd.

3. Rhythmic oscillation of the eye is

- (a) Strabismus
- (b) Ophthalmoplegia
- (c) Nystagmus
- (d) None of the above.

4. Which type of current is used usually in Bell's Palsy?

- (a) Faradic type
- (b) Interrupted galvanic
- (c) Russian
- (d) TENS.

5. Ability to interpret letter written on the palmar surface of one's hand is —

- (a) Stereognosis
- (b) Kinesthesia
- (c) Graphesthesia
- (d) None of the above.

6. Middle cerebral artery lesion will result in —

- (a) Ipsilateral sensory loss of whole trunk
- (b) Contralateral sensory loss of UL, LL and Face
- (c) Contralateral sensory loss of UL
- (d) None of the above.

7. Blocked practice is —

- (a) Different tasks done one by one
- (b) Consistent practice of single task
- (c) Varying tasks one by one
- (d) None.

8. Ulnar nerve injury can cause —

- (a) Partial claw hand
- (b) Full claw hand
- (c) Wrist drop
- (d) UL paralysis.

9. Absence of dystrophins occurs in —

- (a) DM dystrophy
- (b) Baker muscular dystrophy
- (c) Limb girdle muscular dystrophy
- (d) All of the above.

10. In case of GBS, partial to complete recovery takes place usually within —

- (a) upto 3 months
- (b) 3-6 months
- (c) 6-9 months
- (d) 9-12 months.

11. In ALS treatment, mode of exercises should be —

- (a) High-load Exercise
- (b) Repetitive AROM Exercise
- (c) Aerobic Exercise
- (d) None of the above.

12. Obstacle clearance is a problem in which type of gait ?

- (a) Parkinson's gait
- (b) Circumductory gait
- (c) Myopathic gait
- (d) High-stepping gait.

13. Key points of control is a part of —

- (a) NDT
- (b) Rood's technique
- (c) SI approach
- (d) Motor relearning program.

14. 'Learned Non-Use' is a term used for —

- (a) CIMT
- (b) NDT
- (c) Vojta therapy
- (d) PNF.

15. A positive Romberg test indicates —

- (a) Serology for syphilis
- (b) Test for high protein in CSF
- (c) High leukocyte count in CSF
- (d) Swaying while standing with eyes closed.

16. Syringomyelia is characterized by all of the following except —

- (a) Atrophy of small muscles of the hand
- (b) Painless burns of fingers
- (c) Viral etiology
- (d) Cavitation and gliosis in spinal cord.

17. Which of the following is characteristics of a Transient ischemic attack ?

- (a) Lasting damage to the brain
- (b) Similar to epileptic seizure
- (c) No residual after attack
- (d) Hemiparesis is residual.

18. Conditions which are not progressive include —

- (a) Cerebral Palsy
- (b) Multiple sclerosis
- (c) Alzheimer's disease
- (d) None of the above.

19. A false interpretation of a sensory perception is called as —

- (a) Delusion
- (b) Illusion
- (c) Hallucination
- (d) Dystonia.

20. Pathology of what organ in the body is associated with Myasthenia Gravis —

- (a) Thymus
- (b) Thyroid
- (c) Heart
- (d) Liver.