

2015

PAPER : 4.3

**CARDIO RESPIRATORY & GENERAL
PHYSIOTHERAPY**

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 Hours



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

1. Answer any two of the following questions 2×10
 - a) What is exercise Tolerance Test? What do you mean by submaximal and maximal exercise? Explain the various Tests used. 2+2+6
 - b) What is an ICU? What are the various apparatus used in an ICU? Explain the PT management used in an ICU. 2+2+6
 - c) What do you mean by PVD. Explain the classification of PVD. Explain the PT management of Buerger's disease. 2+2+6
2. Give short answer to any ten of the following questions. 10×5
 - a) What is Bronchial Hygiene Therapy. Explain 5
 - b) Explain paediatric respiratory disease. 5
 - c) Explain abdominal incisions. Explain in brief PT management following inguinal Hernia. 5
 - d) Explain rule of 9. Explain the PT management of a 90% burn patient. 5
 - e) Explain the PT management of a COPD patient with weekly 5 times involvement in a pulmonary rehabilitation programme.

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(2)

- f) What is incontinences. Explain its types. Describe briefly the PT management of urinary incontinence. .5
- g) Explain anatomical and physiological differences between an adult and pediatric lung. 5
- h) What is lung expansion therapy explain. 5
- i) Oxygen therapy. Explain. 5
- j) What is an X-ray. Mention the various views and explain the difference between PA and AP view. 5
- k) What is PFT. Explain indications and contra indications. Mention the difference between OLD and RLD. 5
- l) Explain the drugs used in bronchospasm. 5
3. Give very short answers to any 5 of the following: 5×2
- a) What is an ECG. Explain the leads. — 2
- b) Management of breathlessness. 2
- c) Surgeries in pleura. 2
- d) Atelectasis. Explain its types. 2
- e) What is Lovibond angle? What is the normal angle. 2
- f) Body composition. 2
- g) Respiratory failure. Mention its types. 2
4. Choose the correct answers form the clues given. 20×1
- a) V/Q for normal blood gas is-
- i) 0.8 ii) 1
- iii) 1.2 iv) 1.3
- b) Pulmonary artery hypertension occurs when PA pressure is-
- i) >15mm Hg ii) >25mm Hg
- iii) >35mm Hg iv) >45mm Hg

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- c) Pressure at umbilicus by heel of the palm is-
- i) Costophrenic assist
- ii) Hemlich type
- iii) Anterior chest compression.
- iv) Counter Rotation
- d) If PaCo₂ is 55, pH is 7.1 and HCO₃ is 25, then it is-
- i) Respiratory Acidosis
- ii) Metabolic Acidosis
- iii) Respiratory Alkalosis
- iv) Metabolic Alkalosis.
- e) Normally the Equal pressure point (EPP) is at-
- i) Trachea ii) Lobar Bronchi
- iii) Segmental bronchi iv) Bronchioles
- f) The RMP of a muscle is-
- i) -40mv ii) -50 mv
- iii) -60mv iv) -70 mv
- g) Normal cardiac cycle is-
- i) 0.5 sec. ii) 0.8 sec.
- iii) 1 sec. iv) 5 sec.
- h) ARDS is a type of-
- i) Pulmonary hypertension
- ii) Pulmonary fibrosis
- iii) Pulmonary oedema
- iv) None of the above
- i) The nerve supply to diaphragm is-
- i) Vagus nerve ii) Phrenic nerve
- iii) Glossophranging nerve iv) Facial nerve.
- j) Angle of Louis corresponds to-
- i) T2-T3 spine. ii) T4-T5 spine.
- iii) T6-T7 spine. iv) T8-T9 spine.
- k) Pump handle movement is a feature of-
- i) Lower ribs. ii) Upper ribs.
- iii) Mid ribs. iv) Diaphragm.

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- l) Approximately the parietal pleura extended _____ ribs below
- i) 1
 - ii) 2
 - iii) 3
 - iv) 4
- m) At birth the shapes of chest is-
- i) Barrel
 - ii) Circular
 - iii) Ellipsoid
 - iv) Triangular
- n) Normally total cholesterol level is-
- i) <200 mg/dl
 - ii) 250 mg/dl
 - iii) <300 mg/dl
 - iv) <400 mg/dl
- o) _____ is the pacemaker of heart.
- i) SA node
 - ii) AV node
 - iii) AV bundle
 - iv) Purkinjee s
- p) A sequence of breathing at volumes and flow rate is-
- i) FET
 - ii) ACBT
 - iii) AD
 - iv) Both a & b
- q) Flutter is a-
- i) High frequency PEP device
 - ii) Chest compressor
 - iii) Vibrator
 - iv) None
- r) In X-ray the CP angle is obliterated in-
- i) Atelectasis
 - ii) Pneumothorax
 - iii) Bronchitis
 - iv) Pleural effusion
- s) At which phases of cough the intra thoracic pressure rises to the maximum during-
- i) Inspiratory phase
 - ii) Closure of glottis
 - iii) Contraction of abdomen
 - iv) Expiratory phase
- t) Karvonen's formula is used for
- i) RHR
 - ii) MHR
 - iii) THR
 - iv) None

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