REV-01
MPT/02/07

SET A

MASTER OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
FOURTH SEMESTER
PHYSIOTHERAPY MANAGEMENT IN CARDIOPULMONARY DISORDERS IV
MPT – 403

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

(Objective)

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. What are the conditions presented in Pediatric ICU
   a. Respiratory
   b. Neurological
   c. Infection
   d. All of the above
2. What are the indications for physiotherapy in ICU?
   a. Pneumonia
   b. Atelectasis
   c. Lung Abscess
   d. All of the above
3. Contraindications of Physiotherapy in Pediatric ICU are:
   a. Weak/ Fractured Ribs
   b. Oedema in Lungs
   c. Flail Chest
   d. All of the above
4. Airway Clearance Techniques include:
   a. Positioning and Postural Drainage
   b. Percussions and Vibrations
   c. Both A and B
   d. None of them
5. ACBT stands for:
   a. Active Cycle of Breathing Technique
   b. Airway Clearance of Breathing Technique
   c. Autonomic Clearance of Breathing Technique
   d. None of them
6. Rule of 9 in burns is used to denote:
   a. Depth of Burns
   b. Total Body surface area involved.
   c. Severity of Burns
   d. Type of Burns
7. Physiotherapy management of Scar includes:
   a. Deep Friction Massage
   b. Compression Bandaging
   c. Iontophoresis
   d. All of the above
8. Which of the following burns involve only the epidermis
   a. First Degree Burn
   b. Second Degree Burn
   c. Third Degree Burn
   d. Frost Bite
9. Lichtenberg Figures appear in which type of Burns?
   a. Lightning
   b. Chemical Burn
   c. Radiation Burn
   d. Frost Bite

10. Contracture predisposition in case of burn in neck is:
    a. Flexion
    b. Extension
    c. Lateral Deviation
    d. Sideways Deviation

11. The chest wall with depressed sternum is referred to as:
    a. Pigeon Chest
    b. Pectus Excavatum
    c. Harrison Sulcus
    d. Pectus Carinatum

12. Which of the following is the primary goal of critical care?
    a. To prevent complications
    b. To shorten the stay in ICU
    c. Maximize comfort and well being
    d. All of them

13. Normal tidal Volume is:
    a. 500 ml
    b. 1000 ml
    c. 2000 ml
    d. 1500 ml

14. The amount of air that enters the lungs during normal restful breathing is called
    a. Vital Capacity
    b. Tidal Volume
    c. Total Lung Capacity
    d. Expiratory reserve volume

15. Volume of air that will remain in the lungs after norm al expiration is called as:
    a. Inspiratory capacity
    b. Functional Residual Capacity
    c. Vital Capacity
    d. Expiratory reserve volume

16. The maximum volume of air a person can breathe in after forceful expiration includes
    a. ERV (Expiratory Reserve Volume)
    b. TV (Tidal Volume)
    c. IRV (Inspiratory Reserve Volume)
    d. All of these

17. Which of the following is not a goal of Chest Physiotherapy?
    a. Improve Lung Compliance
    b. Reduce Airway Resistance
    c. Increase Heart Rate
    d. Facilitate mucus clearance

18. What is the primary purpose of Percussion during Chest Physiotherapy
    a. Improve Oxygenation
    b. Loosen and mobilize secretions
    c. Strengthen respiratory muscles
    d. Reduce inflammation

19. Which of the conditions may benefit from chest Physiotherapy?
    a. COPD
    b. Hypertension
    c. Diabetes Mellitus
    d. Osteoarthritis

20. In which of these conditions is postural drainage contraindicated?
    a. Cystic Fibrosis
    b. Hemoptysis
    c. Recent Pneumonia
    d. Tube feedings

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Descriptive

Time: 2 hrs 30 min **Marks: 50**

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Explain the role of Physiotherapy in Pediatric/Neonatal ICU. Also explain Percussion in detail. **10**

2. a. Phases of ACBT
   b. Role of Postural Drainage in Pediatric ICU **5+5=10**

3. a. Oral/Nasopharyngeal Suctioning.
   b. Short term goals and Contraindications of Physiotherapy in ICU **5+5=10**

4. a. Pursed lip Breathing
   b. Muscles of Respiration **5+5=10**

5. a. Rule of Nine and its importance.
   b. Role of fluids in burn rehabilitation and Positioning Techniques to control oedema in Burns. **5+5=10**

6. Classification of Burns in detail **10**

7. a. Incentive Spirometry
   b. Deep Vein Thrombosis **5+5=10**

8. a. First Aid in first degree Burn
   b. Types of Splints used in Burns Rehabilitation **5+5=10**

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