REV-01
BPT/10/15

2025/05

SET A

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
FOURTH SEMESTER
OBSTETRICS, GYNAECOLOGY AND PAEDIATRICS
BPT – 403 [REPEAT]

[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. The last area of the brain to fully develop after myelination in neurodevelopment is:
   a. Spinal cord
   b. Brainstem
   c. Prefrontal cortex
   d. Occipital cortex

2. Stage 3 in breast cancer is---------
   a. Growth confined to breast
   b. Palpable movable t axillary breasts
   c. Tumour is fixed to pectoral muscle
   d. Skin involvement is fixed to pectoral muscle

3. Which of the following is NOT a typical symptom of tuberculosis?
   a. Hemoptysis
   b. Unexplained weight loss
   c. Persistent dry cough
   d. Abdominal pain

4. How is polio virus most commonly transmitted?
   a. Blood transfusion
   b. Insect bite
   c. Fecal-oral route
   d. None of the above

5. International classification of Cancer carcinoma is given in
   a. 1968
   b. 1971
   c. 1975
   d. 1981

6. Which congenital condition is characterized by narrowing of the aorta, typically at the site of the ductus arteriosus, leading to hypertension in the upper body and hypotension in the lower extremities?
   a. Coarctation of the aorta
   b. Patent ductus arteriosus
   c. Hypoplastic left heart syndrome
   d. Pulmonary atresia

7. The first muscles typically affected in Myasthenia Gravis are:
   a. Respiratory muscles
   b. Muscles of the lower limbs
   c. Facial and extraocular muscles
   d. Abdominal muscles

8. Onset of menstruation is called
   a. Menarche
   b. Menopause
   c. Puberty
   d. Pregnancy

9. Which of the following is NOT a common feature of asthma in pediatric patients?
   a. Recurrent wheezing
   b. Chronic productive cough
   c. Symptoms triggered by exercise or allergens
   d. Increased respiratory effort during exacerbations

10. Failure of primitive reflexes to disappear at the expected age may indicate:
   a. Normal development
   b. Developmental delay or neurological disorder
   c. Increased muscle tone
   d. Prematurity

11. A pigmentary change on the face and head is reffered to as
   a. Chloasma
   b. Linea Nigra
   c. Amennorhoea
   d. Stria Gravidarum

12. What is the typical oxygen saturation (SpO2) in a healthy neonate?
   a. 85-90%
   b. 90-95%
   c. 95-100%
   d. 100-105%

13. One of the most common symptoms of muscular atrophy is
   a. Bone fractures
   b. Muscle swelling
   c. Muscle weakness
   d. Joint dislocation

14. The transverse incision about 10-15cms above the symphysis pubis is called
   a. Vertical midline incision
   b. Paramedian incision
   c. Pfenesstian incision
   d. Gridiron incision

15. Which of the following is the primary cause of neonatal respiratory distress syndrome (RDS)?
   a. Airway obstruction
   b. Surfactant deficiency
   c. Meconium aspiration
   d. Pulmonary edema

16. Which of the following is a common health issue in individuals with Down syndrome?
   a. Diabetes
   b. Congenital heart defects
   c. Astigmatism
   d. Epilepsy

17. In labour, full dilatation of cervix may take place around..... .in primigravida
   a. 8-10 hours
   b. 10-15hours
   c. 12-18 hours
   d. 11-15hours

18. In pediatric post-surgical care, which of the following is most important in preventing pressure ulcers in an immobile child?
   a. Frequent repositioning every 2 hours
   b. Application of pressure-relieving dressings
   c. Increased fluid intake
   d. Administration of pain medication

19. What is the key characteristic of intellectual disability
   a. Loss of memory in old age
   b. Decreased emotional stability
   c. Below-average intellectual functioning and adaptive behavior
   d. Hyperactivity and impulsivity

20. The MTP act was legalized in India in the year

a. 1971 b. 1972

c. 1973 d. 1974

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Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. Marks : 50

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

1. What is incontinence. Explain the different types of incontinence. Write the treatment of incontinence **10**

2. A 2-year-old boy is brought to the pediatric clinic by his parents due to concerns about delayed motor milestones. His mother reports that he is unable to sit without support and has difficulty using his right hand. He was born at 32 weeks gestation and required a short stay in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) due to respiratory distress. On examination, he has increased muscle tone in his right upper and lower limbs, brisk deep tendon reflexes, and a positive Babinski sign on the right side. His speech development appears to be delayed, but his social interaction is appropriate for his age. Write in detail about the condition **10**

3. 1. A 32-year-old woman presents with right lower quadrant pain of the abdomen, fever, and chills. She had an intrauterine device (IUD) placed three months ago. She describes the pain as sharp and worsening over the past 2 days. She also notes unusual vaginal discharge and some dysuria. Pelvic exam reveals cervical motion tenderness and right adnexal mass. What is your working diagnosis and how would you manage this patient? What additional imaging or tests might be necessary to differentiate between medical and surgical emergencies? **10**

4. What is uterine prolapse? Expalin about the different stages of uterine prolapse with picture **10**

5. A 9-year-old girl is seen for follow-up due to concerns about recurrent pneumonias. Over the past two years, she has had at least five episodes of pneumonia, all affecting different lobes of the lung. She has a chronic daily cough and occasional hemoptysis. On examination, she appears thin, with a barrel-shaped chest and fine inspiratory crackles bilaterally. Spirometryshows obstructive patterns with poor reversibility.Diagnose the case, suggest some other investigatory tests to finalize the diagnosis and how would you approach management of this case? **10**

6. A 6-month-old infant is brought to the pediatric clinic by her parents due to concerns about delayed motor milestones. The parents report that the baby has difficulty holding her head up, is not able to sit without support, and has a weak cry. On physical examination, the infant exhibits generalized hypotonia, absent deep tendon reflexes, and tongue fasciculations. There is no history of perinatal complications, and the baby was born full-term with a normal birth weight. A family history reveals that a maternal uncle had similar symptoms in infancy.Write in detail about the condition. **10**

7. What is pregnancy? Write all the clinical features of first trimester in pregnancy in details? **10**

8. A 10-year-old boy is brought to the emergency department after experiencing a sudden episode of loss of consciousness followed by stiffening of the body, rhythmic jerking of the limbs, and upward eye rolling. The episode lasted for about two minutes and was followed by confusion and drowsiness lasting approximately 30 minutes. His parents report that he has had two similar episodes in the past six months but had not sought medical attention until now. There is no history of recent head trauma, fever, or substance use. The child is otherwise healthy and has normal development. A neurological exam is unremarkable, but an EEG reveals abnormal, generalized spike-and-wave discharges. MRI of the brain shows no structural abnormalities.Write in detail about the condition. **10**

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