

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
FIFTH SEMESTER (SPECIAL REPEAT)
CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY
BPT-502**

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

[PART-A : Objective]

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

- Dissociated sensory loss is seen in
 - GBS
 - Hydrocephalus
 - Syringomyelia
 - Parkinson's disease
- Seborrhoea is a clinical feature of
 - Chorea
 - Diabetic neuropathy
 - Poliomyelitis
 - Parkinson's disease
- Kernig's sign indicates
 - Cranial nerve palsy
 - Increased ICP
 - Meningeal irritation
 - Spasticity
- Inflammation of dura mater is known as
 - Duromeningitis
 - Pachymeningitis
 - Leptomeningitis
 - Tubercular meningitis
- An autoimmune disease causing scarring of nerve tissue is known as
 - Entrapment neuropathies
 - Neurosyphillis
 - Transverse myelitis
 - Multiple sclerosis
- The risk factor that has the greatest impact for lowering your risk for stroke is:
 - Smoking
 - Lack of exercise
 - High blood pressure
 - High cholesterol
- Bulbar paralysis is seen in
 - Peripheral neuropathy
 - Spinal muscular atrophy
 - Syringomyelia
 - Meningitis
- Temporary disruption of blood flow is known as
 - Ischemic stroke
 - Thrombotic stroke
 - Haemorrhagic stroke
 - Transient ischemic stroke
- Spontaneous regeneration is impossible in
 - Wallarian degeneration
 - Neurotmesis
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above
- Which of the following are movement disorders?
 - Parkinson's disease
 - Athetosis
 - Wilson's disease
 - All of the above

11. Mask like appearance is a clinical feature of
 - a. Multiple sclerosis
 - b. Parkinson's disease
 - c. Motor neurone disease
 - d. Schizophrenia
12. Someone who lives with the fear of an undiagnosed serious medical condition even when diagnostic tests shows negative is said to be suffering from
 - a. Post traumatic disorder
 - b. Hysterical neurosis
 - c. Hyperchondriac neurosis
 - d. Anxiety neurosis
13. Spinothalamic lesions results in
 - a. Dysaesthesia
 - b. Paresthesias
 - c. Hyper reflexia
 - d. Rigidity
14. Sign of increased cranial pressure is
 - a. Blindness
 - b. Neck rigidity
 - c. Vomiting
 - d. High fever
15. One side lower quadrant involvement of the face is seen in
 - a. Bell's palsy
 - b. Facial palsy
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above
16. Upper motor neuron involvement is characterized by
 - a. Extensor plantar responses
 - b. Absent abdominal reflexes
 - c. Flaccid muscle tone
 - d. Flexor plantar responses
17. Entrapment neuropathy of the radial nerve is known as
 - a. Saturday night palsy
 - b. Wartenberg syndrome
 - c. Froment's sign
 - d. None of the above
18. In an attempt to close the eyes, the eyeball rotates upwards and inwards without closure of the eyelid in
 - a. Facial phenomenon
 - b. phenomenon
 - c. Facial palsy
 - d. All of the above
19. Anemia is a clinical symptom in which of the following condition?
 - a. Obesity
 - b. Depression
 - c. Organic psychosis
 - d. Bulimia
20. ADE stands for
 - a. Acute disseminated encephalopathy
 - b. Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis
 - c. Acute dissociated encephalopathy
 - d. Acute dissociated encephalomyelitis

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(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

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

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| 1. a. Describe the concepts of psychosomatic conditions.
b. Write the scope and role of mental healthcare. | 5+5=10 |
| 2. a. Write the basic anatomy of brain and spinal cord.
b. Define tone. Explain the disorders of tone. | 5+5=10 |
| 3. Describe the etiology, clinical features and investigations and management of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. | 2+3+2+3=10 |
| 4. Discuss the neurological assessment and management of Syringomyelia. | 10 |
| 5. a. Explain the pathology, clinical features and management of multiple sclerosis.
b. Write a short note on: Shoemaker's criteria. | 7+3=10 |
| 6. Write the aetiology, pathology, clinical features, differential diagnosis and management of tubercular meningitis. | 2+2+2+2+2=10 |
| 7. Discuss any one extrapyramidal disorder emphasizing on its aetiology, pathology, clinical features and its management. | 2+2+3+3=10 |
| 8. Write short note on: (any two)
a. Chorea
b. Dysesthesia
c. Tetanus | 5+5=10 |

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