

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
FIFTH SEMESTER (SPECIAL REPEAT)
CLINICAL CARDIORESPIRATORY CONDITIONS
BPT-504**

(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:

1 × 20 = 20

1. Costo phrenic angle is obliterated in.....
 - a. Pneumothorax
 - b. Pyothorax
 - c. Plueral effusion
 - d. Empyema thorasic
2. Absence of breathing is called.....
 - a. Cyanosis
 - b. Apnea
 - c. Dysnea
 - d. Hypercapnea
3. In bronchiectasis..... part of the lungs are least affected.
 - a. Upper
 - b. Middle
 - c. Lower
 - d. Linguila
4. Penetrating rib fracture can lead to.....
 - a. Apnea
 - b. Bronchitis
 - c. Pneumonia
 - d. Pneumothorax
5. Pancarditis is inflammation of.....
 - a. Endocarditis
 - b. Myocarditis
 - c. Pericarditis
 - d. All of the above
6. Pectus excavatum is also known as.....
 - a. Funnel chest
 - b. Pigeon chest
 - c. Barrel chest
 - d. None
7. There areleads in an ECG.
 - a. 10
 - b. 11.
 - c. 12
 - d. 13
8. Average respiratory rate is.....breath/min.
 - a. 70 to 100
 - b. 5 to 10
 - c. 65 to 75
 - d. 12 to 15
9. Erythema marginatum is a feature of.....
 - a. CAD
 - b. RHD
 - c. Rheumatic fever
 - d. CHD
10. Pulmonary stenosis is aone of the four feature of.....
 - a. TOF
 - b. CHF
 - c. ASD
 - d. VSD

11. Collection of fluid in the plueral space is known as.....
 - a. Plueral rub
 - b. Plueral effusion
 - c. Pneumothorax
 - d. Haemothorax
12. Prinzmetals angina usually occurs at.....
 - a. Rest
 - b. Mild activity
 - c. Moderate activity
 - d. Strenuous activity
13. Homans sign is an indicator of.....
 - a. Venous ulcer
 - b. Superficial vein thrombosis
 - c. Deep vein thrombosis
 - d. Burgers disease
14. Irreversible airway dialatation is known as.....
 - a. Chronic bronchitis
 - b. Bronchiectasis
 - c. Emphysema
 - d. Empyema
15. Bronchial breath sounds are..... pitch sounds.
 - a. High
 - b. Moderate
 - c. Low
 - d. Abnormal
16. Edema is caused due to.....
 - a. Increased Hydro static Pressure of blood
 - b. Decreased Osmotic Pressure of blood
 - c. Increased Capillary permeability
 - d. All of the above
17. is used to determine oxygen Saturation.
 - a. Ventilator
 - b. Pulse oximeter
 - c. PAP device
 - d. None
18. Patient with PFT values, 50% to 65% is considered to be having.....lung disease.
 - a. No
 - b. Mild
 - c. Moderate
 - d. Severe
19. Pitting oedema can be seen in.....
 - a. Kidney Failure
 - b. CHF
 - c. Liver disease
 - d. All of the above
20. Tetralogy of fallot is a combination of..... disease
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4

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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. What is asthma? Write the pathophysiology and clinical features of asthma. Mention its medical management. | 10 |
| 2. a) Short note on Rheumatic heart disease.
b) Describe briefly Stress test with Bruce protocol. | 5+5=10 |
| 3. a) Bronchial carcinoma
b) Tetralogy of fallot | 5+5=10 |
| 4. What are Congenital Heart Diseases? Explain its classification and describe any one in details. | 2+3+5=10 |
| 5. Short notes on:
a. Deformities of chest
b. Manifestation of respiratory disease
c. Investigation of respiratory conditions | 4+3+3=10 |
| 6. Elaborately write on chronic obstructive lung disease. | 10 |
| 7. Write the indications of thoracotomy. Mention the clinical features, prognosis and management of pneumonia. | 10 |
| 8. a. Short note on pneumonia and its types.
b. Explain hospital acquired pneumonia. | 5+5=10 |

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