

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
FIFTH SEMESTER
CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY
BPT-502
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

2022/12

**SET
C**

Full Marks: 70

Duration: 3 hrs.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Time: 30 mins.

1×20=20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- Dysphasia suggests impairment of :
a. Speech
b. Gait
c. Swallowing
d. Movement
- The presence of Bell's Palsy suggests damage to the following cranial nerve:
a. Facial
b. Optic
c. Olfactory
d. Vestibular
- Meningeal syndrome suggests any of the following EXCEPT:
a. Neck Stiffness
b. Headache
c. Photophobia
d. Babinski Response
- The presence of Dysidiadokokinesia suggests damage to the following:
a. Black Substance
b. Spinal Cord
c. Cerebellum
d. Occipital Lobe
- The presence of Ataxia suggests damage to any of the following except:
a. Cerebellum
b. Thalamus
c. Vestibular Nucleus
d. Vagus Nerve
- What is the most common cause of head injury in childhood
a. Assault
b. Road Traffic Accidents
c. Falls
d. Football
- The presence of Ptosis suggests damage to cranial Nerve:
a. IV
b. V
c. III
d. VII
- Most common cause of neurosyphilis is
a. Entamoeba histolytica
b. Neisseria Gonorrhoea
c. Plasmodium
d. Treponema Pallidum
- Encephalitis is -----
a. An inflammation of the brain
b. It causes swelling or irritation in brain
c. All of the above
d. None of the above
- The region of Cortex responsible for the maintenance of Voluntary movement are:
a. The primary and Secondary motor areas.
b. The basal Ganglia

- c. The frontal, parietal, and Occipital lobes
- d. The primary motor cortex, the premotor and secondary motor area
11. A patient presents to the unit with complaints of a headache and nuchal rigidity. During examination it is noted that the flexion of neck of the patient causes flexion in hip and knee. This finding is known as positive----- sign
- a. Kernig
b. Chvostek's
c. Brudzinski's
d. Trousseau's
12. The most prevalent traumatic brain injury is:
- a. Minimal
b. Mild
c. Moderate
d. Severe
13. Multiple Sclerosis affects which part of the Nervous System
- a. Nerve Cells
b. Myelin
c. Plaques
d. Vertebrae
14. Parkinsonism includes combination of the following:
- a. Tremor, Bradykinesia and Muscle Rigidity
b. Paralysis, Anesthesia and Muscle Spasticity
c. Chorea and Muscle Hypotonia
d. Tremor, Ataxia and Muscle Hypotonia
15. Spinal cord injury is significant because:
- a. Despite low incidence, it carries high economic burden
b. Primarily a result of violent activities
c. Reduced life expectancy
d. Primarily occurs in older persons.
16. A patient presents with a history of Head Injury. On Examination, he opens eyes to painful stimuli, he is confused and withdraws to pain. What is the GCS of the patient?
- a. 7
b. 9
c. 10
d. 11
17. What is stroke?
- a. Blocked Blood Vessel in Brain
b. Bleeding in the brain from a vessel
c. Loss of Oxygen to the part of Brain
d. All of the Above
18. The ability to walk in a straight line is associated with:
- a. Cerebellum
b. Parietal Lobe
c. Temporal Lobe
d. Occipital Lobe
19. The presence of Dysphagia suggests damage to Cranial Nerves:
- a. V-VII
b. IX-X
c. VII-XI
d. III-VI
20. Any of the following syndromes is involuntary except:
- a. Chorea
b. Tic
c. Tremor
d. Paresis

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. Explain Types of Stroke along with Clinical Features and also explain the major Complications of Stroke. 10

2. Explain the Following: 5+5=10
 - a. Cranial Nerve Assessment
 - b. MMT Of Biceps

3. Explain the following: 5+5=10
 - a. GCS Score
 - b. Sensory Examination

4. Explain the following: 5+5=10
 - a. Muscular Dystrophy
 - b. Meningitis

5. Explain Parkinson's Disease in detail. Also explain types of Rigidity 5+5=10

6. Explain ASIA Scale in Detail. Also explain about the Respiratory Management of SCI level C3-C4. 5+5=10

7. a. Explain Encephalitis in detail. 5+5=10
b. Structure of Brain along with suitable diagram

8. a. Modes of Transmission of Tetanus 5+5=10
b. Transverse Myelitis in detail

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