

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
FIFTH SEMESTER
CLINICAL CARDIORESPIRATORY CONDITIONS
BPT-504**

**SET
C**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(Objective)

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. A positive tuberculin test means?
 - a. Presence of active infection
 - b. Presence of inactive infection
 - c. A presence of high susceptibility to infection
 - d. Both a and c
2. What will be the value of ejection fraction in heart failure?
 - a. Less than 38%
 - b. Between 50-75%
 - c. Less than 75%
 - d. Between 40-50%
3. Nasopharynx open through _____ of the larynx region into trachea
 - a. Glottis
 - b. Gullet
 - c. Epiglottis
 - d. All of the above
4. Snake like skin rashes occurs in which disease?
 - a. Rheumatic fever
 - b. Infective endocarditis
 - c. Cardiomyopathy
 - d. None of the above
5. In Pneumothorax there is presence of _____ in the pleural cavity.
 - a. Water
 - b. Exudates
 - c. Air
 - d. Both a and c
6. In which of the following disorders there is difficulty in breathing causing wheezing due to inflammation of bronchi and bronchioles?
 - a. Emphysema
 - b. Tuberculosis
 - c. Asthma
 - d. Pleurisy
7. Name the chronic respiratory disorder caused mainly by cigarette smoking
 - a. Asthma
 - b. Respiratory acidosis
 - c. Respiratory alkalosis
 - d. Emphysema
8. What is broken heart syndrome [Takotsubo Syndrome]?
 - a. Non ischemic cardiomyopathy
 - b. Ischemic heart disease
 - c. Type of heart failure
 - d. None of the above
9. Lung function can be estimated in COPD patient through
 - a. Ultrasonography
 - b. Pulmonary function test
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
10. Which of the following doesn't happen in Tetralogy of Fallot?
 - a. Narrowing of aorta
 - b. Hole in the heart
 - c. Narrowing of pulmonary valve
 - d. Thickening of the ventricle

11. Pleurisy
- a. is a common term used for all diseases of the pleura
 - b. is due to inflammation of the pleura
 - c. is made worse by deep inspiration
 - d. Is not present in pneumothorax.
12. What is the main cause of sudden cardiac arrest?
- a. Arrhythmia
 - b. Blockage in the vessel
 - c. Embolus
 - d. All of the above
13. Which type of cardiomyopathy disease causes myocardium becoming stiff & scaring or both?
- a. Restrictive
 - b. Dilated
 - c. Hypertrophic
 - d. Arrhythmogenic
14. Which of the following match is correct?
- a. Emphysema: reduction of surface area of alveoli and bronchi
 - b. Pneumonia: occupational disease with asbestos
 - c. Silicosis: inflammation of alveoli
 - d. Asthma: excessive secretion of bronchial mucus
15. Which is not a symptom of heart failure?
- a. Less urination
 - b. Coughing
 - c. Dyspnoea
 - d. Fatigue
16. Which is the correct order of respiratory system?
- a. Nasal passage - Trachea- Pharynx- Lungs
 - b. Nasal passage- Pharynx- Trachea- Lungs
 - c. Nasal passage- Lungs- Trachea- Pharynx
 - d. None of the above
17. Lungs are enclosed in
- a. Perichondrium
 - b. Pericardium
 - c. Pleural membrane
 - d. Peritoneum
18. Osler nodes are characteristics of which heart disease?
- a. Infective endocarditis
 - b. Rheumatic fever
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above
19. Infection with Haemophilus influenza, especially in children can cause
- a. Diphtheria
 - b. SARS
 - c. Dysentery
 - d. Pneumonia
20. Respiration is controlled by
- a. Medulla oblongata
 - b. Cerebellum
 - c. Hypothalamus
 - d. Cerebrum

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. Discuss mechanism of ischemia & Pathophysiology of Ischemic heart disease. 5+5=10
2. Write a brief note on pediatric cardiomyopathy. Explain medical & surgical managements of adult cardiomyopathy. 2+8=10
3. What is Pneumothorax? Write down the different types of Pneumothorax. Write in detail the clinical features and medical magement of pleurisy. 5+5=10
4. What is the causative agent of pulmonary tuberculosis? Write down the medical management of TB. What are the types of pulmonary tuberculosis? 10
5. Describe the Respiratory system with a suitable diagram. What are the muscles of respiration? 8+2=10
6. What are the types of heart failure? Discuss its medical & surgical managements. 5+5=10
7. Define Cystic Fibrosis. Write down the Pathophysiology, clinical manifestation and diagnosis of CF. 10
8. List out acyanotic heart diseases & explain any one in detail. 2+8=10

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