REV-01 BPT/01/05

## BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY FIFTH SEMESTER CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY BPT-502 [SPECIAL REPEAT]

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

( PART-A: Objective )

Time: 30 min.

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. Primary motor cortex is situated in

a. Temporal lobe

c. Frontal lobe

2. Circle of Willis contain all except

a. Internal carotid artery

c. Anterior cerebral artery

Most common location of Hematoma in case of hypertensive ICH

a. Pons

c. Basal ganglia

4. Cranial nerve with longest extra cranial course

a. Oculomotor nerve

c. Hypoglossal nerve

5. All are ascending tracts of spinal cord except a. Lateral spinothalamic tract

c. Corticospinal tract

6. Primary visual cortex is in

a. Temporal lobe

c. Optic Chiasma

Lesion compressing optic chiasma produces

a. Bitemporal homonymous hemianopia

c. Central scotoma

8. Pure motor cranial nerve is

a. Olfactory nerve

c. Trigeminal nerve

9. Carpal tunnel syndrome is an example of a. Entrapment Neuropathy

c. Encephalopathy

10. All are parts of cerebellum except

a. Tonsils

c. Vermis

b. Medulla oblongata

d. Parietal lobe

b. External carotid artery

d. Anterior communicating artery

b. Cerebellum

d. Hypothalamus

b. Optic nerve d. Accessory nerve

b. Anterior spinothalamic tract d. Fascicular Gracilis

b. Frontal lobe

d. Occipital lobe

b. Night blindness

d. No defect

b. Optic nerve

d. Hypoglossal nerve

b. Myelopathy

d. None of the above

b. Cerebellar lobe

d. Basal ganglia

USTM/COER-

2023/08

SET

Full Marks: 70

1X20 = 20

Marks: 20

11. Racoon sign and Battle sign atre seen in a. Skull base fracture c. EDH	b. Traumatic optic neuropathy d. All of the above
12. Dissociated sensory loss is seen in a. Extradural lesion c. Central cord lesion	<ul><li>b. Intradural extramedullary lesion</li><li>d. All of the above</li></ul>
13. Which drug is used for Myasthenia gravis a. Adrenaline c. Acetylcholine	testing b. Neostigmine d. Endeophonium
14. GCS score ranges from a. 0-15 c. 3-15	b. 1-10 d. 6-10
<ul><li>15. All of the following are signs of cerebellar of a. Resting tremor</li><li>c. Nystagmus</li></ul>	disease except b. Past Pointing d. Ataxic gait
16. One patient presenting to your clinic with a just lift his right hand above the the bed.W the body.  a. 2/5 c. 5/5	
<ul><li>17. What percentage of patients with Parkinso</li><li>a. 1 %</li><li>c. Up to 40 %</li></ul>	n 's disease suffer from depression? b. Less than 10 % d. 70 %
<ul><li>18. What is the second most common type of c</li><li>a. Alzheimer's dementia</li><li>c. Frontotemporal dementia</li></ul>	degenerative dementia? b. Dementia with Lewy bodies d. Vascular dementia
a. Absent tendon reflexes c. Muscle fasciculation	cterized by b. Absent abdominal reflexes d. Increased muscle tone and tendon reflexes
a. Narcissistic c. Anxiety	e mechanisms of which cluster? b. Immature d. Mature

## $\left( \underline{\text{Descriptive}} \right)$

Time: 2 hrs. 30 min. Marks: 50

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

1.	Discuss the aetiology, pathogenesis, clinical features and management of Parkinson's disease.	10
2.	a. Discuss the management of Gullian barre syndrome.	6+4=10
	b. Explain the anatomy of basal ganglia	
3.	a. Classify spinal cord tumour.	5+5=10
	b. Management of head injury.	
4.	a. Enumerate the type of craniovertebral junction anomalies.	5+5=10
	b. Write short note on Peripheral Neuropathy	
5.	a. Management of cervical spine injury.	5+5=10
	b. Give a note on post traumatic disorder.	
6.	Write short notes on:	5+5=10
	<ul><li>a. Obsessive Compulsive Disorders</li><li>b. Bulimia</li></ul>	
7.	Write short notes on:	6+4=10
	a. Etiopathogenesis of Ischaemic Stroke	
	b. Enumerate the descending tracts of spinal cord.	
8.	a. Enumerate the different demyelinating diseases of CNS.	5+5=10
	b. Write about the clinical features and management of multiple sclerosis.	

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