

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
FIFTH SEMESTER
PHYSIOTHERAPY FOR CARDIORESPIRATORY
CONDITION**

**SET
A**

BPT - 703

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Pulmonary embolism is -
 - a. Narrowing of pulmonary vessels
 - b. Blockage of artery
 - c. Blood clot in the lung
 - d. Blood accumulation in pleural space
2. Valvotomy is also called
 - a. Balloon valvuloplasty
 - b. Balloon valvotomy
 - c. Percutaneous balloon valvuloplasty
 - d. All of the above
3. Which of the following is a primary risk factor for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)?
 - a. Physical inactivity
 - b. Genetic predisposition
 - c. Exposure to tobacco smoke
 - d. Allergic reaction
4. In a standard 12-lead ECG, which lead is often referred to as the "ground" or "reference" lead?
 - a. Lead I
 - b. Lead 2
 - c. Lead 3
 - d. Lead aVR
5. Which of the following is a common symptom of Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)?
 - a. Shortness of breath
 - b. Chest pain
 - c. Leg swelling and pain
 - d. Headache
6. What does the acronym "ICU" stand for in a medical context?
 - a. Inpatient Care Unit
 - b. Intensive Care Unit
 - c. Internal Cardiac Unit
 - d. Isolation and Containment Unit
7. During CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation), what is the recommended compression-to-ventilation ratio for adults?
 - a. 15 compressions to 2 ventilations
 - b. 30 compressions to 2 ventilations
 - c. 5 compressions to 1 ventilation
 - d. 10 compressions to 3 ventilations
8. What is the primary purpose of a Positive Expiratory Pressure (PEP) device in respiratory therapy?
 - a. To deliver bronchodilator medication
 - b. To assist with inhalation during asthma attacks
 - c. To provide continuous positive pressure during expiration
 - d. To measure lung capacity

9. In mechanical ventilation, which mode allows the patient to initiate and control their own breaths between the ventilator-delivered breaths?
 - a. Assist-Control (A/C) mode
 - b. Pressure Support (PS) mode
 - c. Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation (SIMV) mode
 - d. Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) mode
10. Chronic bronchitis is a
 - a. Obstructive pulmonary disease
 - b. Restrictive pulmonary disease
 - c. Acquired heart disease
 - d. None of the above
11. PFT is used to rule out
 - a. Cardiovascular diseases
 - b. Pulmonary diseases
 - c. Brain abnormalities
 - d. Gastro-intestinal conditions
12. What is the most common cause of congestive heart failure?
 - a. Hypertension
 - b. Atrial fibrillation
 - c. Coronary artery disease
 - d. Valvular heart disease
13. Which of the following symptoms is a classic presentation of myocardial infarction?
 - a. Sharp chest pain lasting a few seconds
 - b. Dull ache in the abdomen
 - c. Sudden, severe chest pain radiating to the left arm
 - d. Intermittent headache
14. In postural drainage, which lung segment is targeted when the patient is positioned with the upper body elevated at a 45-degree angle?
 - a. Apical segments
 - b. Lingula segments
 - c. Basilar segments
 - d. Anterior segments
15. Which lung condition is NOT typically managed with postural drainage?
 - a. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
 - b. Pneumonia
 - c. Pulmonary embolism
 - d. Bronchiectasis
16. A patient with hyperventilation may exhibit which ABG finding?
 - a. Respiratory acidosis
 - b. Respiratory alkalosis
 - c. Metabolic acidosis
 - d. Metabolic alkalosis
17. Atelectasis is a
 - a. Heart disease
 - b. Lung disease
 - c. Neurological disorder
 - d. None of the above
18. What is the primary purpose of obtaining an arterial blood gas (ABG) sample?
 - a. Measure blood glucose levels
 - b. Assess electrolyte balance
 - c. Evaluate respiratory and acid-base status
 - d. Monitor cardiac enzymes
19. The name of the nerve that supplies our lung is
 - a. Radial nerve
 - b. Phrenic nerve
 - c. Spinal nerve
 - d. Brachial plexus

20. What is the unit of respiration

- a. Alveoli
- c. Pleura

- b. Bronchus
- d. Trachea

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Write a detailed explanation on mechanism of respiration with proper diagrams. 7+3=10
2. What is neurophysiological facilitation of respiration? Write down the mechanism and benefits of any four techniques. 2+8=10
3. Define Bruce protocol. How Bruce protocol is used in treadmill test? Write down the anatomical placement of ECG electrodes during treadmill test. 2+4+4=8
4. A 50 year old diabetic lady is complaining about right calf pain and swelling since last two weeks. The lady is unable to walk for a short distance. Assess the patient and find out the diagnosis. Prepare a treatment plan. 10
5. What is pneumonectomy? Write down pre operative and post operative physiotherapy management of the same. 1+9=10
6. What is BLS? Explain the procedure in detail. 10
7. Define ACBT. Explain about the phases of ACBT in detail 5+5=10
8. Write about lobectomy and pneumonectomy. And management of the same. 5+5=10

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