

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY  
FIFTH SEMESTER  
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NEUROLOGICAL CONDITIONS  
BPT - 701**

**SET  
B**

[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. The presence of Ptosis suggests damage to cranial nerve
  - a. IV
  - b. V
  - c. III
  - d. VII
2. Proprioceptive Stimulation Technique in Rood's approach does not include the following:
  - a. Stretch
  - b. Approximation of Joint Surfaces
  - c. Vibration
  - d. Slow Stroking
3. Typical Synergy pattern seen in trunk muscles in stroke is
  - a. Flexion Synergy
  - b. Extension Synergy
  - c. Lateral Deviation to affected Side
  - d. Trunk is not affected in stroke
4. Which is the primarily pathological feature for MS
  - a. Gliosis
  - b. Axonal Loss
  - c. Demyelination
  - d. Neuronal Apoptosis
5. Which of the following auto immune conditions is sometimes associated with Transverse Myelitis?
  - a. Rheumatoid Arthritis
  - b. Multiple Sclerosis
  - c. Lupus
  - d. Type I Diabetes
6. Which type of stroke is more commonly accounting for about 87% of all strokes
  - a. Ischemic Stroke
  - b. Embolic Stroke
  - c. Hemorrhagic Stroke
  - d. Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)
7. Myotonic Dystrophy(DM) is characterized by
  - a. Rapid Muscle Degeneration
  - b. Myotonia (Prolonged Muscle Contraction)
  - c. Absence of Genetic basis
  - d. Only affecting Skeletal Muscles
8. Margaret Rood Developed ROOD's approach in which Year?
  - a. 1941
  - b. 1950
  - c. 1940
  - d. 1970
9. The ability to walk a straight line is most often impaired with
  - a. Cerebellar Dysfunction
  - b. Parietal Lobe Dysfunction
  - c. Temporal Lobe Dysfunction
  - d. Ocular Motor Disturbances

10. Who developed Motor Relearning Program?
  - a. Janet Carr and Roberta Shephard
  - b. Robinson
  - c. Margaret Rood
  - d. Berta Bath
11. Which is the term for a severe nerve injury characterized by complete disruption of nerve including its connective tissue coverings
  - a. Axonotmesis
  - b. Neuropraxia
  - c. Neurotmesis
  - d. Neuroma
12. Which part of the spinal cord is typically affected by syringomyelia?
  - a. The outermost layer
  - b. The central canal
  - c. The nerve roots
  - d. Vertebrae
13. All children with down's syndrome have the extra critical portion of chromosome 21 in their cells, but the amount of chromosome 21 present varies. How many different types of Down's syndrome are there?
  - a. 4
  - b. 3
  - c. 2
  - d. 1
14. What does the RLA scale primarily assess in individuals with traumatic brain injury?
  - a. Motor skills
  - b. Sensory perception
  - c. Cognitive and behavioural functioning
  - d. Emotional intelligence
15. Which type of hydrocephalus is characterized by an obstruction in the flow of cerebrospinal fluid within the brain's ventricular system?
  - a. Communicating hydrocephalus
  - b. Normal pressure hydrocephalus
  - c. Congenital hydrocephalus
  - d. Non-communicating hydrocephalus
16. An injury to cerebral cortex or motor pathways leads to which types of cerebral palsy?
  - a. Athetoid CP
  - b. Spastic CP
  - c. Ataxic CP
  - d. Mixed CP
17. What is a key feature of RLA Level VII on the Ranchos Los Amigos Scale?
  - a. Automatic, appropriate behaviour
  - b. Inconsistent, non-purposeful responses
  - c. Purposeful, but inappropriate behaviour
  - d. Generalized reflex responses
18. Which neurotransmitter deficiency is primarily associated with parkinsonism disease
  - a. Acetylcholine
  - b. Dopamine
  - c. Serotonin
  - d. None of the above
19. 'Hitchhiker's sign' is seen in -
  - a. Ulnar nerve palsy
  - b. Femoral nerve palsy
  - c. Radial nerve palsy
  - d. Median nerve palsy
20. Which of the following is most common symptom of the peripheral neuropathy
  - a. Muscle weakness
  - b. Memory loss
  - c. Blurred vision
  - d. Heart palpitations

**(Descriptive)**

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Explain the principles and Mechanism of Vojta Therapy in detail 10
2. Explain the steps of performing Physiotherapy assessment of a neurological condition in detail 10
3. Define muscular dystrophies. Write about the different type of muscular dystrophies and management of the same. 10
4. Write in detail about brain injury and its type. Also mention about the severity of brain injury with RLA scale and PT management for the same. 10
5. A 35 year male has comes with a complaint of pneumonia and has a history of seizures, ophthalmoplegia, hypalgia. write in detail about the condition with assessment and management of the same. 10
6. A 3 years old boy born at 28 weeks, who has history of neonatal jaundice and unable to sit and stand by own. Write the detail assessment and PT management of the condition. 10
7. A 3 years of old boy has come with a complaint of inability to stand and walk by his own and size of head circumference is increased as well as he has history of extra accumulation of CSF in CSF analysis. Write in detail the condition with assessment and PT management for the same. 10
8. Write in detail about assessment and management of peripheral nerve injury 10

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