

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
FIFTH SEMESTER
CLINICAL CARDIORESPIRATORY CONDITIONS
BPT – 504 [REPEAT]
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(Objective)

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. S4 heart sound indicates-
 - a. Hypotension
 - b. Hypertension
 - c. Hypoxia
 - d. Carcinoma
2. Medications used in respiratory failure -
 - a. Bronchodilators
 - b. Diuretics
 - c. Both A&B
 - d. None of the above
3. Normal value of PaCo2 in ABG is-
 - a. 2 to +2
 - b. 80-100mm Hg
 - c. 35-45 mm Hg
 - d. 7.35 -7.45
4. In chest X-ray, it is seen that the lingula abuts-
 - a. Left side of the heart
 - b. Right side of the heart
 - c. Diaphragm
 - d. All of the above
5. Angle of Louis is
 - a. Costophrenic angle
 - b. Q-angle
 - c. Manubrio-sternal joint
 - d. None of the above
6. Semilunar valves are -
 - a. Aortic and pulmonic
 - b. Mitral and Aortic
 - c. Mitral and Tricuspid
 - d. Tricuspid and pulmonic
7. S2 heart sound can be heard as-
 - a. Aortic and pulmonic valves close
 - b. Semilunar valves close
 - c. Both A&B
 - d. None of the above
8. Pneumonia is caused by -
 - a. Bacteria
 - b. Virus
 - c. Fungi
 - d. All of the above
9. For Tricuspid area, anatomical landmark for auscultation is-
 - a. 4th intercostals space, left sternal edge
 - b. 5th intercostals space, left sternal edge
 - c. 3rd intercostals space, left sternal edge
 - d. 5th intercostals space, right sternal edge

10. Which of the following is/are complications of IHD?
- Pseudoaneurysm
 - Cardiac Rupture
 - Ventricular Thrombosis
 - All of the above
11. Which of the following is not an ECG changes in case of MI?
- T Inversion
 - ST Elevation
 - Q Wide Deep
 - None of the above
12. Retrosternal chest pain is common in which of the following?
- MI
 - Pericarditis
 - Pulmonary Infarction
 - Both a & b
13. Which type of cardiomyopathies is common in Myocarditis?
- Dilated
 - Restrictive
 - Hypertrophic
 - Constrictive
14. Find out incorrect sentence?
- Austin flint murmur is seen in aortic regurgitation
 - In VSD Pansystolic murmur is clearly audible
 - Pansystolic murmur seen in mitral regurgitation
 - Graham steel murmur is clearly audible in mitral regurgitation
15. Fish mouth valve disease in Rheumatic fever commonly affects which valve?
- Aortic Valve
 - Tricuspid Valve
 - Mitral Valve
 - Pulmonary Valve
16. Petechiae seen in infective endocarditis generally observed on which body part?
- Skin
 - Conjunctiva
 - Oral Mucosa
 - All of the above
17. What is the standard compression rate (Adult) in resuscitation [CPR]?
- At least 100/min
 - At least 50/min
 - Between 30-45/min
 - Between 05-15/min
18. Which is not a sign of uncomplicated mitral regurgitation?
- Soft 1st heart sound
 - Prominent 3rd heart sound
 - Systolic Click is not audible
 - Pansystolic murmur loudest at the apex
19. In a dyslipidemic hypertensive patient which drug is better to avoid?
- Diuretics
 - Alpha blockers
 - ACE Inhibitors
 - Calcium channel blockers
20. Which is not a symptom of right sided heart failure?
- Raised JVP
 - Tachycardia
 - Hypotension
 - Peripheral Edema

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Define ventilation-perfusion ratio. Elaborate it's affect on alveolar gases with diagram. 2+8=10
2. What are the ECG features of aortic regurgitation? Discuss pathophysiology of mitral regurgitation. What are the classical signs of aortic stenosis? 3+4+3
=10
3. What is ECG? Write down the leads and its placements. Explain the waves and segments with proper diagram. 1+4+5
=10
4. Discuss various classifications of heart failure with explanation. Write a note on surgical management of Cardiomyopathy. 7+3=10
5. What is Obstructive lung disease? Mention four clinical features of OLD. Write down management of any two OLD. 2+2+6
=10
6. Elaborate pathogenesis of ischemic heart disease. Write a note on ischemic syndrome. 6+4=10
7. Explain Duke Criteria. Write an essay on cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) 4+6=10
8. Define lung function test. Write down lung volumes and capacities and its normal values. 4+6=10

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