2023/12

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY FIFTH SEMESTER

CLINICAL CARDIORESPIRATORY CONDITIONS

BPT - 504 [REPEAT] (USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

SET

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- 1. S4 heart sound indicates
 - a. Hypotension

b. Hypertension d. Carcinoma

- c. Hypoxia
- 2. Medications used in respiratory failure
 - b. Diuretics
 - a. Bronchodilators c. Both A&B
- d. None of the above
- 3. Normal value of PaCo2 in ABG is
 - a. 2 to +2

80-100mm Hg

c. 35-45 mm Hg

- 7.35 -7.45
- 4. In chest X-ray, it is seen that the lingula abuts
 - a. Left side of the heart

e. Diaphragm

b. Right side of the heart d. All of the above

- Angle of Louis is
 - a. Costophrenic angle
- b. Q-angle
- e. Manubrio-sternal joint
- d. None of the above
- Semilunar valves are a. Aortic and pulmonic
 - e. Mitral and Tricuspid
- b. Mitral and Aortic d. Tricuspid and pulmonic
- S2 heart sound can be heard asa. Aortic and pulmonic valves close
- b. Semilunar valves close

c. Both A&B

- d. None of the above
- 8. Pneumonia is caused by -
 - 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
- 5th intercostals space, left sternal
- b. edge
- c. 3rd intercostals space, left sternal edge
- 5th intercostals space, right sternal

10. Which of the following is are complications of HHD? a. Posudoneurysm c. Ventificidar Thrombosis d. All of the above d. All of the above d. All of the above for the above d. All of the above d. All of the above d. All of the above d. None of the above d. Pericarditis d. Forticarditis d. Conjunction d. All of the above d. None of the above d. All of				
a. T Heversion c. Q Wide Deep d. None of the above 12. Retrosternal chest pain is common in which of the following? a. Mi c. Pulmonary Infarction d. Both a & b 13. Which type of cardiomyopathies is common in Myocarditis? a. Dilated c. Hypertrophic d. Constrictive d. Hind out incorrect sentence? Austin flint murmur is seen in aortic regungitation Pansystolic murmur seen in mitral regungitation Pansystolic murmur seen in mitral regungitation Pansystolic murmur seen in mitral regungitation A cortic Valve c. Mitral Valve d. Mitral Valve d. Petechian seen in infective endocarditis generally observed on which body part? a. Skin c. Oral Mucosa d. All of the above 17. What is standard compression rate (Aulti) in resuscitation (PCR)? a. At least 100/min c. Between 03-15/min d. Between 05-15/min 18. Which is not a sign of uncomplicated mitral regungitation? a. Soft 19 heart sound c. Systolic Kis not audible d. Bransystolic murmur behave to the content of the prominent 30-heart sound c. Systolic Kis not audible d. Ransystolic murmur believes d. All of the above d. Pulmonary Valve d. Pulmonary Valve d. Pulmonary Falve d. All of the above d. Pulmonary Falve d. Pul		10.	a. Pseudoaneurysm	 b. Cardiac Rupture
a. MI c. Pulmonary Infarction d. Both a & b 13. Which type of cardiomyopathies is common in Myocarditis? a. Dilated c. Hypertrophic d. Constrictive 14. Find out incorrect sentence? Austin flint murmur seen in aortic regurgitation Parmystolic murmur seen in mitral regurgitation Parmystolic murmur seen in mitral regurgitation 15. Fish mouth valve disease in Rheumatic fever commonly affects which valve? a. Aortic Valve c. Mitral Valve d. Pulmonary Valve 16. Petechiae seen in infective endocarditis generally observed on which body part? a. Skin c. Oral Murosa d. All of the above 17. What is the standard compression rate (Adult) in resuscitation [CPR]? a. At least 100/min c. Between 30-45/min d. Between 05-15/min 18. Which is not a sign of uncomplicated mitral regurgitation? a. Soft 19 heart sound c. Systolic Click is not audible d. Pamystotic murmur loudest at the apex 4. Dimordics c. ACE Inhibitors d. Peripheral Edema d. Peripheral Edema d. Peripheral Edema		11.	a. T Inversion	b. ST Elevation
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a. Raised JVP b. Tachycardia c. Hypotension d. Peripheral Edema		19.	a. Diuretics	b. Alpha blockers
		20.	a. Raised JVP	b. Tachycardia
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USIM COLR-61

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

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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