

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
FIFTH SEMESTER
CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY
BPT – 502 [REPEAT]
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. What is the name of the protein that is deficient in individuals with SMA due to SMN1 gene mutations?
 - a. Dystrophin
 - b. Myosin
 - c. SMN (Survival Motor Neuron) protein
 - d. Collagen
2. Which of the following is a classic symptom of meningitis?
 - a. Rash
 - b. Seizures
 - c. Neck stiffness
 - d. Toothache
3. Which protein is typically missing or defective in individuals with Duchenne muscular dystrophy?
 - a. Dystrophin
 - b. Myoglobin
 - c. Troponin
 - d. Collagen
4. Which of the following is a cardinal motor symptom of Parkinson's disease?
 - a. Muscle rigidity
 - b. Rapid eye movement
 - c. Excessive salivation
 - d. Hearing loss
5. What is the type of dystonia, which affects the neck muscles and causes abnormal head postures?
 - a. Writer's cramp
 - b. Spasmodic torticollis
 - c. Hemifacial spasm
 - d. Restless leg syndrome
6. Huntington's disease is a well-known condition associated with chorea. It is caused by a mutation in which gene?
 - a. BRCA1
 - b. TP53
 - c. HTT
 - d. APP
7. Acute Disseminated Encephalomyelitis is characterized by-
 - a. Sudden and severe joint pain
 - b. Rapid inflammation of the brain and spinal cord
 - c. Chronic respiratory issues
 - d. Persistent gastrointestinal symptoms
8. Transverse myelitis is a neurological condition which that primarily affects which part of the body.
 - a. Pons
 - b. Cerebellum
 - c. Basal ganglia
 - d. Spinal cord

9. Name the structure which is mainly damaged in MS?
 - a. Myelin
 - b. Epidermis
 - c. Cartilage
 - d. Ligament
10. Which neurotransmitter is often involved in the regulation of myoclonus.
 - a. Serotonin
 - b. Dopamine
 - c. Acetylcholine
 - d. GABA (gamma-aminobutyric acid)
11. The presence of Ptosis suggests damage to cranial Nerve
 - a. IV
 - b. V
 - c. III
 - d. VII
12. Which type of stroke is more common accounting for 87% of all strokes
 - a. Ischemic Stroke
 - b. Hemorrhagic Stroke
 - c. Transient Ischemic Attack
 - d. Embolic Stroke
13. What is Diabetic Neuropathy?
 - a. Nerve damage caused by Diabetes
 - b. Vision Loss caused by Diabetes
 - c. Weight gain Caused by Diabetes
 - d. Light Sensitivity caused by Diabetes
14. Why is diabetes troublesome for feet?
 - a. Diabetic Nerve pain can cause numbness in feet
 - b. Diabetes can deprive feet of Oxygen and Nutrients
 - c. Diabetes increase the risk of Infections
 - d. All of the above
15. A Patient presents with a head injury. On arrival his eyes open to painful stimulus, he is confused and withdraws to pain. What is the GCS for this patient?
 - a. 7
 - b. 9
 - c. 10
 - d. 11
16. Most common type of Head Injury is
 - a. Coup Counter Coup
 - b. Concussion
 - c. Contusion
 - d. Intracranial Hematoma
17. Which of these lifestyle factors plays the biggest role in increasing the risk of stroke?
 - a. Overweight
 - b. Little or No exercise
 - c. High blood pressure
 - d. Smoking
18. Which of the following are symptoms of Traumatic Brain Injury?
 - a. Dizziness
 - b. Confusion
 - c. Nausea or Vomiting
 - d. All of the above
19. Which of the following is true regarding Spinal Cord injury and DVT?
 - a. DVT is not a complication of Spinal Injury
 - b. Patients are at greatest risk in first two weeks post injury
 - c. Can only be prevented with anticoagulants
 - d. All patients suffer DVT post Spinal Injury

20. Shoulder pain is very common in affected arm post acute stroke. Why?
Deltoid of Affected arm cannot hold
- a. the joint and it goes down due to gravity.
 - b. Compression of the Axillary Nerve
 - c. Improper Blood supply
 - d. Compression on muscle

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Explain various classifications of Head Injury. Also explain GCS Score in detail. 5+5=10
2. Classification of Peripheral Neuropathy along with their causes and mechanisms. Also explain diabetic neuropathy in detail. 7+3=10
3. Explain GBS in detail with suitable diagram wherever required. 10
4. Explain steps of Assessment in detail for a Neurological Patient 10
5. A 57 years old man has come with complaint about balance and coordination impairment along with jerky movement in the hands and CSF analysis shows abnormal level of alpha - Synuclein protein. Write in detail about the condition. 10
6. A 25 years of old lady experiences altered sensations such as numbness, tingling, or a "pins and needles" sensation and sharp, shooting, or stabbing pain in the back, neck, or limbs along with that MRI shows inflammation, damage, and structural abnormalities of the spinal cord at the level of C6.write in detail about the condition. 10

7. A 4 years old boy had been suffering from fever, headache, joint pain, muscle weakness around 4 to 5 months ago. After that event the muscle weakness profoundly progress and formed lower limb contracture particular in knee joint. Write in detail about the condition. 10
8. A 12 years old boy has come with complaint of balance and coordination during walking along with genetic testing shows ATP7B gene mutation as well as LFT shows decreased serum Ceruplasmin level. Write in detail about the condition. 10

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