

**MASTER OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
FIRST SEMESTER
PAEDIATRIC DISORDERS-I :
ASSESSMENT & EXAMINATION
MPT – 104**

**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. Which of the following equipment is necessary to perform the Functional Reach Test?
 - a. Stopwatch
 - b. Measuring tape or yardstick
 - c. Scale
 - d. Dumbbells
2. By the age of 12 months, a typical developmental milestone is
 - a. Walking independently
 - b. Sitting without support
 - c. Running
 - d. Climbing stairs
3. In NCV testing, a significant decrease in amplitude of the sensory nerve action potential (SNAP) typically suggests:
 - a. Axonal loss
 - b. Demyelination
 - c. Increased nerve conduction velocity
 - d. Normal nerve function
4. Social smiling typically occurs by -
 - a. 1 month
 - b. 3 months
 - c. 6 months
 - d. 9 months
5. A child with a spinal cord injury at the C4 level may experience:
 - a. Complete arm and leg function
 - b. Respiratory difficulties due to diaphragm paralysis
 - c. Loss of leg function only
 - d. Normal upper body function with impaired leg function
6. The often co-occurring condition with cerebral palsy?
 - a. Osteoporosis
 - b. Epilepsy
 - c. CTEV
 - d. Congenital heart disease
7. In children with a severe traumatic brain injury, the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score is typically:
 - a. 13-15
 - b. 9-12
 - c. 3-8
 - d. 16-18
8. Which prenatal factor can increase the risk of cerebral palsy?
 - a. Mother's exposure to infections during pregnancy
 - b. Excessive exercise during pregnancy
 - c. Lack of physical activity in the mother
 - d. Eating a high protein diet

9. The standard distance walked in the Timed Up and Go (TUG) Test is:
 - a. 3 feet (1 meter)
 - b. 6 feet (2 meters)
 - c. 10 feet (3 meters)
 - d. 15 feet (4.5 meters)
10. Which of the following domains is not included in the ICF?
 - a. Body functions
 - b. Body structures
 - c. Activity limitation
 - d. Medical treatment
11. Which of the following findings in an NCV test is commonly associated with carpal tunnel syndrome?
 - a. Reduced conduction velocity in the ulnar nerve
 - b. Prolonged distal latency in the median nerve
 - c. Increased amplitude in the radial nerve
 - d. Decreased sensory conduction in the sciatic nerve
12. Damage to the trochlear nerve (Cranial Nerve IV) primarily results in:
 - a. Loss of visual acuity
 - b. Difficulty in downward and inward eye movement
 - c. Impaired sense of taste
 - d. Inability to elevate the shoulders
13. The Functional Reach Test measures how far an individual can reach:
 - a. Vertically
 - b. Horizontally
 - c. Diagonally
 - d. Backwards
14. Down syndrome is caused by:
 - a. A deletion of chromosome 21
 - b. Trisomy of chromosome 21
 - c. Trisomy of chromosome 18
 - d. A mutation in the X chromosome
15. The primary symptoms of ADHD include:
 - a. Fatigue and mood swings
 - b. Inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity
 - c. Anxiety and social withdrawal
 - d. Depression and irritability
16. The rooting reflex, which helps a newborn find food, typically disappears by:
 - a. 1 month
 - b. 3-4 months
 - c. 6 months
 - d. 1 year
17. Which of the following conditions is commonly associated with Down syndrome?
 - a. Hypertension
 - b. Congenital heart defects
 - c. Diabetes
 - d. Multiple sclerosis
18. Spinal shock, which can follow spinal cord injury, is characterized by:
 - a. Permanent paralysis
 - b. Temporary loss of reflexes and muscle tone below the level of injury
 - c. Persistent pain in the spine
 - d. Increased blood pressure and reflex activity
19. Fasciculation potentials on an EMG may be observed in patients with:
 - a. Myasthenia gravis
 - b. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)
 - c. Guillain-Barré syndrome
 - d. Muscular dystrophy

20. Which of the following is a primitive reflex present at birth and usually disappears by 4-6 months of age?
- a. Patellar reflex
 - b. Moro reflex
 - c. Triceps reflex
 - d. Plantar reflex

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(**Descriptive**)

Time: 2 hrs 30 min

Marks: 50

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

1. A 3 years old boy born at 28 weeks, who has a history of delayed birth cry and seizure along with forceps delivery as well as unable to sit and stand by own till now. Write in detail about the physiotherapy assessment and recent trends of rehabilitation in this condition. 10
2. Write in detail about pediatric assessment triangle. What do mean by ICF classification, illustrate the components of ICF. 10
3. Write in details about different tests using in balance and coordination assessment. 10
4. Explain the procedure of motor and sensory nerve testing. 10
5. John is a 10-year-old boy in the 5th grade. His teachers and parents have noticed that he has difficulty staying focused on tasks, particularly during classroom activities and homework. He often makes careless mistakes in his schoolwork and frequently loses items necessary for daily tasks, such as his books, pencils, and assignments. John is described as being easily distracted by irrelevant stimuli and he often interrupts others during conversations or activities. His teachers report that he struggles to sit still during class, frequently fidgets with objects, and talks excessively. At home, his parents have noticed that he finds it challenging to follow instructions, often forgetting chores or becoming frustrated when completing multi-step tasks. John's impulsivity has led to conflicts with his peers, as he often acts without thinking, sometimes resulting in arguments or physical altercations. Write PT assessment and management of the above mention condition in detail. 10

6. Write in detail about primitive reflexes testing during pediatric assessment. 10
7. Explain in detail about all different kind of developmental milestone of a child. 10
8. Write in detail about different types of gait seen in different pediatric conditions and assessment for the same.

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