REV-01 MPT/09/14 2024/12

SET

MASTER OF PHYSIOTHERAPY FIRST SEMESTER NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS I: ASSESSMENT & EVALUATION

MPT - 104[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Full Marks: 70

Duration: 3 hrs.

Objective

Marks: 20

Time: 30 min. Choose the correct answer from the following:

 $1 \times 20 = 20$

- 1. Loss of axonal continuity with intact connective tissue coverings represents which type of nerve injury? b. Axonotmesis a. Neuropraxia d. Neurolysis c. Neurotmesis 2. The stance phase of the gait cycle accounts for approximately what percentage of the total gait cycle? b. 50% a. 40% d. 70% c. 60% 3. Central cord syndrome results in b. Quadriparesis a. Paraparesis d. Lower limb weakness more than Upper limb weakness more than c. lower limb upper limb
- 4. During which gait cycle phase does the foot prepare to leave the ground?
 - a. Loading Response

b. Midstance

c. Terminal Stance

- d. Pre-swing
- 5. Which one of these is not considered a primary impairment following stroke?
 - a. Aphasia

b. Edema

c. Impaired Muscle Tone

- d. Impaired Voluntary Control
- 6. Which nerve root is primarily responsible for the patellar (knee-jerk) reflex?
 - a. L2-L4

b. L5-S1

c. S1-S2

- d. C5-C6
- 7. An unpleasant abnormal sensation whether spontaneous or evoked is called:
 - a. Dysesthesia

b. Hyperalgesia

c. Hyperesthesia

- d. Hyperpathia
- 8. How many primary phases is the gait cycle divided into?
 - a. 2

b. 4

c. 6

d. 8

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9.	Cause of Bell's palsy is		
	a. Idiopathic	b. Vascular	
	c. Trauma	d. Cold Exposure	
10.	A hyperactive deep tendon reflex is typically associated with		
	a. Lower motor neuron lesion	b. Upper motor neuron lesion	
	c. Peripheral neuropathy	d. Muscle strain	
11.	Hemiplegia is:		
	a. Neuromuscular Disease	b. Neurovascular Disease	
	c. Musculoskeletal Disorder	d. None	
12.	The Achilles tendon reflex tests the in	ntegrity of which spinal nerve roots?	
	a. C5-C6	b. L2-L4	
	c. L5-S1	d. S1-S2	
13.	ASIA Impairment scale is used to ass		
	a. Assess the extent of Injury	b. Assess sensation	
	c. Assess motor power	d. None	
14.	The FIM scale is often used to assess		
	The FIM scale is often used to assess a. Psychiatric patients	b Condition type of patients?	
	c. Rehabilitation patients	b. Cardiac patientsd. Paediatric patients	
15.	Stereognosis is	a. Faculatic patients	
	a. Ability to hear	b. Ability to recognize objects by	
		b. feeling and manipulation	
	c. Ability to move joint	d. All of the above	
16.	The hypoglossal nerve (CN XII) is pri	marily responsible for	
	Lyc movement	b. Facial expression	
	c. Tongue movement	d. Hearing	
7.	Coordination is assessed by		
	a. Passive Movement	b. Muscle Strength	
	c. Finger Nose Test	d. None of the above	
8.	Which cranial nerve is responsible for		
	210330 Phary figeat herve	b. Vagus nerve	
	c. Vestibulocochlear nerve	d. Hypoglossal nerve	
9.	Intentional tremor will be seen in	an 119 poglossar nerve	
Ev	a. Sleep	b Di	
	c. Voluntary Movement	b. Rest	
		d. All of the above	
	he OASIS assessment tool is primarily used in		
	a. Hospital inpatient care c. Long-term care facilities	b. Home health care	
	action care facilities	d. 8Rehabilitation centers	

d. 8Rehabilitation centers

(<u>Descriptive</u>)

Time: 2 hrs 30 min Marks: 50

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

1.	Explain SD Curve in detail along with its principles, preparation and applications. Also mention the types of SD Curves	7+3=10
2.	Define the Barthel Index. Its usage and scoring interpretations.	10
3.	Explain Lumbar Puncture Procedure along with its precautions and applicability.	10
4.	Write in detail about the assessment of gait and balance.	10
5.	Explain NCV in detail along with its clinical application	10
6.	Write the differences between spasticity and rigidity along with their assessments.	10
7.	Explain Neurophysiotherapy general Assessment.	10
8.	Write about the cranial nerve assessment and mention their functions.	10

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