MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
(Deemed University)

SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2006

SUBJECT: CHILDHOOD COMMUNICATION DISORDERS (B.2.1.2)
Wednesday, June 07, 2006

Time: 3 Hrs.   Max. Marks: 80

✍ **Question No. 1 is compulsory. Answer any FOUR questions out of the rest.**

1A. Define in two sentences each:
  i) 3D-LAT   ii) Protodeclarative pointing
  iii) Chromosome   iv) Figurative language

1B. Describe the language problems seen in children with ADHD.

(8+8 = 16 marks)

2. Describe the language development with respect to pragmatics from birth to 3yrs of age.

(16 marks)

3. Delineate the importance of counseling parents for communication disorders in children. List the major points that the parents should be counseled on.

(6+10 = 16 marks)

4. Write short notes on any **FOUR**:
4A. Meta-pragmatics
4B. Cerebro-vascular disorders
4C. Babbling
4D. Landau-Kleffner syndrome
4E. Surface Dyslexia

(4×4 = 16 marks)

5. Discuss any two theories of Language Acquisition.

(16 marks)

6. Elaborate on any three Inborn errors of metabolism which may be related to communication disorders?

(16 marks)

7. Discuss the importance of team management in childhood communication disorders.

(16 marks)

MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2006

SUBJECT: ARTICULATION AND PHONOLOGICAL DISORDERS (B.2.1.3)

Thursday, June 08, 2006

Time: 3 Hrs.   Max. Marks: 80

✍ **Answer any FIVE. Question No. 6 is compulsory.**

1A.   What is spectrograph? Describe the different types of spectrographs.

1B.   How would you identify different speech sounds on a spectrograph?

1C.   List the applications of spectrograph.

(6+6+4 = 16 marks)

2A.   What is pattern analysis? What are the different types of pattern analysis?

2B.   Explain the Templin Darley test of articulation.

(12+4 = 16 marks)

3A.   Differentiate between hyponasality and hyper nasality.

3B.   Describe the instruments used to measure the nasality.

(4+12 = 16 marks)

4A.   What is the effect of glossectomy on swallowing?

4B.   What are the characteristics of glossectomy speech?

(6+10 = 16 marks)

5A.   Describe the syndromes associated with cleft palate.

5B.   Describe the phonological processes seen in normally developing children.

(8+8 = 16 marks)

6.   Write short notes on any **FOUR**:

6A.   Velopharyngeal insufficiency

6B.   Diadochokinetic rate

6C.   Intonation

6D.   Cycle approach

6E.   Psycho social factors related to articulation disorder.

(4×4 =16 marks)

MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
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SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2006

SUBJECT: VOICE AND LARYNGECTOMY (B.2.1.4)
Friday, June 09, 2006

Time: 3 Hrs.   Max. Marks: 80

✍ **Question No. 6 is compulsory. Answer any FOUR from the rest.**

1. Using appropriate diagrams, describe the different laryngeal muscles. Explain their contribution to phonation.

(16 marks)

2. Describe the characteristics of neurogenic dysphonia. Describe the therapeutic techniques in vogue for the condition.

(16 marks)

3. Explain the various resonance disorders and the treatment options.

(16 marks)

4. Write a note on the causes, characteristics, assessment and management of laryngeal trauma.

(16 marks)

5. What's the principle behind TEP? Differentiate primary Vs. secondary TEP list their advantages and disadvantages. What are the problems encountered by TEP candidates and the solutions?

(16 marks)

6. Compare and Contrast: (Any **FOUR**)
6A. Puberphonia Vs Androphonia.
6B. Botox Vs Teflon
6C. Speaking voice Vs Singing voice
6D. Vocal fold Vs PE segment
6E. Spasmodic dysphonia Vs stuttering.

(4×4 = 16 marks)

MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
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SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2006

SUBJECT: DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY (B.2.2.2)
Saturday, June 10, 2006

Time: 3 Hrs.   Max. Marks: 80

✍ **Answer any 5 questions. Question No. 1 is compulsory.**

1A. State True or False. Justify your answer.
  i)   ABR is not a test for hearing sensitivity
  ii)   Type 'A' tympanogram can rule out middle ear pathology.
  iii) SISI is a test for recruitment.
  iv)   MLD is a test for binaural summation
1B. Compare and contrast
  i)   Acoustic Reflex Vs Non Acoustic Reflex
  ii)   MCL Vs UCL

                                                    ((2×4)+(4×2) = 16 marks)

2A. Describe briefly the principle of immittance audiometry.
2B. Discuss the importance of multi frequency and multi component tympanometry in differential Diagnosis.

                                                                (8+8 = 16 marks)

3A. Write in brief about the various speech materials developed in India for speech audiometry.
3B. Discuss the method used to find SRT in your clinic.

                                                                (8+8 =16 marks)

4A. Define recruitment. Discuss the theories of recruitment.
4B. How do you measure recruitment?

                                                                (8+8 = 16 marks)

5A. Discuss the Latency-Intensity function of ABR in normals, conductive and sensorineural loss patients.
5B. How objective tests of hearing can be used to detect pseudohypocusis?

                                                                (8+8 = 16 marks)

6.   A 12 year old girl reported of poor scholastic performance and difficulty in hearing in noise. Basic audiological evaluation revealed hearing with in normal limits and normal SIS. What further audiological evaluation do you recommend? Discuss the outcome of your results.

                                                                    (16 marks)

7.   Write short notes on any **FOUR**:
7A. Brief tone audiometry
7B. ASSR
7C. Application of Stenger principle
7D. Kemp
7E. Caloric tests.

                                                                (4×4 = 16 marks)

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MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
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SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2006
SUBJECT: BASIC STATISTICS AND RESEARCH METHODS IN SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY AND AUDIOLOGY
Monday, June 12, 2006

Time: 3 Hrs.   Max. Marks: 80

1A. Explain briefly the uses of statistical methods of health science with examples.
1B. Distinguish between discrete and continuous variable with one example each.

(5+5 = 10 marks)

2A. Explain the characteristics of Ordinal scale of measurement. Give two examples for the same.
2B. Define: Population, Sample, Sampling, Sampling frame and Random sampling.

(3+2)+5 =10 marks)

3. Following is the Pulse rate of 30 adults.

Pulse rate per minute of 30 adults				
89	77	79	80	90
68	83	77	80	87
92	75	96	82	71
74	87	80	81	72
76	85	70	86	62
65	64	85	71	78

i)   Construct a frequency table with class intervals 60-67, 68-75, . . . etc.
ii) Represent the data by a histogram.

(5+5 = 10 marks)

4A. Define inter-quartile range. State the qualities of a good measure of variation.
4B. What do you mean by central tendency?
     Followings are the birth weight of 10 babies:
     Birth weight (Kgs): 2.1, 2.5, 3.5, 3, 4, 1.8, 2.8, 3.2, 3.5, 2.4
     Compute mean and median.

(1+4)+(1+2+2) = 10 marks)

5A. Mean of a distribution is 47 and standard deviation is 3.
     In a sample of 900 observations, assuming Normality, estimate the number of observations
     i)   less than 44   ii)   between 44 and 53.
5B. Explain the study of correlation by 'Scatter Diagram'.

(5+5 = 10 marks)

6A. Enumerate the uses of health information system. List any four sources of health information system.
6B. Explain the terms incidence and prevalence with example.

((3+2)+5 = 10 marks)

7A. Define Reliability. Explain any one method of testing reliability.
7B. Define crude death rate. What are its uses and limitations?

(2+3)+5 = 10 marks)

8. State the aims of epidemiology. Discus the usefulness and limitations of Cross-sectional studies.

(3+3+4 = 10 marks)

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MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
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SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2006

SUBJECT: AMPLIFICATION AND ASSISTIVE DEVICES FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED (B.2.2.3)

Tuesday, June 13, 2006

Time: 3 Hrs.   Max. Marks: 80

✎ **Answer any FIVE questions.**

1. Discuss the hearing instrument fitting options, verification and counseling for the subject with bilateral conductive hearing loss having following audiological findings.

Age:20 years	Profession: Student			
Thresholds	500Hz	1000Hz	2000Hz	4000Hz
Right (dB HL)	60	55	50	40
Left (dB HL)	65	50	50	40
Speech Identification Scores	100% in Quite		90% in noise	

(16 marks)

2. Compare and Contrast the following:
2A. Working principle of Hearing Aid vs. Cochlear implants.
2B. Omni directional vs. Directional microphones.
2C. Prescriptive vs. comparative procedure.
2D. Infra red vs. induction loop system.

(4×4 = 16 marks)

3. Short notes:
3A. Non electrical hearing aids
3B. Directional microphone
3C. Mutiband compression
3D. Master Hearing Aids

(4×4 = 16 marks)

4. Discuss the various assistive listening devices that can be used in class room for children with hearing loss.

(16 marks)

5. How is a cochlear implant different from a hearing aid? Trace the development of cochlear implants over the last 20 years listing the types, strategies, accessories and implantation cum rehabilitation concepts.

(16 marks)

6A. Using block diagram describe the working principle of compression circuit.
6B. Discuss the need for compression hearing aids for subject with cochlear hearing loss.

(6+10 = 16 marks)

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MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(Deemed University)

SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2006

SUBJECT: EDUCATIONAL AUDIOLOGY (B.2.2.4)

Wednesday, June 14, 2006

Time: 3 Hrs.   Max. Marks: 80

✍   **Question No. 1 is compulsory. Answer any FOUR of the other questions.**

1.   Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:

1A.   Parent Counseling.

1B.   Cued Speech.

1C.   Early Identification.

1D.   Residential Schools.

1E.   Classroom Illumination.

(4×4 = 16 marks)

2.   Unisensory approach is the best way to teach language to the HOH. Critically evaluate this statement.

(16 marks)

3A.   Define Language. Can you consider American sign language a true language? Support your answers with reasons.

3B.   What are the advantages of Manual Communication?

(10+6 = 16 marks)

4.   Discuss the role of teacher counseling in the rehabilitation of HOH child.

(16 marks)

5.   Discuss the factors need to be considered while setting up classrooms for HOH children.

(16 marks)

6A.   Discuss the need to carryout rehabilitation program.

6B.   Write the applications and advantages of Finger Spelling.

(8+8 = 16 marks)

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MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2006

SUBJECT: OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY AND COMMUNITY ORIENTED PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES IN SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY AND AUDIOLOGY (B.2.3.5)

Thursday, June 15, 2006

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

✍ **Answer Section "A" and Section "B" in separate answer books**

SECTION "A" – OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY – 40 MARKS

1. Discuss the aetiology, clinical features and management of Meniere's disease.

(10 marks)

2. Write short notes on any **SIX**:
2A. Presbycusis
2B. Causes of infantile stridor
2C. Draw the lateral wall of the nose and label its parts clearly
2D. Otitis externa
2E. Reinke's oedema
2F. Impedance matching
2G. Acute laryngotracheobronchitis

(5×6 = 30 marks)

SECTION "B" – COMMUNITY ORIENTED PRACTICES IN SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY AND AUDIOLOGY: 40 MARKS

3. Explain the basic steps in planning a speech and hearing centre.

(10 marks)

4. Speech and Hearing professionals should adhere to the code of ethics – Discuss.

(10 marks)

5. Write short notes on:

(5×4 = 20 marks)

3A. Role of IST.

3B. Report writing.

3C. GO'S Vs NGO'S.

3D. Equipment necessary for a speech clinic.

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B.2.3.5

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