

MANIPAL UNIVERSITY

SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2012

**SUBJECT: CHILDHOOD COMMUNICATION DISORDERS (B.2.1.2)
(OLD REGULATION)**

Monday, June 11, 2012

Time: 10:00-13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

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

1A. Describe in two sentences each

- i. Critical age
- ii. Phonological awareness
- iii. Mylenization
- iv. Joint attention

1B. Discuss the team approach in management of children with ADHD.

((2×4)+8 = 16 marks)

2. Briefly discuss the behavioural theory of language acquisition. Delineate the implications of behavioural theory in assessment and management of children with language disorders.

(16 marks)

3. Discuss the types, characteristics and differential diagnosis of Pervasive Developmental Disorders.

(16 marks)

4. What is AAC? Classify types of AAC and explain the role of AAC in the management of childhood communication disorders.

(4+8+4 = 16 marks)

5. Write short notes on any FOUR:

- 5A. LAD
- 5B. Phenyl Ketonuria
- 5C. Meningitis
- 5D. Reinforcements
- 5E. Diagnostic criteria for SLI by Leonard.

(4×4 = 16 marks)

6. Explain Mental retardation with its causes. Describe the language problems seen in children with MR.

(8+8 = 16 marks)

7. Explain the various causes leading to Acquired childhood aphasia. Elaborate the features of Acquired childhood aphasia.

(8+8 = 16 marks)



MANIPAL UNIVERSITY**SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2012****SUBJECT: TECHNOLOGY AND AMPLIFICATION DEVICES FOR PERSONS WITH
HEARING IMPAIRMENT (B.2.6)****(NEW REGULATIONS)**

Monday, June 11, 2012

Time: 10:00-13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

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

SECTION "A" – ELECTRONICS (35 MARKS)

✍ Draw diagrams and flow charts wherever appropriate.

1A. What are voltage regulators? Explain with suitable diagram working of Zener diode shunt regulator.

1B. What is operating point of transistor?

OR

1A. What are the advantages of digital over analog signal processing?

1B. Mention the different methods of discrete signal representation.

(7 marks)

2. What is transistor? Explain the working of npn transistor?

OR

2. Explain the working of hearing aid with a neat block diagram.

(7 marks)

3A. What is purpose of a baffle? Explain.

3B. Explain impedance, directionality and sensitivity of microphone.

OR

3. What is an air-suspension speaker system? Explain the working of Dynamic loud speaker.

(7 marks)

4. With a neat diagram and characteristic graph, explain the working of passive filter.

OR

4. Write a short note on: a) Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) b) Zener Diode

(7 marks)

5. Differentiate resistors, capacitors and inductors.

OR

5. What is tape speed? With a neat diagram explain how does a magnetic tape recorder system works.

(7 marks)

**SECTION "B" – AMPLIFICATION DEVICES FOR PERSONS WITH HEARING
IMPAIRMENT (45 MARKS)**

- 6A. What are directional hearing aids. What are its advantages and disadvantages?
6B. Write a note on frequency transposition hearing aid.

OR

- 6A. Briefly discuss about peak clipping in hearing aids.
6B. Write a note on programmable hearing aids.

(8+4 = 12 marks)

- 7A. Write in detail about measurement of any four electroacoustic properties of a hearing aid.
7B. Add a note on Reference Test Gain measurements.

OR

- 7A. Explain the procedure involved in obtaining SSPL-90 and Frequency response curves of a hearing aid.
7B. What are the advantages and disadvantages of couplers?

(8+4 = 12 marks)

- 8A. Define Insertion gain. How do you measure insertion gain?
8B. List the advantages and disadvantages of insertion gain measurements.

(8+4 = 12 marks)

OR

- 8A. How do you select a hearing aid for binaural hearing loss?
8B. Add a note on LGOB & DSL i/o formula

(6+6 = 12 marks)

9. Write shorts on any THREE.

- 9A. Receivers
9B. ITC hearing aids
9C. HA-1 coupler
9D. ASSR in hearing aid selection

(3×3 = 9 marks)



MANIPAL UNIVERSITY**SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2012****SUBJECT: ARTICULATION AND PHONOLOGICAL DISORDERS (B.2.1.3)
(OLD REGULATIONS)**

Wednesday, June 13, 2012

Time: 10:00-13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Answer any FIVE questions. Question No. 6 is compulsory.

1A. Classify articulation disorder.

1B. Highlight the articulatory and phonatory problems seen in cleft palate population.

(6+10 = 16 marks)

2A. Explain Co-articulation.

2B. Describe any two articulation therapy approaches with rationales.

(6+10 = 16 marks)

3. How would you assess a five year old child with multiple misarticulation and unintelligible speech?

(16 marks)

4A. Describe the acoustic cues for vowels and stop consonants.

4B. Classify speech sounds on the basis of place of articulation.

(8+8 = 16 marks)

5A. Discuss the prosthetic management in Glossectomee patients.

5B. Differentiate between palatal obturator and speech bulb.

5C. Explain phonological process.

(6+6+4 = 16 marks)

6. Write short notes on any FOUR:

6A. Nasal Emission.

6B. Striped Y Classification.

6C. Sub mucous cleft.

6D. Treacher Collin syndrome.

6E. Compensatory articulation.

(4×4 = 16 marks)



MANIPAL UNIVERSITY**SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2012****SUBJECT: SPEECH LANGUAGE DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPEUTICS (B.2.1)
(NEW REGULATION)**

Wednesday, June 13, 2012

Time: 10:00-13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

1A. Compare and contrast the similarities and differences in adult Vs children client history taking.

1B. What are the aims of a diagnosis?

(8+4 = 12 marks)

OR

1A. Describe various terminologies in diagnosis of communication disorders.

1B. Define the term "Client history". Discuss the usefulness of client history in diagnosing a communication disorder.

(6+6 = 12 marks)

2A. Elaborate on different methods of collecting client history.

2B. Write short note on "Bloom and Lahey" diagnostic model.

(8+4 = 12 marks)

OR

2A. What are the essential factors need to be included in client history when evaluating pediatric population? Justify the importance of each factor.

2B. What are the essential characteristics of a clinician as a good diagnostician?

(6+6 = 12 marks)

3A. What are the essential aspects an ideal "Speech therapy set up" should include?

3B. Write a note on "Inclusive education". Mention the importance of such an approach in brief.

OR

3A. Define "Individual therapy" and quote in brief the advantages for the same.

3B. What are the general principles involved in speech and language therapy.

(6+6 = 12 marks)

4A. A child of 5years old, parents complain of child not speaking age appropriately. Detailed assessment revealed receptive language delayed by 24 months and expressive language delayed by 36 months. Formulate intervention plan with appropriate goals and activities.

4B. Describe "Punishment" with an example.

(8+4 = 12 marks)

OR

- 4A. What are the different schedules in which reinforcement can be provided during Speech and language therapy? Explain each with suitable examples.
- 4B. Explain any one approach for speech and language therapy which you would consider for a child with communication disorder.
- (6+6 = 12 marks)

- 5A. A child aged 6 years is brought to your clinics. The primary complaint of the parents is that the child does not speak nor understand as appropriate to age, and also that the child does not involve in play activity with peer group. List the important aspects that should be addressed while counseling the parents.
- 5B. Discuss the process of evaluating therapy outcomes.
- (8+4 = 12 marks)

OR

- 5A. Write note on code of ethics.
- 5B. With a suitable example, describe the points to be included in a diagnostic report for communication disorders.
- (6+6 = 12 marks)

6. Write short notes on:

- 6A. Screening Vs diagnostic test.
- 6B. Intelligibility assessment.
- 6C. Segregation.
- 6D. Client directed therapy approach.
- 6E. Documentation.

(4×5 = 20 marks)



MANIPAL UNIVERSITY**SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2012****SUBJECT: VOICE AND LARYNGECTOMY (B.2.1.4)
(OLD REGULATION)**

Friday, June 15, 2012

Time: 10:00-13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Question number 6 is compulsory. Answer any FOUR from the rest.

1. Define normal and abnormal voice. Critically evaluate the different classifications of voice disorders.
(16 marks)
2. Explain the principles underlying:
 - 2A. Myoelastic aerodynamic theory
 - 2B. Esophageal insufflations test(8×2 = 16 marks)
3. Describe the general principles governing:
 - 3A. Voice therapy
 - 3B. Training in electrolarynx and Oesophageal speech(8×2 = 16 marks)
4. A 21 year old house wife with two young children and no recent history of any acute throat infection is referred to you with the complaint of hoarse voice and vocal fatigue. Indirect laryngoscopy revealed congestion of vocal folds. Explain the assessment procedure, probable diagnosis and your role in management.
(16 marks)
5. Discuss the importance and the need for pre and post operative laryngectomy counseling. List the aspects that needs to be considered.
(16 marks)
6. **Write short notes on any FOUR:**
 - 6A. MDVP
 - 6B. GERD
 - 6C. Voice prosthesis
 - 6D. Laryngitis
 - 6E. Voice problems in geriatrics(4×4 = 16 marks)



MANIPAL UNIVERSITY**SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2012****SUBJECT: ARTICULATION AND PHONOLOGICAL DISORDERS (B.2.2)
(NEW REGULATION)**

Friday, June 15, 2012

Time: 10:00-13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

1. Describe the structuralist and behaviorist models of phonological development.

OR

1. Describe the phonological development from first 0 – 36 months.

(12 marks)

2. Describe the commonly seen phonological processes in typically developing children.

(12 marks)

OR

2. Describe the articulatory properties of:

- i) Stops
- ii) Affricates
- iii) Diphthongs

(4×3 = 12 marks)

- 3A. Describe the velopharyngeal closure patterns.

- 3B. Describe the compensatory strategies in subjects with cleft palate.

(6+6 = 12 marks)

OR

3. Describe the oral speech mechanism examination.

(12 marks)

- 4A. Error coding in articulation and phonological disorders.

- 4B. Describe any one articulation test developed for cleft palate patients.

(4+8 = 12 marks)

OR

4. Describe the assessment procedure for a patient with total glossectomy.

(12 marks)

5. Describe the following approaches to the remediation of articulation and phonological disorders:

- 5A. Motoric automatization of articulatory performance.

- 5B. Paired stimuli approach.

OR

5A. Describe the metaphon therapy.

5B. Cycles approach

(6+6 = 12 marks)

6. Short notes:

6A. Babbling stage

6B. IPA

6C. Submucous cleft

6D. Oral stereognosis

6E. Role of SLP in cleft lip/palate management

(4×5 = 20 marks)



MANIPAL UNIVERSITY
SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2012

SUBJECT: DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY (B.2.2.2)
(OLD REGULATION)

Monday, June 18, 2012

Time: 10:00-13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

✍ **Answer FIVE questions. Question no. 6 is compulsory.**

1. How do you differentiate between cochlear and retro cochlear pathology based on case history and routine audiological evaluation?
(16 marks)

2. Explain subtlety and bottleneck principles with respect to auditory processing. Describe any two tests for detection of auditory processing disorder using pure tones.
(8+8 = 16 marks)

3. What is tympanometry? Describe its clinical applications.
(2+14 = 16 marks)

- 4A. ABR is not a true test of hearing sensitivity. Discuss.
- 4B. How latency-intensity function in ABR can be used to differentiate cochlear and retro cochlear pathology?
(10+6 = 16 marks)

5. What indications of pseudohypacusis are obtained during case history taking? Describe one test of pseudohypacusis that can be used with a patient complaining of unilateral hearing loss.
(16 marks)

6. **Write short notes on any FOUR:**
 - 6A. ABLB
 - 6B. Speech Identification Scores
 - 6C. Reflex pathway
 - 6D. PI-PB function
 - 6E. TEOAE(4×4 = 16 marks)



MANIPAL UNIVERSITY

SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2012

**SUBJECT: MOTOR SPEECH DISORDERS (B.2.4)
(NEW REGULATION)**

Monday, June 18, 2012

Time: 10:00-13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

- 1A. Describe any two cranial nerves important for speech production.
1B. Compare and contrast direct versus indirect activation pathway.

OR

- 1A. Discuss the causes of Dysarthria.
1B. Draw a neat diagram of brainstem and label the major parts.

(6+6 = 12 marks)

- 2A. What are the associated conditions seen in an individual with cerebral palsy?
2B. List the exercises to reduce drooling.

OR

- 2A. Discuss the classification of C.P based on motor involvement.
2B. Discuss the objective methods in assessment of speech in cerebral palsy.

(6+6 = 12 marks)

- 3A. Describe any one phase of swallowing in detail.
3B. Define dysarthria. Discuss the causes of dysarthria.

OR

- 3A. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of instrumental analysis of speech in dysarthria.
3B. Discuss the clinical features seen in Unilateral UMN disorder.

(6+6 = 12 marks)

- 4A. The management of dysarthria is a team approach. Elaborate.
4B. Describe Phelps approach as a neuromuscular management option in cerebral palsy.

OR

- 4A. Discuss the management of resonatory errors in dysarthric individuals.
4B. Write a note on vegetative exercises for motor speech disorders.

(8+4 = 12 marks)

- 5A. Describe the characteristics of childhood apraxia of speech.
5B. Discuss the different types of AAC.

OR

- 5A. What are the factors to be considered while choosing an AAC device for a child with quadriplegic Cerebral palsy?
5B. Compare and contrast: AOS versus DAS.

(6+6 = 12 marks)

6. Write short notes on:

- 6A. Basal Ganglia control circuit.
6B. Flaccidity.
6C. Tardive dyskinesia.
6D. Communication oriented strategies in dysarthria management.
6E. Ideomotor apraxia.

(4×5 = 20 marks)



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MANIPAL UNIVERSITY

SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2012

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

Wednesday, June 20, 2012

Time: 10:00-13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

✍ Answer any FIVE questions. Question no: 1 is compulsory.

1. Write short notes on any FOUR:

- 1A. Directional aids
- 1B. Disadvantages of unilateral hearing
- 1C. Telephone listening device
- 1D. BAHA
- 1E. POGO

(4×4 = 16 marks)

- 2A. Describe in detail the instrumentation and the characteristic measured while performing EAC.
- 2B. Add a note on insertion gain.

(12+4 = 16 marks)

- 3A. What are output limiting systems?
- 3B. Why are they employed in the hearing aids?
- 3C. Describe the types of output limiting systems with their merits and demerits.

(2+2+12 = 16 marks)

- 4A. Write note on AGC.
- 4B. How to select hearing aid for bilateral hearing loss.

(8+8 = 16 marks)

- 5A. How do you rehabilitate the hearing impaired after cochlear implant?
- 5B. List the merits and demerits of cochlear implant.

(8+8 = 16 marks)

6. List the tips that you would give to the family member of an elderly hearing aid user on improving communication.

(16 marks)



MANIPAL UNIVERSITY
SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2012

SUBJECT: VOICE AND LARYNGECTOMY (B.2.3)
(NEW REGULATION)

Wednesday, June 20, 2012

Time: 10:00-13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

- 1A. Define normal and abnormal voice.
1B. Explain the development of voice.

(4+8 = 12 marks)

OR

- 1A. Explain the different resonant voice disorders.
1B. Explain the linguistic and non-linguistic functions of voice.

(8+4 = 12 marks)

- 2A. Explain the causes, types and differential diagnosis of functional (psychogenic) voice disorders.
2B. Write a note on voice problems associated with internal trauma to the larynx.

OR

- 2A. Explain the voice disorders associated with hyperfunctional voice use.
2B. Write a note on GERD.

(8+4 = 12 marks)

- 3A. Explain the clinical utility of Stroboscovideolaryngoscopy.
3B. Explain the importance of self-rating voice analysis scales in voice analysis.

(6+6 = 12 marks)

OR

- 3A. Highlight the pros and cons of auditory perceptual evaluation of voice.
3B. Explain the principle of EGG.

(8+4 = 12 marks)

- 4A. Write in asentence or two the contribution of the following in laryngectomee rehabilitation:
i) Billroth
ii) Gluck
iii) Hilgers
iv) Singer

- 4B. Compare and contrast various modes of alaryngeal voice restoration, in tabular form.

(4+8 = 12 marks)

OR

- 4A. In brief, describe the various types of surgical procedures employed in throat cancer patients. What are the parts removed in total laryngectomy?
- 4B. Discuss the role of SLP in training a laryngectomy in the electronic laryngeal mode of voice restoration.

(8+4 = 12 marks)

- 5A. What are the common vocal pathologies reported in professional voice users?
- 5B. What are your recommendations to a primary school teacher regarding voice care?

OR

- 5A. Explain the surgical management options for voice disorders.
- 5B. What is voice therapy? Explain the different types of voice therapy and their philosophy.

(4+8 = 12 marks)

6. Write short notes on:

- 6A. Voice problems in hearing impaired.
- 6B. GERD.
- 6C. MDVP.
- 6D. Relevance of esophageal insufflation test prior to TEP.
- 6E. Confidential voice therapy.

(4×5 = 20 marks)



MANIPAL UNIVERSITY

SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2012

**SUBJECT: BASIC STATISTICS AND RESEARCH METHODS IN SPEECH LANGUAGE
PATHOLOGY AND AUDIOLOGY (B.2.3.6)
(OLD REGULATION)**

Friday, June 22, 2012

Time: 10:00-13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

1. Explain experimental research. (5 marks)

2. List the characteristics of a good hypothesis. (5 marks)

3. Describe qualitative variables. (5 marks)

4. Classify the following into different scales of measurement (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio)
 - 4A. Weight
 - 4B. Temperature ($^{\circ}$ K)
 - 4C. Stages of Cancer
 - 4D. IQ
 - 4E. Telephone number(5 marks)

5. Write a note on systematic sampling. (5 marks)

- 6A. Construct a histogram for the fasting blood glucose levels of 30 children

Blood glucose level in mg/dl	Number of children
55 – 60	5
60 – 65	10
65 – 70	8
70 – 75	4
75 – 80	3

6B. The following are the ages of 30 men in an emergency ward on a particular day. Construct a frequency table along with relative and cumulative frequencies taking class intervals 10 – 20, 20 – 30, 30 – 40, and so on.

45	57	54	45	37	53	22	38	35	56
45	23	64	10	34	22	35	32	36	12
55	46	21	43	39	60	36	45	55	44

(5+5 = 10 marks)

7. Two samples of cholesterol measurements on a given person using Autoanalyser and Microenzymatic measurement technique are given below.

Compute the variability in the methods using coefficient of variation.

Autoanalyser(mg/dL): 177 193 195 209 226

Microenzymatic(mg/dL): 192 197 200 202 209

(10 marks)

8. How many percent of the observations in a normal distribution are

- 8A. More than Mean + 2 SD
- 8B. Between Mean – 2 SD and Mean + 2 SD
- 8C. Between Mean – SD and Mean + SD
- 8D. Between Mean – 2 SD and Mean + SD

(5 marks)

9. What is Karl-Pearson's correlation coefficient? List out its properties.

(5 marks)

10. Give the definition of health information system. Enumerate its requirements.

(5 marks)

11. Define any five measures of mortality giving the formula.

(10 marks)

12. Briefly explain case series and cross sectional study designs.

(10 marks)



MANIPAL UNIVERSITY**SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2012****SUBJECT: DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY (B.2.5)
(NEW REGULATION)**

Friday, June 22, 2012

Time: 10:00-13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

- 1A. All the cochlear hearing loss individuals will have recruitment. Say true or false and justify.
1B. Write a note on tone decay tests which are threshold based.

(2+10 = 12 marks)

OR

- 1A. Describe the principle, procedure and application of PI-PB function.
1B. Add a note on its advantages and disadvantages.

(8+4 = 12 marks)

2. Discuss the application of acoustic reflex measurement in diagnosis.

OR

- 2A. Write a note on impedance concept of middle ear.
2B. Write a note on measurement of ECV.

(12 marks)

- 3A. Elaborate the protocol used in recording of LLR.
3B. Elaborate the protocol used in recording of ECoChG.

(12 marks)

OR

- 3A. ABR is true test of hearing. Justify.
3B. Write a note on transducers used in electrophysiology.

(8+4 = 12 marks)

- 4A. Elaborate the role of Bekesy audiometry in identification of functional hearing loss.

- 4B. Write a note on Doppler Stewart Test.

(8+4 = 12 marks)

OR

- 4A. Compare and contrast DPOAE and TEOAE.
4B. Compare and contrast SOAE and SFOAE.

(10+2 = 12 marks)

- 5A. Elaborate the principle, procedure and interpretation of SSI – ICM and CCM.
5B. Discuss bottle neck and subtlety principles in assessment of CAPD.

OR

- 5A. Write a note on Dichotic CV test.
- 5B. Write a note on filtered speech test.

(8+4 = 12 marks)

6. Write short notes on any FIVE of the following:

- 6A. Stimulus used in ABR
- 6B. VOR
- 6C. MLB
- 6D. MLR
- 6E. SSW
- 6F. RDT

(4×5 = 20 marks)



MANIPAL UNIVERSITY
SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2012

SUBJECT: EDUCATIONAL AUDIOLOGY (B.2.2.4)
(OLD REGULATION)

Monday, June 25, 2012

Time: 10:00-13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

☞ Answer any FIVE questions. Question No. 1 is compulsory.

1. Write shorts notes on any FOUR:

1A. Sensitivity period.

1B. Maternal reflexive method.

1C. Box technique.

1D. AVT.

1E. Day Care School.

(4×4 = 16 marks)

2. Describe the importance of early identification and management of hearing impairment.

(16 marks)

3. Describe the different types of manual form of communication. What are the advantages and disadvantages of manual Communication?

(16 marks)

4. Describe different structural approaches to teach language to a hearing impaired child.

(16 marks)

5. What are the factors to be considered while constructing a class room for hearing impaired children?

(16 marks)

6. Comment on different educational set-ups available for children with hearing impairment.

(16 marks)



MANIPAL UNIVERSITY

SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2012

SUBJECT: PAEDIATRIC AUDIOLOGY (B.2.7) (NEW REGULATION)

Monday, June 25, 2012

Time: 10:00-13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Answer all the questions.

- 1A. With a neat diagram explain the development of outer ear.
1B. Describe any two behavioural responses seen in infants to auditory stimulus.

OR

- 1A. Write a note on any two syndromic hearing loss.
1B. Write a note on Auditory Behavior Index.

(8+4 = 12 marks)

- 2A. What is the role of HRR in hearing screening?
2B. How would you identify conductive hearing loss in children?

OR

- 2A. What are the consequences of late identification of conductive hearing loss in children?
2B. Write the advantages and disadvantages of HRR.

(8+4 = 12 marks)

- 3A. Write a protocol for school hearing screening program.
3B. Write a note on OAE screening.

OR

- 3A. Highlight the importance of Immittance screening in school going children.
3B. Explain the validity and reliability of screening tests.

(8+4 = 12 marks)

- 4A. What are the requirements for VRA?
4B. Explain the VRA procedure.

OR

- 4A. Describe any two speech audiometry tests developed for pediatric population.
4B. Write a note on BC speech audiometry.

(8+4 = 12 marks)

5. Highlight the clinical application of ABR in hearing evaluation of children.

OR

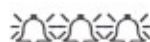
5. Highlight the role of objective tests in the detection of functional hearing loss.

(12 marks)

6. Short Notes:

- 6A. ESP
6B. Causes of Functional Hearing Loss
6C. SPIN test
6D. Crib-o-gram
6E. Lombard effect

(4×5 = 20 marks)



MANIPAL UNIVERSITY

SECOND YEAR B.A.S.L.P. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2012

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

Wednesday, June 27, 2012

Time: 10:00-13:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

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

SECTION "A" – OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY : 40 MARKS

1. Discuss the etiopathology, clinical features and management of chronic maxillary sinusitis.
- OR**
- What is stridor? Enumerate the causes of infantile stridor and describe the clinical features and management of laryngomalacia?
- (10 marks)

2. **Write short notes on any SIX:**

- 2A. Adenoid facies
 2B. Presbycusis
 2C. Choanal atresia
 2D. Vocal cord polyp
 2E. Facial nerve anatomy
 2F. Hypopharyngeal pouch
 2G. Cleft lip

(5×6 = 30 marks)

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

✍ **Answer THREE questions in all. Question# 3 is compulsory.**

3. **Write short notes on (any TWO):**

- 3A. Professional as an expert witness.
 3B. Schemes and concessions for the disabled.
 3C. Budget.
 3D. Collaborative Problem solving in team.

(5×2 = 10 marks)

4. What is the 'Code of Ethics' for the Speech and Hearing Professionals?
- (15 marks)

5. What is the RCI Act 1992? Explain the functions of the council that formed as a result of this act.
- (15 marks)

6. Highlight the scope of responsibilities as a student clinician/ SLP – assistant. What are the skills/ competencies required to be an efficient clinician?
- (15 marks)

