

# Question Paper

Exam Date & Time: 27-Aug-2019 (02:00 PM - 05:00 PM)



## MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

SIXTH SEMESTER BPT DEGREE EXAMINATION - AUGUST 2019  
SUBJECT: BPT 306 - NEUROLOGICAL PHYSIOTHERAPY II  
(2016 SCHEME)

Tuesday, August 27, 2019 (14.00 - 17.00)

Answer all the questions.

Marks: 100

Duration: 180 mins.

### 1) Essays:

- 1A) Discuss about the clinical features of spinal cord injury at T10 spinal segment level. Explain about the physiotherapy assessment and management of the same. Add a note on crutch gait training. (20 marks)  
(6+4+7+3 = 20 marks)
- 1B) Classify Cerebral Palsy. Discuss about clinical features and physiotherapy management for 7-year-old spastic hemiplegic child. (20 marks)  
(4+8+8 = 20 marks)

### 2) Short Essays:

- 2A) Classify Polyneuropathy and discuss the clinical features, assessment and physiotherapy treatment for diabetic polyneuropathy. (10 marks)  
(4+6 = 10 marks)
- 2B) Enumerate the salient feature of Motor Neuron Disease. Discuss about physiotherapy treatment of anyone type of Motor Neuron Disease. (10 marks)  
(5+5 = 10 marks)

### 3) Short Notes:

- 3A) Clinical features of Upper Brachial Plexus birth injury (5)
- 3B) Physiotherapy management for Central Cord Syndrome (5)
- 3C) Physiotherapy management of Myasthenia Gravis (5)
- 3D) Orthosis for Spina Bifida (5)
- 3E) Orthostatic Hypotension (5)
- 3F) LMN facial palsy (5)

### 4) Answer in Brief:

- 4A) Gowers Sign (2)
- 4B) What is Myotonic myopathy? (2)
- 4C) Any four clinical features of Post-polio syndrome (2)
- 4D) Mention any two Nonpharmacologic Interventions for Neurogenic Bladder. (2)

4E) What is Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo? (2)

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# Question Paper

Exam Date & Time: 28-Aug-2019 (02:00 PM - 05:00 PM)



## MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

SIXTH SEMESTER BPT DEGREE EXAMINATION - AUGUST 2019  
SUBJECT: BPT 308 - ORTHOPEDIC PHYSIOTHERAPY II  
(2016 SCHEME)

Wednesday, August 28, 2019 (14.00 - 17.00)

Answers All questions.

Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

Marks: 100

Duration: 180 mins.

1A) A 26 year old male following RTA, underwent ORIF for fracture shaft for humerus one month back. (20)  
Presently he has developed wrist drop. Identify the cause, write a detailed assessment and management for the same.  
(2+8+10 = 20 marks)

1B) A 35 year old individual while doing a deadlift exercise developed sudden onset of low back pain which is radiating to right lower limb up to the foot.

- i) Write detail assessment with ideal radiological investigation and its possible findings. (10)
- ii) Write the conservative management in the acute phase. (10)

Answer all the questions.

- 2A) Principles of Maitland school of thought. (10)
- 2B) Explain thoracic outlet syndrome under following headings. Clinical features, types, assessment and management. (2+1+3+4 =10 marks) (10)
- 3A) Post-operative Physiotherapy management for Transfemoral amputation. (5)
- 3B) Mechanism of whiplash injury and its management. (5)
- 3C) Clinical features and assessment of vertebrobasilar syndrome. (5)
- 3D) Clinical feature and Physiotherapy management of carpal tunnel syndrome. (5)
- 3E) Clinical feature and Physiotherapy management of osteoporosis. (5)
- 3F) Enlist spinal orthosis and its uses for cervical spine injuries. (5)
- 4A) Enlist four complications of quadriplegia. (2)
- 4B) What is sacrilization? Write its clinical features. (2)
- 4C) Types of clubfoot. (2)
- 4D) Four sites of muscle release in lower extremity in patients with cerebral palsy. (2)
- 4E) Tarsal tunnel syndrome. (2)

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# Question Paper

Exam Date & Time: 23-Aug-2019 (02:00 PM - 04:00 PM)



## MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

SIXTH SEMESTER BPT DEGREE EXAMINATION - AUGUST 2019  
SUBJECT: BPT 310 - ELECTRODIAGNOSIS  
(2016 SCHEME)  
Friday, August 23, 2019 (14.00 - 16.00)

Marks: 50

Duration: 120 mins.

Answer all the questions.

- 1) Describe the various abnormal potentials recorded at rest during EMG analysis. Discuss the neurogenic and myogenic potentials among them. (10)  
(7+3 = 10 marks)
- 2) Describe the method and parameters measured during F-wave recording. Discuss its clinical relevance. (10)  
(6+4 = 10 marks)
- 3A) Describe the uses of EMG biofeedback. (5)
- 3B) Describe the procedure of Motor nerve conduction velocity. (5)
- 3C) Write a short note on H reflex. (5)
- 3D) Describe the various Repetitive Neuromuscular Stimulation protocols. (5)
- 4A) What is muscle spindle? (2)
- 4B) What is sensitivity? (2)
- 4C) Mention any four normal motor unit parameters. (2)
- 4D) What is the advantage of Nerve conduction studies over Strength Duration curve? (2)
- 4E) What is polyphasia? Mention the reason for the same. (2)

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# Question Paper

Exam Date & Time: 26-Aug-2019 (02:00 PM - 03:00 PM)



## MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

SIXTH SEMESTER BPT/BOT AND FOURTH SEMESTER B.Sc. M.I.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION - AUGUST 2019

SUBJECT: GENERAL SURGERY - I  
(BPT 304/BOT 304/BMIT 202 - 2016 SCHEME)  
Monday, August 26, 2019 (14.00 - 15.00)

Marks: 50

Duration: 60 mins.

Answer all the questions.

1) Which of the following is TRUE for shock? (1)

- [A\) Hypotension](#)
- [B\) Hypoperfusion to tissues](#)
- [C\) Hypoxia](#)
- [D\) All of the above](#)

2) Delayed wound healing is seen in all EXCEPT: (1)

- [A\) Malignancy](#)
- [B\) Hypertension](#)
- [C\) Diabetes](#)
- [D\) Infection](#)

3) The most common cause of peripheral limb ischemia in India is: (1)

- [A\) Trauma](#)
- [B\) Atherosclerosis](#)
- [C\) Buerger's disease](#)
- [D\) Takayasu disease](#)

4) NOT TRUE about hemorrhoids: (1)

- [A\) First degree-no prolapse](#)
- [B\) Excision for externo-internal piles](#)
- [C\) Third degree-no surgery](#)
- [D\) Conservative treatment in first degree](#)

5) Delorme's procedure is used for: (1)

- [A\) Rectal prolapse](#)
- [B\) Solitary rectal ulcer](#)
- [C\) Fistula-in-ano](#)

[D\) Hemorrhoids](#)

6) Following are important in maintenance of normal fecal continence EXCEPT: (1)

[A\) Anorectal angulation](#)

[B\) Rectal innervations](#)

[C\) Internal sphincter](#)

[D\) Haustral valve](#)

7) TRUE statements about principles of abdominal incisions (1)

[A\) Incision should be long enough for a good exposure](#)

[B\) Splitting the muscle is better than cutting EXCEPT rectus muscle](#)

[C\) Transverse incisions are better than vertical incisions](#)

[D\) All of the above](#)

8) Hemorrhage leads to: (1)

[A\) Septic shock](#)

[B\) Neurogenic shock](#)

[C\) Hypovolemic shock](#)

[D\) Cardiogenic shock](#)

9) All of the following are major complications of massive transfusion EXCEPT: (1)

[A\) Hypokalemia](#)

[B\) Hypothermia](#)

[C\) Hypomagnesaemia](#)

[D\) Hypocalcemia](#)

10) Five day self subsiding pain is diagnostic of: (1)

[A\) Anal fissure](#)

[B\) Fistula -in-ano](#)

[C\) Thrombosed external hemorrhoids](#)

[D\) Thrombosed internal hemorrhoids](#)

11) Which of the following is NOT an important cause of hyponatremia? (1)

[A\) Gastric fistula](#)

[B\) Excessive vomiting](#)

[C\) Excessive sweating](#)

[D\) Prolonged Ryle's tube aspiration](#)

12) Which one of the following surgical procedures is considered to have a clean-contaminated wound? (1)

[A\) Elective open cholecystectomy for cholelithiasis](#)

[B\) Inguinal Hernioplasty](#)

- 13) Treatment of choice for 3<sup>rd</sup> degree hemorrhoids is: (1)
- [C\) Lumpectomy with axillary node dissection](#)
  - [D\) Appendectomy with walled off abscess](#)
- 14) TRUE about wound healing: (1)
- [A\) Sclerotherapy](#)
  - [B\) Band ligation](#)
  - [C\) Hemorrhoidectomy](#)
  - [D\) All of the above](#)
- 15) Most common cause of metabolic alkalosis: (1)
- [A\) Infected wound heal by primary intention](#)
  - [B\) Deep dermal wounds heal by scar formation](#)
  - [C\) Wound contraction is found in healing by primary intention](#)
  - [D\) More intense inflammatory response in primary intention](#)
- 16) Most common cause of metabolic alkalosis: (1)
- [A\) Cancer stomach](#)
  - [B\) Pyloric stenosis](#)
  - [C\) Small-bowel obstruction](#)
  - [D\) Diuretics](#)
- 17) Which of the following statements about acute hemolytic blood transfusion is TRUE? (1)
- [A\) Complement mediated hemolysis seen](#)
  - [B\) Rarely life threatening](#)
  - [C\) Renal blood flow is always maintained](#)
  - [D\) No need for stopping transfusion](#)
- 18) Incisions for appendicectomy: (1)
- [A\) McBurney's](#)
  - [B\) Lanz crease](#)
  - [C\) Rutherford Morison muscle cutting](#)
  - [D\) All of the above](#)
- 19) One of the following is earliest indication of concealed acute bleeding: (1)
- [A\) Tachycardia](#)
  - [B\) Postural hypotension](#)
  - [C\) Oliguria](#)
  - [D\) Cold clammy fingers](#)
- 20) Strangulation most commonly occurs in: (1)
- [A\) Femoral hernia](#)

- 20) TRUE about wound healing: (1)
- [B\) Direct inguinal hernia](#)
  - [C\) Indirect inguinal hernia](#)
  - [D\) Lumbar hernia](#)
- 21) Recurrent prolapse of the rectum in children is treated by: (1)
- [A\) Found in Diabetes Mellitus](#)
  - [B\) May associated with vascular compromise](#)
  - [C\) Any wound that does NOT heal within 3 months](#)
  - [D\) All of the above](#)
- 22) Most important disadvantage of cryosurgery for hemorrhoid is: (1)
- [A\) Thiersch wiring](#)
  - [B\) Digital reposition](#)
  - [C\) Excision](#)
  - [D\) Ripstein's operation](#)
- 23) In an open injury during toileting and debridement, muscle viability is detected by: (1)
- [A\) Pain](#)
  - [B\) Infection](#)
  - [C\) Profuse watery discharge](#)
  - [D\) Hemorrhage](#)
- 24) Patient has lacerated untidy wound of the leg and attended the casualty after 2 hours. His wound should be: (1)
- [A\) Sutured immediately](#)
  - [B\) Debrided and sutured immediately](#)
  - [C\) Debrided and sutured secondarily](#)
  - [D\) Cleaned and dressed](#)
- 25) TRUE about blood transfusions: (1)
- [A\) Antigen D determines Rh positivity](#)
  - [B\) Febrile reaction is due to HLA antigens](#)
  - [C\) Anti-d is naturally occurring antibody](#)
  - [D\) Both A\) and B\)](#)
- 26) In traumatic cases, shock is most likely due to: (1)



- 27) [A\) Injury to intra -abdominal solid organ](#)  
[B\) Head injury](#)  
[C\) Septicemia](#)  
[D\) Cardiac failure](#) (1)  
Compensatory mechanism in a patient with hypovolemic shock:
- 28) [A\) Increased renal blood flow](#)  
[B\) Decrease in cortisol](#)  
[C\) Decrease in vasopressin](#)  
[D\) Decreased cutaneous blood flow](#) (1)  
Which of the following is NOT TRUE about hemorrhoids?
- 29) [A\) Pruritus is NOT common](#)  
[B\) Can be palpated on digital rectal examination in absence of complications](#)  
[C\) Band ligation is most commonly done office procedure](#)  
[D\) Stapled hemorrhoidopexy causes less post- operative pain](#) (1)  
Hesselbach's triangle is bounded by the following EXCEPT:
- 30) [A\) Rectus abdominis muscle](#)  
[B\) Transversus abdominis muscle](#)  
[C\) Inferior epigastric artery](#)  
[D\) Inguinal ligament](#) (1)  
TRUE statements in management of hemorrhoids:
- 31) [A\) Fiber supplementation is effective](#)  
[B\) Improvement in bowel function is helpful](#)  
[C\) Ligation with rubber bands effective](#)  
[D\) All of the above](#) (1)  
A 30 year old male present with complete rectal prolapse. Which of the following procedure is associated with lowest risk of recurrence?
- 32) [A\) Delorme's procedure](#)  
[B\) Thiersch procedure](#)  
[C\) Abdominal rectopexy](#)  
[D\) Altmeir's procedure](#) (1)  
Incisional hernia, NOT TRUE:
- [A\) Faulty operative technique](#)  
[B\) There is distension of abdomen](#)  
[C\) Associated with infection of the wound](#)  
[D\) Caused by use of local anaesthesia](#)

- 33) Immediate management of a patient with multiple fracture and fluid loss includes the infusion: (1)
- [A\) Blood](#)
  - [B\) Dextran](#)
  - [C\) Normal saline](#)
  - [D\) Ringer lactate](#)
- 34) TRUE regarding indirect inguinal hernia are all EXCEPT: (1)
- [A\) Most common type of hernia](#)
  - [B\) Always unilateral](#)
  - [C\) Inguinal herniotomy is the basic operation](#)
  - [D\) Transillumination distinguishes it from hydrocele](#)
- 35) After blood transfusion the febrile non-hemolytic transfusion reaction occurs due to: (1)
- [A\) Alloimmunization](#)
  - [B\) Antibodies against donor leukocytes and HLA Ag](#)
  - [C\) Allergic reaction](#)
  - [D\) Anaphylaxis](#)
- 36) Metabolic changes associated with excessive vomiting includes the following: (1)
- [A\) Metabolic acidosis](#)
  - [B\) Hyperchloremia](#)
  - [C\) Hypokalemia](#)
  - [D\) Decreases bicarbonates](#)
- 37) In the immediate post- operative period, the common cause of respiratory insufficiency could be because of the following EXCEPT: (1)
- [A\) Residual effect of muscle relaxant](#)
  - [B\) Overdose of narcotic analgesic](#)
  - [C\) Mild hypovolemia](#)
  - [D\) Myocardial infarction](#)
- 38) Factors that may adversely affect the healing of wounds include all of the following EXCEPT: (1)
- [A\) Exposure to ultraviolet light](#)
  - [B\) Exposure to radiation](#)
  - [C\) Obstructive jaundice](#)
  - [D\) Advanced neoplasia](#)
- 39) In the healing of clean wound the maximum immediate strength of the wound reached by: (1)
- [A\) 2-3 days](#)

[B\) 4-7 days](#)

[C\) 10-12 days](#)

[D\) 13-18 days](#)

40) Degloving injury is: (1)

[A\) Lacerated wound](#)

[B\) Blunt injury](#)

[C\) Avulsion injury](#)

[D\) Abrasive wound](#)

41) Which of the following is a complication of sinusitis? (1)

[A\) Mastoiditis](#)

[B\) Deviated Septum](#)

[C\) Orbital cellulitis](#)

[D\) Parapharyngeal Abscess](#)

42) Tracheostomy commonly involves: (1)

[A\) Entry into right bronchus](#)

[B\) Entry into left bronchus](#)

[C\) Entry into 7<sup>th</sup> tracheal ring](#)

[D\) Entry into 3<sup>rd</sup> tracheal ring](#)

43) Tympanoplasty is done for : (1)

[A\) Otosclerosis](#)

[B\) Chronic suppurative otitis media](#)

[C\) Acute suppurative otitis media](#)

[D\) Otitis media with effusion](#)

44) Diagnostic Test for BPPV: (1)

[A\) Epleys](#)

[B\) Dix-Hallpike](#)

[C\) Rinne Test](#)

[D\) Fistula Test](#)

45) Cortical Mastoidectomy is indicated in : (1)

[A\) Mastoiditis](#)

[B\) Otosclerosis](#)

[C\) Chronic suppurative otitis media Unsafe ear](#)

[D\) Otitis Externa](#)

- 46) Cylindrical lenses are prescribed in: (1)
- [A\) Presbyopia](#)
  - [B\) Astigmatism](#)
  - [C\) Myopia](#)
  - [D\) Squint](#)
- 47) Vision centre is located in which lobe of the brain? (1)
- [A\) Frontal](#)
  - [B\) Temporal](#)
  - [C\) Parietal](#)
  - [D\) Occipital](#)
- 48) What is Cataract? (1)
- [A\) Opacity in the cornea](#)
  - [B\) Opacity in the lens](#)
  - [C\) Opacity in the Retina](#)
  - [D\) Opacity in the Vitreous](#)
- 49) Lagophthalmos occurs as a result of paralysis of: (1)
- [A\) 6<sup>th</sup> Cranial nerve](#)
  - [B\) 5<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve](#)
  - [C\) 2<sup>nd</sup> cranial nerve](#)
  - [D\) 7<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve](#)
- 50) Near sightedness is also called as: (1)
- [A\) Myopia](#)
  - [B\) Hypermetropia](#)
  - [C\) Astigmatism](#)
  - [D\) None of the above](#)

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