BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025
Programme – B.Physiotherapy-2021
Course Name – Physiotherapy in Medical & Cardiopulmonary Conditions and Pediatrics
Course Code - BPTC703
(Semester VII)

Full Marks : 60 **Time : 2:30 Hours**

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A
(Multiple Choice Type Question) 1 x 15=15

1. *Choose the correct alternative from the following :*

(i) Select the condition associated with Galeazzi's Sign

a) CDH b) CTEV
c) AGMC d) Pes Cavus

(ii) Select the test conducted for CDH

a) Anterior Drawers test b) Ortolani test
c) Grinding test d) Lachman's test

(iii) Name the deformities associated with club foot

a) Adduction, Inversion and plantarflexion b) Abduction, Inversion and plantar flexion
c) Adduction, Eversion and dorsiflexion d) Adduction, Inversion

(iv) Name the splint used for club foot deformity

a) Pavlik Harness b) Dennis Brown Splint
c) Cockup splint d) Thumb Spika

(v) Identify commonly used technique by physiotherapists to manage inflammation

a) Ice packs b) Ultrasound therapy
c) Heat packs d) Electrical stimulation

(vi) Identify the term Chronic inflammation refer to

a) Inflammation that resolves within a few days b) Inflammation that persists over a long period
c) Inflammation that occurs due to a sudden injury d) Inflammation that only affects superficial tissues

(vii) Predict the presence of decreased tactile fremitus indicate

a) Increased lung density b) Fluid or air in the pleural space

c) Normal lung function d) Consolidation

(viii) Determine the sound characterized by a low-pitched, continuous sound often heard during expiration

a) Crackles b) Wheezes
c) Rhonchi d) Stridor

(ix) Select the expected finding during percussion in a patient with pleural effusion

a) Hyperresonance b) Dullness
c) Tympany d) Resonance

(x) Identify the following signs that might indicate a potential CDH in a newborn

a) Normal range of motion b) Asymmetrical thigh folds
c) Flexibility in joints d) Joint contractures

(xi) Select the primary focus of physiotherapy for patients with COPD

a) Promoting rest and inactivity b) Enhancing respiratory muscle strength and endurance
c) Increasing peak expiratory flow rate d) Reducing respiratory rate

(xii) Identify which of the following is NOT a common intervention used in physiotherapy management for COPD

a) Inspiratory muscle training b) Aerobic exercise
c) High-frequency chest wall oscillation d) Invasive ventilation

(xiii) Select a recommended physiotherapy intervention for a patient with emphysema

a) Avoidance of physical activity b) Breathing exercises to improve diaphragmatic function
c) Coughing suppression techniques d) Complete bed rest

(xiv) Identify the typically affected body part in Buerger's disease

a) Veins b) Small and medium-sized arteries
c) Large veins d) Capillaries

(xv) Name a typical symptom of hypertension

a) Fatigue b) Elevated heart rate
c) Headaches d) All of these

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions) 3 x 5=15

2. Classify high risk babies (3)
3. Explain Epidural hemorrhage in neonates during an operative delivery and report clinical features (3)
4. Describe the causes and risk factors for osteoporosis. (3)
5. Describe the structure and function of the heart in the cardiovascular system. (3)
6. Describe the clinical importance of measuring oxygen saturation (SpO2) in respiratory assessments. (3)

OR

Explain the significance of auscultation in a cardio-respiratory assessment. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions) 5 x 6=30

7. Evaluate a child with DDH/ CDH (5)

8. Explain the physiotherapy management for a patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (5)
9. Discuss the congestive cardiac failure (CCF) and the role of physiotherapy in its management. (5)
10. Explain the pathophysiology of pneumonia and the role of physiotherapy in its management. (5)
11. Analyze the anatomy and physiology of the cardiovascular system, detailing the roles of the heart, blood vessels, and blood. (5)
12. Explain the clinical importance of sputum analysis in the assessment of cardio-respiratory conditions. Include the parameters used to evaluate sputum and the conditions they help diagnose. (5)

OR

Describe the comprehensive assessment approach used for evaluating a patient presenting with breathlessness (dyspnea) in a cardio-respiratory examination. Include subjective and objective assessment techniques, relevant clinical findings, and how the severity of dyspnea can be quantified. (5)

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