



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – B.Physiotherapy-2021/B.Physiotherapy-2022

Course Name – Neurology and Neurosurgery

Course Code - BPTC604

(Semester VI)

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) Predict the main complication of lacunar infarcts in the basal ganglia
 - a) Hemorrhagic transformation
 - b) Neurological deficits
 - c) Seizures
 - d) Dementia
- (ii) Define Reversible Ischemic Neurological Deficit
 - a) A brief episode of neurological dysfunction caused by focal brain, spinal cord, or retinal ischemia.
 - b) A form of ischemic stroke lasting less than 24 hours.
 - c) A condition involving transient loss of consciousness due to cerebral hypoperfusion.
 - d) A neurological deficit that lasts longer than 24 hours but resolves completely within weeks.
- (iii) Recall the main investigation for assessing the extent of carotid artery stenosis
 - a) Electrocardiogram (ECG)
 - b) Magnetic resonance angiography (MRA)
 - c) Carotid angiography
 - d) Transcranial Doppler ultrasound
- (iv) Recall the primary risk factor for lacunar infarcts
 - a) Hyperlipidemia
 - b) Diabetes mellitus
 - c) Atrial fibrillation
 - d) Smoking
- (v) Explain the term Stroke in evolution
 - a) It refers to a completed stroke with irreversible damage.
 - b) It denotes a stroke with fluctuating symptoms over time.
 - c) It describes a transient ischemic attack evolving into a full stroke.
 - d) It signifies a stroke occurring during sleep.
- (vi) Predict the main cause of intracerebral hemorrhage
 - a) Arteriovenous malformation
 - b) Aneurysm rupture
 - c) Hypertension
 - d) Thrombosis
- (vii) Select the primary management approach for ischemic stroke within the therapeutic window

- a) Surgical revascularization b) Intravenous thrombolysis
c) Antiplatelet therapy d) Anticoagulation therapy
- (viii) Tell the correct statement about a lacunar infarct
- a) It typically results from large-artery atherosclerosis. b) It is commonly associated with cardioembolic events.
c) It often involves small, deep perforating arteries. d) It primarily affects the middle cerebral artery.
- (ix) Predict the clinical sign associated with Horner's syndrome
- a) Ptosis b) Anhidrosis
c) Miosis d) All of these
- (x) Identify a diagnostic method used in Transverse myelitis
- a) Lumbar puncture b) CT scan
c) MRI d) X-ray
- (xi) Select the clinical sign associated with spinal Epidural abscess
- a) Hyperreflexia b) Bradycardia
c) Hypotension d) Radicular pain
- (xii) Predict a brief rapid (<100ms) shock like, jerky movement consisting of single or multiple repetitive discharges.
- a) Chorea b) Myoclonus
c) Ballismus d) Tics
- (xiii) Define Ballismus
- a) Involuntary muscle contractions causing repetitive movements or abnormal postures b) Sudden, violent flinging movements of limbs
c) Slow, writhing movements due to basal ganglia dysfunction d) Rapid, involuntary jerks
- (xiv) Recall the primary medical management approach for Chorea
- a) Antipsychotic medications b) Dopamine replacement therapy
c) Anti-inflammatory drugs d) Chelation therapy
- (xv) Choose the correct definition of Parkinson's disease
- a) An autoimmune disorder affecting the central nervous system b) A neurodegenerative disorder characterized by tremors, bradykinesia, and rigidity
c) A genetic disorder causing involuntary muscle contractions d) A vascular disorder leading to sudden muscle spasms

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Explain spina bifida occulta (3)
3. Discuss the management of transverse myelitis (3)
4. Explain the primarily clinical features in Parkinsonism (3)
5. Discuss the clinical manifestations and diagnostic approaches for Sciatic nerve injuries. (3)
6. Prepare a note on tabes dorsalis. (3)

OR

Explain the symptoms of Lambert-Eaton syndrome.

(3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Explain the clinical features in spinal shock (5)
8. Discuss the clinical features in meningitis (5)
9. Discuss the clinical features in EDH (5)

10. Explain the significance of the Glasgow Coma Scale in classifying the severity of head injuries. (5)
 11. Explain signs and symptoms of Anterior Cerebral Artery Syndrome (5)
 12. Explain the pathophysiology in transverse myelitis (5)
- OR**
- Illustrate the ocular manifestations and diagnostic features of Horner's syndrome (5)

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