



## BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023-2024

Programme – B.Physiotherapy-2021

Course Name – General Medicine, Cardiology and Pediatrics

Course Code - BPTC603

( 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) Describe which is not treatment of High cholesterol level
- a) Diet should contain less fat  
b) Drug Orlistat is used  
c) HMG-Co Reductase inhibitors Statins are used orally  
d) Aerobic Exercise is beneficial
- (ii) Express which is not treatment of OBESITY
- a) A balanced diet should be given  
b) Physical exercise must be encouraged  
c) Prednisolone may be used  
d) Drug Amphetamines may be used
- (iii) Identify clinical feature of MARASMUS
- a) Sometimes they look fatty so they are called Sugar baby  
b) Generalised oedema is present  
c) Skin shows erythema and pigmented patches  
d) Severe loss of subcutaneous fat
- (iv) Select clinical feature of vit-A deficiency
- a) Night blindness  
b) Restlessness  
c) Angular stomatitis  
d) Dementia
- (v) Explain which is cause of Vit -D deficiency
- a) Chronic alcoholism  
b) Lack of sunlight  
c) Prolonged consumption of dry fruits  
d) Chronic liver disease
- (vi) Choose incorrect clinical feature of POLYARTERITIS NODOSA
- a) Female are more affected  
b) Skin rashes are seen  
c) Muscles are tender  
d) Eyes are commonly involved
- (vii) Identify wrong clinical feature of KALA-AZAR
- a) Black pigmentation of the skin on exposed part of body  
b) Haemorrhagic manifestation may develop  
c) Splenomegaly is seen  
d) No lymphadenopathy seen
- (viii) State which one is clinical feature of TYPHOID FEVER

- a) Onset is insidious  
c) Headache is absent
- b) Sudden rise in temperature  
d) Sore throat is absent
- (ix) Write which one incorrect about laboratory investigation of AIDS
- a) Hexosaminidase level is low in serum and WBC  
c) Western Blot Test is confirmatory test
- b) ELISA is most important screening test  
d) CD4 Lymphocytes is utilised as very good predictor
- (x) Choose which is not clinical features of acute rheumatic fever
- a) Fever  
c) Hemoptysis
- b) Arthritis  
d) Diastolic murmur
- (xi) State which is not treatment of Congestive Heart Failure
- a) Oxygen inhalation  
c) Diuretics
- b) Sedative  
d) Sympathectomy surgery
- (xii) Recognize the term for a painful inflammation of the joints:
- a) Rheumatism  
c) Arthritis
- b) Osteoporosis  
d) Scoliosis
- (xiii) Write the full form of ECG:
- a) Electroencephalogram  
c) Electromyography
- b) Electrocardiogram  
d) Electroencephalography
- (xiv) Recognize the term for the inflammation of the appendix:
- a) Appendectomy  
c) Appendicolithiasis
- b) Appendicitis  
d) Appendicular abscess
- (xv) Select the correct option: Foot drop is caused by -
- a) Common peroneal injury  
c) Femoral nerve injury
- b) Superficial peroneal injury  
d) Tibial nerve injury

### Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Write a brief note on Thalassemia. (3)
3. Describe the consequences of thickened mucus in the respiratory system, leading to recurrent infections, inflammation, and airway obstruction. (3)
4. Explain treatment strategies you could apply based on your understanding of the underlying mechanisms of bronchiectasis? (3)
5. Explain the main symptoms of anemia and its potential causes. (3)
6. Compare and contrast the symptoms of latent TB infection and active TB disease. (3)

OR

Compare and contrast the pathophysiological mechanisms of Chronic Restrictive Pulmonary Disease with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. (3)

### Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Compare the physiological differences between normal red blood cells and sickle-shaped red blood cells in individuals with sickle cell anemia. How do these differences contribute to the symptoms experienced by patients with sickle cell anemia? (5)
8. Explain the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and management of hydropneumothorax, a condition characterized by the presence of both air and fluid in the pleural space. (5)
9. Explain clinical manifestations, and management strategies of alcoholic pancreatitis and gallstone pancreatitis, two common causes of acute pancreatitis. (5)
10. Categorize the symptoms of latent TB infection and active TB disease. (5)

11. Express in detail about the grading of Angina pectoris. (5)
  12. Compare the pathophysiology of allergic asthma and non-allergic asthma. (5)
- OR**
- Compare and contrast the symptoms of emphysema and bronchiectasis. (5)

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