



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – B.Physiotherapy-2021/B.Physiotherapy-2022/B.Physiotherapy-2023

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 clinical sign associated with Horner's syndrome
 - a) Ptosis
 - b) Anhidrosis
 - c) Miosis
 - d) All of these
- (ii) Select the condition that causes a brief, rapid, recurrent, and seemingly purposeless stereotyped motor contraction.
 - a) Hemiballismus
 - b) Ballismus
 - c) Tics
 - d) Chorea
- (iii) Identify a common clinical sign of Athetosis
 - a) Sudden, jerky movements
 - b) Slow, writhing movements
 - c) Uncontrolled flinging movements
 - d) Muscle stiffness and rigidity
- (iv) Predict the characteristic feature of posterior tibial nerve injury
 - a) Loss of sensation over the dorsum of the foot
 - b) Inability to dorsiflex the foot and toes
 - c) Loss of sensation over the medial aspect of the foot and sole
 - d) Weakness in finger abduction
- (v) Predict the clinical feature commonly associated with Erb's palsy
 - a) Claw hand
 - b) Wrist drop
 - c) Shoulder abduction and external rotation weakness
 - d) Foot drop
- (vi) Select the major peripheral nerves commonly affected in foot drop
 - a) Radial, median, ulnar
 - b) Common peroneal, posterior tibial, sural
 - c) Femoral, sciatic, obturator
 - d) Sciatic, radial, ulnar
- (vii) Select the correct viral family to which the poliovirus belongs
 - a) Retroviridae
 - b) Herpesviridae
 - c) Picornaviridae
 - d) Paramyxoviridae
- (viii) Tell the primary symptom of Alzheimer's disease

- a) Memory loss b) Visual hallucinations
c) Muscle weakness d) Aphasia
- (ix) Predict the likely causative organism of neurosyphilis
a) Treponema pallidum b) Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
c) Mycobacterium leprae d) Epstein-Barr virus
- (x) Infer the artery whose infraction can cause aphasia
a) ACA b) MCA
c) PCA d) None
- (xi) Identify the cause of epistaxis in head injury
a) Fracture of middle cranial fossa b) Fracture of anterior cranial fossa
c) Fracture of posterior cranial fossa d) None
- (xii) Identify epidural hematoma
a) is a collection of blood that forms between the dura and arachnoid mater b) is a collection of blood that forms between the inner surface of the skull and outer layer of the dura
c) is a collection of blood that forms between arachnoid mater d) None
- (xiii) Identify the characteristics of tremor in Parkinson's disease
a) Kinetic tremor b) Resting tremor
c) None d) Both
- (xiv) Identify the muscle dystrophy involving limb girdle
a) DMD b) Limb girdle
c) Becker d) Facioscapulohumeral
- (xv) Identify the virus which can cause meningitis in unvaccinated children.
a) CMV b) Mumps
c) EBV d) None

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Describe the causes of myasthenia gravis. (3)
3. Write about the causes and clinical features of meningitis. (3)
4. Write about the clinical signs of raised intracranial pressure (3)
5. Express the causes and symptoms of Erb's palsy. (3)
6. Explain the clinical features of parkinsonism. (3)

OR

Explain the clinical signs and symptoms of ataxia. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Explain the pathophysiology in transverse myelitis (5)
8. Explain autonomic dysreflexia (5)
9. Discuss about spinocerebellar ataxia (5)
10. Discuss about the treatment for transverse myelitis (5)
11. Discuss about the clinical features in spinal shock (5)
12. Explain the management for ischemic stroke (5)

OR

Explain the common symptoms of a concussion and their duration. (5)
