

Sem-7 (Regular)
2017
ESE

P P SAVANI UNIVERSITY

Seventh Semester of B. P.T.

Examination February 2021

SPPT4010 Physiotherapy in Cardio- Respiratory
Conditions

01.02.2021, Monday

Time: 10:00 a.m. To 10:30 a.m

Max Marks: 20

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MODULE- 1

(Multiple Choice Questions)..... 20 MARKS

- There are 20 Multiple choice questions.
- All questions are compulsory.
- You have to attempt all the questions to submit your response.
- Each question carries 1 marks for each correct answer and 0 marks for wrong answers.
- Only 30 minutes will be given for attempting and submitting the response.
- After completion of exam time, **02 marks** will be deducted per minute for delay in submission.

Module I

Q. Multiple Choice Questions

[20]
20*01=20

1. Immediately following Pneumonectomy patient should be positioned in ____.
 - a. Side lying on operated side
 - b. Side lying on sound side
 - c. Supine lying
 - d. Half lying
2. A more vigorous form of vibration applied during exhalation using an intermittent bouncing maneuver coupled with wide movements of therapists hands is termed as
 - a. Percussion
 - b. Shaking
 - c. Vibration
 - d. Clapping
3. Which cardiorespiratory outcome would you expect from an elderly person participating in an aerobic program?
 - a. A decrease in VO₂max but an increase in walking speed
 - b. No change in tolerance during activities of daily living
 - c. Improvement in VO₂max
 - d. No change in stroke volume and a reduction in systemic vascular resistance
4. In tracheal stimulation to elicit the cough reflex the therapist places his finger /thumb on ____.
 - a. Manubrium sternum
 - b. Sternoclavicular joint
 - c. List below xiphisternum
 - d. Just above suprasternal notch

5. A patient with COPD referred to Cardiopulmonary Physiotherapist and after assessment Physiotherapist determines that he has increased thickness of mucus and an ineffective cough. The PT plan includes airway clearance techniques. Which of these treatment techniques is considered an airway clearance technique?
 - a. Chest wall stretching
 - b. Positioning for dyspnea relief
 - c. Inspiratory muscle training
 - d. Active cycle of breathing technique

6. Depth of Compression for Chest Compression in children while giving CPR is _____.
 - a. Compress Entire Chest till you Feel Pulse
 - b. 1/3 to 1/4 the Depth of the Chest with Each Compression
 - c. 1/3 to 1/2 the Depth of the Chest with Each Compression
 - d. 1/3 Depth of the chest

7. Mediastinal shift on left side is suggestive of _____.
 - a. Right lung collapse
 - b. Left lung collapse
 - c. Left side pleural effusion
 - d. None of the above

8. To loosen the thick secretion, which medicine solution to be use in Nebulization _____.
 - a. Bronchodilator
 - b. Mucolytics
 - c. Antibiotics
 - d. Steroid

9. A Physiotherapist teaching a patient with COPD exercises. Which among the following exercises should not be prescribed? _____.
 - a. Teach purse lip breathing techniques
 - b. Teach patient diaphragmatic breathing exercise
 - c. Inspiratory muscle strengthening exercise
 - d. Plyometric exercises

10. A patient has accumulated mucous secretions in the anterior basal segments of the left and right lower lobes of the lungs. During auscultation a physical therapist would expect to hear _____.
 - a. Vesicular sounds
 - b. Percussion sounds
 - c. Fremitus
 - d. Crackles

11. During an examination, a physical therapist determines that a patient's respiratory rate is 30 breaths per minute. What is the FIRST intervention the therapist should perform to help the patient slow his respiratory rate? _____.
 - a. Purse lip breathing exercise
 - b. Inspiratory hold
 - c. Diaphragmatic breathing
 - d. Active cycle of breathing

12. A Physiotherapist reviewed the arterial blood gas reading of 25 year old male. The Physiotherapist should be able to conclude the patient is experiencing which of the following conditions? Bicarbonate ion 24mEq/l, PH 7.41, PaCo2 29mmHg, PaO2 54 mmHg _____.
 - a. Metabolic acidosis
 - b. Respiratory acidosis
 - c. Metabolic alkalosis
 - d. Respiratory alkalosis

13. Which among this is the muscles cut during Posterolateral incision _____?
 - a. Trapezius
 - b. Pectoralis major
 - c. Pectoralis minor
 - d. Diaphragm
14. The numerical scale closely-correlated with several physiologic variables, utilised as an adjunct to exercise testing is _____.
 - a. Borg Scale of RPE
 - b. Mc Ardle Scale of RPE
 - c. Webber Scale of RPE
 - d. Strauss Scale of RPE
15. A Physiotherapist attempts to auscultate over the aortic valve. Which of the following areas is the most appropriate to isolate the desired valve?
 - a. Second left intercostal space at the right sterna border
 - b. Fourth left intercostal space along the lower left sterna border
 - c. Fifth left intercostal space at the mid clavicular line
 - d. Sixth inter costal space at the mid clavicular line
16. A physical therapist uses vibration in conjunction with percussion as part of a postural drainage program. When should vibration occur?
 - a. During expiration
 - b. During inspiration
 - c. After a maximal expiration
 - d. Before a maximal inspiration
17. A physical therapist attempts to prevent alveolar collapse in a patient following thoracic surgery. Which breathing technique would be achieved to established goal?
 - a. Diaphragmatic breathing
 - b. Pursed-lip breathing
 - c. Incentive spirometry
 - d. Segmental breathing
18. A physical therapist attempts to auscultate over the aortic valve on a patient status post myocardial infarction. The most appropriate area to auscultate is
 - a. Second right intercostal space at the right sternal border
 - b. Second left intercostal space at the left sternal border
 - c. Fourth left intercostal space along the lower left sternal border
 - d. Fifth left intercostal space at the midclavicular line
19. A physical therapist positions a patient in sidelying in preparation for postural drainage activities. Which lung segment would be indicated based on the patient's position?
 - a. posterior basal segment of the lower lobes
 - b. apical segment of the upper lobes
 - c. lateral basal segment of the lower lobes
 - d. anterior segment of the upper lobes
20. A physical therapist instructs a patient rehabilitating from thoracic surgery to produce an effective cough. Which patient position would be the most appropriate to initiate treatment?
 - a. Standing
 - b. Sitting
 - c. Sidelying
 - d. Hooklying

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SPPT4010 Physiotherapy in Cardio- Respiratory Conditions

01.02.2021, Monday

Time: 10:30 A.M To 12:30 P.M

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions:

Module 2 is of 50 Marks (Total Time 2 hours)

MODULE 2

In module 2 -Attempt any TEN questions. Each question carries maximum 05 marks.

Write your answer on a paper (Preferably A4 sheet) and make sure to include following information on **each sheet**:

- 1) Your Enrollment ID (on top of the page)
- 2) Subject Code (on top of the page)
- 3) Name of the Subject (on top of the page)
- 4) Date (on bottom of the page)
- 5) Your Signature (on bottom of the page)
- 6) Page number (on bottom of the page)
- 7) Students will get **only 15 minutes(12:45 P.M)** to scan and upload PDF answer sheets. After completion of exam time, **05 marks** will be deducted per minute for delay submission.

MODULE - II

- Q** **Attempt any ten questions.** **[50]**
10*05=50
- (i)** Write: Goal, list the types of Exercise Tolerance Test explain any one and criteria to terminate the test.
 - (ii)** Chest Auscultation of breath sound and heart sound with diagram.
 - (iii)** Write postural drainage for left side posterior segment with diagram
 - (iv)** Explain four Phases of Cardiac Rehabilitation.
 - (v)** Chest Expansion: on percussion and on examination with diagram.
 - (vi)** Breath control technique: list and explain any one with diagram.
 - (vii)** Explain Conducting System of Heart with diagram and mention pathology related to it.
 - (viii)** Difference: Blue blotters and Pink puffers (sign, symptoms and management).
 - (ix)** Prescription of home exercise programme and ergonomic advice for patients with pulmonary problems.
 - (x)** Preoperative and postoperative physiotherapy management for Pneumonectomy.
 - (xi)** PFT: Indication, procedure and graph.
 - (xii)** List five scales of breathlessness and explain any three.