

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY (BPT)
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER-2026
CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY
PAPER - II

[Time allotted: Three Hours]**[Max Marks: 70]**

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A: Short answer questions:**(7 x 8 = 56)****CLINICAL NEUROLOGY**

- Q. 1.** Discuss the etiopathology, clinical features, diagnosis and clinical management of Myasthenia gravis.
- Q. 2.** Write short notes on
a. Carpal tunnel syndrome
b. Muscular dystrophy
- Q. 3.** Write short notes on
a. Types of peripheral nerve injury
b. Spinal cord injury Syndrome
- Q. 4.** Write in detail about Guillain Barre Syndrome and its clinical management
- Q. 5.** Write short notes on
a. Facial palsy and Bell's palsy
b. Motor Neuron Disease
- Q. 6.** Write in detail about Parkinson's disease and its clinical management

PSYCHIATRY

- Q. 7.** Describe the clinical features and management of a person suffering from anxiety disorder.
- Q. 8.** Describe the various symptoms of a person suffering from depressive disorder.

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CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY
PAPER - II (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 25 minutes

B: MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 28 = 14)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it.

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

1. Which of the following cranial nerves can be directly linked to ptosis?
 - a. III
 - b. IV
 - c. V
 - d. VI
2. How many pairs of cranial nerves are there in brain?
 - a. 10
 - b. 12
 - c. 14
 - d. 16
3. Which part of brain regulate heartbeat, breathing and other vital functions?
 - a. Brainstem
 - b. Grey mater
 - c. Occipital lobe
 - d. White mater
4. UMN lesion are characterized by :
 - a. Hyperreflexia
 - b. Hypotonia
 - c. Sensory loss
 - d. Muscle atrophy
5. The brain and spinal cord make up the:
 - a. Autonomic nervous system
 - b. Brainstem
 - c. Cerebral cortex
 - d. CNS
6. Which of the following is a Lower motor neuron condition?
 - a. Transverse myelitis
 - b. Poliomyelitis
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of above
7. The upper and middle trunks of the brachial plexus combine to form the ____ cord.
 - a. Lateral
 - b. Posterior
 - c. Medial
 - d. Anterior
8. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD)?
 - a. Onset in adulthood
 - b. Female predominance
 - c. Gower's sign
 - d. Distal muscle involvement
9. The lower trunk of the brachial plexus forms the ____ cord.
 - a. Lateral
 - b. Posterior
 - c. Medial
 - d. Anterior
10. Tabes dorsalis is:
 - a. Terminal portion of the spinal cord
 - b. A CNS disease caused by syphilis
 - c. Synonym to GBS
 - d. A neoplastic disease
11. Which of the following is related to degeneration of cells in basal ganglia?
 - a. Meningitis
 - b. Chorea
 - c. Parkinson's disease
 - d. Multiple sclerosis
12. ALS is combination of:
 - a. UMN and LMN
 - b. LMN and tremor
 - c. Tremor and incoordination
 - d. None of the above
13. Which of the following gait is seen in hemiplegia patients?
 - a. Trendelenberg gait
 - b. Scissoring gait
 - c. Circumductory gait
 - d. Waddling gait
14. Failure of muscle coordination including unsteady movements and staggering walk due to disorders in the cerebellum is called as:
 - a. Anopsia
 - b. Dyslexia
 - c. Ataxia
 - d. Paraplegia
15. Diminished sensitivity to stimulation is called:
 - a. Hyperaesthesia
 - b. Anaesthesia
 - c. Hypesthesia
 - d. Bradykinesia
16. In denervation, the SD curve:
 - a. Shifts to right
 - b. Shifts to left
 - c. Shows a kink
 - d. None of the above

P.T.O.....

PSYCHIATRY

17. Hallucinations, delusions, and disorganized thinking and speech are symptoms of:
- Depressive disorder
 - Mania
 - Schizophrenia
 - Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
18. Obsessions relate to an individual's:
- Dreams
 - Thoughts
 - Perception
 - Intelligence
19. A patient experiencing sudden, unexpected panic attacks, with associated physical symptoms like palpitations and dizziness, most likely has:
- Generalized Anxiety Disorder
 - Social Anxiety Disorder
 - Panic Disorder
 - Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
20. A patient with a history of trauma reports experiencing flashbacks and nightmares. This individual is likely experiencing:
- Depression
 - Bipolar Disorder
 - Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
 - Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
21. Which of the following is a characteristic of a manic episode in bipolar disorder?
- Feelings of hopelessness and worthlessness
 - Increased energy and hyperactivity
 - Social withdrawal
 - Slowed thinking and movement
22. What is the term for a false, fixed belief that is not based in reality?
- Illusion.
 - Delusion.
 - Hallucination.
 - Persecution.
23. A hallucination is:
- A normal sensory experience
 - A false sensory experience
 - Thought disorder
 - A delusion
24. What does ECT stand for:
- Electric Converting therapy
 - Electro Convulsive Therapy
 - Energy Converting Therapy
 - Electric Cardio Therapy
25. What does the PTSD stand for?
- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
 - Panic-Traumatic Stress Disorder
 - Psychotic Thought Syndrome Disorder
 - Psychosomatic Traumatic Stress Disorder
26. The "fight-or-flight" response is primarily associated with which branch of the nervous system?
- Central Nervous System
 - Parasympathetic Nervous System
 - Sympathetic Nervous System
 - Enteric Nervous System
27. The most common substance abuse in India is:
- Tobacco
 - Cannabis
 - Alcohol
 - Heroin
28. The following is a true feature of depressive disorder:
- Anhedonia
 - Optimistic thinking
 - Smiling face
 - Normal attention and concentration