

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY (BPT)
FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER-2026
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NEUROLOGY
PAPER - II

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

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A: Short answer questions:**(7 x 9 = 63)**

- Q. 1.** Write in detail about BPPV and physiotherapy management.
- Q. 2.** Write short notes on
- a.** SD curve
 - b.** Asia impairment scale
- Q. 3.** Describe in detail about positioning protocol in supine and side lying position for stroke patient and its significance.
- Q. 4.** Write in detail clinical Features, assessment and PT management of Spinal cord injury at T12 level.
- Q. 5.** Discuss the role of EMG Biofeedback in Neurological rehabilitation.
- Q. 6.** Hemiplegic shoulder rehabilitation based on Brunnstrom approach.
- Q. 7.** Discuss in detail principles and at least three PNF techniques and their clinical usage
- Q. 8.** Write down the PT management for balance disorder in a Cerebellar Ataxia patient.
- Q. 9.** Define principles of roods approach. How will you treat elbow flexor spasticity based on roods approach?

P.T.O.....

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PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NEUROLOGY
PAPER - II (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B: MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14 = 07)

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

1. Which one of the following is not correct about biofeedback?
 - a. It records the myoelectrical activity
 - b. It provides very precise and continuous feedback
 - c. It is a form of physiotherapy treatment
 - d. It cannot be used in cognitive disorders
2. Motor relearning program is based on the concept of:
 - a. Somatosensory feedback
 - b. Neural plasticity
 - c. muscle reeducation
 - d. Reflex hierarchical control
3. Which of the following is not a characteristic of upper motor neuron lesion.
 - a. Muscle atrophy
 - b. Spasticity
 - c. Hyper-reflexive
 - d. Babinski sign possible
4. Which nerve is affected in foot Drop?
 - a. Deep peroneal Nerve
 - b. Superficial nerve
 - c. Common peroneal nerve
 - d. None of the above
5. Submaximal exercise are given in case of :
 - a. Myopathy
 - b. Myelopathy
 - c. Parkinsonism
 - d. None
6. Tremor is present in case of :
 - a. Cerebellar Ataxia
 - b. Sensory ataxia
 - c. Both
 - d. None
7. Which of the following is not U.L. flexion synergy in stroke?
 - a. Scapular retraction/elevation
 - b. Elbow flexion
 - c. Forearm supination
 - d. Forearm pronation
8. To facilitate heel strike in a hemiplegic patient the Roods therapy of stimulation will be directed at which myotome?
 - a. L3
 - b. L4
 - c. L5
 - d. S1
9. Which of the following PNF technique would you prefer to decrease pain of your patient?
 - a. Rhythmic initiation
 - b. Combination of isotonic
 - c. Stabilizing reversals
 - d. Rhythmic stabilization
10. Kitchen sink Exercise are Important component of HEP for patient with:
 - a. Locomotor Training
 - b. Cardiopulmonary training
 - c. Balance deficiency
 - d. Aerobic training
11. External cues like visual, Auditory are grouped in:
 - a. Motor learning strategies
 - b. Relaxation exercises
 - c. Functional Training
 - d. Strength Training
12. Mirror Therapy is Useful in case of:
 - a. Gait training
 - b. Apraxia
 - c. Hemineglect
 - d. All of the above
13. Rhythmic initiation exercise is used for:
 - a. Myopathy
 - b. Parkinson
 - c. Myasthenia gravis
 - d. None of the above
14. Which of the following motor neuron diseases typically causes both upper and lower motor neuron signs?
 - a. Spinal muscle atrophy II
 - b. Primary lateral sclerosis (PLS)
 - c. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)
 - d. Poliomyelitis