

T.Y.B.A.S.L.P. (2013 Course) : SUMMER - 2019
SUBJECT: NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS

Day : Wednesday
Date : 15/05/2019

S-2019-3943

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks: 10.

N.B.:

- 1) Put a in the appropriate box below the question number once only.
- 2) Use blue ball pen only.
- 3) Each question carries **ONE** mark.
- 4) MCQ sheet will be taken back after half an hour.

Seat No.: _____

Signature of the Invigilator : _____

Marks Obtained: _____

Signature of the Examiner : _____

SECTION-A

Q.1 M.C.Q.

- 1) Damage to arcuate fasciculus can cause
 - a) Impaired repetition, mild anomia, alexia
 - b) Severe Memory Loss
 - c) Poor control of visceral organs functions
 - d) Improved extra pyramidal movements and coordination
- 2) Broadmann's area no. 3 is responsible for
 - a) Speech production and expressive language skills
 - b) Proprioception and Sensory functions
 - c) Repetition of words
 - d) Recognition of faces and colors
- 3) Damage to medio superior parietal lobe of dominant hemisphere may result into
 - a) Gerstmann's Syndrome
 - b) Posterior Subcortical aphasia
 - c) Anomic aphasia
 - d) a & c
- 4) Communicative competence is
 - a) Unconscious knowledge of possible grammatical structures and understanding
 - b) Production of possible grammatical structures and linguistic expression
 - c) Reading aloud and calculation
 - d) Speech coordination and integration

P.T.O.

- 5) _____ is used to assess language abilities in aphasia
- a) WAB-R
 - b) BADE
 - c) MTDDA
 - d) All of the above
- 6) Damage to dominant hemisphere superior temporal lobe gyrus post stroke may result into
- a) Gerstmann's Syndrome
 - b) Wernicke's aphasia
 - c) Semantic Dementia
 - d) Apraxia of Speech
- 7) _____ presents the four *colliculi*(or *corpora quadrigemini*) essential for visual and auditory pathways.
- a) dorsal surface of cerebellum
 - b) Substantai nigral pathway
 - c) Dorsal surface of midbrain
 - d) Frontal operculum
- 8) Transcortical sensory aphasia represents
- a) Poor comprehension, impaired repetition, severe non-fluent verbal output
 - b) Intact naming, comprehension and repetition put poor expressive language
 - c) Mild anomia, dysarthria and apraxia of speech
 - d) Fluent aphasia but preserved repetition
- 9) Disturbances of memory and emotion can be observed post
- a) Extensive Right hemisphere damage
 - b) Frontal lobe syndrome
 - c) Bilateral hippocampal sclerosis
 - d) All of the above
- 10) _____ is form of language based neurodegenerative disorders
- a) Primary Progressive Non-fluent Aphasia
 - b) Traumatic brain injury
 - c) HIV Dementia Complex
 - d) All of the above

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Day : Wednesday
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Max. Marks: 70.

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N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Draw diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.
- 4) Answer each section in the respective answer sheet only.
- 5) Answers written in the inappropriate answer sheets will not be assessed in any case.

SECTION-B
(SAQ: 35 Marks)

- Q.2** Attempt any **FIVE** of the following : **(5 x 3)** **(15)**
- a) Language variant of FTD.
 - b) Functional neuroimaging techniques in acquired Neurogenic language disorders.
 - c) Subcortical aphasia and its classification.
 - d) Crossed aphasia.
 - e) Cerebral dominance and language lateralization
 - f) CIT for aphasia.
- Q.3** Attempt any **FOUR** of the following: **(4 x 5)** **(20)**
- a) Differential diagnosis between Aphasia and RHD.
 - b) Role of cerebellum in language and cognition.
 - c) Boston classification of aphasia and its incompetence classifying various aphasias in clinical practice.
 - d) SLP as an important member of Neurorehabilitation team.
 - e) Cognitive communicative assessment in individuals with RHD.

SECTION-C

- Q.4** Answer the following questions: **(2 x 10)** **(20)**
- a) Define Dementia and mention atleast two diagnostic criteria. Enlist dichotomy and classification of neurocognitive disorders.
 - b) Elaborate on management of TBI a team approach. Discuss symptomatic approaches of cognitive communicative intervention.
- Q.5** Answer any **ONE** of the following: **(1 x 15)** **(15)**
- a) Enlist principles of sensory motor organization of brain regulating language and cognition. Discuss connectionist models types of aphasia.
 - b) Discuss Traumatic brain injury in India. Highlight classification, & clinical features of mild, moderate and severe TBI and its interdisciplinary assessment.

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