

T.Y.B.A.S.L.P (2013 Course) : Summer-2018

SUBJECT: NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS

Day: Thursday
Date: 17.05.2018

Time: —
Max. Marks: 10

S.2018-3527

N.B.:

- 1) Put a \checkmark in the appropriate box once only.
- 2) Use **BLUE** ball point pen only.
- 3) Each question carries **ONE** mark.
- 4) Students will not be allotted mark if he/ she overwrites strikes or puts white ink on the tick once marked.
- 4) **MCQ** sheet will be take back after **10 minutes**.

SECTION-A

Q.1 MCQ.

- 1) Literal paraphasia is when
 - a) A phoneme is added or substituted
 - b) A new word from the same semantic field is added
 - c) Jargon
 - d) An entirely new word is added
- 2) Treatment of global aphasia should focus on
 - a) Writing skills
 - b) Reading skills
 - c) Communication skills
 - d) Verbal skills
- 3) Cerebellar hemorrhage is associated with:
 - a) Rapid loss of consciousness and often death
 - b) Vertigo, nausea and ataxia
 - c) a + b
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Which of the following areas is important for perception of auditory stimuli?
 - a) Primary auditory cortex
 - b) Auditory association area
 - c) Pre- motor cortex
 - d) Arcuate fasciculus

P. T. O.

- 5) Which of the following researchers was called “dynamic localizationist”?
- a) Schuell
 - b) Flourens
 - c) Wernicke
 - d) Luria
- 6) Patients with posterior disconnection syndrome may exhibit
- a) Gerstman syndrome
 - b) Unilateral limb apraxia
 - c) Alexia without agraphia
 - d) None of the above
- 7) In TBI, a penetrating injury involves
- a) A damaged brain inside an intact skull
 - b) A perforated skull with torn and lacerated meninges
 - c) a + b
 - d) None of the above
- 8) Dementia seen in Alzheimer’s disease is classified as
- a) Cortical dementia
 - b) Sub- cortical dementia
 - c) Vascular dementia
 - d) Infectious dementia
- 9) Language deficits related to thalamic lesions include
- a) Good auditory comprehension, anomia
 - b) Preserved repetition, semantic paraphasia
 - c) Reduced spontaneous speech
 - d) All of the above
- 10) Which of the following treatment techniques is based on the linguistic model?
- a) LOT
 - b) MIT
 - c) FCPT
 - d) None of the above

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SUBJECT: NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS

Day: **Thursday**
Date: **17/05/2018**

Time: **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks: 70

S-2018-3527

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer book.

SECTION-B (SAQ): 35 Marks

Q.2 Attempt any **FIVE** out of **SIX**: **(15)**

- a) Write a note on Primary Progressive aphasia.
- b) Importance of bilingual aphasia testing.
- c) Write a note on Rancho Los Amigo Scale.
- d) What are the prognostic indicators in recovery of aphasia?
- e) Enlist the functions of the right and the lost hemisphere.
- f) Differentiate between aphasia and RHD.

Q.3 Attempt any **FOUR** out of **FIVE**: **(20)**

- a) Write a note on characteristics features Alzheimer's disease.
- b) Write a note on anterior disconnection syndrome.
- c) Discuss the role of group therapy in aphasia intervention.
- d) Discuss Broca's and Wernicke's aphasia syndromes in detail.
- e) Discuss the role of AAC in intervention of a client with severe Broca's aphasia. What are the salient points to be considered?

SECTION-C (LAQ): 35 Marks

Q.4 Attempt the following: **(20)**

- a) Discuss briefly the pathophysiology of non-perpetrating brain injury.
- b) Enlist the etiological factors associated with aphasia. Discuss CVA and Neoplasms in detail.

Q.5 Attempt any **ONE** out of **TWO**: **(15)**

- a) Discuss bed side evaluation process in a client with aphasia?

OR

- b) Discuss perceptual and communication impairments in RHD and the assessment of those.

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