

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

SUBJECT : MOTOR SPEECH DISORDERS

Day: Wednesday

Time: —

Date: 05-12-2018

W-2018-3674

Max. Marks:10

N.B.:

- 1) Put ✓ in the appropriate box below the question number once only.
- 2) Use blue ball point pen only.
- 3) Each questions carries one mark.
- 4) Students will not allot mark if he / she overwrite strikes or put white ink on the cross once marked.
- 5) MCQ sheet will be taken back 10 minutes.

Seat No.: _____

Signature of invigilator: _____

Marks Obtained: _____

Signature of the Examiner: _____

SECTION – A

- 1) Cortico-rubral and cortico-reticular tracts belong to
 - a) Final common pathways
 - b) Basal ganglia circuit
 - c) Direct activation pathway
 - d) Indirect activation pathways

- 2) Anterior lobe, posterior lobe flocculondular lobe and vermis are anatomical parts of
 - a) Basal ganglia
 - b) Thalamus
 - c) Cerebellum
 - d) Mid brain

- 3) Reduced dopamine secretion level leads to disruption of functions at basal ganglia which commonly causes _____
 - a) Multiple sclerosis
 - b) Parkinson's disease
 - c) Myasthenia gravis
 - d) Gillian barre syndrome

- 4) Paralysis, atrophy, fasciculation, and, rapid deterioration and recovery with rest are common characteristics of which dysarthria type
 - a) Flaccid
 - b) Spastic
 - c) Ataxic
 - d) Hypokinetic

P.T.O.

- 5) _____ type of cerebral palsy is rarest among all.
- a) Spastic
 - b) Ataxic
 - c) Athotoid
 - d) Hypotonia
- 6) NDT approach is used commonly for treatment of _____.
- a) Cerebral palsy
 - b) Adult dysarthria
 - c) Apraxia of speech
 - d) None of the above
- 7) Which among the following is not an aided AAC,
- a) VOCA
 - b) Indian sign language
 - c) Communication boards
 - d) E-tran
- 8) Which among the following can be used quickly at bedside to screen dysphagia in trachiotomized individuals?
- a) Blue dye test
 - b) VFSS
 - c) Ultrasound
 - d) Scintigraphy
- 9) PROMPTS is a treatment technique targeting individuals with,
- a) Apraxia
 - b) Dysarthria
 - c) Dysphagia
 - d) Aphasia
- 10) _____ type of abnormal gait is observed in spastic CP.
- a) Scissor gait
 - b) Wide gait
 - c) Staggering gait
 - d) None of the above

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

SUBJECT : MOTOR SPEECH DISORDERS

Day: Wednesday
Date: 05/12/2018

W-2018-3674

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

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) Answer written in the appropriate answer sheets will be assessed in any case.
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SECTION – B
(SAQ: 35 Marks)

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

- a) Basal ganglia circuitry.
- b) Characteristics of hypokinetic dysarthria.
- c) Videofluroscopic evaluation of swallow.
- d) Parkinson's disease.
- e) Neurological control of swallowing.
- f) Types of apraxia

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

- a) Differentiate dysarthria from apraxia.
- b) Signs and symptoms of dysphagia.
- c) Assessment of CAS.
- d) Perceptual assessment of dysarthria.
- e) Neurodevelopmental therapy.

SECTION - C

Q.4 Attempt the following questions: **(15)**

- a) Discuss Cranial nerve examination for speech and swallowing assessment.
- b) How would you carry out assessment of a non-verbal child with Cerebral palsy.

Q.5 Attempt **ANY ONE** out of **TWO** **(20)**

- a) Discuss clinical assessment of swallowing disorders. Enlist the tests available for the same.
- b) What is the role of SLP in management of dysarthria?

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