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

SUBJECT: NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS

Day : Monday
Date : 03-12-2018 W-2018-3673

Time : —
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) This is omission based of word retrieval where meaningless new word is coined called

a) ☐ Neologistic Paraphasia

b) ☐ Verbal Pavaphasia

c) ☐ Literal Paraphasia

d) ☐ Semantic Paraphasia

2) Broadmann's area no. 44 is also responsible for

a) ☐ Verbal praxis and verbal prosody

b) ☐ Proprioception and Sensory functions

c) ☐ Visual association skills

d) ☐ Recognition of smell

3) Damage to inferior Parietal lobe of dominant hemisphere may result into

a) ☐ Broca's asphasia

b) ☐ Thalamic aphasia

c) ☐ Anomic aphasia and agnosias

d) ☐ a & c

4) Agrammtism is seen in

a) ☐ Broca's aphasia

b) ☐ Wernicke's aphasia

c) ☐ Anomia

d) ☐ Conduction aphasia

P.T.O.

5) _____ is used to assess cognition in aphasia

a) ☐ WAB-R

b) ☐ BDAE

c) ☐ CLQT

d) ☐ None of the above

6) Damage to dominant hemisphere Broadmann's area 21, 22 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) ☐ Substantia nigral pathway

c) ☐ Dorsal surface of midbrain

d) ☐ Frontal operculum

8) Language based dementia is term coined by Mesulam for

a) ☐ Severe non-fluent verbal output post stroke aphasia

b) ☐ Primary Progressive aphasias Variants of FTD

c) ☐ Vascular dementias

d) ☐ Fluent aphasia but preserved repetition

9) Repetition is affected in

a) ☐ Transcortical Motor Aphasia (TMA)

b) ☐ Isolation aphasia

c) ☐ Wernicke's Aphasia

d) ☐ Anomia

10) _____ is epileptic based clinical variant of aphasia

a) ☐ Primary Progressive Non-fluent aphasia

b) ☐ Traumatic brain injury

c) ☐ Landeu Klefner Syndrome

d) ☐ Wallenberg's syndrome

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T.Y.B.A.S.L.P. (2013 Course) : WINTER - 2018
SUBJECT: NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS

Day : Monday
Date : 03/12/2018

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

W-2018-3673

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) AAC to facilitate communication in Broca's aphasia
b) Neglect post RHD
c) Classification of TBI
d) Adaptation and validation of Western Test protocols for Indian Aphasic individuals.
e) Blood supply to brain.
f) Neurocognitive Disorders.

Q.3 Attempt any **FOUR** of the following: **(4 x 5)** **(20)**

a) Enlist all Acquired Neurogenic communication disorders in brief.
b) Cognitive Linguistic therapy in Aphasia.
c) Language and cognitive functions of parietal lobes in human brain.
d) Communicative Competence and Performance in dementia.
e) Neuroimaging of language with respect to lesion localization and clinical correlation.

SECTION-C

Q.4 Answer the following questions: **(2 x 10)** **(20)**

a) Describe assessment and intervention of dementia as cognitive communicative disorder in brief.
b) Discuss etiological, cognitive and communicative goals of assessment of Aphasia. Highlight principles of assessment in acquired Neurocommunication disorders.

Q.5 Answer any **ONE** of the following: **(1 x 15)** **(15)**

a) Illustrate brain behaviour of language and cognitive functions in human brain with the help neat diagram. Discuss clinical anatomy of Left frontal lobe.
b) Discuss principles and aims of aphasia therapy. Highlight any 4 approaches of intervention in aphasia explaining it's rational and efficacy.

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