

BOWEN UNIVERSITY, IWO
B.PHYSIOTHERAPY PROGRAMME
2021/2022 SESSION FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION
PST 418: Physical Diagnosis And Clinical Practice I

Date: 16/05/2022

Matric No:.....

Time Allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

PART ONE

Section A: Answer all questions in the question paper

Choose the correct option for questions 1 – 17.

1. A three year old girl presented at a teaching hospital with complaint of difficulty opening the mouth and body stiffness and a diagnosis of generalized tetanus was made. Patient is being managed by the neurology team and has been referred for physiotherapy. A physiotherapist will be able to arrive at a physical diagnosis through the following processes except
(a) Clinical reasoning (b) Assessment of the patient (c) Reflection (d) Going through the case note
2. A physical therapist records the progress of a patient who is on a cardiac rehabilitation program. The therapist evaluates the progress based on the goals created before the start of program. Patient progress is documented in which of the following portions of the SOAP?
(a) Subjective component (b) Objective component (c) Assessment (d) Planning
3. A physiotherapist is assessing the respiration of a female patient with neurological deficits. The therapist notes a prolonged inspiratory phase followed by expiration apnoea. This finding indicates dysfunction in which of the following parts of the brain?
a. Cerebral hemisphere b. Medulla c. Pons d. Basal ganglia
4. Data primarily gathered during patient interview is documented in which of the following portions of the SOAP?
(a) plan of care (b) subjective component (c) assessment (d) objective component
5. The formulation of a diagnosis from the earliest clues of a “short list” of potential diagnoses describes which strategy of arriving at physical diagnosis
(a) Hypothetico-deductive reasoning (b) Knowledge-reasoning integration
(c) Pattern recognition (d) Integrated Patient-Centred Model
6. As an intern physiotherapist you have been asked by your supervising clinician to clerk a patient and properly document in the case note. This is necessary because
a. documentation serves as a means of communication with other healthcare professionals
b. documentation is an informal record of interaction with patient
c. the supervising clinician wants to read your clerking
d. you want to be reimbursed by the patient
7. A physiotherapist is assessing the respiration of patient on the ward noticed the patient has irregular breathing with increasing period of apnoea. This finding indicates dysfunction in which of the following parts of the brain?
a. Medulla b. Cerebral hemisphere c. Pons d. Basal ganglia

8. A patient told a physiotherapist that he has relief in pain at the knee when he walks around, the physiotherapist replies: *“You’ve told me that the pain is relieved by walking around, is that right? What other activities or treatment brings you relief from your pain or symptoms?”* The interview technique used here is the
- open-ended question technique
 - closed-ended question technique
 - Funnel technique
 - Paraphrasing technique
9. A physiotherapist is conducting a respiratory assessment on a patient before starting an exercise session. On auscultation, the therapist notes soft, low-pitched sounds with a longer inspiratory phase over the 2nd intercostal space. This breath sound is identified as which of the following?
- Vesicular
 - Bronchovesicular
 - Bronchial
 - Rhonchi
10. Subjective information can be obtained by
- reviewing the patient’s medical record
 - requesting for investigation result
 - conducting specific tests
 - observing the patient
11. A physiotherapist is conducting a respiratory assessment on a patient before starting an exercise session. On auscultation, the therapist notes loud, high-pitched sounds over the manubrium. This breath sound is identified as which of the following?
- Vesicular
 - Bronchovesicular
 - Bronchial
 - Rhonchi
12. While assessing a patient, it was noticed that the patient has prolonged period of expiration. This symptom is indicative of
- damage to the respiratory centres
 - defective chemoreceptors
 - airway obstruction
 - damage to the medulla oblongata
13. During assessment of a child, the child is held upside down and lowered towards the floor, the child then extends the arms in anticipation of landing on the hands. This response typifies the
- parachute reflex
 - stepping reflex
 - labyrinthine reflex
 - startle reflex
14. During the assessment of a 12 month old child, the physiotherapist turns the head the baby to the right side, the baby responded by extending the right upper and lower limb. Is this a normal response
- Yes
 - No
 - Not sure
 - I don’t know
15. Sudden abduction and extension of the upper extremity with finger extension when a child is lifted, followed by shoulder adduction, elbow flexion, and closing of the hand as the child becomes comfortable again describes
- moro reflex
 - parachute reflex
 - symmetric tonic neck reflex
 - sucking reflex
16. During the assessment of a child, the child’s head is put in extension and the child responded by extending the arms and flexing the legs. This response typifies
- moro reflex
 - parachute reflex
 - symmetrical tonic neck reflex
 - asymmetric tonic neck reflex

17. During the assessment of a child, the physiotherapist stroked the skin on the right side of the child's trunk, the child then flexes the trunk laterally to the right side. This response typifies
a. moro reflex b. parachute reflex c. asymmetric tonic neck reflex d. galant reflex

Answer TRUE or FALSE

18. Kyphosis is described as thoracic spinal curvature exceeding 30 degrees _____
19. In a patient with pectus excavatum, heart sounds are displaced to the left side _____
20. Pectus carinatum is characterized by depression of the sternum and a concave appearance of the anterior chest wall _____
21. Kussmaul breathing pattern occur as a result of damage to the brain _____
22. A breathing pattern characterized complete irregularity of breathing, with irregular pauses and increasing periods of apnoea is caused by damage to the upper pons _____
23. Pursed lip breathing helps to improve inhalation _____
24. Kyphoscoliosis is a deformity of the spine characterized by abnormal curvature of the vertebral column in planes sagittal and frontal planes _____
25. Contraindication to physiotherapy management is only revealed during objective assessment _____

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED

1. Clinical and psychosocial flags are indicators of possible serious and psychosocial factors that can affect a patient's management.
- a. Discuss how a physiotherapist can identify clinical flags in a patient (10 marks)
 - b. Discuss how a physiotherapist can identify psychosocial flags in a patient (10 marks)
2. You have been invited to see Mr A.M, a 60-year-old man who underwent left lower lobe lobectomy 2 days ago on account of bronchiectasis.
- a. Outline how you would arrive at a physical diagnosis for this patient's management? (5 marks)
 - b. Describe the objective assessment you would carry out on this patient (10 marks)
 - c. Write short notes on the following symptoms common in a patient with cardiorespiratory condition:
 - i. Breathlessness
 - ii. Cough (5 marks)

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PART TWO

Section A: Answer all questions in the question paper

Factors that may influence clinical reasoning are:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

(3 marks)

Answer True or False

4. Problem solving is also known as Forward reasoning
5. Experienced physiotherapists usually make use of the Hypothetico-deductive model

(2 marks)

Complete the following table

S/N	Code	Meaning
6.	b7350 Tone of isolated muscles and muscle groups	
7.	e355 Health professionals	
8.	s720 Structure of shoulder region	
9.	d920 Recreation and leisure	

(4 marks)

Section B Answer all the questions in your answer booklet

1. With the aid of a diagram, show the interplay between the components of the ICF with respect to the following conditions:
 - i. Cerebral palsy
 - ii. Low back pain

(8marks)

2. List the specific orthopaedic tests you would use in the diagnosis of the following conditions and describe how you will perform them:
 - i. Anterior cruciate ligament tear
 - ii. Medial collateral ligament tear

(4 marks)

3. Enumerate 3 specific orthopaedic tests that may be carried out in the following regions:
 - i. Shoulder joint
 - ii. Elbow joint
 - iii. Knee joint
 - iv. Ankle joint

(6 marks)

4. Mrs. XYZ woke up in the morning and noticed that she could not move her right upper and lower limbs. She had been having headaches for the past 4 days which was not suppressed by analgesics. She immediately tried calling her son's name but she could not talk properly. She eventually got the attention of her son by hitting the table with her left upper limb and thereafter was taken to the hospital.

- i. What condition do you think Mrs. XYZ has? (1 mark)
- ii. Mention 4 questions you would ask while taking the history that may lead you to this diagnoses (2 marks)
- iii. Highlight 5 tests/ assessments that would help you arrive at this diagnosis (5 marks)

