

**Bowen University, Iwo**  
**B. Physiotherapy Programme**  
**Second Semester Examinations; 2021/2022 Session**  
**PST 515: Physiotherapy in Disorders of Blood and Lymph Vessels**

**Date: September 6, 2022**  
**Duration: 2 hours**

**SECTION A**

**Instruction: Answer All the Questions in the Answer booklet provided**

1. The lymphatic system is made up of the Lymph, Lymphatic vessels, Lymph nodes and two collecting ducts .Write brief notes on each of these components.

**(10 marks)**

2. a. You are referred to see a patient on the ward who was diagnosed of having cerebral aneurysm. What is the likely clinical presentation of this patient?
- b. What are signs and symptoms of a ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm?
- c. What is the difference between a true and false aneurysm?

**(10 marks)**

3. a. Which two major investigations can be done during genetic counselling to diagnose sickle cell disease?
- b. What is the main factor responsible for majority of the symptoms patients with sciele cell disease experience?

**(5 marks)**

4. What is Buerger-Raynaud's disease. Discuss

**(10 marks)**

**BOWEN UNIVERSITY, IWO**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOTHERAPY**  
**2021/2022 SESSION SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION**  
**PST 515: PHYSIOTHERAPY IN DISORDERS OF BLOOD AND LYMPH VESSELS**  
**Date: 06/09/2022**

**Section B**

**Instructions: Answer all questions in the question paper**

**Answer TRUE or FALSE for Questions 1 - 15**

1. Large elastic arteries are the conducting arteries \_\_\_\_\_
2. Blood flow is regulated by the medium muscular arteries \_\_\_\_\_
3. Veins have larger lumina than arteries \_\_\_\_\_
4. Capillary walls are impermeable to plasma proteins \_\_\_\_\_
5. Functional ischemia is produced when reduction in blood flow results in a perfusion deficit at rest \_\_\_\_\_
6. In the Leriche – Fontaine classification of peripheral arterial disease symptoms, Grade II describes pain or paraesthesia at rest \_\_\_\_\_
7. Ankle brachial index of 0.94 is a normal reading \_\_\_\_\_
8. Vena cava filters are placed in the inferior vena cava \_\_\_\_\_
9. The density of venous valves is highest in the calf \_\_\_\_\_
10. A patient dons his compression stockings in a long sitting position. The patient is in a correct position to don the compression stockings \_\_\_\_\_
11. When performing manual lymphatic drainage, movement is distal to proximal \_\_\_\_\_
12. Fracture of long bones may have the complication of air embolism \_\_\_\_\_
13. The process by which the integrity of closed circulatory system is maintained is called homeostasis \_\_\_\_\_
14. Pitting oedema is noticed in the latency stage of lymphoedema \_\_\_\_\_
15. The tunica media is thicker in veins than in arteries \_\_\_\_\_

**Fill in the gap(s) with the appropriate word(s)**

- 16. The thickest tunic in the vein is the \_\_\_\_\_
- 17. Continuous capillaries are characterized by \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 18. The treatment of thrombosis using medications that breaks up blood clot is termed \_\_\_\_\_
- 19. A venous disorder characterized by dilated, elongated and often palpable venous system of the body is called \_\_\_\_\_
- 20. The best position to examine varicose vein is \_\_\_\_\_ position
- 21. The first medical step for prophylaxis of thrombosis is the use of \_\_\_\_\_
- 22. \_\_\_\_\_ ischemia is defined by the presence of pain at during activities.
- 23. The process of injecting a substance into the superficial veins causing them to collapse completely is termed \_\_\_\_\_
- 24. Grade IV of the Leriche\_ fontaine classification is described as \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 25. Degenerative changes in arteriosclerosis begins in the \_\_\_\_\_
- 26. Loss of elasticity that occurs in arteriosclerosis is caused by the replacement of degenerative tissues with \_\_\_\_\_

Main objective s of medical management of peripheral arterial disease are:

- 27. \_\_\_\_\_
- 28. \_\_\_\_\_

Initial management of DVT include

- 29. \_\_\_\_\_
- 30. \_\_\_\_\_
- 31. \_\_\_\_\_
- 32. \_\_\_\_\_
- 33. \_\_\_\_\_

Haemodynamic and respiratory support of a patient with pulmonary embolism is achieved by

34. \_\_\_\_\_

35. \_\_\_\_\_

36. \_\_\_\_\_

37. \_\_\_\_\_

Methods of reperfusion treatment in pulmonary embolism includes

38. \_\_\_\_\_

39. \_\_\_\_\_

40. \_\_\_\_\_

Duplex ultrasound for varicose veins assess

41. \_\_\_\_\_

42. \_\_\_\_\_

43. \_\_\_\_\_

44. \_\_\_\_\_

What is lipodermatosclerosis?

45. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Secondary lymphoedema develops as a result of

46. \_\_\_\_\_ or

47. \_\_\_\_\_

Stage III lymphoedema is characterized by

48. \_\_\_\_\_

49. \_\_\_\_\_

50. \_\_\_\_\_

In limb volume measurement, oedema is said to be present in an affected limb when:

51. \_\_\_\_\_

Multi-layer lymphoedema bandaging include the use of

52. \_\_\_\_\_

53. \_\_\_\_\_

54. \_\_\_\_\_

**55. Veins are composed of one-way valve. What does this mean?**

\_\_\_\_\_

56. Describe the water displacement method of limb volume measurement (2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

57. Briefly describe how you would perform the clinical evaluation of a patient with varicose veins (5 marks)

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59. Describe the procedure for manual lymphatic drainage (8 marks)

