

OB 010 (Sp & Hg)

I B.Sc. (Sp. & Hg.) (II Semester) Examination, April/May 2004
(Integrated Semester Scheme)
Speech and Hearing
Speech Diagnostics and Therapeutics

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

Instruction: Answer all questions.

1. What are the factors to be considered while taking case history ? State the aims of case history. 10

OR

- a) Write the general principles of diagnosis. 8
b) Write a note on diagnostic set up. 2

2. Write the different types of diagnosis with examples. 10

OR

Describe any one diagnostic model with its merits and demerits. 10

3. a) Write the different approaches to speech and language therapy for a child with delayed language due to environmental deprivation. 7
b) Write the role of reinforcement in speech therapy. 3

OR

Outline the general principles of speech and language therapy for a child with delayed development of speech and language skills due to mental retardation. 10

4. Write short notes on:
a) Describe the different types of speech and language therapy. 8
b) Write a note on pre therapy assessment. 2

OR

Define with example:

- a) reinforcement 3
b) positive reinforcement 3
c) negative reinforcement. 4

5. a) What are clinical records? 3
b) Highlight the need and use of such records in the diagnosis and therapy of speech and language disorders. 7

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Highlight the need of:

- a) counselling. 5
b) clinical tools. 5

OB 020 (Sp & Hg)

B.SC. II Semester Examination, April/May 2004

(Integrated Semester Scheme)

Speech and Hearing

Audiological Evaluation

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

Instruction: Answer all the questions.

I) a) How do you interpret an audiogram ? (3)

b) What factors are taken into consideration to establish the validity of AC thresholds ? (7)

OR

I a) Write a brief note on forehead BC testing. (3)

b) What is sensorineural acuity level ? (4)

c) Write the procedure for obtaining BC thresholds. (3)

II. What is meant by real ear calibration ? And what methods you would employ to carry it out? (10)

OR

a) What are the different methods of calibration ? When do you employ them ? (4)

b) How do you carry out output calibration of intensity through BC vibrator ? Explain with a neat block diagram. (6)

III. a) What is an artificial mastoid ? Why is it needed ? (4)

b) Define transducers. What are the different types of transducers ? Discuss their utility. (6)

OR

What is the difference in performance between TDH 39 earphone and

i) TDH 50

ii) **ER 3A**

iii) Radio ear B71

iv) Radio ear B72. (10)

IV. a) Why is masking necessary in clinical practice ? Illustrate your answer with 2 examples . (7)

b) Define minimum effective masking and maximum masking levels. (3)

OR

Describe one procedure for obtaining masked AC thresholds. (10)

V. a) Discuss why speech audiometry is a 'must' as a routine audiological procedure. (7)

b) What are the differences between speech detection threshold and speech reception threshold. (3)

OR

a) What are the factors which affect speech audiometry results (8)

b) Name 4 Indian speech audiometric tests. (2)

OB 030 (Sp & Hg)

I B.Sc. (Sp. & Hg.) (II Sem.) Examination, April/May 2004

(Integrated Semester Scheme)

Speech and Hearing

Genetics, Paediatrics and Epidemiology in Speech **and Hearing**

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

(Genetics)

20 Marks

: Answer any four questions.

1. With a hypothetical pedigree of a rare autosomal dominant trait, illustrate the most commonly used symbols in a human pedigree. 5
2. What is the role of Connexin 26 in hereditary hearing impairment? 5
3. Write short notes on **any** two: 21/2+21/2
 - a) Unique features of mitochondrial genes
 - b) Down's syndrome (genetic basis)
 - c) Pendred syndrome
 - d) Lethal alleles.
4. Write a note on the genetic basis of fragile X syndrome. 5

OR

Define learning. What is SPCH 1 loci ? Give the important findings reported regarding this region.

5. Enumerate the characteristics of an autosomal dominant inheritance pattern when a gene is fully penetrant. 5

PART - B
(Paediatrics)

15 Marks

1. a) What are the clinical features of cerebral palsy? 5
 - b) Describe the management of children with cerebral palsy. What are the goals of such management? 5
- OR
2. What are the risk factors contributing to speech and hearing impairment in neonates ? How is screening done and when is it recommended in infancy ? 10

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3. Write a short note on clinical features of childhood Autism. 5
4. Write a short note on Protein energy malnutrition. 5

PART-C
(Epidemiology in Speech & Hearing)

15 Marks

Answer any **three** questions. **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

1. Define Epidemiology. Briefly discuss epidemiological triad. 5
2. Define incidence and prevalence. Enumerate risk factors for hearing loss and communication delay in children. 5
3. Define and describe sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value with reference to a screening programme on hearing. 5
4. Describe briefly the method of questionnaire survey bringing out its merits and demerits. 5

OB 040 (Sp & Hg)

I B.Sc. (Sp. & Hg.) (II Semester) Examination, April/May 2004 (Integrated Semester Scheme) Neurology

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

Instruction: Answer all Units.

Unit I 1. Mention the number of Broadmann's areas in human cerebral cortex. Describe briefly, the function of important parts of cerebral cortex. 10

OR

2. a) Define Dysarthria. 1
b) Classify Dysarthria. 2
c) Describe briefly important types of Dysarthria. 7

Unit II 3. a) Define Hydrocephalus. 1
b) Classify Hydrocephalus. 2
c) Briefly describe the clinical features and management of important types of Hydrocephalus. 7

OR

4. Short notes: .
a) Syringobulbia. 3
b) Neuronal migration disorders. 3
c) Macrocephaly. 4

Unit III 5. Short notes:
a) Herpes Encephalitis. 4
b) Human prion diseases. 3
c) Subdural effusions in infants. 3

OR

6. Short notes: .
a) Neurocysticercosis. 4
b) Creutzfeldt - Jakob disease. 3
c) Cerebrospinal fluid findings in Tuberculous meningitis. 3

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Unit IV. 7. Short notes:

- a) Cortical vein thrombosis. 5.
- b) Subarachnoid hemorrhage. 5

8, Short notes:

- a) Wernicke Encephalopathy. 5
- b) Phenylketonuria.

Unit V. 9. What is cerebral dominance? Briefly describe the clinical features of tumours arising from the dominant hemisphere. 10

OR

10. Classification, clinical features and management of Pituitary tumours. 10
