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II Semester B.Sc. (Sp & Hg) Examination, April/May 2008
(Scheme: I.S.S.)

Speech and Hearing Speech Dragnostics and Therapeutics

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Instruction : Answer all questions.

- I. I) "Case history is one of the major tools used by a clinician to arrive at diagnosis."
Discuss. **10**
- 2) What are the major differences in case history taking for an adult versus a child. **10**
- II. 3) Illustrate with examples the diagnostic model provided by Bloom and Lahey. **10**
OR
4) Explain 'diagnosis by exclusion'. Illustrate with suitable examples. **10**
- III. 5) a) What are the differences between short term goals and long term goals ? **5**
b) What are the different types of reinforcements that can be used during speech and language therapy ? **5**
- 6) Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of individual and group therapy. **10**
- IV. 7) a) What are the requirements of an ideal room for speech therapy ? **5**
b) What materials should a speech therapist be equipped with to take therapy for a child?
OR
8) Illustrate with examples any two techniques each for correction of misarticulation of | r | and | s | in children. **10**
- V. 9) a) What is documentation ? **(2+8=10)**
b) Highlight the importance of documentation in clinical practice.
OR
10) a) Explain the role of ethics in speech and language therapy. **5**
b) What are the factors to be considered in counselling the parents of a child with delayed speech and language development ? **5**

OB 020 (Sp & Hg)

II Semester B.Sc.(Sp.&Hg) Examination, April/May 2008
(Integrated Semester Scheme)
Speech and Hearing
Audiological Evaluation

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

Instruction: Answer all the questions.

I. Illustrate with examples how audiograms help you in diagnosis. 10

OR

a) Draw a neat labelled diagram of a 2-channel audiometer and describe the functions of the main parts. 6

b) How do you classify audiometers ? 4

II. a) Describe the rationale for calibration of audiometers. 3

b) With a neat block diagram explain the procedure for output calibration of intensity through headphones. 7

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What is subjective calibration ? Write in detail about procedure for subjective calibration. 10

III. a) Write a short note on artificial ear. 5

b) What is an insert earphone ? What are its advantages and disadvantages ? 5

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Compare and contrast the performance of various types of earphones used for audiometry. 10

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OB 020 (Sp & Hg)

- IV. a) What is F.I.T. (Fusion Inferred Threshold) ? Discuss its clinical implications. 4
- b) Define Effective masking . 2
- c) Write a note on inter aural attenuation. 4

OR

- a) Define masking. When is masking necessary ? 5
- b) Write a brief note on different types of maskers. 5
- V. a) Define 'Speech detection threshold' and 'speech identification score'. 3
- b) What are the clinical implications of PTA and SRT correlation 4
- c) Write a note on PIPB function. 3

OR

- a) Discuss the role of speech audiometry in audiological evaluation. 7
- b) Write a note on 'dynamic range'. 3

OB 030 (Sp&Hg)

II Semester B.Sc. (Sp and Hg) Examination, April/May 2008

(Scheme : ISS)

Speech and Hearing

Genetics, Pediatrics and Epidemiology in Speech and Hearing

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Genetics in Speech and Hearing 20

Answer **all** questions. **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

1. a) When miscarriages occur many of the fetuses are triploid (3n), and some are tetraploid (4n). How many chromosomes do these fetuses have in their somatic cells? 21/2
- b) How many chromosome has a mule whose mother (a horse) has 64 chromosomes and whose father (a donkey) has 62 chromosomes. 21/2

OR

2. a) Name the two key meiotic processes that result in a tremendous reshuffling of gene combinations. 2¹/2
- b) Describe briefly the fine main stages in mitosis. 21/2
3. Describe briefly the FISH method of chromosome preparation and what is the advantage of this method. 5
4. a) Define Haploid autosomal length. Which is the shortest autosome in the human autosomal set. 3
- b) How is a boy with typical Down syndrome designated in cytogenetic short hand. 2

P.T.O.

OB 030 (Sp & Hg)

5. a) Why are the terms homozygous and heterozygous not applicable to x-linked genes in males. 2¹/₂
- b) What is x-linked dominant inheritance ? Describe the salient features observed in this type of an inheritance. 2¹/₂

OR

6. Write briefly on Y-linked genes. 5
7. Write briefly on the genetic classification of hereditary hearing impairment. 5

OR

8. Write short-notes on : 5
- 1) Genetics of autism
- 2) Genetic basis of Fragile x-syndrome.

Pediatrics in Speech and Hearing

15

Answer **all** questions :

- I. 1) a) Write in brief on the management of protein energy malnutrition. 5
- b) Enumerate the perinatal causes of speech and hearing impairment. 5
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- 2) Describe the clinical manifestations and management of cerebral palsy. 10
- II. 3) Write a short note on genetic counseling. 5
- 4) Write a short note on human genome mapping project. 5

Epidemiology in Speech and Hearing

15

Answer **all** questions :

I. 1) How do you plan a study to estimate the occurrence of aphasia in stroke patients. 10

OR

2) From the following table four important statistics can be derived. Define and discuss them. 10

Comparison of a survey test method with a reference test.

| Survey test results | Reference test results | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Positive | Negative | Total |
| Positive | True positive (a) | False positive (b) | a + b |
| Negative | False negative (c) | True negative (d) | c + d |
| Total | a+c | b+d | a+b+c+d |

II. Write short-note on **any two** of the following : (2x21/2=5)

- a) Confounding factors
- b) Measures of disease frequency
- c) Risk factors for hearing loss
- d) Questionnaire survey.

OB 040 (Sp & Hg) .

II Semester B.Sc. (Sp & Hg) Examination, April/May 2008

(Scheme: I.S.S.)

Speech and Hearing

Neurology

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Instruction : Answer all the Units.

I, 1) Write short notes on-: (5+5=10)

a) Cortical language zones

b) Vagus nerve,

OR

2) Write short notes on:

a) Action potential. 5

b) Chemical transmission in the nerve. 5

II. 3) Write short notes : (5+5=10)

a) Arnold Chiari malformation

b) Spinal cord defects.

OR

4) Write short notes on : (5+5=10)

a) Cerebro spinal fluid circulation.

b) Obstructive hydrocephalus.

III. 5) Describe the aetiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of Bacterial Meningitis. 10

OR

6) Write short notes on : (5+5=10)

a) Brain abscess

b) Herpes simplex encephalitis.

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OB040(sp&Hg)

IV. 7) Discuss clinical manifestation of hypoxic ischaemic encephalopathy in infants and add a note on its consequence on motor, language and cognitive development. 10

OR

8) Write short notes on : (5+5=10)
a) Wilson's disease
b) Sub-dural hematoma.

V, 9) Write short notes on :
a) Neurofibromatosis
b) Metastatic tumors of the brain. (5+5=10)

OR

10) Write short notes on : (5+5=10)
a) Gliomas
b) Describe the structure and function of peripheral nerve.