

**KMCT COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES  
MUKKOM, KOZHIKODE, KERALA  
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOTHERAPY  
THIRD YEAR BPT**

**PHYSIOTHERAPY IN CARDIO-RESPIRATORY DISORDERS &  
INTENSIVE CARE MANAGEMENT- QUESTION BANK**

**LONG ESSAY (15 Marks)**

1. A 49 years old male posted for Coronary Artery Bypass Graft. He is a known smoker for the past 29 years. Explain the role of physiotherapy in managing this patient. (Pre and Post operative management)
2. Define Pulmonary Rehabilitation. Mention the indications. Explain the various components of pulmonary rehabilitation programme.
3. Explain the role of physiotherapy in intensive care unit in the following headings: Indications, Contraindications and Physiotherapy techniques used in ICU
4. A 10 year old child diagnosed with bronchial asthma is dyspnea is unable to complete 6 minute walk test. Write a detailed pulmonary rehabilitation for him.
5. Elaborate phases of cardiac rehabilitation for a 55 year old obese patient who has undergone coronary artery bypass graft.
6. Elaborate antenatal assessment and management for a 28 year old primi gravida.
7. Explain the physiotherapy management and rehabilitation of a 40 year old man, who has undergone right lower lobe lobectomy due to bronchiectasis.
8. Explain the various airway clearance techniques.
9. Elaborate on physiotherapy management for 50 year old women who had undergone radical mastectomy.
10. What is pulmonary rehabilitation, Write in detail the sequence, components and benefits of pulmonary rehabilitation?
11. Explain the physiotherapy management of a head injury patient in the acute stage in the intensive care unit.

12. Explain antenatal and post-natal training program.
13. Describe in detail the cardiac rehabilitation program for a patient who has undergone CABG.
14. Explain in detail the physiotherapy management methods to increase lung volume.
15. Classify Burns and explain the physiotherapy management and rehabilitation of a 30 year old man with burns on the anterior aspect of neck and chest.
16. Define pulmonary rehabilitation. Explain the goals, components, structure and benefits of pulmonary rehabilitation.
17. Discuss the physiotherapy management after CABG.
18. Enumerate the different techniques to reduce work of breathing. Add a note on management of a breathless patient.
19. List the indications for Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (CABG). Write a note on the harmful effects on the body because of the Bypass machine. Describe the Physiotherapy assessment and management of a 65 year old male with CABG.
20. Discuss the reasons why a person breathing on the ventilator may have increased secretions. Add a note on the importance of Mucociliary escalator. Describe all relevant Physiotherapy techniques that could be utilised in a mechanically ventilated person.
21. Discuss the Cardiac Rehabilitation program for 60 years old lady who underwent Coronary Artery Bypass Graft surgery.
22. Explain the Physiotherapy management for Chronic Bronchitis.
23. Discuss the physiotherapy assessment and management of Bronchial Asthma.
24. Explain the Cardiac Rehabilitation program for Myocardial Infarction.
25. Describe in detail about the indications, contraindications and types of Ventilation. Write in briefly in detail about the weaning from ventilator.
26. Describe the signs and symptoms of COPD. Explain briefly about the assessment and management for a 50 year old COPD patient.
27. Discuss the physiotherapy assessment and management for Ventilator Dependent patients.
28. Explain the physiotherapy management for Bronchiectasis.

29. Explain in detail the pre-operative and post-operative management for Cholecystectomy.
30. Define Peripheral Vascular disease. Explain in detail physiotherapy assessment and management of peripheral vascular disease.
31. Define Postural drainage. Write down the indications and contraindications of postural drainage. Describe the drainage position of right upper lobe of bronchial tree with suitable diagrams.
32. Describe the pre and post operative management for a 45 years old male patient for right pneumonectomy.
33. Elaborate the principles of Cardiac Rehabilitation and its phases.
34. Discuss in detail about the pre operative and post operative management for a 55 year old male posted for right lower Lobectomy.
35. Discuss in detail about the physiotherapy assessment and management for a 45 year old male diagnosed as Emphysema.
36. Discuss in detail about the role of physiotherapist in Peripheral vascular diseases.
37. Define Bronchial Asthma and its Causes, Types, Clinical Features and Physiotherapy Assessment with management.
38. Tetralogy of Fallot's and its Post-operative Physiotherapy Management. Role of Physiotherapy in Intensive Care Unit.
39. Define Ischemic heart disease and its causes. Explain the Post-Operative Physiotherapy Management for Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (CABG).
40. Define pulmonary rehabilitation. Explain pulmonary rehabilitation for Bronchial Asthma.
41. Define Myocardial infarction. Explain Physiotherapy assessment and management for MI.
42. Explain the causes for post operative complications following abdominal surgeries and discuss in detail about the post operative physiotherapy treatment for a 60 year old male who underwent partial gastrectomy until discharge from hospital.

43. Discuss in detail about pulmonary rehabilitation for COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease) patient.
44. Enumerate the role of physiotherapy for a Hypertensive patient?
45. Discuss about facilitating ventilation patterns and breathing strategies?
46. Describe Pre and Post Operative PT management of pneumonectomy.
47. Physiotherapeutic Management for bronchial Asthma.
48. Chart out in detail a Cardiac Rehabilitation program from the hospital phase till the maintenance phase for a 46year old housewife who has undergone a Closed Mitral Valvotomy.
49. Discuss the etiology of Chronic Bronchitis. Create a problem list and a plan of physiotherapy management for the same.
50. Write in detail about the pre and post operative physiotherapy management for a 50 years old man posted for CABG; also write about the rehabilitation after the surgery.
51. Illustrate the therapeutic methods used by a physiotherapist to clear thick lung secretions.
52. Discuss the role of Physiotherapy in ICU.
53. Write in detail the preoperative assessment and post operative management for a 35 year old house wife posted for Thoracotomy
54. Discuss the role of Physiotherapy in Cardiac Rehabilitation.
55. Describe Cough mechanism giving details about various factors affecting the same. Mention the various methods to drain sputum. Discuss in detail any one method when the cough mechanism is impaired.

## **SHORT ESSAY (10 Marks)**

1. Mention the indications for pulmonary functions tests. Define FVC, FEV1 and FEV1/FVC
2. What is the role of physiotherapy in cancer pain?
3. Mention the goals of various phases of cardiac rehabilitation. Explain phase two
4. Explain the importance of antenatal exercises
5. How will you manage a 42 years old male underwent below knee amputation 2 days ago?
6. How will you prescribe exercise for 46 old house wife diagnosed with non insulin dependent diabetes?
7. Name the pelvic floor Muscles. Explain the methods to measure pelvic floor muscle strength (3)
8. Compare active cycle of breathing with autogenic drainage
9. How will you plan the physiotherapy management of 65 years old male, with history of COPD, had undergone emergency upper abdominal surgery?
10. What is an Ulcer? How will you differentiate venous ulcer from Arterial ulcer?
11. What is isothermic saturation boundary? Mention the indications and importance of Humidification in a mechanically ventilated patient
12. What is Pneumothorax? Explain the physiotherapy assessment procedure of patient with right sided Pneumothorax
13. Mention the goals of physiotherapy in managing a person following Pneumonectomy. What is importance of positioning in managing and preventing Pneumonectomy complications?
14. Classify peripheral vascular diseases. Write PT management for any one of them.
15. Explain the various electrotherapy and exercise therapy measures used in stress incontinence.
16. Write a detailed PT management in case of right pleural effusion who is on intercostal drainage.

17. Define oxygen therapy. Explain methods of providing oxygen therapy to patients.
18. Explain the Scar management following burns. (3)
19. Define and classify ulcers. Give a PT management for a patient following venous ulcer at the right lateral malleolus.
20. What are the anatomical and physiological differences between adult and pediatric respiratory system?
21. What are the means of assessing exercise tolerance for a patient with cardiac disease? Explain any one in detail.
22. What is arterial blood gas analysis? Add a note on respiratory acidosis and alkalosis.
23. What are the various methods used to assess the body composition?
24. What are the types of emphysema? Explain the PT management.
25. What is role of the physiotherapist for a patient following lobectomy?
26. Explain the various methods used to remove secretions.
27. What are the neuro-physiological facilitation techniques used to improve respiration?
28. List out PNF respiration technique and describe any two.
29. Physiotherapy management of vitiligo
30. Physiotherapy management of inhalation burns
31. Discuss various protocols used for exercise tolerance tests.
32. Define ulcer, briefly describe the physiotherapy managements of bed sore.
33. Discuss the physiotherapy management for breathless patients.
34. Write a note on weaning from ventilators.
35. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of various grafts used in CABG.
36. Physiotherapy management for chronic arterial diseases
37. Discuss the role of physiotherapy case of prolapsed uterus.
38. List the indications for valve replacements and briefly discuss the physiotherapy following mitral valve replacements.
39. Exercise prescription for an obese patient.

40. Write a note on manual hyperinflation.
41. Humidifier –Types and indications
42. Autogenic drainage
43. Incentive spirometry
44. Physiotherapy management of psoriasis.
45. Write the normal values of the parameters measured in Arterial Blood Gas analysis.  
Write a note on respiratory Acidosis and respiratory Alkalosis.
46. What is bronchial asthma and give physiotherapy management of the same?
47. List out delivery devices for administering Oxygen therapy.
48. Physiotherapy management of Cholecystectomy
49. Role of burgers exercises in peripheral vascular diseases.
50. Elaborate the cardiac rehabilitation program for a patient who had undergone coronary artery bypass graft up to day of discharge.
51. Exercise prescription for hypertensive patients.
52. Explain the procedure of conducting suctioning technique through tracheotomy tube for clearing secretions from lung field; also mention the precautions associated with it to prevent danger.
53. Write a note on education of family members in patient care.
54. Active cycle breathing technique (5)
55. Physiotherapy management of leprosy patient with bilateral claw hands
56. Highlight the contrast in parameters of PFT between obstructive and restrictive conditions.
57. Define bronchiectasis and give physiotherapy management of the same.
58. Explain the various modes of mechanical ventilator.
59. Physiotherapy management after explorative laprotomy
60. Physiotherapy management for varicose veins
61. Elaborate the physiotherapy management for stress incontinence.

62. Explain physiotherapy management for a patient who has undergone left sided pneumonectomy.
63. Exercise prescription for diabetes patient.
64. Write a note on chest manipulations.
65. List the complications after general anesthesia and explain the physiotherapy management for the same.
66. Breathing exercises, types and physiotherapy effects.
67. What is a humidifier? Discuss the different types of humidifiers.
68. Physiotherapy management after Appendicectomy
69. Oxygen therapy delivery system (4)
70. Physiotherapy management for ventilator dependent patient
71. Describe neurophysiologic facilitation of respiration.
72. Humidification (3) and nebulization
73. Physiotherapy management after right lower lobectomy
74. Postural drainage
75. Incentive spirometer
76. Anatomical difference between adult and pediatric lungs
77. Facilitation of coughing and huffing
78. Physiotherapy management after hand burn
79. Role of physiotherapy in stage of labour
80. Prophylactic and therapeutic effects of exercise in diabetes
81. Relaxation exercises.
82. Thoracotomy.(4)
83. Pleurisy.
84. Sputum examination.
85. Atelectasis.
86. Intermittent Positive Pressure Breathing.



87. Bronchial Hygiene
88. Glosso Pharyngeal breathing
89. Assessment of Breathing pattern
90. Rate of perceived exertion
91. Components of Electro cardiogram
92. Cough reflex (6)
93. Paradoxical breathing (4)
94. Stress testing. (7)
95. Chest physiotherapy.
96. Physiotherapy for a patient in ventilator.
97. Physiotherapy treatment after mastectomy.
98. Chest wall excursion evaluation.
99. ADL assessment.
100. Manual hyperinflation.
101. Principles of physiotherapy for a patient in adult ICU.
102. Classification of Ventilators.
103. Compare Jet and Ultrasonic Nebulisers.
104. Principles of Breathing Exercises.
105. Types of incisions in general surgery.
106. Assessment and treatment of tension Pneumothorax.
107. Cardiac Cycle
108. Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation
109. Varicose Veins
110. Nebulizers
111. Tetralogy of fallot
112. Relaxation position for dyspnea patients

113. Exercise Tolerance Test
114. Physiotherapy management following Cholecystectomy.
115. Shuttle walk test.
116. Outcomes of Pulmonary Rehabilitation
117. Suctioning.
118. Peak Expiratory Flow Rate.
119. Metered – Dose Inhaler.
120. Chest Manipulation.
121. Breath sounds.
122. Chest Mobilization exercises
123. Cardio pulmonary stress testing
124. Lung abscess
125. Oxygen Therapy
126. Contraindications of postural drainage
127. Lymph edema
128. Heart failure
129. Mitral Stenosis
130. Forced expiratory technique(FET)
131. Aim and PT in Restrictive lung disease
132. Six minute distance test
133. ECG and its importance in Physiotherapy
134. Arterial Blood Gas Analysis
135. Coarctation of Aorta
136. Adjuncts to suctioning
137. Burger's Disease.
138. Ventricular Septal defect

139. Intercostal drainage.
140. P.T aim in Pneumonia.
141. Deep vein thrombosis and P.T. management.
142. Complication of Pulmonary Surgery.
143. Lung Compliance.
144. Chest X-ray and its importance in Physiotherapy.
145. Aerosol therapy.
146. Cough and huff.
147. Define Cystic Fibrosis and its physiotherapy treatment.
148. Cardiac Tamponade.
149. Vibration and Percussion.
150. Chronic Venous Insufficiency.
151. 6 minutes and 12 minutes walk test.
152. Complications of thoracic surgeries.
153. Principles of Nebulizer therapy.
154. Pulmonary defense mechanism.
155. Merits and demerits of CABG.
156. Physiotherapy for lung abscess.
157. Breathe control during functional activities.
158. Importance of pursed lip breathing
159. Dyspnea.
160. Chest pain.
161. Interpretation of ABG findings.
162. Role of spirometry in detecting lung diseases.
163. Positive expiratory pressure devices.
164. Relaxed position for breathlessness.

165. Physiotherapy for Bronchiectasis
166. Manual hyperinflation.
167. Bronchopulmonary segments.
168. AMBU bag.
169. Energy conservation techniques.
170. Electrocardiogram.
171. Thoracotomy.
172. Mediate percussion.
173. Suctioning.
174. Low level exercise testing.
175. Chest mobility exercises.
176. Heart failure.
177. Glassopharyngeal breathing.
178. Distinguish between coughing and huffing.
179. Continuous Positive Airway Pressure.
180. Ultrasonic nebulizer.
181. Huffing technique.
182. Flutter.
183. Intermittent compression therapy.
184. Phases of Cardiac Rehabilitation.
185. Modified postural drainage.
186. Angina.
187. Physiotherapy management for Kyphoscoliosis.
188. Thoracic Mobility Exercise.
189. Postural Drainage. Its indication and contraindications
190. Lateral Costal Expansion Exercise.

191. Bronchiectasis
192. Forced expiratory technique.
193. Pulmonary Function Test.
194. Positive expiratory pressure therapy.
195. Contraindications of Postural drainage.
196. Management of hypertension.
197. Auscultation.
198. Monitoring in intensive care unit.
199. Humidifiers.
200. Stages of cough.
201. Synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation.
202. Buerger's exercise.
203. Pulse oximetry.
204. Incentive spirometry.
205. Dyspnea.
206. Pneumonia
207. Describe the mechanism of Cough Reflex.
208. List the different relaxation positions. Describe the forward lean Sitting position
209. Discuss about the normal breath sounds that could be auscultated in the pulmonary system. Add a note on the abnormal breath sounds.
210. Write the exercises a person can perform while on Intercostal drainage for Left Pneumothorax.
211. List the risk factors for developing Hypertension. Discuss the role of exercise in reducing Hypertension.
212. Outline the causes of Dyspnea and discuss the management of dyspnea.
213. Explain the physiotherapy management of Lung Abscess.
214. Role of breathing exercises in preventing post-operative pulmonary complications.

## **SHORT ANSWERS (3 marks)**

1. Any two types of Dyspnea
2. Any two characteristics of a normal ECG waveform
3. Ventilation Perfusion ratio
4. Endotracheal Tube – types
5. Peri oral Stimulation – technique
6. Any four indications for Cardio Pulmonary Exercise testing
7. Name the muscles of respiration
8. Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP)
9. Deep breathing exercise – Any four indications
10. Mention any four fitness tests used in the field
11. Define wheeze and crackles.
12. Define pulmonary rehabilitation.
13. Cardiac tamponade
14. Any 4 complications of ventilators
15. Any 4 precautions for diabetic foot
16. What is diastasis pubis?
17. What is target heart rate?
18. What is paradoxical breathing?
19. Two indications of PFT
20. Breathing control technique
21. Classification of pulmonary edema
22. Endo tracheal tube-type and parts
23. What is Decortication?
24. What is huffing?
25. Equal pressure point

26. What is suctioning?
27. Body mass index
28. Write any two anatomical differences between adult lung and pediatric lung.
29. Central and peripheral cyanosis
30. Nebuliser and humidifier-Definition
31. Define SIMV.
32. Classification of respiratory failure
33. Airway-Types and Indication
34. Waist Hip ratio
35. Define AMBU.
36. Write four indications for postural drainage.
37. Modification of chest physiotherapy for neonates
38. Define thoracoplasty.
39. Define autogenic drainage.
40. What is paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnoea?
41. List down four effects of anesthesia on cardio respiratory system.
42. Brief out precautions during suctioning.
43. What is pulse oximetry?
44. Skin fold measurement
45. Oral endotracheal tube-advantages and disadvantages
46. Define PEEP.
47. Positions to reduce work of breathing,
48. Write any two physiological differences between adult lung and paediatric lung
49. Arterial blood gas analysis
50. What is IPPB?
51. What is painful perineum?

52. Types of endotracheal tube
53. Rib springing
54. PEP
55. Any four factors affecting exercise performance
56. What is low level exercise testing?
57. Define Inspiratory capacity.
58. Define Ejection Fraction.
59. Name the collaterals that are present in the lungs.
60. Write the components of Active Cycle of Breathing Technique.
61. What are the differences between Coughing and Huffing?
62. What are the risk factors for developing Ischemic Heart Diseases?
63. List any four contra-indications of postural drainage.
64. Which are the common sites for developing Atherosclerosis?
65. Expand CPAP and indications for giving CPAP.
66. Complications of Lobectomy.
67. Paradoxical breathing.
68. Indications of aerosol therapy.
69. Pigeon chest.
70. Baggosis.
71. Define Pulmonary Rehabilitation.
72. Incubator.
73. Segmental expansion exercise.
74. Cardiac cycle.
75. Diaphragm.
76. Mediastinum.
77. Ankle brachial index.



78. Tension Pneumothorax.
79. Karvonen's formula.
80. Edema measurement.
81. Heat moist exchanger.
82. Complications of mastectomy.
83. Orthopnea.
84. Barrel chest.
85. Dyspnea.
86. Percussion.
87. Vital capacity.
88. Lung compliance.
89. Status Asthmaticus.
90. BORG Scale.
91. Pigeon Chest.
92. Lobes of lung with clear diagram.
93. Functional residual capacity.
94. Assessment of sputum.
95. Cyanosis.
96. Le Riche syndrome.
97. Silicosis.
98. Hyperbaric oxygen therapy.
99. Humidity deficit.
100. Ejection fraction.
101. Prosthetic valves.
102. Reynaud's disease.
103. Clubbing.

104. Monitored ambulation.
105. Homan sign.
106. Broncho pleural fistula.
107. v/q Ratio.
108. Pulmonary artery pressure.
109. Surfactant.
110. Pink puffers.
111. Pores of Kohn.
112. Draw and label the conducting system of heart.
113. Chest wall measurements.
114. Median Sternotomy.
115. Muscles of respiration.
116. Inspiratory reserve volume.
117. Lobectomy.
118. Rib springing.
119. Hyperpnoea.
120. Pacing techniques.
121. Intermittent compression therapy.
122. Diaphragmatic excursion.
123. Manual hyperinflation.
124. Vital capacity
125. Added sounds
126. Biot's breathing
127. Pulsus paradoxus
128. Tactile vocal fremitus
129. Ventricular tachycardia

130. Pulmonary edema
131. Spacers
132. Raynaud's phenomenon.
133. Pleurisy.
134. Angina pectoris.
135. S2 heart sound.
136. Right Ventricular failure.
137. Rotahaler.
138. Intermittent Claudication.
139. Atrial fibrillation.
140. Paradoxical breathing.
141. Prosthetic valve.
142. Blue-bloaters.
143. Pectus excavatum.
144. FEV 1.
145. Pursed-lip breathing.
146. Localized basal expansion
147. Aspiration pneumonia
148. Nocturnal Asthma
149. Bronchiectasis
150. Myocardial infarction
151. Ankle-brachial index
152. Blue-bloaters
153. Atelectasis (3)
154. Modified Bruce protocol
155. Unstable Angina

156. Complications of patent ductus arteriosus
157. Pulse Oximeter
158. Cheyne Stroke Breathing
159. Incentive Spirometry
160. Components of ECG
161. Eisenmengers Syndrome
162. Risk Factor for Ischaemic heart disease
163. Chylothorax.
164. Work of Breathing.
165. Grunting.
166. Spacer.
167. Bifid 'P' wave in ECG.
168. Mucus.
169. Endotracheal tubes.
170. Anti anginal drugs
171. Cardiac Tamponade
172. Six Minute walk test
173. Tracheostomy
174. Shaking
175. Respiratory Alkalosis
176. Diagram showing the spirometric recording of Lung Volumes and Capacities.
177. Mitral Regurgitation.
178. Muscles of Inspiration and Expiration.
179. Define Cystic Fibrosis.
180. Types of Humidifiers.
181. Types of Venous Disorders.

182. QRS complex in ECG.
183. Indications for Open heart surgery
184. Modified postural drainage.
185. Lung Volumes.
186. Respiratory muscles.
187. Respiratory unit.
188. Draw & label the Coronary circulation.
189. Diaphragmatic breathing exercise.
190. Active cycle of breathing
191. Emphysema
192. Tachycardia
193. Insufflation
194. Respiratory arrest
195. Diaphragm.
196. Heart rate.
197. Pulses alternans.
198. Huff
199. Pulmonary circulation.
200. Sinoatrial node.
201. Electrocardiogram.
202. Atherosclerosis.
203. Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty.
204. STEMI and Non-STEMI.
205. Platypnea
206. Dextrocardia
207. Retrocardia

- 208. Semi- fowler's position.
- 209. Fowler's position.
- 210. High- fowler's position.
- 211. Low- fowler's position.
- 212. Dyspnea rating scale
- 213. 2 MWT.
- 214. 12 MWT.
- 215. 6 MWT.
- 216. Noughton's protocol.
- 217. MET.
- 218. Features to be noted in Echocardiogram.
- 219. Nuclear heart scan.
- 220. MRI angiography.
- 221. Shuttle run test.
- 222. Balke's protocol.
- 223. Millers and Jones grading of sputum.
- 224. Capillary refill.
- 225. Define Assessment.
- 226. Define cardinal sign.
- 227. What are the cardinal signs in cardio- respiratory conditions?
- 228. Grades of clubbing.
- 229. Grades of murmur.
- 230. Karotkoff's sound.
- 231. What are the types of sphygmomanometers?
- 232. Immunization schedule.
- 233. Cardiac enzymes.

234. Drugs to treat dyspnea.
235. Drugs to improve ventilation.
236. Mucolytic drugs.
237. Drugs to relieve bronchospasm.
238. Define pranayama.
239. Define yoga.
240. What are the physiological benefits of yoga on the cardio- respiratory system?
241. What is arteriosclerosis?
242. What are the three different categories of PVD?
243. Newyork heart association scale.
244. American thoracic association scale.
245. Medical research council grading of dyspnea.
246. Functional Independent measure.
247. Clinical classification of hypertension.
248. Define myocardial infarction.
249. Conducting system of heart.
250. Artificial pace maker.
251. Digoxin.
252. GTN.
253. Anti- hypetensives.
254. Heparin.
255. Piggy back method.
256. What are the types of man-made heart valves?
257. Define cardioplegia?
258. What is a heart- lung machine?
259. ECMO

260. Homan's sign.
261. Odema grading.
262. Reverse 3 sign.
263. Split murmur.
264. Ventricular fibrillation.
265. Atrial fibrillation.
266. Ventricular tachycardia.
267. Intra cardial and extra cardial diseases.
268. Quadraple heart sound.
269. Galloping rhythm.
270. Coorelation between ECG and conducting system of heart.
271. Zones of auscultation of heart sound.
272. Define wheeze.
273. Define crepitations.
274. What is plexor and pleximeter?
275. Define Bronchorrhea.
276. In which levels chest expansion is measured? What is the significance?
277. Define tactile vocal fremitus.
278. What is aegophony?
279. What is bronchophony?
280. Define whispering pectoriloquy?
281. Define resonance.
282. What are the parts of a stethoscope?
283. What are the parts of a sphygmomanometer?
284. What is pleural rub?
285. Define stridor.



- 286. Define respiratory alkalosis and respiratory acidosis.
- 287. Define metabolic acidosis and metabolic alkalosis.
- 288. Barrel chest
- 289. Pigeon chest
- 290. Kyphosis.
- 291. Lordosis.
- 292. Scoliosis.
- 293. Sunken chest.
- 294. Grades of pulse.
- 295. Prinzmetal angina.

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