



Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women

Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956, Category 'A' by MHRD (now MoE)

Re-accredited with 'A++' Grade by NAAC. CGPA 3.65/4, Category I by UGC

Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

Bachelor's Degree Examination – May 2025

VI Semester

Class : III UG
Major : Physician Assistant

Time: 3 Hours
Max. Marks: 100

22BPAC34 Respiratory

Course outcomes:

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO1: Understand the basics of anatomy and physiology of respiratory system, thoracic cavity, body fluids, blood.

CO2: Know the importance of assessment and diagnostic procedures, invasive techniques in respiratory system.

CO3: Understand the respiratory diseases and chest wall diseases.

CO4: Provide students insight into drug and intensive care management of respiratory system.

CO5: Aware of various surgical procedures and post operative rehabilitative management of respiratory system.

Part A

10 x 1 = 10

Choose the Correct Answer

1. Impaired ability to use one's voice due to disease or injury to the larynx is known as CO1 K1
a. Aphonia b. Apnea c. Anorexia d. Anoxia
2. is defined as a temporary cessation of breathing CO1 K1
a. Apnea b. Dyspnea c. Anoxia d. Atelectasis
3. The following test cannot detect airway inflammation CO2 K1
a. Sputum eosinophil counts b. Bronchoalveolar lavage
c. Bronchial mucosal biopsy d. Spirometry
4. The voice box is also known as the CO2 K1
a. Pharynx b. Larynx c. Diaphragm d. Bronchioles
5. A is an abnormal sound heard on auscultation of the chest, crackling, rattling or bubbling sound CO2 K1
a. Stridor b. Rhonchus c. Rale d. Wheeze
6. Chemical mediators responsible for the early phase reaction of allergic rhinitis are CO4 K1
a. Histamine b. Bradykinin c. Leukotrienes d. All of the above
7. The following drug cannot cause asthma CO4 K1
a. Beta blocker b. Atropine c. Ibuprofen d. Histamine
8. The following is not a risk factor for COPD CO4 K1
a. Homozygous serum alpha – 1 antitrypsin deficiency b. Smoking
c. Occupational hazard d. Anemia
9. The amount of air remaining in the lungs after maximal expiration is called CO3 K1
a. Tidal volume b. Supplemental air c. Residual volume d. Complemental air
10. A tracheostomy can be performed when patients require long term respiratory support or are unable to protect their own airway CO2 K1
a. Permanent b. Temporary c. Partial d. Semi partials

Part B

5 x 6 = 30

Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages

- 11 a. Define respiratory center and explain neural and chemical regulation of respiration. CO1 K1
(or)
- 11 b. Explain briefly about lung volume and lung capacity. CO1 K3
- 12 a. Mr X came to emergency with the complains of shortness of breath on evaluation doctor advice to take ABG. Enumerate about ABG and write the role of ABG in dyspnea patient. CO2 K4
(or)
- 12 b. List the indication for PFT and explain about pulmonary function test. CO2 K4
- 13 a. Define COPD. Explain its clinical manifestation and its management. CO3 K6
(or)
- 13 b. Define pulmonary hyper tension list the clinical manifestation and write its management. CO3 K5
- 14 a. Define asthma? Classify the anti asthmatic drugs with example. CO4 K1,5
(or)
- 14 b. Mr Y admitted in ICU with the diagnosis of respiratory failure and is on ventilator explain the suctioning procedure and its types. CO4 K6
- 15 a. Mr Z admitted in ward with a conformation of pleural effusion doctor wants to perform ICD procedure. Define ICD and explain the procedure and the bottle system in detail. CO5 K1,6
(or)
- 15 b. Define pulmonary tuberculosis. Write the stages of infection. Interpret about the tuberculin skin test and write the management of pulmonary tuberculosis. CO5 K6

Part C

5 x 12 = 60

Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

- 16 a. Write the V/Q relationship and write an essay on transportation of oxygen and corbondioxide. CO1 K3
(or)
- 16 b. Discuss ABG with relation to clinical importance. CO1 K3
- 17 a. Define respiratory acidosis write the causes and its management. CO2 K6
(or)
- 17 b. Draw and explain the surface marking of the lungs. CO2 K1
- 18 a. Write in detail about chest trauma, types, management and its complication. CO3 K3
(or)
- 18 b. MR X came to emergency with complaints of difficulty in breathing palpitation and tightness of chest. Write the general assessment and examination of lung and thorax in details. CO3 K2
- 19 a. Write the clinical features and the management of pulmonary fibrosis. CO4 K4
(or)
- 19 b. Define aerosol therapy and write the delivering devices. CO4 K4
- 20 a. Mr. X is a long term patient in ICU got admitted with severe road traffic accident. Now the patient is on tracheostomy. Explain about tracheostomy and care of patient with tracheostomy. CO5 K6
(or)
- 20 b. Pulmonary rehabilitation: Aims and Goals, EPS and ATS guidelines of pulmonary rehabilitation and write the pre and post operative care for patients with chest injury in rehabilitation programs. CO5 K6