

B.Sc. AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY

THIRD YEAR

PAPER II – NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS

Q.P. Code: 802322

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Etiology and classification of Aphasia based on anatomical, linguistic and Psycho linguistic aspects.
2. Definition, classification and clinical features of associated problems in Aphasia.
3. Explain Brain and Language relationship with a neat diagram.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Western Aphasia Battery.
2. Bilingual Aphasia Test.
3. Traumatic Brain injury.
4. Language disorders in Dementia.
5. Individual counseling for Aphasic.
6. Family Counseling for Aphasic.
7. Multilingualism.
8. Regression hypothesis.

III. Short Answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Paraphrasia.
2. Anomia.
3. Alexia.
4. Boston Naming Test.
5. Revised Token Test.
6. Dementia.
7. Melodic Intonation Therapy.
8. Visual Action Therapy.
9. Spontaneous recovery.
10. Prognostic Indicators.

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Answer ALL questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Define Aphasia. How will you differentially diagnose a Wernicke's aphasic from other sensory aphasias?
2. Write a note on connectionist's model of aphasia.
3. Write in detail about the speech and language areas in the brain and draw a neat diagram of the same.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Write a note on cranial nerves those play an important role in speech and language functions.
2. Write a note on TBI – causes, characteristics, assessment and treatment strategies.
3. Discuss the significance of cerebral plasticity and hemispheric lateralization.
4. Write a note on prefrontal cortex.
5. Recovery patterns of Aphasia in bilingual/multilingual.
6. Associated problems in aphasia.
7. Describe the physiological changes that take place during recovery.
8. Write in detail the principle and steps in MIT.

III. Short Answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Differentiate Primary progressive aphasia Vs. Dementia.
2. Factors influencing aphasia recovery.
3. CT Scan.
4. Mini Mental Status Examination.
5. Thalamus.
6. Western Aphasia Battery.
7. Transcortical sensory Vs. Transcortical motor aphasia.
8. AAC for Aphasics.
9. Spontaneous recovery.
10. Team approach in aphasic treatment.

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Answer ALL questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Explain the linguistic and non linguistic characteristics of Right Hemisphere damage and its assessment procedures.
2. Discuss various treatment techniques for persons with non fluent aphasia.
3. Describe the language characteristics and associated problems in Aphasia.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Lurian classification of aphasia.
2. Western Aphasia battery.
3. Characteristics of Primary Progressive Aphasia.
4. Family Counselling for patients with Aphasia.
5. Subjective evaluation of cranial nerves.
6. Sub-cortical Aphasia.
7. Stimulation Facilitation Approach.
8. Non linguistic impairments in persons with Aphasia.

III. Short Answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. De-blocking.
2. Anomia.
3. Ischemic Stroke.
4. Lichtheim's model.
5. Response elaboration therapy.
6. Porch index of communicative abilities.
7. Mini mental state examination (MMSE).
8. Anosagnosia and Prosopagnosia.
9. WADA test.
10. Alzheimer's disease.

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Answer ALL questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Classification of Aphasia based on Anatomical, linguistic and Psychological aspects.
2. Specific neurological examination procedures (higher functions- cranial nerves, motor and sensory systems and reflexes).
3. Prognostic indicators, specific therapy techniques and principles of therapy.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Explain the do's and don'ts in family counselling.
2. Shuell's auditory stimulation and thematic language stimulations.
3. Group therapy.
4. Linguistic characteristics of Right hemisphere dysfunction.
5. Primary progressive Aphasia.
6. Assessment of language disorders in dementia.
7. Neurobehavioural clinical features in various types of Aphasia.
8. Loss vs interferences in neurogenic disorders.

III. Short Answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Principle of management in dysarthria.
2. Cortico bulbar tract.
3. Steps to improve chewing.
4. Signs to identify pseudobulbar palsy.
5. Agnosia and anomia - define.
6. Jacobson's classification of Anomia.
7. Western Aphasia Battery.
8. Mention electrophysiological investigations useful in adult communication disorders.
9. PICA and BDAE.
10. Reading disorders in Aphasia.

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Answer ALL questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Neurological lesions affecting speech, language and hearing.
2. Justify team approach and counseling.
3. Associated problems in Aphasia: Their definition, classification and clinical features.

II. Write Notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Melodic Intonation Therapy.
2. Spontaneous Recovery.
3. Group Therapy.
4. Individual Counselling and Spouse and Family Counselling.
5. Traumatic Brain Injury.
6. Differential Diagnosis of Adult Neurogenic Disorders.
7. Regression Hypothesis.
8. Clinical Functions of Aphasia with respect to psycho-social aspects.

III. Short Answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Agrammatism.
2. Apraxia.
3. Pathophysiology of Conduction Aphasia.
4. Signs to identify Wilson's Disease.
5. Parkinson's Disease.
6. Unidimensional vs. multi-dimensional breakdown.
7. Multilingualism in Aphasia Recovery.
8. Agraphia.
9. Revised Token List.
10. Deblocking techniques used in Aphasia Therapy.

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Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer all questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Explain the role of left hemisphere in processing speech and language in detail with a neat diagram.
2. What are the various neurological investigations that can be carried out in adults with language disorders? Explain them in detail.
3. Explain Traumatic brain injury, its etiology, classification, assessment and management.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Individual and family counseling in aphasia.
2. Selection criteria for different types of AAC in Aphasia.
3. Prognostic indicators for recovery in patients with stroke.
4. Western Aphasia Battery.
5. Reorganization and relearning in brain.
6. Brain Hemorrhage.
7. Linguistic clinical features of Brocas aphasia.
8. Schuell's auditory stimulation approach.

III. Short answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Deblocking.
2. Plasticity.
3. Confrontation naming.
4. Dysgraphia.
5. Working memory.
6. Neglect.
7. Pure word deafness.
8. Circumlocution.
9. Occipital lobe.
10. Name three reflexes tested in neurological examination.

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Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer all questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Differentiate bedside language assessment from diagnostic language assessment in patients with aphasia.
2. Explain dementia – its aetiology, clinical characteristics, assessment and management.
3. Explain how auditory and visual processing of lexical items take place in brain?

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Multilingualism.
2. Spontaneous recovery and changes in brain.
3. Clinical features of trans cortical sensory aphasia.
4. Middle cerebral artery stroke.
5. Magnetic resonance imaging, its principle and application in language disorders.
6. Thematic language stimulation.
7. Melodic intonation therapy.
8. Primary progressive aphasia.

III. Short answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Palilalia.
2. Word retrieval deficits.
3. Amusia.
4. Code switching.
5. Paraphasia.
6. Cranial nerve V.
7. Electro Encephalogram.
8. Visual Evoked Potential.
9. Alexia without agraphia.
10. Prosopagnosia.

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Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer all questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Explain specific neurological examination procedures (higher functions-cranial nerves, motor and sensory systems and reflexes).
2. What is the principle behind melodic intonation therapy? Describe the states of this therapy.
3. Explain different types of aphasia based on the neurological aspects, depicting Brodmann's area with the suitable diagram.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Neurobehavioral clinical features in various types of Aphasia.
2. Write about Sub-cortical Aphasia.
3. Discuss the factors that influence spontaneous recovery in people with aphasia.
4. Enumerate the specific AAC strategies for Indian Context.
5. Difference between aphasia and dysarthria.
6. Discuss Shuell's auditory stimulation and thematic language stimulation approach.
7. Language disorders in dementia.
8. How will you counsel the family members of persons with aphasia?

III. Short answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Define agnosia and anomia.
2. Plasticity.
3. Perseveration and its types.
4. Pathophysiology of conduction aphasia.
5. Right hemisphere language battery.
6. Regression Hypothesis.
7. Neologisms.
8. Porch Index of communicative abilities.
9. Cueing Hierarchy.
10. Magnetic resonance imaging - MRI.

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Q.P. Code: 802322

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer all questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Write a note on connectionist's model of aphasia.
2. Explain the linguistic and non-linguistic characteristics of Right Hemisphere damage and its assessment procedures.
3. Explain Traumatic brain injury, its etiology, classification, assessment and management.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Describe the language characteristics and associated problems in Aphasia.
2. Explain in detail the Thematic language stimulation approach.
3. Explain cranial nerves and its functions.
4. Explain the causes and characteristics of primary progressive Aphasia.
5. Write about functional communication profile.
6. Explain the Lurian classification of Aphasia.
7. Describe the family counseling for patients with Aphasia.
8. Selection criteria for different types of AAC in Aphasia.

III. Short answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Pragmatic skills in Aphasia.
2. Agrammatism.
3. Alexia without agraphia.
4. Ischemic stroke.
5. WADA test.
6. Response elaboration therapy.
7. Types of naming.
8. Bilingual aphasia.
9. Circumlocution.
10. Higher language functions.

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Q.P. Code: 802322

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer all questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Discuss the neurophysiological correlates of language processing in the brain based on evidence from people with aphasia.
2. Elaborate on the assessment procedure of a person with aphasia who reports to your clinic.
3. Discuss various treatment techniques for persons with non fluent aphasia.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Explain the repetition skills in various types of aphasias.
2. Write a note on crossed aphasia.
3. Difference between aphasia and apraxia of speech.
4. Explain the characteristics of conduction aphasia based on its neural connections.
5. Describe the effectiveness of Alternative Augmentative Communication in aphasia.
6. Discuss the significance of cerebral plasticity and hemispheric lateralization.
7. Explain Promoting Aphasics Communicative effectiveness treatment technique.
8. Write a note on Recovery patterns in bilingual aphasia.

III. Short answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Pure word blindness.
2. Sub-cortical aphasia.
3. Paraphasia.
4. Dynamic aphasia.
5. Computerized Tomography Scan.
6. Revised token test.
7. Lichtheim's model.
8. Contribution of Carl Wernicke to aphasiology.
9. Helm Elicited Program for Syntax Stimulation (HELPSS).
10. De-blocking.

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Q.P. Code: 802322

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer all questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Describe the Bostonian classification of aphasias.
2. Describe and discuss any two neurolinguistic models of language processing.
3. Discuss the linguistic deficits in people with traumatic brain injury.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Aetiologies of aphasia.
2. Explain the recovery patterns in bilingual aphasia.
3. Discuss the criteria for diagnosis of primary progressive aphasia.
4. Prepare a list of home assignments for a client with Wernicke's aphasia that would supplement your treatment goals and improve generalization.
5. What are the important similarities and differences observed between individual and group treatment?
6. Differentially diagnosis dementia and aphasia.
7. Explain any one therapy technique to improve the syntactic ability in aphasia.
8. Explain the informal methods to assess neurogenic language disorder?

III. Short answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Alexia and Agraphia.
2. Promoting Aphasics Communication Effectiveness.
3. Thalamic aphasia.
4. Conversational Prompting.
5. Pure word deafness.
6. Association areas.
7. Bilingual Aphasia Test.
8. Paraphasia.
9. Dynamic aphasia.
10. Glasgow Coma Scale.

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Q.P. Code: 802322

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer all questions

I. Elaborate on: (3 x 10 = 30)

1. Discuss the neurophysiological correlates of language processing in the brain based on evidence from aphasia.
2. Elaborate on the assessment procedure of a person with aphasia who reports to your clinic.
3. Compare and contrast the communication deficits associated with Right Hemisphere Damage with those commonly associated with other neurologic disorders such as aphasia, dementia and Traumatic brain injury.

II. Write notes on: (8 x 5 = 40)

1. Explain the recovery patterns and prognosis in persons with language disorders.
2. What are the characteristics of a person with aphasia who might benefit from written choice communication?
3. Explain repetition skills in various types of aphasias.
4. What are the similarities and differences between multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary and trans disciplinary team?
5. Discuss the linguistic deficits in people with primary progressive aphasia.
6. State the differences between cortical and subcortical aphasia.
7. How will you counsel the family members and the client with aphasia?
8. Write the Augmentative and alternative strategies for adults with language disorders.

III. Short answers on: (10 x 3 = 30)

1. Connectionist model.
2. Conduction aphasia.
3. Visual action therapy.
4. Pure word blindness.
5. Perseveration.
6. Dementia.
7. Boston Diagnostic Aphasia Examination.
8. De-blocking.
9. Concussion and contusion.
10. Jargon.

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Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer all questions

I. Elaborate on: **(3 x 10 = 30)**

1. Compare and contrast the communication deficits associated with right hemisphere damage with those commonly associated with other neurologic disorders such as aphasia, dementia and traumatic brain injury.
2. Discuss the relevance of assessing all languages in multilingual persons with aphasia. Add a note on bilingual aphasia test.
3. Delineate the stimulation and behavior modification approach to aphasia rehabilitation.

II. Write notes on: **(8 x 5 = 40)**

1. Describe any two aphasias using Lichtheime's model of language processing.
2. Linguistic deficits in right hemisphere damage.
3. Describe the age related changes in adults with language disorders.
4. Explain the strategies useful to incorporate family members productively in therapy and help them to create a positive communication environment.
5. Discuss the factors that influence spontaneous recovery in people with aphasia.
6. Explain the site of lesion, general and language characteristics of Broca's aphasia.
7. Define melodic intonation therapy. What is the principle behind melodic intonation therapy? Describe the stages of this therapy.
8. Explain various factors affecting language recovery in aphasia.

III. Short answers on: **(10 x 3 = 30)**

1. Crossed aphasia.
2. Supplemental motor areas.
3. Response elaboration training.
4. Contribution of Carl Wernicke to aphasiology.
5. Schizophasia.
6. Naming.
7. Dementia and Anomic aphasia.
8. Pragmatics.
9. Circumlocution.
10. Agrammatism.

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[LR 2322]

**DECEMBER 2020
(AUGUST 2020 EXAM SESSION)**

Sub. Code: 2322

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY

THIRD YEAR – (Regulation from 2010-2011)

PAPER II – NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS

Q.P. Code: 802322

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer all questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Write in detail about Luria's Model of language processing and production. Explain pathophysiology of various Neurogenic Language disorders.
2. Elaborate on linguistic and Non- linguistic characteristics of Right Hemisphere Damage and its assessment procedure.
3. Explain in detail about the Candidacy, principle and stages in Melodic Intonation Therapy?

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Circle of Willis.
2. Characteristics of Non- Fluent aphasia.
3. Etiology of Aphasia.
4. Pathophysiology of Conduction Aphasia.
5. Prognostic indicators in recovery of Aphasia.
6. Western Aphasia Battery- Revised (WAB- R).
7. Linguistic characteristics and types of Primary Progressive Aphasia.
8. Thematic Language Stimulation.

III. Short answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. What is Neologism?
2. Agrammatism.
3. Ischemic stroke.
4. Structure of Basal Ganglia and its functions.
5. Crossed Aphasia.
6. Types of Memory.
7. Recreational Therapy.
8. Mini mental state Examination.
9. Coup and Contra coup injuries.
10. Candidacy of Visual Action Therapy (VAT).

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[AHS 0122]

JANUARY 2022

Sub. Code: 2322

(FEBRUARY 2021 & AUGUST 2021 EXAM SESSION)

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY

THIRD YEAR – (Regulation from 2010-2011)

PAPER II – NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS

Q.P. Code: 802322

Time: Three Hours

Answer ALL Questions

Maximum: 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Classification and clinical features of aphasia.
2. Assessment of speech and language in individuals with language disorder.
3. Role of family and friends in intervention process of adult language disorder.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Etiology of aphasia.
2. Neurological assessment of sensory and motor systems.
3. Western Aphasia Battery.
4. Primary Progressive Aphasia.
5. Importance of intensive language therapy following diagnosis and discharge.
6. Alternative and augmentative communication.
7. Pathophysiology of neurological lesion affecting speech and language.
8. Brocas Aphasia.

III. Short answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Reflexes tested in adults.
2. Electroencephalogram.
3. Verbal Apraxia with aphasia.
4. Circumlocution.
5. Boston Naming Test.
6. Cueing.
7. Group therapy.
8. Team members in the intervention of Traumatic Brain Injury.
9. Acquired dyslexia.
10. Auditory comprehension.
