



BCM-10605

Seat No. _____

**Fourth Year B. Physiotherapy Examination
January – 2016**

Physiotherapy in Musculoskeletal Conditions

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

- Instructions :** (1) Write legibly.
(2) Draw diagrams where **necessary**.

SECTION - I

- 1** Long essays : (any two) **20**
- (1) Discuss the Physiotherapy plan for a 28 year old female having Right Posterolateral disc protrusion at L5-S1 junction.
 - (2) Write in detail about Physiotherapy Management of Left Anterior Shoulder Dislocation after closed reduction.
 - (3) A 60 year old obese female complaints of bilateral knee pain with no history of trauma. She has a waddling type of gait. Patient has not underwent surgery. Plan the Physiotherapy programme for this patient.
- 2** Short notes : (any two) **10**
- (1) Physiotherapy management for improving the range of motion in Right side Periarthritic shoulder
 - (2) Explain in brief about Colles' fracture and discuss post-operative Physiotherapy Management after internal fixation.
 - (3) Patella dislocation and its Physiotherapy management.
- 3** Write in short : (any five) **10**
- (1) Principles of Tendon transfer
 - (2) Difference between Osteoarthritis and Rheumatoid arthritis
 - (3) Enumerate Complications following Total Hip Arthroplasty
 - (4) Home advices for low back pain
 - (5) Fracture Healing
 - (6) Cobb's angle.

4 MCQ :

10

- (1) Which of the following is most commonly associated with Fracture midshaft of humerus ?
 - (a) Radial nerve injury
 - (b) Axillary nerve injury
 - (c) Brachial plexus injury
 - (d) Median nerve injury
- (2) Extensor lag is _____.
 - (a) Active full knee extension is possible
 - (b) Active and passive full knee extension both are not possible
 - (c) Active full knee extension is not possible but full passive knee extension is possible
 - (d) None of the above
- (3) _____ test is used for assessment of supraspinatus lesion.
 - (a) Drop arm
 - (b) Lift off
 - (c) Yergason's
 - (d) Spring back
- (4) Which of the following muscle is referred to as the corset muscle owing to its primary function of increased intraabdominal pressure ?
 - (a) Quadratus lumborum
 - (b) Transversus abdominis
 - (c) Erector spinae
 - (d) Splenius capitis
- (5) The gluteus medius and minimus weakness leads to _____.
 - (a) Circumduction gait
 - (b) Backward lurching gait
 - (c) Trendelenberg gait
 - (d) Antalgic gait
- (6) A middle aged woman complains of pain in the volar aspect of the wrist and tingling numbness in the lateral two and a half fingers - What would be the probable underlying cause ?
 - (a) De Quervain's disease
 - (b) Carpal tunnel syndrome
 - (c) Barton's fracture
 - (d) Capsulitis of wrist joint
- (7) Which muscle is at mechanical disadvantage following Patellectomy ?
 - (a) Quadriceps
 - (b) Iliopsoas
 - (c) Hamstrings
 - (d) Gastrocnemius
- (8) All of the following are TRUE concerning scoliosis EXCEPT -
 - (a) 15° to 20° curve is mild
 - (b) Scoliosis named by direction of concavity
 - (c) Bracing is an effective treatment
 - (d) Early detection is essential
- (9) Which movement is contraindicated after anterior shoulder dislocation initially ?
 - (a) Flexion
 - (b) Internal rotation
 - (c) Adduction
 - (d) Abduction with external rotation

- (10) While applying spinal traction, identify the factor that does not influence the amount of vertebral separation -
- (a) Spinal position
 - (b) Angle of pull
 - (c) Strength of abdominal and back muscles
 - (d) Amount of force

SECTION - II

- 1** Long essays : (any two) **20**
- (1) Discuss Physiotherapy management of Fracture of middle one third of shaft of humerus.
 - (2) Discuss the Physiotherapy Management of 65 year old female who underwent Right side Total Knee Replacement.
 - (3) Discuss deformities of Rheumatoid Arthritis. Discuss Physiotherapy management for Rheumatoid Arthritis.
- 2** Short notes : (any two) **10**
- (1) Stages of Complex Regional Pain Syndrome and its Physiotherapy Management.
 - (2) Physiotherapy management for undisplaced Fracture neck of femur.
 - (3) Lateral epicondylitis and its Physiotherapy management.
- 3** Write in short : (any five) **10**
- (1) Phantom pain
 - (2) Barlow's test
 - (3) Centralization and Peripheralization
 - (4) Classification for nerve injuries
 - (5) Dosage of Ultrasound for Acute stage of soft tissue injuries.
 - (6) Symptoms of upper crossed syndrome.
- 4** MCQ : **10**
- (1) From the below mentioned, find out the correct cause of the Lumbar lordosis deformity ?
 - (a) Tight hip flexor muscles
 - (b) Spondylolisthesis
 - (c) High heels
 - (d) All of the above
 - (2) Immediate (Early) weight bearing can be started with:
 - (a) Uncemented total hip replacement
 - (b) Cemented total hip replacement
 - (c) Hybrid total hip replacement
 - (d) None of the above

- (3) In trigger finger, one of the following occurs –
 - (a) Inability to flex
 - (b) Inability to abduct
 - (c) Inability to extend after flexion
 - (d) None of the above
 - (4) The primary benefit of residual limb wrapping following amputation is to :
 - (a) Prevent phantom limb sensation
 - (b) Prevent edema
 - (c) Prevent contracture
 - (d) Decrease adherent scar formation
 - (5) Dennis Brown splint is used in treatment of -
 - (a) CTEV
 - (b) Torticollis
 - (c) CDH
 - (d) None of the above
 - (6) Ape thumb deformity is present due to which nerve injury :
 - (a) Ulnar nerve
 - (b) Radial nerve
 - (c) Median nerve
 - (d) Sciatic nerve
 - (7) In case of right side Torticollis, which neck position will stretch the affected muscle ?
 - (a) Right side flexion and left side rotation
 - (b) Right side flexion and right side rotation
 - (c) Right side rotation and left side flexion
 - (d) Left side flexion and left side rotation
 - (8) Proper positioning to prevent typical contractures in a patient with a transtibial amputation. You stress :
 - (a) Prone lying with slight knee flexion
 - (b) Supine with a small pillow under the knee
 - (c) Supine lying with full knee extension
 - (d) Sitting in a chair- maximize out of bedtime
 - (9) In ulnar drift, the distal row of carpal bones move towards -
 - (a) Medially
 - (b) Volarly
 - (c) Laterally
 - (d) Dorsally
 - (10) Positive Homan's sign is indicative of -
 - (a) DVT
 - (b) Shin splints
 - (c) Compartment syndrome
 - (d) Ankle sprain
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