



**HAZ-9002**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B. Physiotherapy Examination**

**August - 2017**

**Surgery : Paper - I**

Time : **3** Hours ]

[ Total Marks : **100**

**Instruction :** Each section should be written in separate answer book.

**SECTION - I**  
**(General Surgery - I)**

- 1** Write long essays : (any **two**) **20**
- (1) Types of burns, its management and role of physiotherapy in burns management.
  - (2) Chest injury, its management and physiotherapy in chest injury.
  - (3) Pseudopancreatic cyst.
- 2** Write short essays (Any Two) **10**
- (1) Breast fibroadenoma
  - (2) Local anaesthesia
  - (3) Thyroid function test
- 3** Write short notes : (any **five**) **10**
- (1) Sebaceous cyst
  - (2) Sterilization
  - (3) Extra dural hemorrhage
  - (4) Acute appendicitis
  - (5) Pelvic floor exercise
  - (6) Intussusception

4 Multiple Choice Questions :

10

- (1) Most common site of hydatid cyst is
  - (A) Lung
  - (B) liver
  - (C) Muscle
  - (D) Brain
- (2) In hand injury, first structure to be repaired is
  - (A) Muscle
  - (B) Nerve
  - (C) Bone
  - (D) Skin
- (3) In head injury, which is first line of i.v. fluid
  - (A) Dextrose solution
  - (B) Normal saline
  - (C) Ringer's lactate
  - (D) Dextrose normal saline
- (4) Universal tumour is
  - (A) lipoma
  - (B) Sebaceous cyst
  - (C) Fibroma
  - (D) Dermoid cyst
- (5) Which of the following is not a clinical feature of intestinal obstruction ?
  - (A) Colicky abdominal pain
  - (B) Vomiting
  - (C) Constipation
  - (D) Hematemesis
- (6) Diagnostic procedure for ca. breast is
  - (A) Clinical examination
  - (B) FNAC
  - (C) Mammography
  - (D) All of the above
- (7) Normal reaction of urine is
  - (A) Acidic
  - (B) Basic
  - (C) Both of above
  - (D) None of the above
- (8) Hematuria is not seen in
  - (A) Renal cell ca.
  - (B) Urinary bladder ca.
  - (C) Torsion of testis
  - (D) Renal stone
- (9) Biliary vomiting is not seen in
  - (A) Annular pancreas
  - (B) Intestinal obstruction
  - (C) SMA syndrome
  - (D) Gastric outlet obstruction
- (10) Burger's disease is a disease of
  - (A) Artery
  - (B) Nerve
  - (C) Both of above
  - (D) None of above

**SECTION - II  
(Orthopaedics)**

- 1** Write long essays : (any **two**) **20**
- (1) Fracture of Scaphoid
  - (2) Shoulder Dislocation
  - (3) Fracture of Shaft of Femur
- 2** Write short essays : (any **two**) **10**
- (1) Club foot
  - (2) Acute osteomyelitis
  - (3) Neurapraxia
- 3** Write in brief : (any **five**) **10**
- (1) De Quervain's Disease
  - (2) Sudeck's Osteodystrophy
  - (3) Fracture of talus
  - (4) Ankle Sprain
  - (5) Classification of fracture
  - (6) External fixator
- 4** Multiple choice questions : (attend all) **10**
- (1) Perthe's disease involves
    - (A) Head of femur
    - (B) Greater trochanter of femur
    - (C) Lesser trochanter of femur
    - (D) Shaft of femur
  - (2) Medial meniscus is more vulnerable to injury because of?
    - (A) its fixity to tibial collateral ligament
    - (B) its semicircular shape
    - (C) action of adductor magnus
    - (D) its attachment to fibrous capsule
  - (3) Commonest type of hip dislocation
    - (A) anterior (B) posterior
    - (C) central (D) obturator

- (4) Child 3.75 yrs old is treated for CTEV by
- (A) triple arthrodesis
  - (B) PMSTR
  - (C) lateral wedge resection
  - (D) tendoachilles lengthening and posterior capsulotomy
- (5) Most common site of osteoporosis associated fracture is
- (A) femur                      (B) hip
  - (C) radius                      (D) vertebra
- (6) Investigation not required in osteosarcoma
- (A) MRI femur                      (B) bone marrow biopsy
  - (C) CT chest                      (D) Bone scan
- (7) In pelvic fractures the most likely structure to get injured is
- (A) ureter                      (B) urinary bladder
  - (C) urethra                      (D) vagina
- (8) Bohlers angle is associated with fracture of
- (A) clavicle                      (B) calcaneum
  - (C) cuboid                      (D) femur
- (9) Complications of colle's fracture are all except
- (A) nonunion
  - (B) malunion
  - (C) rupture of extensor pollicis longus
  - (D) sudeck's osteodystrophy
- (10) The most common fracture resulting from AVN in femur is
- (A) transcervical                      (B) subcapital
  - (C) trochanteric                      (D) basal
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