



NG-9002

Seat No. _____

Second Year B. Physiotherapy Examination

January – 2017

Gen. Surgery & Orthopedics

(New Course)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

SECTION - I (General Surgery)

- Instructions :** (1) Answer should be written briefly.
(2) Each section should be written in separate answer book.
(3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- 1** Write long essay : (any two) **20**
(a) Classify haemorrhage and describe treatment of haemorrhage in brief.
(b) Clinical features, investigation and management of diabetic foot gangrene.
(c) Head injury, sign, symptom and management.
- 2** Write short essay : (any two) **10**
(a) Wound healing
(b) Crush Syndrome
(c) Local anaesthesia
- 3** Write short notes : (any five) **10**
(a) Cystosarcoma phylloides in breast
(b) Types of hydrocoele
(c) Treatment of gas gangrene
(d) Pyogenic abscess
(e) Ganglion
(f) Triage
- 4** Multiple choice question : **10**
(1) Drug use for intrakeloidal injection is
(A) Povidone iodine
(B) Savlon
(C) Hydrocostisome
(D) Androgen

- (2) First treatment of rupture of varicose vein at ankle is
 - (A) Rest in prone position
 - (B) Application of treatment proximally
 - (C) Application of tourniquet distally
 - (D) Limb elevation
- (3) One of the following is midline neck swelling
 - (A) Branchial cyst
 - (B) Thyroglossal cyst
 - (C) Cystic hygroma
 - (D) Carotid body turnover
- (4) Koch's peculiar tumour is
 - (A) Infected sebaceous cyst
 - (B) malignancy of scalp
 - (C) metastatic lesion in scalp
 - (D) underlying osteomyelitis
- (5) Commonest site of meningococle is :
 - (A) Occipital
 - (B) Frontal
 - (C) Thorax
 - (D) Lumbosacral
- (6) Most common brain tumour
 - (A) Oligodenerrogloma
 - (B) Astrocytoma
 - (C) Meduloblastoma
 - (D) Neurofbroma
- (7) Caseation necrosis occurs in
 - (A) Hodgkin's lymphoma
 - (B) Non hodgkin's lymphoma
 - (C) Burkitt's lymphoma
 - (D) Tuberculous lymphnode
- (8) Most common cause of respiratory paralysis in G/A is
 - (A) decreased cardiac contractility
 - (B) instilation of neomycin
 - (C) overdose of muscle relaxant
 - (D) vagal reflex
- (9) Most common cause of pulmonary odema is
 - (A) Hyperthermia
 - (B) Overload due to over infusion
 - (C) Pesrpheral vasoconsriction
 - (D) Noxiouls gases
- (10) Which is not a feature of septicemia ?
 - (A) Hypertension
 - (B) Source of infection
 - (C) Pyrexia
 - (D) Rigours

SECTION - II (Orthopaedics)

- 5** Long essays : (two out of three) **20**
- (a) Describe the clinic features, investigations, diagnosis, treatment and complication of Tuberculosis Hip
 - (b) Describe the clinic features, classification, management and complication of proximal Humeral fractures in adults.
 - (c) Describe the clinic features, classification, management and complication of Extracapsular fractures of neck femur in adults.
- 6** Short essays : (two out of three) **10**
- (a) Acute Osteomyelitis
 - (b) Ulnar Nerve Palsy
 - (c) Brief anatomy of Knee Joint
- 7** Write in short : (five out of six) **10**
- (a) Rickets
 - (b) Tennis Elbow
 - (c) Brodie's abscess
 - (d) De Quervain syndrome
 - (e) Ewing's Sarcoma
 - (f) Gunstock deformity
- 8** Multiple choice questions : (no options) **10**
- (1) Garden Spade deformity is due to :
 - (A) Fracture of proximal humerus
 - (B) Fracture of distal end of radius
 - (C) Supracondylar fracture of humerus
 - (D) Lateral condyle fracture of humerus
 - (2) Garden's classification is applicable to :
 - (A) Fracture of neck femur
 - (B) Intertrochanteric fractures
 - (C) Epiphyseal separation
 - (D) Posterior dislocation of hip
 - (3) Commonest dislocation of shoulder is :
 - (A) Posterior
 - (B) Anterior
 - (C) Inferior
 - (D) None

- (4) Ape hand deformity seen in :
- (A) Radial nerve palsy
 - (B) Median nerve palsy
 - (C) Ulnar nerve palsy
 - (D) Carpal tunnel syndrome
- (5) Ring sign is seen in :
- (A) Rickets
 - (B) Barlow's disease
 - (C) Scurvy
 - (D) Fibrous dysplasia
- (6) "Golfer's elbow" is characterized by :
- (A) Tenderness over medial epicondyle
 - (B) Tendonitis of common extensor origin
 - (C) Tendonitis of common flexor origin
 - (D) Painful flexion and extension
- (7) Osteochondroma arise from :
- (A) Epiphysis
 - (B) Metaphysis
 - (C) Growth plate
 - (D) Diaphysis
- (8) The most common type of spinal tuberculosis is :
- (A) Anterior
 - (B) Posterior
 - (C) Central
 - (D) Paradiscal
- (9) Severe disease is due to avascular necrosis of :
- (A) Femoral Neck
 - (B) Calcaneus
 - (C) Lunate bone
 - (D) Scaphoid bone
- (10) Most common tumour in hand :
- (A) Simple bone cyst
 - (B) Giant cell tumour
 - (C) Osteochondroma
 - (D) Enchondroma