



NE-10603

Seat No. _____

Final Year B. Physiotherapy Examination

January – 2017

Physiotherapy In General Medical & Surgical Conditions

Time : **3** Hours]

[Total Marks : **100**

SECTION - I

- 1 LONG ESSAY : (Any Two) 2×10=20
1. Discuss the physiotherapy assessment & management of a 35 years old female with a deep partial thickness burns over neck, anterior aspect of the chest and both upper limbs.
 2. Describe the various age induced physiological change among elder population. Write a note on role of physiotherapist in geriatric rehabilitation.
 3. Describe the assessment & PT management of 40 years old female undergone right side radical mastectomy.
- 2 SHORT ESSAY : (Any Two) 2×5=10
1. Antental care
 2. Power test to assess fitness
 3. Diabetic care.
- 3 SHORT ANSWER : (Any Five) 5×2=10
1. Homan's sign.
 2. Overload principle
 3. Autogenic drainage
 4. Airplane splint
 5. Diastasis recti
 6. Effects of physiotherapy & Yoga in depression.

4 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUATIONS :

10×1=10

1. Indication of Pneumonectomy _____
 - a. Fibroid
 - b. Atelectasis
 - c. Hypertension
 - d. Chronic TB
2. Pressure sore occur in following region except _____
 - a. Spine of scapula
 - b. Below the heels of feet
 - c. Sacrum
 - d. Medial condyle of tibia
3. Pregnancy induced hypertension is known as _____
 - a. Preeclampsia
 - b. Intra uterine hemorrhage
 - c. Placental insufficiency
 - d. Postural hypertension
4. The unit of VO_2 max is _____
 - a. $ML/kg/min$
 - b. $L/kg/min$
 - c. $ML/gm/min$
 - d. $L/gm/min$
5. _____ is an air collection in pleural cavity.
 - a. Hydrothorax
 - b. Pneumothorax
 - c. Empyema
 - d. Atelectasis
6. Vaginal cones are used to strengthen _____
 - a. Fascia of cervix
 - b. Pelvic floor muscles
 - c. Abdominal muscles
 - d. Detrusor muscles
7. Most common complication after abdominal & thoracic surgeries _____
 - a. Lymphedema
 - b. Postural abnormalities
 - c. Hernia
 - d. Surgical emphysema
8. For CABG surgery of heart, which is the most common incision used?
 - a. Median sternotomy
 - b. Kocher's incision
 - c. Grid iron incision
 - d. Pfannenstiel Incision.

9. Which of the following tests is used for assessment of pelvic floor muscle strength?
 - a. Hand held dynamometry
 - b. Perineometry
 - c. Goniometry
 - d. Isokinetic dynamometry
10. Which of the following change is observed indicating risk of fall among elder population?
 - a. Two point discrimination
 - b. Graphesthesia
 - c. Barognosis
 - d. None of above

SECTION - II

- 5** LONG ESSAY : (Any Two) 2×10=20
1. Discuss the various thoracic surgeries with incisions. Add a note on pre-operative & post-operative management for the same.
 2. What are the occupational hazards? Explain musculoskeletal hazards on computer operator and add a note on ergonomic advice on it.
 3. Write in detail about the physiotherapy treatment following prostectomy.
- 6** SHORT ESSAY : (Any Two) 2×5=10
1. Diabetic foot care.
 2. Theories of aging
 3. Mood disorders
- 7** SHORT ANSWER : (Any Five) 5×2=10
1. VO₂ Max.
 2. Test dose.
 3. High risk pregnancy.
 4. Bell's palsy.
 5. Rule of nine
 6. Circuit Training.
- 8** MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS : 10×1=10
1. Select the appropriate type of "TENS" for the post-operative pain in 45 years male undergone splenectomy, day 3_____.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. Low tens | c. Brief |
| b. Burst | d. Modulated |

2. During 3rd trimester of pregnancy, one should lie in _____ position to prevent supine hypertensive syndrome.
 - a. Supine
 - b. Side lying on left
 - c. Side lying on right
 - d. Crook lying
3. Which of the following splint used in wrist drop ?
 - a. Airplane splint
 - b. Knuckle bender splint
 - c. Cock up splint
 - d. All of the above
4. Stages of labour.....
 - a. 3
 - b. 4
 - c. 5
 - d. 6
5. Types of gangrene.
 - a. Dry & Moist
 - b. Local & global
 - c. Deep and superficial
 - d. Chemical and mechanical
6. Dyspnea can be controlled or prevented by _____ breathing exercise in bronchial asthma.
 - a. Pursed lip
 - b. Diaphragmatic
 - c. Glossopharyngeal
 - d. Segmental expansion
7. Trendlenburg position is in which _____.
 - a. Head down 15-30 degree
 - b. Head up 10-20 degree
 - c. Head down 40 degree
 - d. Head up 30 degree
8. Z-Plasty can be used to _____ except.
 - a. Rotate the scar tension line
 - b. Elongate the tissue contracture
 - c. Functional & Cosmetic aspect of scar
 - d. Improve the strength of scar.
9. Commonly used technique of electrode placement in SWD treatment for a patient with pelvic inflammatory disease is _____.
 - a. Co-planer
 - b. Contra planar
 - c. Cross fire
 - d. All of above
10. Rehabilitation program of lymphatic diseases include _____.
 - a. Manual lymphatic drainage
 - b. Intermittent pneumatic compression
 - c. Bandaging
 - d. All of above
