



PX-10605

Seat No. _____

Final Year B. P. T. Examination

July - 2018

Physiotherapy In Musculoskeletal Conditions

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

- Instructions :** (1) Write legibly.
(2) Draw diagrams where necessary.
(3) Figure to the right indicate marks.

SECTION - I

1 Answer any two from the following : 20

- (1) Write in detail about non operative Physiotherapy management of a female patient with moderate osteoarthritis involving tibiofemoral and patellofemoral joints.
- (2) Write in detail about non operative Physiotherapy management of a 10 year old child with "S" shaped thoracolumbar scoliosis.
- (3) Write in detail about non operative Physiotherapy management of a patient with chronic non-specific low back pain.

2 Answer any two from the following : 10

- (1) Physiotherapy management for planter fasciitis.
- (2) Physiotherapy management for lateral epicondylitis.
- (3) Physiotherapy management for lateral collateral ligament sprain.

3 Answer any **five** from the following : **10**

- (1) Ergonomic advice for proper lifting in a patient with back pain.
- (2) Neer's impingement test
- (3) Thomas' test
- (4) Phenomenon of centralization,
- (5) Special test for meniscus tear.
- (6) Enumerate deformities in rheumatoid hand.

4 Multiple Choice Questions : **10**

- (1) All of the following are seen in lumbar lordotic posture except
 - (A) Excessive anterior pelvic tilt
 - (B) Tight gluteus maximus
 - (C) Excessive lumbar concavity posteriorly
 - (D) Shortened hip flexor muscles

- (2) Which of the following can lead to total claw hand deformity ?
 - (A) Median nerve injury
 - (B) Radial nerve injury
 - (C) Ulnar and median nerve injury
 - (D) Ulnar nerve injury

- (3) In housemaid's knee which bursa is involved
 - (A) Prepatellar
 - (B) Suprapatellar
 - (C) Infrapatellar
 - (D) None of the above

- (4) C5 myotome is assessed by resisting
- (A) Elbow extension
 - (B) Shoulder flexion
 - (C) Wrist extension
 - (D) Shoulder abduction
- (5) Complication following Colles' fracture are all EXCEPT
- (A) Dinner fork deformity
 - (B) Complex regional pain syndrome
 - (C) Rupture of tendon of extensor pollicis longus
 - (D) Cubitus valgus
- (6) While applying spinal traction, which of the following factor is not considered?
- (A) Angle of pull
 - (B) Spinal position
 - (C) Amount of force
 - (D) Strength of abdominal and back Muscles
- (7) Tensor fascia Latae can be strengthened by:
- (A) Flexion and Abduction of Hip
 - (B) Neutral Abduction
 - (C) Extension and Abduction of Hip
 - (D) Lateral rotation of hip
- (8) Which one of the following is the most appropriate instruction during shoulder abduction exercise?
- (A) The shoulder should be internally rotated throughout the abduction movement
 - (B) The shoulder should be externally rotated throughout the abduction movement
 - (C) The shoulder should externally rotate at 90 degrees of abduction
 - (D) The shoulder should be internally rotated during initial 90 degree of abduction and then externally rotated during last 90 degrees of abduction

- (9) For proper positioning to prevent typical contractures in a patient with a transtibial amputation the therapist must stress:
- (A) Prone lying with slight knee flexion
 - (B) Prone lying with full knee extension
 - (C) Supine with a small pillow under the knee
 - (D) Sitting in a chair - maximize out of bed time
- (10) Positive circle sign suggests involvement of
- (A) Median nerve (B) Radial nerve
 - (C) Ulnar nerve (D) Femoral nerve

SECTION - II

- 1** Answer any **two** from the following : **20**
- (1) Write in detail about post-operative Physiotherapy management after total knee replacement surgery of a 55 year old male.
 - (2) Write in detail about post-operative Physiotherapy management after anterior cruciate ligament repair in a 28 year old football player.
 - (3) Write in detail about post-operative Physiotherapy management after transtibial amputation.
- 2** Answer any **two** from the following : **10**
- (1) Physiotherapy management after flexor tendon repair in hand.
 - (2) Physiotherapy management for cervical spondylosis.
 - (3) Physiotherapy for scapular dyskinesia.

3 Answer any **five** from the following : **10**

- (1) Enumerate complications of total hip replacement surgery.
- (2) Back care advice
- (3) Special tests for carpal tunnel syndrome.
- (4) Dermatomal zone for C5 and C6 nerve roots.
- (5) Gait deviations in flexion deformity of the knee.
- (6) Ulnar nerve tension test.

4 Multiple Choice Questions : **10**

- (1) Mill's manoeuvre is associated with
 - (A) Golfer's elbow
 - (B) Carpal tunnel syndrome
 - (C) Tennis elbow
 - (D) Radial tunnel syndrome

- (2) A patient is ambulating in clinic with pelvic drop on right side during right swing phase. Which of the following muscle is weak?
 - (A) Right gluteus maximus
 - (B) Right gluteus medius
 - (C) Left gluteus maximus
 - (D) Left gluteus medius

- (3) Grade I and II joint mobilization techniques are indications for
 - (A) Range limited by pain
 - (B) Hypermobility
 - (C) Stiffness
 - (D) Enhancing muscle power

- (4) Anterior shoulder dislocation occurs due to vigorous
- (A) Flexion and internal rotation
 - (B) Abduction and internal rotation
 - (C) Flexion and external rotation
 - (D) Abduction and external rotation
- (5) Shoulder depression, abduction 110 degree, elbow extension, fore arm supination, fingers and wrist extension puts specifically stretch on which nerve?
- (A) Median (B) Radial
 - (C) Ulnar (D) Axillary
- (6) Four cardinal signs and symptoms required for the diagnosis of Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy are:
- (A) Pain, discolouration, hyperaesthesia and atrophy
 - (B) Pain, hypoaesthesia, subcutaneous atrophy and tingling with numbness
 - (C) Pain, swelling, stiffness and discolouration
 - (D) Pain, swelling, tingling with numbness and hypoaesthesia
- (7) Patient does not allow to move the part to the end range then the end feel is
- (A) Empty (B) Early spasm
 - (C) Early capsular (D) Springy
- (8) The patient lying in prone with the knee flexed to 90° degrees and longitudinal compression with tibia rotated medially and laterally refers to:
- (A) McMurray's test (B) Apley's test
 - (C) Lachmann's test (D) Clarke's test

- (9) Exaggeration of longitudinal arches of the foot is known as
- (A) Pes planus (B) Flat foot
(C) Pes cavus (D) Talipesvarus
- (10) Section of common peroneal nerve at the neck of fibula causes
- (A) Foot drop
(B) Atrophy of calf muscles
(C) Trophic ulcers on toes
(D) Pain in the leg
-