



J-10603

Seat No. _____

Final Year B. P. T. Examination

July - 2019

**Physiotherapy in General Medical & Surgical
Conditions**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

SECTION-I

- 1 Long note : (any two) 2×10**
- (1) Assessment and management of arterial ulcer.
 - (2) Plan out an antenatal and post natal exercise programme to prevent all complications of pregnancy and child birth.
 - (3) Explain the occupational hazards of physiotherapist measures to prevent it.
- 2 Short note : (any two) 2×5**
- (1) Kegals exercise.
 - (2) Theories of ageing.
 - (3) PUVA
- 3 Short answer : (any five) 5×2**
- (1) Homanns sign.
 - (2) Circuit training.
 - (3) Splinted coughing
 - (4) Types of hernia.
 - (5) TOS
 - (6) Dinner fork deformity.
- 4 MCQ : 1×10**
- (1) Which of the following splint is used to prevent adduction contracture post burn.
 - (A) Thoraco lumbar slint.
 - (B) Aeroplane splint.
 - (C) Functional splint.
 - (D) ASHbrace.

- (2) Vertical jump test is used to assess
- (A) Power
 - (B) Height
 - (C) Flexibility
 - (D) Ground clearance
- (3) Keloid is
- (A) Dead fibrosed tissue.
 - (B) Excessive fibrous tissue.
 - (C) Excessive adipose tissue.
 - (D) Enlarged adipose tissue.
- (4) Diastasis recti is
- (A) Weakness of rectus abdominis muscle
 - (B) Separation of rectus abdominis
 - (C) Stretched rectus abdominis
 - (D) Paralysed rectus abdominis
- (5) Pregnancy induced anemia is due to
- (A) Decrease iron intake
 - (B) Increased iron requirement
 - (C) Haemodilution
 - (D) All of the above
- (6) z plasty is a surgery to
- (A) Lengthen a muscle
 - (B) Removal of excessive scar tissue
 - (C) Correct the alignment of limb
 - (D) Lengthen a short limb
- (7) Vo₂ max is associated with
- (A) Power system
 - (B) Aerobic system
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None
- (8) Axillary crutch plasy is injury to _____ nerve
- (A) Radial
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Ulnar
 - (D) Axillary

- (9) Mcburneys incision is used for
 (A) Nephrectomy
 (B) Appendectomy
 (C) Colostomy
 (D) Herniorrhaphy
- (10) For CABG which is the most common incision used
 (A) Kochers incision
 (B) Median sternotomy
 (C) Antero lateral thoracotomy
 (D) None of the above

SECTION-II

- 1 Long note (any two) 2×10**
 (1) Describe different types of burns. Explain the assessment management and complication of patient with burn.
 (2) Write the pt management of a patient with left radical mastectomy. Mention about the complications and its management.
 (3) Explain the pre and post operative assessment and management of a 50 yr old patient undergoing pneumonectomy.
- 2 Short note : (any two) 2×5**
 (1) Tendon transfer
 (2) Physiotherapy management in bells palsy
 (3) Pressure sore.
- 3 Short answer : (any five) 5×2**
 (1) Otitis media
 (2) Tracheotomy
 (3) Types of anaesthesia
 (4) Vertigo exercise
 (5) CPAP
 (6) Rule of nine.
- 4 M.C.Q 1×10**
 (1) Which is not a complication of mastectomy ?
 (A) Upper limb lymphoedema
 (B) Loss of shoulder ROM
 (C) Upper limb muscle weakness
 (D) Clubbing

- (2) Which of the following organ can be found in hernia sac except
(A) Colon (B) Prostate
(C) Urinary bladder (D) Ovary
- (3) _____ is the master of endocrine orchestra
(A) Adrenal medulla (B) Thyroid
(C) Pituitary (D) Hypothalamus
- (4) _____ is a nutritional deficiency disease
(A) Osteochondritis (B) Osteoarthritis
(C) Osteomyelitis (D) Osteoporosis
- (5) _____ is not a complication of burn
(A) Hypovolumic shock
(B) Vasovagal shock
(C) Septicaemia
(D) Contracture
- (6) Breast pathology is diagnosed by
(A) Ct scan (B) MRI
(C) USG (D) Mammography
- (7) Hyponatremia associated with disorientation is low level of serum _____
(A) Calcium (B) Iron
(C) Sodium (D) Potassium
- (8) Laproscopy is _____
(A) A non invasive abdominal surgery
(B) Surgery used in leprosy
(C) Recent surgery in cancer
(D) None of the above
- (9) Which is the most common hernia in female ?
(A) Indirect inguinal
(B) Femoral
(C) Spigelian
(D) None of the above
- (10) _____ is the modality of choice in rehabilitation after tendon transfer
(A) IFT
(B) TENS
(C) ES
(D) SWD