



**PBC-10604**

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

**Bachelor of Physiotherapy Examination**

**September - 2020**

**Physiotherapy & Rehabilitation**

Time : 2 Hours]

[Total Marks : 50

- Instructions :** (1) The answers should be specific to the questions asked.  
(2) Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.  
(3) Answer all the questions.

**1 Write Long answer (any two) 10x2=20**

- (a) Define transfemoral (above knee) prosthesis? Delineate its mechanism and application in patients who underwent transfemoral amputation.
- (b) Explain the role of physiotherapist in management of patients fitted with lower limb and trunk orthoses.
- (c) Write in detail about the upper limb orthoses its mechanism and application in upper limb nerve injuries.

**2 Write Short answer (any two) 5x2=10**

- (a) Define prosthesis and orthosis. Explain the differences between them with examples.
- (b) Different types of cervical collars and its uses.
- (c) Explain in detail on community based rehabilitation and institution based rehabilitation.

**3 Write very short answer (any five) 2x5=10**

- (a) Syme's amputation.
- (b) S.A.C.H. foot.
- (c) Sunderland classification of nerve injury
- (d) Vocational rehabilitation
- (e) Define impairment and handicap.
- (f) Architectural barriers.

4 Multiple choice questions

1x10=10

- (1) The socket features a prominent indentation over the patellar tendon in transtibial prosthesis is known as
  - (a) Patellar tendon bearing socket
  - (b) quadriceps socket
  - (c) Knee cap socket
  - (d) Transtibial socket
- (2) Thoracolumbosacral flexion, extension control orthoses is otherwise known as
  - (a) Philadelphia collar
  - (b) Halovest orthosis
  - (c) Taylor brace
  - (d) Milwaukee orthosis.
- (3) Dennis brown splint is used in
  - (a) foot drop
  - (b) C.T.E.V.
  - (c) prevent D.V.T.
  - (d) none of the above
- (4) The basic biomechanical principles of orthoses is based on the
  - (a) three point pressure system
  - (b) two point pressure system
  - (c) Five point pressure system
  - (d) all the above
- (5) The nerve which is affected much because of carpal tunnel syndrome is
  - (a) median nerve
  - (b) radial nerve
  - (c) musculocutaneous nerve
  - (d) sural nerve
- (6) The pseudo sensation which is present after an amputation as it is still attached is called as
  - (a) Phantom limb
  - (b) hillsach's lesion
  - (c) Causalgia
  - (d) none of the above.
- (7) The splint which is provided for the wrist drop is
  - (a) cock-up splint
  - (b) knuckle bender splint
  - (c) opponens splint
  - (d) all the above.
- (8) Trendelenburg's gait is a result of weakness in
  - (a) Quadriceps.
  - (b) calf muscle
  - (c) gluteus medius and minimus
  - (d) Gracilis
- (9) After a transtibial amputation the common contracture may happen in
  - (a) knee flexors
  - (b) hip flexors
  - (c) hip extensors
  - (d) all the above
- (10) Volumetric measurements is done to measure
  - (a) oedema of limb
  - (b) muscle power
  - (b) circumference of limb
  - (d) fat content