



BBV-10605

Seat No. _____

Fourth Year B. P. T. Examination

August – 2021

Physiotherapy In Musculoskeletal Conditions

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

Instructions:

1. Write legibly
2. Write to the point
3. Draw the diagrams wherever necessary
4. Each section should be written in separate main answer books

Section – I

1. Long Essay (2 out of 3)

2 X 10 = 20

1. Write in detail about Physiotherapy management program for a female following fracture shaft of humerus treated with plates and screws.
2. Write in detail about post-reconstruction Physiotherapy management for ACL injury
3. A 30-year-old male shopkeeper is having pain over nape of neck region with radiating pain over right upper limb and paraesthesia over right upper limb. He has sleep disturbance and difficulty in ADLs. Write the assessment and plan the physiotherapy management for the patient.

2. Short Essay (2 out of 3)

2 X 5 = 10

1. Enumerate types of Osteomyelitis and write in short about Physiotherapy management of chronic osteomyelitis.
2. Write a short essay on Common tendon transfers after radial nerve injury and their Physiotherapy management.
3. Write in short about Physiotherapy management for improving the range of motion in Right side Periarthritis shoulder.

3. Write in short (5 out of 6)

5 X 2 = 10

1. Lachmann's Test
2. Enumerate special tests for Ulnar nerve injury
3. Strain v/s Sprain
4. Classification of amputation
5. Home advices for patient with Plantar fasciitis
6. Principles of Tendon transfer

4. Multiple choice questions

10 X 1 = 10

1. Hammer Toe is defined as
 - a. Extension deformity at proximal inter-phalangeal joint and flexion at distal inter-phalangeal joint.
 - b. Flexion deformity at proximal inter-phalangeal joint and flexion at distal inter-phalangeal joint.
 - c. Flexion deformity at proximal inter-phalangeal joint and extension at distal inter-phalangeal joint.
 - d. None of above

2. Which of the following is diagnostic for Dequervain's Disease ?
 - a. Froment's sign
 - b. Phalan's test
 - c. Clarke's sign
 - d. Finklestein test

3. Which of the following is a hallmark symptom of Spondylolisthesis?
 - a. Pain in back and lower limbs on prolong sitting
 - b. Pain in back and lower limbs on prolong walking
 - c. Pain on forward stoop postures
 - d. None of above

4. Positive Homan's sign is indicative of
 - a. DVT
 - b. Compartment syndrome
 - c. Shin splints
 - d. Ankle sprain

5. Measurement from ASIS to Greater Trochanter indicates:
 - a. Infratrochantric measurement
 - b. Supratrochantric measurement
 - c. Apparent measurement
 - d. None of the above

6. The movements are to be restricted following Hip replacement are:
 - a. Adduction, External rotation, Extension
 - b. Adduction, Flexion, Internal rotation
 - c. Abduction, Internal rotation, Flexion
 - d. Abduction, External rotation, Extension

7. The FABER (Patrick's) test stands for
 - a. Flexion, adduction and internal rotation
 - b. Flexion, abduction and external rotation
 - c. Flexion, abduction and internal rotation
 - d. Flexion, adduction and internal rotation

8. Positive circle sign suggests involvement of
 - a. Ulnar nerve
 - b. Radial nerve
 - c. Median nerve
 - d. Sciatic nerve

9. Diagnostic tests for Peripheral Nerve injury are all except
 - a. EMG studies
 - b. NCV studies
 - c. EEG studies
 - d. Strength duration curve

10. According to Concave convex rule Shoulder Internal rotation can be improved with
 - a. Anterior glide of humerus
 - b. Posterior glide of humerus
 - c. Superior glide of humerus
 - d. Inferior glide of humerus

Section II

5. Long Essay (2 out of 3)

2 X 10 = 20

1. A 45-year-old male has undergone left side Total Hip Replacement (Uncemented Arthorplasty) following fracture neck of femur. Plan the physiotherapy management for the same.
2. Write Rehabilitation programme of a 24-year-old salesman with recent left side transfemoral Amputation.
3. Develop the Physiotherapy plan for a 28-year-old female having Right Posterolateral disc lesion at L5-S1 junction. Patient has history of injury before 3 weeks followed by advice of complete bed rest for 1 week along with conservative management.

6. Short Essay (2 out of 3)

2 X 5 = 10

1. Physiotherapy management following upper end tibia fracture
2. Write in detail about Physiotherapy Management for conservatively treated Anterior Shoulder Dislocation
3. Difference between Osteoarthritis v/s Rheumatoid arthritis

7. Write in short (5 out of 6)

5 X 2 = 10

1. Waiter's Tip position
2. Trigger finger
3. Tendon gliding exercises
4. Grades of ligament sprain
5. Four-point gait pattern with crutches
6. Dosage of Ultrasound for Acute stage of soft tissue injuries

8. Multiple choice questions

10 X 1 = 10

1. Avascular necrosis of scaphoid occurs at
 - a. Proximal half
 - b. Distal half
 - c. Whole bone
 - d. None of the above
2. Which exercises are harmful in rheumatoid arthritis ?
 - a. Active stretching
 - b. Active mobilization
 - c. Passive mobilization
 - d. Weight bearing exercises
3. The best position to strengthen hip extensors in a patient with transfemoral amputation is
 - a. Sitting
 - b. Supine
 - c. Prone
 - d. Side lying
4. The gluteus medius and minimus weakness leads to _____
 - a. Trendelenburg gait
 - b. Circumduction gait
 - c. Backward lurching gait
 - d. Antalgic gait
5. True about Dupuytran's contracture is
 - a. More common in females
 - b. Palmar nodule is the earliest sign
 - c. Contracture of dermal tissue
 - d. None of the above

6. Sprengel's shoulder is due to deformity of
 - a. Scapula
 - b. Humerus
 - c. Clavicle
 - d. Vertebrae
 7. Which progressive resisted exercise is best to strengthen the infraspinatus and teres minor
 - a. Extension of shoulder with dumbbell
 - b. Flexion of shoulder with dumbbell
 - c. Lateral rotation with therabands
 - d. Medial rotation with therabands
 8. Joint mobilization is contraindicated in
 - a. Soft tissue tightness
 - b. Joint stiffness
 - c. Loose body inside the joint
 - d. None of the above
 9. Dislocation occurs most frequently in
 - a. Shoulder joint
 - b. Elbow joint
 - c. Knee joint
 - d. Hip joint
 10. A most common form of flat foot in which the arch reappears when the foot is in non- weight bearing position is called _____
 - a. Postural or flexible flat foot
 - b. Rigid flat foot
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
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