



DCL-10605

Seat No. _____

Fourth Year B. Physiotherapy Examination

July - 2022

Physiotherapy in Musculoskeletal Conditions
(Old Course)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

- Instructions :**
- (1) Answer should be brief and to the point.
 - (2) Figures to the right indicate marks.
 - (3) Illustrate answers with suitable diagrams.
 - (4) Each section should be written in separate answer books.

SECTION - I

- 1 Long Essay : (any two) 2×10=20**
 - (1) Explain in detail the management for Ankylosing Spondylitis.
 - (2) Explain the pre and post surgical physiotherapy for a unilateral THR patient.
 - (3) Explain in detail the management of a below elbow amputee.

- 2 Short Essay : (any two) 2×5=10**
 - (1) Lateral epicondylitis
 - (2) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - (3) Spondylolysis

- 3 Write in short : (any five) 5×2=10**
 - (1) Radiating and Referred Pain
 - (2) Joint Proprioception training
 - (3) Make test and break test
 - (4) Genu recurvatum
 - (5) Avulsion fracture
 - (6) Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

4 Multiple Choice Questions : (Answer All)

10×1=10

- (1) Extreme forward flexion of the shoulder with the forearm pronated is,
 - (a) Hawkin's test
 - (b) Neer's test
 - (c) Yergason's test
 - (d) Crossover test
- (2) An anterior drawers test of knee helps identify
 - (a) Medial Meniscus tear
 - (b) ACL tear
 - (c) MCL tear
 - (d) Lateral Meniscus tear
- (3) Plantar pressures are _____ during walking than during standing.
 - (a) greater
 - (b) lesser
 - (c) equal
 - (d) constantly changing from equal to lesser
- (4) A 52 year old man presents with LBP and cramping in both posterior thighs and numbness radiating into the feet with ambulation. It worsens with standing and walking and improves with sitting and bending forward. He has no bowel and bladder complaints. On examination, he has full strength, normal sensation, reflexes are symmetric, and has 2+ peripheral pulses. SLR is negative. What is the patient's most likely diagnosis?
 - (a) Herniated disc
 - (b) Vascular claudication
 - (c) Cauda equina syndrome
 - (d) Spinal stenosis
- (5) Which of the following is NOT considered a cardinal finding of Acute Inflammation?
 - (a) Pain
 - (b) Range of Motion
 - (c) Swelling
 - (d) Heat
- (6) The Stork test will aggravate pain associated with?
 - (a) Spondylolysis
 - (b) Spondylolisthesis
 - (c) SI joint dysfunction
 - (d) All of the above
- (7) Hangman's fracture is
 - (a) Fracture dislocation of L4
 - (b) Fracture dislocation of C2
 - (c) Fracture of C6
 - (d) Fracture of skull
- (8) The bowstring test for sciatic nerve is also called as
 - (a) Knee flexion test
 - (b) Flip sign
 - (c) Cram test
 - (d) None of the above

- (9) Most gait faults following THR are either caused by or contribute to
- (a) Extension deformities of hip
 - (b) Abduction deformities of hip
 - (c) Flexion deformities of hip
 - (d) All the above
- (10) During palpation of the hip region, which of the following structure can be palpated both anteriorly and posteriorly?
- (a) Iliac crest
 - (b) PSIS
 - (c) Symphysis pubis
 - (d) None of the above

SECTION - II

- 5 Long Essay : (any two) 2×10=20**
- (1) Write in detail the physiotherapy management of a patient with fracture shaft of tibia.
 - (2) Write in detail the management of Lumbar Spondylosis.
 - (3) Write in detail the Physiotherapy management of a patient with Kellgren and Lawrence Grade III Osteoarthritis of knee.
- 6 Short Essay : (any two) 2×5=10**
- (1) Frozen shoulder
 - (2) Capsular and non-capsular patterns of restriction
 - (3) Two Orthopaedic special tests for shoulder impingement.
- 7 Write in Short : (any five) 5×2=10**
- (1) Dermatomes and Myotomes
 - (2) Potts spine
 - (3) Donning and Doffing of prosthesis
 - (4) Plyometrics
 - (5) IVDP
 - (6) Grade III sprain
- 8 Multiple Choice Questions : (answer All) 10×1=10**
- (1) In a typical posterior dislocation of the hip, the hip is held slightly
 - (a) Flexed, abducted and internally rotated
 - (b) Extended, adducted, and externally rotated
 - (c) Flexed, adducted, and internally rotated
 - (d) Extended, adducted, and internally rotated

- (2) What is the most common reason for persistent symptoms after an ankle injury?
 - (a) Inadequate or incorrect treatment
 - (b) Underlying fracture
 - (c) Fat pad necrosis
 - (d) Cartilage injury
- (3) Pain over the tibial tubercle is an important exam finding in which of the following?
 - (a) Osgood-Schlatter's disease
 - (b) MCL sprain
 - (c) Bipartate Patella
 - (d) Meniscal tears
- (4) What is the likelihood of having an ACL tear if a "pop" was felt or heard during a twisting knee injury?

(a) ~10%	(b) ~25%
(c) ~60%	(d) ~80%
- (5) Syme's amputation is
 - (a) Below knee amputation
 - (b) Hip disarticulation amputation
 - (c) Knee disarticulation. amputation
 - (d) Ankle disarticulation amputation
- (6) Weakness with resisted great toe dorsiflexion is suggestive of irritation of which nerve root?

(a) S1	(b) L5
(c) L4	(d) L3
- (7) Which of these is the commonest type of shoulder dislocation?

(a) Subglenoid	(b) Subcoracoid
(c) Subclavicular	(d) Posterior
- (8) When the direction of pull of a muscle is altered, the bone or bony prominence causing the deflection forms a/an

(a) Lever	(b) Motor Unit
(c) Torque	(d) Anatomic Pulley
- (9) Burst fracture of cervical spine is due to
 - (a) Spondylosis
 - (b) Vertical compression injury
 - (c) Torticollis
 - (d) Whiplash injury
- (10) Boxer's fracture is
 - (a) 5th Metacarpal Neck #
 - (b) 5th Metatarsal Neck #
 - (c) 2nd Metacarpal Neck #
 - (d) 3rd Metacarpal Neck #