REV-01
BPT/20/25

2025/11

SET A

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
FIFTH SEMESTER
CLINICAL ORTHOPAEDICS
BPT – 501 [REPEAT]

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

Objective

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. Boutonnière deformity presents as:
   a. Flexion at PIP and extension at DIP
   b. Extension at PIP and flexion at DIP
   c. Flexion at both PIP and DIP
   d. Extension at both PIP and DIP

2. The most common nerve injured in a mid-shaft fracture of the humerus is:
   a. Median nerve
   b. Ulnar nerve
   c. Radial nerve
   d. Axillary nerve

3. The characteristic appearance of the spine in advanced ankylosing spondylitis is called:
   a. Pencil-in-cup deformity
   b. Rugger jersey spine
   c. Fish mouth vertebra
   d. Bamboo spine

4. How many zones are present in extensor tendon around the hand?
   a. 6
   b. 7
   c. 8
   d. 9

5. The Hill–Sachs lesion is a:
   a. Fracture of the glenoid
   b. Posterolateral humeral head impaction fracture
   c. Tear of the supraspinatus tendon
   d. Fracture of the acromion

6. Which of the following zones of flexor tendon area in hand is called No Man's Land?
   a. Zone 1
   b. Zone 2
   c. Zone 3
   d. Zone 4

7. The CASPAR criteria are used for the diagnosis of:
   a. Rheumatoid arthritis
   b. Ankylosing spondylitis
   c. Psoriatic arthritis
   d. Reactive arthritis

8. Hypopigmented skin rashes in leprosy are seen in .....
   a. Tuberculoid type
   b. Borderline type
   c. Indeterminate type
   d. Lepromatous type

9. The most common type of spondylolisthesis is:
   a. Degenerative
   b. Dysplastic
   c. Isthmic (lytic)
   d. Traumatic

10. How many phases are present in bone scan ?
    a. 1 b. 2
    c. 3 d. 4

11. Hemophilic arthritis is most commonly seen in patients with deficiency of:
    a. Factor IX (Hemophilia B) b. Factor VII
    c. Factor XI (Hemophilia C) d. Factor VIII (Hemophilia A)

12. Hyperflexion injury to sternum causes .....displacement to proximal sternal segment
    a. Lateral b. Medial
    c. Anterior d. Posterior

13. Sacralisation refers to:
    a. Fusion of lumbar vertebra with sacrum b. Fusion of sacral vertebra with coccyx
    c. Separation of sacrum from coccyx d. Non-fusion of sacral segments

14. This type of tumourlooks like a greyish white, hard, gritty feeling when cut
    a. Osteoblastic tumour b. Chondroid tumour
    c. Fibroblastic tumour d. All

15. The components (deformities) of CTEV include all EXCEPT:
    a. Forefoot adduction b. Hindfoot varus
    c. Dorsiflexion d. Equinus of ankle

16. Which among the following index is used for osteoporosis ?
    a. Grade's index b. Orthopedic index
    c. Singh's index d. All

17. The characteristic radiological finding of lumbar spondylosis is:
    a. Loss of vertebral height b. Osteophyte (bony spur) formation and reduced disc space
    c. Vertebral collapse d. Vertebral fusion

18. The craniotabes of rickets refers to:
    a. Bulging fontanelle b. Softening of skull bones (especially occipital and parietal)
    c. Premature suture closure d. Bossing of forehead

19. A Monteggia fracture involves:
    a. Fracture of distal radius with dislocation of distal ulna b. Fracture of proximal radius with ulnar head dislocation
    c. Fracture of proximal ulna with dislocation of radial head d. Isolated radial head fracture

20. This type of osteomyelitisis able to contain the infection so as to create a chronic bone abscess
    a. Brodie's abscess b. Garre's osteomyelitis
    c. Sequestrum d. All

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Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. **Marks : 50**

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Discuss in detail the mechanism of injury, its types, clinical features, management and immediate and late complications of supracondylar fracture of humerus? **2+2+2+ 2+2=10**

2. What is osteomyelitis? Write the pathology of osteomyelitis? Explain the treatment and surgical procedures of osteomyelitis? **2+3+5 =10**

3. Define *Osteoarthritis (OA)* and *Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)*. Compare and contrast their etiology, pathology, clinical features and management. **3+7=10**

4. Define amputation. Briefly explain its indication, types and different levels of amputation in upper limb and lower limb. **2+8=10**

5. Describe in detail the anatomy of intervertebral disc.Define Prolapsed Intervertebral Disc (PIVD). Explain its etiology, clinical features and stages of PIVD. **3+2+5 =10**

6. What is arthroscopy? Write the procedure of arthroscopy?What are the advantages and indications of arthroscopic surgery? **2+3+5 =10**

7. Discuss in detail the etiology, clinical features, diagnostic methods and management of congenital dislocation of hip. **2+2+3+ 4=10**

8. What is spinal injury? What are the different mechanisms of spinal injury? Write about the definitive care in Phase II. **2+3+5 =10**

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