REV-01
BPT/57/28/33

2025/11

SET A

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
SEVENTH SEMESTER
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NON-TRAUMATIC ORTHOPEDIC CONDITIONS
BPT – 702

[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. When you prescribe brace for structural scoliosis?
   a. Cobbs angle > 5^0
   b. Cobbs angle >15^0
   c. Cobbs angle > 10^0
   d. Cobbs angle > 25^0

2. Which structure not affected in CTEV?
   a. Tendoachilles
   b. Tibialis anterior & posterior
   c. Flexor digitorum brevis
   d. Flexor hallucis longus

3. Patient with coxa vara will find difficulty in which movement?
   a. Hip adduction
   b. Internal rotation of hip
   c. Hip extension
   d. Both a & b

4. Which of the following is NOT an appropriate physiotherapy intervention in early management of Spondylolisthesis?
   a. Core stabilization exercises
   b. Lumbar extension exercises
   c. Postural education
   d. Pelvic tilts and abdominal strengthening

5. The Straight Leg Raise (SLR) test is primarily used to assess:
   a. Lumbar facet joint dysfunction
   b. Sciatic nerve irritation or lumbar disc herniation
   c. Muscle strength of lumbar extensors
   d. Sacroiliac joint stability

6. Which of the following genetic markers is most strongly associated with Ankylosing Spondylitis?
   a. HLA-DR4
   b. HLA-DQ2
   c. HLA-B27
   d. All of the above

7. A classic triad of clinical features in Still's disease includes:
   a. Fever, rash, and polyarthritis
   b. Weight loss, jaundice, and anemia
   c. Photosensitivity, oral ulcers, and hair loss
   d. Cough, night sweats, and weight gain

8. The Slump Test increases neural tension by sequentially adding all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. Trunk flexion
   b. Ankle dorsiflexion
   c. Cervical extension
   d. Knee extension

9. Which medical condition can't cause lordosis?
   a. Spondylolisthesis
   b. Osteomyelitis
   c. Osteoporosis
   d. Achondroplasia

10. Which abduction range is generally painful in case of subacromial bursitis?
   a. 30-60 degree
   b. 70-110 degree
   c. 80-120 degree
   d. 90-160 degree

11. Elbow Osteotomy is also known as which of the following?
   a. French Osteotomy
   b. Peterson Osteotomy
   c. Pemberton Osteotomy
   d. Fulkerson Osteotomy

12. Which of the following condition doesn't cause charcots joints?
   a. Head injury
   b. Leprosy
   c. Poliomyelitis
   d. Spinal cord injury

13. Which muscle gets affected generally in Kyphosis?
   a. Gluteal musculature
   b. Quadriceps
   c. Hamstring
   d. Sartorius

14. In osteomalacia, physiotherapy should focus on:
   a. High impact jumping
   b. Only massage therapy
   c. Gentle weight-bearing exercises and strengthening
   d. No activity at all

15. In hematogenous Osteomyelitis, which bone area is most commonly affected in children?
   a. Diaphysis
   b. Metaphysis
   c. Epiphysis
   d. Cortical bone

16. In psoriatic arthritis, dactylitis refers to:
   a. Inflammation of the sacroiliac joint
   b. Swelling of an entire digit ("sausage digit")
   c. Inflammation of ring & middle finger
   d. Loss of joint space in the spine

17. A key precaution when treating Scleroderma in physiotherapy is:
   a. Overuse of heat
   b. Maintaining joint mobility and skin care
   c. Vigorous resistance training
   d. Use of massage only

18. Which of the following clinical signs suggests possible Cauda equina syndrome due to massive central disc herniation?
   a. Pain relieved with rest
   b. Loss of ankle jerk only
   c. Saddle anesthesia and urinary retention
   d. Positive FABER test

19. Salter Osteotomy is done on which part of the bone?
   a. Acetabulum
   b. Iliac bone
   c. Tibial plateau
   d. Roof of acetabulum

20. De Quervains Syndrome affects which structure?

a. Extensor Pollicis Longus
b. Abductor Pollicis Longus
c. Adductor Pollicis Longus
d. Extensor Pollicis Brevis

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Descriptive

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

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

1. Discuss the extra-articular manifestations of Ankylosing Spondylitis. Explain special tests used in the assessment of a patient with Ankylosing Spondylitis, along with its physiotherapy management. **2+4=4 =10**

2. Discuss physiotherapy assessment of carpal tunnel syndrome in detail? **10**

3. Write physiotherapy protocol in detail after total knee arthroplasty? **10**

4. Define Rheumatoid Arthritis. Discuss its etiology,pathophysiology, clinical features, and diagnostic criteria. Explain in detail the role of physiotherapy in different stages of the disease. **2+5+3 =10**

5. Discuss the pathology of lumbar spondylosis and the rehabilitation guidelines for conservative management of spondylosis of the lumbar spine. **4+6=10**

6. Write a brief note on Ponseti method? Elaborate physiotherapy assessment for Kyphosis? Write steps involve in Williams Training Protocol? **2.5+5+ 2.5=10**

7. Define Osteopenia and osteoporosis. Mention the risk factors and types of osteoporosis. Explain the interpretation of BMD scores based on WHO criteria and physiotherapy management of osteoporosis. **2+3+2+ 3=10**

8. Discuss various special tests for Subscapularis & Teres minor? Write down the stages of Periarthritis? Discuss PT Protocol of Tennis elbow? **3+3+4 =10**

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