

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
SIXTH SEMESTER
PHYSIOTHERAPY FOR MEDICAL & SURGICAL CONDITIONS
BPT - 603

(USE SEPARATE ANSWER SCRIPTS FOR OBJECTIVE & DESCRIPTIVE)

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

[PART-A: Objective]

Time: 20 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- Intact blister is seen in
 - 1st degree burn
 - 2nd degree burn
 - 3rd degree burn
 - 4th degree burn
- _____ is a blind tract that leads from the epithelial cell into the viscera.
 - Sinus
 - fistula
 - Wound
 - tetanus
- Evan's formula is used to calculate
 - amount of blood loss
 - amount of burned area
 - amount of blood to be transfused
 - amount of fluid to be transfused
- In supra nuclear lesion
 - Same side lower quadrant paralysis occur
 - Opposite side lower quadrant paralysis occur
 - Both
 - None
- Which incision is given for radical mastectomy?
 - Transverse
 - Mid axillary
 - Vertical
 - ellipsoid
- Somnambulism is
 - Sleep talking
 - Sleep terror
 - Sleep walking
 - None
- Gaze stability exercise is given in
 - Anxiety disorder
 - Vestibular disorder
 - Panic disorder
 - All of the above
- Rule of 9 was given by
 - Polaski and tennison
 - Lund and browder
 - Wolfe
 - None
- Oblique flank incision is given for
 - Appendectomy
 - Prostectomy
 - Nephrectomy
 - Hernias
- GAD stands for
 - Generalised autistic disorder
 - Generalized anxiety disorder
 - Generalized acne vulgaris disorder
 - None

11. On attempting to close the eyes, the eye ball rolls upward and outward but the eyelid remains open is a characteristic of
 - a. Facial palsy
 - b. Bells palsy
 - c. Both
 - d. None
12. Faradism under pressure prevents
 - a. Pain
 - b. Stiffness
 - c. Oedema
 - d. Weakness
13. Head down position for treatment is _____ in high BP patient.
 - a. Indicated
 - b. Contraindicated
 - c. useful
 - d. None
14. Bulge which develops beyond the boundaries of the original wound is known as
 - a. Hypertrophic scar
 - b. Heterotrophic bone formation
 - c. Keloid
 - d. None
15. Sleep attacks during day time is seen in
 - a. insomnia
 - b. Dysomnia
 - c. hypersomnia
 - d. None
16. Operating the stomach is known as
 - a. Cholecystectomy
 - b. Colostomy
 - c. nephrectomy
 - d. gastrectomy
17. Halothane is a type of
 - a. Pain killer
 - b. Anesthesia
 - c. antibiotic
 - d. None
18. Homan's sign is positive in
 - a. SVT
 - b. DVT
 - c. Embolism
 - d. Shock
19. Subcostal incision is also known as
 - a. Gridiron incision
 - b. Kocher's incision
 - c. Pararectal incision
 - d. All
20. Ophisthotonus posture is a feature of
 - a. Gangrene
 - b. Tetanus
 - c. Tuberculosis
 - d. None

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(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Define Mastectomy. Write the muscles that are cut and the physiotherapy management following radical mastectomy. 10
2. Elaborate facial and bells palsy with its physiotherapy approach. 10
3. Explain the physiotherapy management of diabetes mellitus. 10
4. Elaborate the post opt complication in abdominal surgery along with its physiotherapy management. 10
5. Classify burns and the physiotherapy management in burn cases. 10
6. Write in short the types of sleep disorders and its physiotherapy management. 10
7. Write on Acute and chronic pain syndromes. 10
8. Define femoral hernia and its physiotherapy management. 10

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