

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
SEVENTH SEMESTER (SPECIAL REPEAT)
PHYSIOTHERAPY FOR NON-TRAUMATIC ORTHOPEDIC CONDITIONS
BPT-702**

(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:

1X20=20

- The most common location for ganglion to occur is:
 - Guyon's canal
 - Flexor sheath
 - Dorsal carpus
 - Volar carpal
- A patient of 35 years old male complains of pain in his right shoulder when lifting up right hand above the head level. On examination, active movement produces painful arc with coronal abduction and tenderness below acromion and over greater tuberosity. What could be the possible diagnosis of the patient?
 - Frozen Shoulder
 - Supraspinatus tendinitis
 - Adhesive capsulitis
 - Bicipital tendinitis
- Typical tennis elbow involves the common extensor muscles. Which muscle is commonly involved?
 - Extensor carpi radialis longus
 - Extensor carpi radialis brevis
 - Brachioradialis
 - Extensor indicis
- In this type of TB spine, infection is localized to the anterior part of the vertebral body.
 - Appendiceal
 - Periosteal
 - Paradiscal
 - Central
- Degeneration of a vertebral structure secondary to repetitive stress, most commonly affecting the pars interarticularis but with no displacement of the vertebral body is called:
 - Spondylolisthesis
 - Spondylosis
 - Spondylolysis
 - Spondylitis
- A patient of 25 year old male complains of mild to severe back and buttock pain during early morning hours which gets better with activity. Also he complained of occasional pain radiating to his lower limbs. On examination, patient has stiff spine, loss of lumbar lordosis and lumbar flexion is limited. What could be your possible diagnosis for this case?
 - Ankylosing spondylitis
 - Prolapsed intervertebral disc
 - Spondylolisthesis
 - Spinal canal stenosis
- Factors influencing prognosis in Perthe's disease includes
 - Early onset poor is the prognosis
 - Early loss of hip movements poor is the prognosis
 - Early weight bearing better is the prognosis
 - Lateral subluxation/extrusion better is the prognosis
- Bicipital tendinitis occurs due to:
 - Overuse
 - Trauma
 - Shoulder joint instability
 - All of the above
- Systemic lupus erythematosus affects the:
 - Skin
 - Serous membranes
 - Renal system
 - All of the above

10. Out of the following type of diffuse systemic sclerosis, which one has poor prognosis?
 - a. Limited cutaneous systemic sclerosis
 - b. Diffuse cutaneous systemic sclerosis
 - c. Overlap syndromes
 - d. All of the above
11. The diffuse rounding of the vertebral column is called:
 - a. Kyphus
 - b. Gibbus
 - c. Knuckle
 - d. All of the above
12. Brodie's abscess usually involves:
 - a. Flat bones
 - b. Short bones
 - c. Pelvic bones
 - d. Long bones
13. Phalen's test is positive in:
 - a. DeQuervain's disease
 - b. Carpal tunnel syndrome
 - c. Ganglion
 - d. Thoracic outlet syndrome
14.is a condition that refers to degenerative arthritis of the first metatarsophalangeal (MTP) joint.
 - a. Hallux valgus
 - b. Pes planus
 - c. Hallux rigidus
 - d. Pes Cavus
15. The most common cause of neuropathic joint is:
 - a. Leprosy
 - b. Diabetes
 - c. RA
 - d. Syphilis
16. The nerve involvement in carpal tunnel syndrome is:
 - a. Ulnar
 - b. Median
 - c. Radial
 - d. Anterior cutaneous nerve
17. A dead piece of bone is known as:
 - a. Involucrum
 - b. Sequestrum
 - c. Cloacae
 - d. All of these
18. Yergason test is positive in:
 - a. Ganglion
 - b. Dequervain's disease
 - c. Biceps Tendinitis
 - d. Supraspinatus tendinitis
19. Swelling on both sides of sternum in rickets is called:
 - a. Harrison's sulcus
 - b. Rickety rosary
 - c. Pigeon Chest
 - d. Craniotabes
20. The test performed to stretch the Femoral nerve is called as the:
 - a. Schober test
 - b. Kernig's Test
 - c. Babinski's test
 - d. Prone knee bending test

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(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

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

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| 1. Describe the physiotherapy assessment and management for osteoarthritis of right knee with clinical reasoning. | 5+5=10 |
| 2. a. Define THR. Write down its indications.
b. Discuss the post-operative physiotherapy management following total hip replacement. | 3+7=10 |
| 3. Discuss in detail the evaluation of patients with low back pain. | 10 |
| 4. a. Discuss the epidemiology, clinical features and management of Perthes disease.
b. Mention the physiotherapy assessment and management for it. | 5+5=10 |
| 5. a. Explain the diagnosis and PT management for spinal canal stenosis.
b. Describe physiotherapy management for osteoarthritis of knee. | 5+5=10 |
| 6. a. Discuss the pathology, clinical features and management of ankylosing spondylitis.
b. Explain the tests to check the involvement of sacroiliac joint and cervical spine. | 5+5=10 |
| 7. Discuss in detail the physiotherapy assessment and physiotherapy management of cervical spondylosis. | 5+5=10 |
| 8. Write short notes on: (any two)
a. Cozen test
b. Carpal tunnel syndrome
c. Supraspinatus tendinitis
d. Physiotherapy management for Torticollis | 5+5=10 |

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