

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY  
SIXTH SEMESTER  
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN TRAUMATIC ORTHOPEDIC  
CONDITIONS  
BPT – 601**

**SET  
B**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

( Objective )

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- An amputation which can be used like a fork and which provides a pincer grip is called
  - Syme's amputation
  - Choparts amputation
  - Krukenberg amputation
  - Forequarter amputation
- Lesion above the spiral groove is
  - High radial nerve injury
  - Low ulnar nerve injury
  - Low radial nerve injury
  - All of the above
- A 40 year old patient sustained left shoulder injury and developed anterior dislocation of shoulder joint causing sensory loss over lateral side of forearm. The nerve involved is
  - Musculocutaneous nerve
  - Radial nerve
  - Axillary nerve
  - Ulnar nerve
- In this operation, part of the pelvis is removed along with the lower limb.
  - Forequarter amputation
  - Krukenberg amputation
  - Hindquarter amputation
  - Transhumeral amputation
- Figure of 8 bandage used commonly in the fracture of
  - Scapula
  - Clavicle
  - Humerus
  - Metacarpals
- Meyer's procedure is a method for treatment of
  - Recurrent shoulder dislocation
  - Habitual dislocation of patella
  - CDH
  - Fracture neck of femur
- Bankart's lesion is seen in
  - Anterior border of head of humerus
  - Posterior border of head of radius
  - Anterior glenoid cavity
  - Posterior glenoid cavity
- Dinner fork deformity is seen in
  - Colle's fracture
  - Olecranon fracture
  - Smith's fracture
  - Fracture neck of femur
- Triangular relation of elbow is maintained in
  - Fracture ulna
  - Anterior dislocation of elbow
  - Posterior dislocation of elbow
  - Supracondylar fracture of humerus

10. Froment's sign is positive in
- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Radial nerve injury | b. Median nerve injury  |
| c. Ulnar nerve injury  | d. Sciatic nerve injury |
11. Traction used in fracture shaft of femur for children is
- |                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Perkin's traction        | b. Gallow's traction |
| c. Buck's external traction | d. All of the above  |
12. Fracture of C1 is popularly known as
- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a. Jefferson fracture | b. Clay Shovellers   |
| c. Hangman's fracture | d. None of the above |
13. Commonest nerve to be injured in fracture clavicle
- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| a. Median  | b. Radial |
| c. Sciatic | d. Ulnar  |
14. Tardy ulnar nerve palsy is seen in:
- |                         |                                      |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. Cubitus valgus       | b. Fracture scaphoid                 |
| c. Dislocation of elbow | d. Supracondylar fracture of humerus |
15. Excision of fractured fragment is practiced in all fractures except
- |                   |                               |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Patella        | b. Olecranon                  |
| c. Head of radius | d. Lateral condyle of humerus |
16. Earliest symptom of Volkmann's ischemia is
- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Pain in flexor muscles    | b. Absence of pulse |
| c. Pain on passive extension | d. Cyanosis of limb |
17. A lady presents with a history of fracture radius, which was put on Plaster of Paris casts for 4 weeks. After that she developed swelling of hands with shiny skin. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| a. Rupture of extensor pollicis longus tendon | b. Myositis ossificans |
| c. Reflex sympathetic dystrophy               | d. Malunion            |
18. Carpal bone which fractures commonly is
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. Scaphoid | b. Lunate   |
| c. Hamate   | d. Pisiform |
19. Preoperative training programme for amputee patient include
- |                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. Prevention of thrombosis    | b. Prevention of chest complications |
| c. Preserve mobility of joints | d. All of the above                  |
20. Commonest type of dislocation of hip is
- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| a. Anterior | b. Posterior                              |
| c. Central  | d. Dislocation with fracture of the shaft |

**( Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Discuss the types of median nerve palsy along with its special tests and physiotherapy assessment and management for it.   | 2+3+5<br>=10   |
| 2. Discuss the pre and post - operative physiotherapy assessment and management for lower limb amputation.  | 5+5=10         |
| 3. Explain supracondylar fracture of humerus with its mechanism of injury, clinical features complications and physiotherapy management.  | 2+2+2+4<br>=10 |
| 4. Discuss Jefferson's fracture and its physiotherapy management.   | 5+5=10         |
| 5. Describe the classification, mechanism of injury and treatment of fracture patella. Also write down the physiotherapy principles and management for undisplaced fracture of patella. | 6+4=10         |
| 6. Outline the clinical picture and physiotherapy management for dislocation of shoulder.   | 5+5=10         |
| 7. Describe the following briefly:<br>a. Stump care<br>b. Physiotherapy management following Colle's fracture   | 5+5=10         |
| 8. Write short notes on: <i>(Any two)</i><br>a. Horner's syndrome<br>b. Hand of Benediction<br>c. Policeman's tip deformity   | 5+5=10         |

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