

REV-01  
BPT/45/23/28

2023/06

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

**SET  
A**

[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

1. 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
2. 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
3. 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
4. Carpal bone which fractures commonly is
  - a. Scaphoid
  - b. Lunate
  - c. Hamate
  - d. Pisiform
5. 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
6. Commonest type of dislocation of hip is
  - a. Anterior
  - b. Posterior
  - c. Central
  - d. Dislocation with fracture of the shaft
7. Excision of fractured fragment is practiced in all fractures except
  - a. Patella
  - b. Olecranon
  - c. Head of radius
  - d. Lateral condyle of humerus
8. Tardy ulnar nerve palsy is seen in:
  - a. Cubitus valgus
  - b. Fracture scaphoid
  - c. Dislocation of elbow
  - d. Supracondylar fracture of humerus
9. Commonest nerve to be injured in fracture clavicle
  - a. Median
  - b. Radial
  - c. Sciatic
  - d. Ulnar

10. Fracture of C1 is popularly known as  
 a. Jefferson fracture  
 b. Clay Shovellers  
 c. Hangman's fracture  
 d. None of the above
11. An amputation which can be used like a fork and which provides a pincer grip is called  
 a. Syme's amputation  
 b. Choparts amputation  
 c. Krukenberg amputation  
 d. Forequarter amputation
12. Lesion above the spiral groove is  
 a. High radial nerve injury  
 b. Low ulnar nerve injury  
 c. Low radial nerve injury  
 d. All of the above
13. 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  
 a. Musculocutaneous nerve  
 b. Radial nerve  
 c. Axillary nerve  
 d. Ulnar nerve
14. In this operation, part of the pelvis is removed along with the lower limb.  
 a. Forequarter amputation  
 b. Krukenberg amputation  
 c. Hindquarter amputation  
 d. Transhumeral amputation
15. Figure of 8 bandage used commonly in the fracture of  
 a. Scapula  
 b. Clavicle  
 c. Humerus  
 d. Metacarpals
16. Meyer's procedure is a method for treatment of  
 a. Recurrent shoulder dislocation  
 b. Habitual dislocation of patella  
 c. CDH  
 d. Fracture neck of femur
17. Bankart's lesion is seen in  
 a. Anterior border of head of humerus  
 b. Posterior border of head of radius  
 c. Anterior glenoid cavity  
 d. Posterior glenoid cavity
18. Dinner fork deformity is seen in  
 a. Colle's fracture  
 b. Olecranon fracture  
 c. Smith's fracture  
 d. Fracture neck of femur
19. Triangular relation of elbow is maintained in  
 a. Fracture ulna  
 b. Anterior dislocation of elbow  
 c. Posterior dislocation of elbow  
 d. Supracondylar fracture of humerus
20. Froment's sign is positive in  
 a. Radial nerve injury  
 b. Median nerve injury  
 c. Ulnar nerve injury  
 d. Sciatic nerve injury

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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 types of median nerve palsy along with its special tests and physiotherapy assessment and management for it. 2+3+5  
=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  
=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: 5+5=10
  - a. Stump care
  - b. Physiotherapy management following Colle's fracture
8. Write short notes on: (*Any two*) 5+5=10
  - a. Horner's syndrome
  - b. Hand of Benediction
  - c. Policeman's tip deformity

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