

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
FIFTH SEMESTER
CLINICAL ORTHOPAEDICS
BPT - 501
(USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART)**

**SET
B**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

1×20=20

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. Formula for dry Plaster of Paris is
 - a. $\text{CaSO}_4 \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - b. CaSO_4 only
 - c. $\text{CaSO}_4 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - d. $\text{CaSO}_4 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
2. Talipes equinovarus is
 - a. Equinus, inversion, abduction
 - b. Equinus, inversion, adduction
 - c. Equinus, eversion, abduction
 - d. Equinus, eversion, adduction
3. Most common site of prolapsed intervertebral disc is
 - a. Cervical region
 - b. Lower thoracic region
 - c. Lower thoracic region
 - d. Lumbar region
4. Which among the following are spinal instrumentation
 - a. Harrington instrumentation
 - b. Luque instrumentation
 - c. Pedicle screw fixation
 - d. All
5. Jefferson fracture is also called
 - a. Atlas Fracture
 - b. Axis fracture
 - c. Thoracic fracture
 - d. Lumbar fracture
6. Tinsel sign is related to
 - a. Radial nerve
 - b. Ulnar nerve
 - c. Median nerve
 - d. Sciatic nerve
7. "Figure of Eight" bandage used commonly in the fracture of
 - a. Scapula
 - b. Humerus
 - c. Clavicle
 - d. Femur
8. Sequestum is commonly seen in following conditions
 - a. Osteomyelitis
 - b. Rickets
 - c. Osteomalacia
 - d. Avascular necrosis
9. Which of the following is regarded as a definite sign of fracture?
 - a. Tenderness
 - b. Local bony irregularity
 - c. Crepitus
 - d. Swelling

10. Most common type of spondylolisthesis is
 a. Isthmus
 b. Degenerative
 c. Dysplastic
 d. Pathologic
11. What is the most common site of rib fracture
 a. The part where articular facet is present
 b. The part where tubercle is present
 c. The part where maximum convexity is present
 d. The part where maximum concavity is present
12. Galeazzi fracture is fracture of
 a. Upper end of ulna
 b. Lower end of ulna
 c. Upper end of radius
 d. Lower end of radius
13. Hyperflexion injury to sternum causing posterior displacement is called
 a. Flexion injury
 b. Extension injury
 c. Direct Injury
 d. Indirect injury
14. Dinner fork deformity is seen in
 a. Colle's fracture
 b. Smith fracture
 c. Supracondylar fracture of humerus
 d. Clavicle fracture
15. Flexor Digitorum Profundus function in tendon injury will be tested by flexing the
 a. Distal phalanx
 b. Middle phalanx
 c. Proximal phalanx
 d. All
16.used to describe fall of L5 vertebra into the pelvis and lie anterior to sacrum
 a. Spondylolysis
 b. Spondyloptosis
 c. Spondylolisthesis
 d. Spondylosis
17. Injury occurs as a result of direct blow and cause bruises and internal bleeding
 a. Sprain
 b. Strain
 c. Contusion
 d. All
18. What is the other name of giant cell tumour?
 a. Osteoblastoma
 b. Osteoclastoma
 c. Osteoid osteoma
 d. Chondroid sarcoma
19. Triangular relation is maintained in
 a. Fracture ulna
 b. Anterior dislocation of elbow
 c. Supracondylar fracture of humerus
 d. All of the above
20. Anti convalescent drug therapy can lead to
 a. Type 1 rickets
 b. type 2 rickets
 c. Type 3 rickets
 d. Type 4 rickets

-- -- --

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Describe the mechanism of injury, pathology, clinical features, and management of shoulder dislocation. 2+2+4+
2=10
2. What is genu valgum complex? Mention about the primary and secondary deformities in genu valgum and write its causes and treatment. Add two clinical assessments for it. 2+2+2+
2+2=10
3. Define CTEV. Discuss the pathology, its clinical features and its treatment. 2+3+3+
2=10
4. Mention the names of four orthopaedic surgeries. What is arthroplasty? Explain the different types of arthroplasty surgery in details. 3+2+5
=10
5. Discuss the indications, levels of amputation and complications of amputation. 2+5+3
=10
6. Name any five bone tumours? What is inflammation? Write the different phases of inflammation. 2+1+4+
3=10
7. Write the composition and functions of intervertebral disc. Discuss the stages and clinical features of prolapsed intervertebral disc. Also mention its brief treatment. 2+3+3+
2=10
8. Write short notes on: (*Any two*) 5+5=10
 - a. Grades of Sprain and its clinical features & treatment
 - b. Mechanism of injury, Clinical features & treatment of Colles fracture
 - c. Fracture Classification
 - d. Type I and II Rickets

= = *** = =