

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
SIXTH SEMESTER
PHYSIOTHERAPY FOR TRAUMATIC
ORTHOPEDIC CONDITIONS
BPT – 601 [SPECIAL REPEAT]
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- Shoulder dislocations are frequently associated with all of the following EXCEPT:
 - Injuries to labrum
 - Humeral head fractures
 - Seizures
 - Axillary vasculature
- At which of the following vertebral levels would you most likely find a clay -shoveler fracture?
 - C1
 - C2
 - C7
 - T4
- A March fracture most frequently results from:
 - Direct trauma
 - Jumping from a height
 - Muscle fatigue from prolonged walking
 - Use of high- heeled shoes
- A plain AP odontoid view of the cervical spine showing asymmetry and displacement of the lateral masses away from the odontoid peg is typically indicative of a.....
 - Clay -Shoveler fracture
 - Flexion tear drop fracture
 - Hangman fracture
 - Jefferson fracture
- Muscle not paralysed in injury to radial nerve in spiral groove:
 - Long head of triceps
 - Brachioradialis
 - Anconeus
 - Extensor carpi radialislongus
- The most common site of fracture of the clavicle is:
 - Medial end
 - Lateral end
 - Midpoint of the clavicle
 - Junction of the medial two-thirds and the lateral third
- What mechanism of injury typically results in a Chance fracture?
 - Axial loading
 - Direct blow
 - Flexion-distraction
 - Hyperextension
- The deformity of Policeman's tip indicates:
 - High brachial plexus injury
 - Low brachial plexus injury
 - Erb's palsy
 - Subscapularis paralysis

9. Ability to identify the shape and form of a three - dimensional object is called
- Kinesthesia
 - Proprioception
 - Stereognosis
 - Hyperesthesia
10. A greenstick fracture :
- Occurs chiefly in the elderly
 - Does not occur in children
 - Is a spiral fracture of tubular bone
 - Is a fracture where part of the cortex is intact and part is crumpled or cracked
11. Pott's fracture is a type of fracture of the
- Ankle
 - Spine
 - Foot
 - Skull
12. Triangular relation of elbow is maintained in
- Fracture ulna
 - Anterior dislocation of elbow
 - Supracondylar fracture of humerus
 - Posterior dislocation of elbow
13. Dupuytren's fracture is
- Trimalleolar ankle fracture
 - Wrist fracture
 - Clavicle fracture
 - Bimalleolar ankle fracture
14. Splint that is used in radial nerve palsy is
- Knuckle bender splint
 - Cock up splint
 - Aeroplane splint
 - Foot drop splint
15. Colle's fracture can be complicated by late rupture of :
- Extensor pollicislongus
 - Abductor pollicislongus
 - Adductor pollicislongus
 - Flexor pollicislongus
16. The lesion in Klumpke's paralysis is :
- Cervical plexus
 - Lower brachial
 - Upper brachial
 - Sacral plexus
17. An elderly male sustained Colle's fracture which was properly treated. However, she developed severe pain and stiffness of the wrist with coldness and cyanosis of the hand. X ray examination revealed diffuse decalcification of the bones. She proved to be suffering from:
- Tuberculous arthritis of wrist joint
 - Traumatic tenosynovitis
 - Sudek's atrophy
 - Osteoarthritis of wrist joint
18. The most vulnerable structure in supracondylar fracture of the humerus is the:
- Brachial artery
 - Median nerve
 - Ulnar nerve
 - Radial nerve
19. Which of the following is the term for pain experienced in the area of an amputated limb?
- False pain
 - Phantom pain
 - Pretend pain
 - Psychological pain

20. Claw hand is seen in
- a. Cervical rib
 - b. Carpal tunnel syndrome
 - c. Ulnar nerve injury
 - d. Multiple sclerosis

-- -- -- --

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Enumerate the causes and types of lesion for ulnar nerve injuries. Mention briefly physiotherapy management along with one clinical test. 2+2+4+2
=10
2. Write the causes, types of brachial plexus injuries. Give a note on Klumpke's paralysis. 2+2+6
=10
3. Discuss fracture of patella & highlight about its classification, mechanism of injury, clinical features and physiotherapy management. 2+2+2+4
=10
4. Describe in detail about post-operative physiotherapy assessment and management for a 52 year old male who underwent bilateral below knee amputation. 5+5=10
5. Explain the mechanism of injury and Lauge- Hansen Classification of ankle injuries. Write briefly its physiotherapy management for fractures treated by conservative method. 2+3+5
=10

6. A 23 year old man was injured in a motor vehicle accident and X rays confirmed a displaced distal radius fracture in his left forearm. Upon examination, the patient exhibits weakened pronation, weakened flexion of the index and middle fingers at the distal interphalangeal joints, and weakened flexion of the interphalangeal joint of the thumb. When asked to make the "okay" sign, the patient is unable to make a round circle, producing a "collapsed circle" on the affected hand. No areas of sensory loss are detected. Which nerve is most likely damaged? Plan a detailed assessment and physiotherapy management for such a patient. 2+7=10
7. A 30 year old mixed martial arts athlete, with no prior shoulder injuries, presented one day following a first time, traumatic anterior shoulder dislocation. Plan an eight week individualized, intensive, nonoperative rehabilitation program for this patient and list out his complications. 8+2=10
8. Write short notes on: (Any two) 5+5=10
- a. Physiotherapy management following Supracondylar fracture of humerus
 - b. Hillsach's lesion
 - c. Classification of fracture neck of femur

= = *** = =