

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
FIFTH SEMESTER
CLINICAL ORTHOPAEDICS
BPT – 501 [REPEAT]
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

1×20=20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. What is the characteristic feature of a Colles' fracture?
 - a. Dorsal angulation of the distal radius
 - b. Ventral angulation of the distal radius
 - c. Fracture of the scaphoid
 - d. Fracture metacarpals
2. 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
3. Which of the following best describes a closed fracture?
 - a. The fracture involves multiple pieces of bone.
 - b. The bone is protruding through the skin.
 - c. The bone is fractured but the skin remains intact.
 - d. The fracture occurs at the joint surface.
4. Hyperflexion injury to sternum causing posterior displacement is called-
 - a. Flexion injury
 - b. Extension injury
 - c. Direct injury
 - d. Indirect injury
5. Which joint is most commonly affected by gout?
 - a. Knee
 - b. Hip
 - c. First metatarsophalangeal joint (big toe)
 - d. Wrist
6. Looser's zones are found in which condition among the following?
 - a. Osteomyelitis
 - b. Osteomalacia
 - c. Rickets
 - d. Perthes disease
7. Which of the following is a typical radiographic finding in cervical spondylosis?
 - a. Increased disc height
 - b. Osteophyte formation and disc space narrowing
 - c. Normal alignment of the cervical vertebrae
 - d. Fractures of the cervical vertebrae

8. In which of the following conditions 'COD FISH' appearance can be seen?
 - a. Osteoporosis
 - b. Osteomyelitis
 - c. Osteomalacia
 - d. Rickets
9. What genetic marker is commonly associated with ankylosing spondylitis?
 - a. HLA-DR4
 - b. HLA-B27
 - c. HLA-DQ2
 - d. HLA-A1
10. Giant cell tumour is the other name of.....
 - a. Osteoid osteoma
 - b. Osteoclastoma
 - c. Osteochondroma
 - d. Ewing sarcoma
11. In a case of a humeral mid-shaft fracture, which nerve is most commonly at risk of injury?
 - a. Median nerve
 - b. Ulnar nerve
 - c. Radial nerve
 - d. Axillary nerve
12. Injury to lower brachial plexus at birth is called.....
 - a. Erb's palsy
 - b. Klumpke palsy
 - c. Sciatic nerve palsy
 - d. Popliteal nerve palsy
13. What is lumbarisation?
 - a. Fusion of lumbar vertebrae
 - b. Degeneration of lumbar discs
 - c. A congenital condition involving extra lumbar vertebrae
 - d. A condition where the first sacral vertebra is partially or completely separated from the sacrum, resembling a lumbar vertebra
14. Waiter tip deformity is a typical deformity of which condition?
 - a. Erb's palsy
 - b. Klumpke's palsy
 - c. Sciatic nerve palsy
 - d. Popliteal nerve palsy
15. Which joint is most commonly affected by osteoarthritis?
 - a. Shoulder
 - b. Knee
 - c. Elbow
 - d. Hip
16. Which zone is called the no man's land in flexor tendon of hand ?
 - a. Zone 1
 - b. Zone 2
 - c. Zone 3
 - d. Zone 4
17. 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
18. In poliomyelitis, which type of surgical release is used for hip transfer
 - a. Soutter's release
 - b. Wilson's release
 - c. Tendoachilles release
 - d. Steindler's release
19. Gun stock deformity is seen in
 - a. Supracondylar fracture
 - b. Fracture both bones forearm
 - c. Fracture clavicle
 - d. Colle's fracture

20. Which gait can be seen in cerebral palsy patients?
- Ataxic
 - Tredenlenberg
 - Scissoring
 - Waddling

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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 etiology, stages, clinical features and management of PIVD. 2+3+2+3=10
2. Mention the names of four orthopaedic surgeries. What are the indications, surgical techniques, and potential complications associated with various types of arthroplasty? Explain each one of them in details 2+8=10
3. Describe the mechanism of injury, clinical features, treatment and complications of supracondylar fracture of humerus. 2+3+3+2=10
4. What is three column concept in spinal fractures? Explain about the different mechanisms of spinal fractures with necessary diagrams. 5+5=10
5. Discuss the clinical features, causes and management of Perthes disease. 3+3+4=10
6. Mention three knee deformities. Discuss the genu valgum in details emphasizing its causes, clinical features, clinical assessment and treatment. 2+8=10

7. What is poliomyelitis? Write the pathology of poliomyelitis. 2+3+5
Explain about different tendon releases technique in treatment of =10
poliomyelitis
8. Define spondylolisthesis? Discuss the aetiology, types, 2+8=10
investigations and management of spondylolisthesis.

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