

B. P.

Total number of printed pages-8

34 (4) OSPH 4.1

2017

**ORTHOPAEDICS & SPORTS
PHYSIOTHERAPY**

Full Marks : 100

Time : Three hours

**The figures in the margin indicate
full marks for the questions.**

- I. Essay type : (Answer **any two** out of **three**)
2×10=20
- (a) Discuss rehabilitation protocol following ACL reconstruction.
 - (b) A 40 year old female complaining of low back pain with radiation to left lower limb since 3 months. Discuss PT assessment with possible differential diagnosis including various special tests.
 - (c) Define fracture. Write down it's various complications. Detail out physiotherapy management in various fracture management.

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Contd.

2. Short essay type : (**Answer any ten** out of **twelve**) 10×5=50

- (a) Plantar fasciitis and its PT management
- (b) Volkman's ischaemic contracture.
- (c) Classification of fracture neck of femur and its PT management.
- (d) Hip dislocation and its management.
- (e) Discuss upper limb tension tests.
- (f) Lumbar spinal canal stenosis and its PT management.
- (g) PT management for OA knee.
- (h) PT management following TKR.
- (i) Meniscal injury and its PT management following menisectomy.
- (j) PT management for RA.
- (k) Tennis elbow and its treatment.
- (l) Reflex sympathetic dystrophy.

3. Short answer : 2×5=10

- (a) Pes planus and pes canus
- (b) Grades of Maitland mobilization

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(c) Mckenzie's exercise

(d) Cobb's angle

(e) McMurry's test.

4. Multiple choice questions : 1×20=20

(i) Antalgic gait is characterised by ———

(a) Smaller step on affected side

(b) Smaller step on sound side

(c) Lurching on the sound side

(d) Inadequate swing on affected side

(ii) The primary indication of joint replacement is

(a) Effusion

(b) Limited ROM

(c) Muscle atrophy

(d) Pain

- (iii) House maid's knee refers to
 - (a) Infrapatellar bursitis
 - (b) Prepatellar bursitis
 - (c) Suprapatellar bursitis
 - (d) Quadriceps tendinitis.

- (iv) Meniscus injury occurs due to
 - (a) Valgus injury
 - (b) Varus injury
 - (c) Dash Board injury
 - (d) Rotatory dysfunction.

- (v) The closed packed position of knee
 - (a) Extension
 - (b) Full flexion
 - (c) 25° of knee flexion
 - (d) 90° of knee flexion

- (vi) PT management of spondylolisthesis excludes
 - (a) Spinal flexion exercise
 - (b) Spinal extension exercise
 - (c) Spinal stabilization exercise
 - (d) Stretching

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(vii) Flexion injury lending to anterior wedge fracture of vertebral body is common

- (a) Cervical region
- (b) Thoracic region
- (c) Lumbar region
- (d) Thoraco lumbal

(viii) Mobilisation with movement concept was developed by

- (a) Mennel
- (b) Maitland
- (c) Mulligan
- (d) Lyriax

(ix) The primary indication of joint replacement is

- (a) Effusion
- (b) Limited ROM
- (c) Muscle atrophy
- (d) Pain

(x) Ricket is due to deficiency of

(a) Vit A

(b) Vit B

(c) Vit C

(d) Vit D

(xi) Burst fracture is seen in

(a) Talus fracture

(b) Vertebral fracture

(c) Femoral head fracture

(d) Scaphoid

(xii) Mallet finger is due to

(a) Contracture of FDP

(b) Rupture of collateral slip of extensor expansion

(c) Rupture of central slip of extensor expansion

(d) Rupture of volar plate.

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(xiii) Avascular necrosis of scaphoid fracture occurs at

- (a) Proximal half
- (b) Distal half
- (c) Whole bone
- (d) None

(xiv) Minor's elbow refers to

- (a) Medial epicondylitis
- (b) Tenosynovitis
- (c) Olecranon bursitis
- (d) None

(xv) March fracture is

- (a) Complete metatarsal fracture
- (b) Fracture of tarsal bone
- (c) Hairline fracture of metatarsal
- (d) None

(xvi) Milkman's fracture is seen in

- (a) Periosteum
- (b) Osteomalacia
- (c) Osteoporosis
- (d) None

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(xvii) Boston brace is used

- (a) Lordosis
- (b) Kyphosis
- (c) Scoliosis
- (d) Spinal fracture

(xviii) McMurry's test is used to rule out to

- (a) ACL tear
- (b) Meniscal tear
- (c) PCL tear
- (d) MCL tear

(xix) Osteogenesis imperfecta occurs due to

- (a) Deficiency of calcium
- (b) Defective collagen formation
- (c) Unossified Cartilages
- (d) None

(xx) Causes of nonunion of fracture include

- (a) Inadequate fixation
- (b) Adequate fixation
- (c) Not enough calcium in diet
- (d) Over supply of calcium in diet.