34 (4) OSPH 4·1

2017

ORTHOPAEDIC AND SPORTS PHYSIOTHERAPY

Full Marks: 100

Time: Three hours

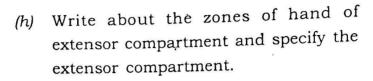
The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

- 1. Essay type : (Answer any two out of three) $2 \times 10 = 20$
 - (a) Describe assessment and management of scoliosis. Write a note on scoliometer.
 - (b) Define amputation. Enlist the indications and levels of amputation. Mention about PT M_e in stump care.

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- (c) Outline anatomical significance of knee joint. Enlist some special tests for knee joint and shoulder joint and describe any five for both of them.
- 2. Short essay type: (Answer any ten out of twelve) 10×5=50
 - (a) Mention the pathology and PT R_x physiotherapy treatment for osteoporosis.
 - (b) Write a note on biomechanical principles of prosthesis applications.
 - (c) Describe the arthroplasty and physiotherapy management of ankle joint.
 - (d) Write a note on genu valgum and genuvarum.
 - (e) What is Hoffa's syndrome and write the physiotherapy management?
 - (f) Mention the symptoms of ankylosing spondilitis and write the physiotherapy management.
 - (g) Write a note on prolopse of intervertebral disc and physiotherapy management.



- (i) Classification of shoulder dislocation and mention about reduction of shoulder dislocation.
- (j) Write a note on supraclavicular fracture of humerus and its physiotherapy management.
- (k) Write about thoracic outlet syndrome.
- (l) Write about quadriceps contusion and physiotherapy management of quadriceps contusion.
- 3. Short answer type:

2×5=10

- (a) Threthaman's sign
- (b) Shenton's line
- (c) Compartmental syndrom
- (d) Brodie's abscess
- (e) Trigger finger.

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4. Multiple choice questions:

1×20=20

- (1) In case of AK amputes, prasthetic knee stabilization can be achieved by
 - (a) Action of gluteus maximus
 - (b) trochanteric knee alignment
 - (c) extension aid
 - (d) All of above.
- (2) Charcot joints are:
 - (a) painless arthritic joint disease
 - (b) degenerative joint disease
 - (c) infective joint disease
 - (d) none of above.
- (3) The most common cause for lower limb amputations is
 - (a) Congenital deformities
 - (b) Infection
 - (c) Trauma
 - (d) Vascular disease
- (4) Protrusion with complete rupture of a annulus allowing muscles its bulge into the neural canal is renferred as:
 - (a) Herniation
 - (b) Extrusion

- (c) sequestrum
- (d) bulging.
- (5) Principle of mulligan's manual therapy is
 - (a) self treatment technique
 - (b) sustained gliding in treatment plane
 - (c) pain free active movement
 - (d) all of above.
- (6) Mobilisation with movement was given by:
 - (a) Kalterborn
 - (b) Maitland
 - (c) Mulligan
 - (d) Cyriax.
- (7) Essense of pathology in RA:
 - (a) Persistence synovitis
 - (b) Swelling
 - (c) Articular cartilage
 - (d) Deformities in joints.
- (8) HLA B_{27} is negative in :
 - (a) Ankylosing spondilitis

- (b) Rheumatoid Arthritis
- (c) Osteoarthritis
- (d) None.
- (9) When a ligament is completely torn:
 - (a) Grade I sprain
 - (b) Grade II sprain
 - (c) Grade III sprain
 - (d) Grade IV sprain
- (10) Green stick fracture is seen in:
 - (a) Adult
 - (b) Children
 - (c) At any age
 - (d) Elderly.
- (11) Swan neck deformity consists of:
 - (a) PIP hyperextension and DIP flexion
 - (b) DIP hyperextension and PIP flexion
 - (c) DIP extension
 - (d) PIP extension.
- (12) Brodie's abscess effects:
 - (a) Epiphysis
 - (b) Metaphysis

- (c) Diaphysis
- (d) Periosteum
- (13) Deficiency in haemophiliac arthritis:
 - (a) VIII and IX
 - (b) VI and V
 - (c) I and III
 - (d) XIII and XII
- (14) March fracture affects:
 - (a) Neck of 2nd metatarsal
 - (b) Body of 2nd metatarsal
 - (c) Neck of 1st metatarsal
 - (d) Fracture of lower end of tibia.
- (15) "Lift off test" is used for:
 - (a) Teres minor
 - (b) Subscapularis
 - (c) Supraspinatus
 - (d) infraspinatus.
- (16) Gallow's traction is used for:
 - (a) Fracture shaft of femur
 - (b) Fracture neck of femur
 - (c) Fracture humerus
 - (d) Fracture tibia.

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| - | (17) | Morton's | neuromia | occurs | due | to | |
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- (a) lateral plantar nerve
- (b) medial plantar nerve
- (c) femoral nerve
- (d) none.

(18) UVR is given for:

- (a) sephillitic arthritis
- (b) leprosy
- (c) proriotic arthritis
- (d) haemophillic arthritis.

(19) Other name of still disease is:

- (a) Charcot's disease
- (b) Juvenile arthritis
- (c) None
- (d) Above.

(20) Genu varum means

- (a) Bowed knees
- (b) Knock knees
- (c) Extended knees
- (d) Flexed knees.