

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
SIXTH SEMESTER
PHYSIOTHERAPY FOR TRAUMATIC & ORTHOPEDIC CONDITIONS
BPT - 601

(USE SEPARATE ANSWER SCRIPTS FOR OBJECTIVE & DESCRIPTIVE)

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 20 min.

(PART-A: Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Treatment of acute myositis ossificans is
 - a. Active mobilization
 - b. Passive mobilization
 - c. Immobilisation
 - d. Infra- red therapy
2. Dislocation occur most frequently in the
 - a. Shoulder joint
 - b. Elbow joint
 - c. Hip joint
 - d. Knee joint
3. Gallows traction is used in children for the treatment of
 - a Fracture of tibial plateau
 - b Fracture shaft of femur
 - c Supracondylar fracture of humerus
 - d All of the above
4. Ability to identify the shape and form of a three – dimensional object is
 - a. Kinesthesia
 - b. Proprioception
 - c. Stereognosis
 - d. Hyperesthesia
5. Dupuytren's fracture is
 - a. Trimalleolar ankle fracture
 - b Wrist fracture
 - c. Clavicle fracture
 - d. Biomalleolar ankle fracture
6. Preoperative training programme for amputee patient include
 - a. Prevention of thrombosis
 - b. Prevention of chest complications
 - c. Preserve mobility of joints
 - d. All of the above
7. Bankart's lesion is seen in
 - a. Anterior border of head of humerus
 - b. Posterior border of head of radius
 - c. Anterior glenoid cavity
 - d. Posterior glenoid cavity
8. In 65 year old male with history of fracture neck of femur 6 weeks old, treatment of choice is
 - a. SP nailing
 - b. Mc Murray Osteotomy
 - c. Hemiarthroplasty
 - d. None of the above
9. Repeated crackling sensations or sound emanating from a joint or tissue is called
 - a. Keloid
 - b. Crepitus
 - c. Ecchymosis
 - d. All of the above

10. Luxatio erecta
 - a. Tear of glenoidal labrum
 - b. Inferior dislocation of shoulder
 - c. Anterior dislocation of shoulder
 - d. Defect in humeral head
11. A 40 year old patient sustained left shoulder injury and developed anterior dislocation of shoulder joint causing sensory loss over lateral side of forearm. The nerve involved is
 - a. Musculocutaneous nerve
 - b. Radial nerve
 - c. Axillary nerve
 - d. Ulnar nerve
12. Meyer's procedure is a method for treatment of
 - a. Recurrent shoulder dislocation
 - b. Habitual dislocation of patella
 - c. CDH
 - d. Fracture neck of femur
13. Which of the following is regarded as definite sign of fracture?
 - a. Tenderness
 - b. Local bony irregularity
 - c. Crepitus
 - d. Swelling
14. Triangular relation of elbow is maintained in
 - a. Fracture ulna
 - b. Anterior dislocation of elbow
 - c. Posterior dislocation of elbow
 - d. Supracondylar fracture of humerus
15. Garden Spade Deformity is seen in
 - a. Colle's fracture
 - b. Supracondylar fracture of humerus
 - c. Smith's fracture
 - d. Fracture neck of femur
16. Awareness of pain in the amputated limb is called
 - a. Nerve pain
 - b. Phantom pain
 - c. Muscle pain
 - d. All of the above
17. Splint that is used in radial nerve palsy is
 - a. Aeroplane splint
 - b. Foot drop splint
 - c. Knuckle bender splint
 - d. Cock up splint
18. Figure of 8 bandage used commonly in the fracture of
 - a. Scapula
 - b. Humerus
 - c. Clavicle
 - d. Metacarpals
19. An amputation which can be used like a fork and which provides a pincer grip is called
 - a. Syme's amputation
 - b. Choparts amputation
 - c. Krukenberg amputation
 - d. Lisfranc's amputation
20. Sudeck's atrophy is associated with
 - a. Osteoporosis
 - b. Osteophyte formation
 - c. Osteopenia
 - d. Osteochondritis

(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Describe the general orthopedic assessment in details. 10
2. Classification of fracture neck of femur. Write down the physiotherapeutic management of conservatively managed fracture neck of femur. 3+7=10
3. Discuss in detail about post-operative physiotherapy management for a 40 year old male who underwent bilateral below knee amputation. Write the complications of amputation. 8+2=10
4. Explain the assessment and physiotherapy management of supracondylar fracture of humerus. Brief note on Volkmann's Ischemic Contracture 8+2=10
5. Write the causes, clinical features, types of lesion of ulnar nerve injury and its physiotherapy management. 2+2+2+4=10
6. Discuss the mechanism of injury and treatment of shoulder dislocation. Write its physiotherapy management. 2+2+6=10
7. Describe the physiotherapy management for cervical spine injury without neurological deficit. Brief note on : Hangman's fracture 8+2=10
8. Write short note on: (*Any Two*) 5+5=10
 - a) Special tests for median nerve palsy
 - b) Patella fracture
 - c) Seddon's classification of nerve injuries

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