

**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.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

1×20=20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. Most common type of spondylolisthesis is
 - a. Isthmus
 - b. Degenerative
 - c. Dysplastic
 - d. Pathologic
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. 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
4. Hyperflexion injury to sternum causing posterior displacement is called
 - a. Flexion injury
 - b. Extension injury
 - c. Direct Injury
 - d. Indirect injury
5. Dinner fork deformity is seen in
 - a. Colle's fracture
 - b. Smith fracture
 - c. Supracondylar fracture of humerus
 - d. Clavicle fracture
6. Flexor Digitorum Profundus function in tendon injury will be tested by flexing the
 - a. Distal phalanx
 - b. Middle phalanx
 - c. Proximal phalanx
 - d. All
7.used to describe fall of L5 vertebra into the pelvis and lie anterior to sacrum
 - a. Spondylolysis
 - b. Spondyloptosis
 - c. Spondylolisthesis
 - d. Spondylosis
8. Injury occurs as a result of direct blow and cause bruises and internal bleeding
 - a. Sprain
 - b. Strain
 - c. Contusion
 - d. All
9. Triangular relation is maintained in
 - a. Fracture ulna
 - b. Anterior dislocation of elbow
 - c. Supracondylar fracture of humerus
 - d. All of the above

10. What is the other name of giant cell tumour?
 - a. Osteoblastoma
 - b. Osteoclastoma
 - c. Osteoid osteoma
 - d. Chondroid sarcoma
11. "Figure of Eight" bandage used commonly in the fracture of
 - a. Scapula
 - b. Humerus
 - c. Clavicle
 - d. Femur
12. Anti convalescent drug therapy can lead to
 - a. Type 1 rickets
 - b. Type 2 rickets
 - c. Type 3 rickets
 - d. Type 4 rickets
13. Which of the following is regarded as a definite sign of fracture?
 - a. Tenderness
 - b. Local bony irregularity
 - c. Crepitus
 - d. Swelling
14. Sequestum is commonly seen in following conditions
 - a. Osteomyelitis
 - b. Rickets
 - c. Osteomalacia
 - d. Avascular necrosis
15. Formula for dry Plaster of Paris is
 - a. $\text{CaSO}_4 \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - b. CaSO_4 only
 - c. $\text{CaSO}_4 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - d. $\text{CaSO}_4 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
16. Tinsel sign is related to
 - a. Radial nerve
 - b. Ulnar nerve
 - c. Median nerve
 - d. Sciatic nerve
17. Most common site of prolapsed intervertebral disc is
 - a. Cervical region
 - b. Lower thoracic region
 - c. Lower thoracic region
 - d. Lumbar region
18. Jefferson fracture is also called
 - a. Atlas Fracture
 - b. Axis fracture
 - c. Thoracic fracture
 - d. Lumbar fracture
19. Talipes equinovarus is
 - a. Equinus, inversion, abduction
 - b. Equinus, inversion, adduction
 - c. Equinus, eversion, abduction
 - d. Equinus, eversion, adduction
20. Which among the following are spinal instrumentation
 - a. Harrington instrumentation
 - b. Luque instrumentation
 - c. Pedicle screw fixation
 - d. All

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Describe the mechanism of injury, pathology, clinical features, and management of shoulder dislocation. 2+2+4+
2=10
2. What is genu valgum complex? Mention about the primary and secondary deformities in genu valgum and write its causes and treatment. Add two clinical assessments for it. 2+2+2+
2+2=10
3. Define CTEV. Discuss the pathology, its clinical features and its treatment. 2+3+3+
2=10
4. Mention the names of four orthopaedic surgeries. What is arthroplasty? Explain the different types of arthroplasty surgery in details. 3+2+5
=10
5. Discuss the indications, levels of amputation and complications of amputation. 2+5+3
=10
6. Name any five bone tumours? What is inflammation? Write the different phases of inflammation. 2+1+4+
3=10
7. Write the composition and functions of intervertebral disc. Discuss the stages and clinical features of prolapsed intervertebral disc. Also mention its brief treatment. 2+3+3+
2=10
8. Write short notes on: (*Any two*) 5+5=10
 - a. Grades of Sprain and its clinical features & treatment
 - b. Mechanism of injury, Clinical features & treatment of Colles fracture
 - c. Fracture Classification
 - d. Type I and II Rickets

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