

Total No. of printed Pages = 04

2015

Paper : 4.1

**ORTHOPAEDICS & SPORTS PHYSIOTHERAPY**

Full Marks : 100

Time: 3 Hours

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

1. Answer any two of the following 2×10 = 20
- (a) Give the details on the assessment & treatment techniques of a patient with left periarticular shoulder.
  - (b) Discuss the mechanism of anterior cruciate ligament injury. Write in detail the management for it .
  - (c) Define scoliosis & it's types. Write in detail physiotherapy assessment and management for the same.
2. Give short answers to any ten of the following 10×5=50
- (a) Discuss stump management following amputation.
  - (b) Piriformis syndrome & it's physiotherapy management.
  - (c) What is isometric exercises? Write about isometric neck exercises, its indication and effects.
  - (d) Volkman's ischaemic contracture & it's PT management.
  - (e) Detail out management to control pain, swelling, strengthening following Grade II Medial Collateral Ligament injury of knee.
  - (f) Define shoulder instability & it's various types. Discuss PT management for any one of it's type.
  - (g) Discuss Galleazi fracture and PT management for the same.
  - (h) Discuss biomechanical principles of orthosis and prosthetic application.
  - (i) Write in detail about hamstring strains and PT Management for the same.
  - (j) Define ankle instability. Write in detail about it is management.
  - (k) Explain principles of schools of thought for Maitland techniques.
  - (l) Discuss various early and late complications of fractures.

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3. Give short answers any five of the following 5×2=10
- (a) SLRO & its variations.
  - (b) Coxa vara & Coxa valga
  - (c) Myotome
  - (d) Pyogenic arthritis.
  - (e) Coccydynia.
  - (f) Krukenberg's amputation.
  - (g) Prone knee bending test.
4. Choose the correct answers from the clues given: 20×1=20
- i) Dunlop traction is used in case of
    - (a) Shoulder dislocation
    - (b) Supracondylar fracture of humerus
    - (c) Intercondylar fracture of humerus
    - (d) None of the above.
  - ii) Which of following splint is needed to treat VIC
    - (a) Knuckle bender splint
    - (b) Turn knuckle splint
    - (c) Cock-up splint
    - (d) None
  - iii) Reverse Colle's fracture is also known as
    - (a) Barton's fracture
    - (b) Monteggia's fracture
    - (c) Galaezi fracture
    - (d) Smith's fracture
  - iv) Bennett's fracture dislocation corresponds to
    - (a) Intraarticular fracture of base of 1<sup>st</sup> metacarpel.
    - (b) Intraarticular fracture of base of index finger
    - (c) Intraarticular fracture of base of 5<sup>th</sup> metacarpel
    - (d) None.
  - v) Ewing's tumor comes under following category of bone tumors
    - (a) Bone forming tumors
    - (b) Cartilage forming tumors
    - (c) Giant cell tumors
    - (d) Marrow tumors
  - vi) During elbow arthrodesis, elbow is fused into flexion to enable patient to reach the mouth with-
    - (a) 90° of elbow flexion
    - (b) 100° of elbow flexion
    - (c) 110° of elbow flexion
    - (d) 120° of elbow flexion
  - vii) 'Liverpool' prosthesis is used in which following arthroplasty.
    - (a) Wrist arthroplasty
    - (b) Elbow arthroplasty
    - (c) Shoulder arthroplasty
    - (d) Arthroplasty of Hand

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- viii) 'Meralgia Paraesthetica' occurs due to compression of-
- (a) Sciatic nerve
  - (b) Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
  - (c) Common peroneal nerve
  - (d) Posterior tibial nerve
- ix) Soutter's operation is performed to release
- (a) Knee flexion contracture
  - (b) Hip flexion contracture
  - (c) TA contact—
  - (d) Contracture of plantar fascia
- x) In radiographic classification of OA which following finding corresponds to stage III.
- (a) Major bone attrition, more than 1cm, Subluxation or secondary lateral arthrosis.
  - (b) Obliteration of joint space.
  - (c) Narrowing of joint space, less than half of the normal joint space.
  - (d) Narrowing of joint space and more than half the normal joint space.
- xi) Scoliometer is used to measure-
- (a) Angle of Scoliosis
  - (b) Spinal ROM
  - (c) Ribhump
  - (d) All of above
- xii) The greatest motion of cervical rotation occurs between-
- (a) C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>
  - (b) C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>
  - (c) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>
  - (d) C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>
- xiii) Nocturnal appearance of pins and needles in the fingers which disappear when the patient changes position is a classical feature of-
- (a) Spasmodic torticollis
  - (b) Vertebro-basilar syndrome
  - (c) Thoracic outlet syndrome
  - (d) Cervical spondylolisthesis
- xiv) In painful arc syndrome, the arc of shoulder abduction is painful from-
- (a) 60°-100°
  - (b) 90°-120°
  - (c) 45°-160°
  - (d) > 160°

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- xv) The most preferred splint to be used in CDH upto 6 months of age-
- (a) Craig nappy splint
  - (b) Pavlik Harness
  - (c) Von Rosen Splint
  - (d) Both (a) & (b)
- xvi) Osteogenesis imperfect occurs due to-
- (a) Deficiency of calcium
  - (b) Defecting collagen formation
  - (c) Unossified cartilages
  - (d) None
- xvii) Minoris elbow refer to-
- (a) Tenosynovitis
  - (b) Lateral epicondylitis
  - (c) Medial epicondylitis
  - (d) Olecranon burritis
- xviii) A false positive Mc Murray's Sign is positive in-
- (a) Meniscal –
  - (b) MCL injury
  - (c) ACL injury
  - (d) Plica syndroms
- xix) In CDH, which of the following reaction is used-
- (a) Perkin's traction
  - (b) Gallow's is traction
  - (c) Halo-pelvic traction
  - (d) None
- xx) Cause of Sudeck's osteodysrophy following fracture is-
- (a) Osteoporosis of bones
  - (b) Infections
  - (c) Haematoma around joint
  - (d) All of above

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