

**TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, PUNE**  
**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY (B. P. T.)**  
**EXAMINATION : JUNE- 2021**  
**THIRD YEAR**  
**Subject: Surgery, Clinical Orthopedics (BPT-301)**

**Date: 01/06/2021**

**Total Marks: 80**

**Time :2.00 pm to 5.00 pm**

**Instruction:**

1. To answer the Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) use the separate answer sheet provided by the Vidyapeeth.
2. For answering the Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) put the tick mark in the respective column.  
A     B     C     D
3. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) are to be solved within first 20 minutes of the session.
4. Return your answer sheet of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) when first 20 minutes' time is over.

**SECTION – A (Surgery)**

**Q.1      Answer the following question by choosing appropriate option.      (10)**

1. Burr hole is a surgical technique used in patient with  
a) Abdominal injury.    b) Head Injury.    c) Cardiovascular injury.    d) Urological injury.
2. Necrotizing fasciitis is caused by  
a) Beta hemolytic streptococci.    b) Psuedomonas.    c) Staphylococcus    d) Clostridium
3. The lowest score in Glasgow Coma Scale is  
a) 0    b) 5    c) 3    d) 2
4. Dorsal wrist ganglion is  
a) Metastatic tumor    b) Carcinogenic tumor    c) Benign tumor    d) None of the above
5. Varicose veins is caused by non-functioning venous  
a) Valves    b) Wall    c) Pressure    d) None of the above
6. Following is not the complication of burns.  
a) Contractures    b) Disfigurement    c) Infection    d) Hernia
7. Which of the following tendon contributes to Dequervian's tenosynovitis.  
a) Extensor Pollicis longus    b) Flexor pollicis longus    c) Extensor pollicis brevis    d) Adductor pollicis longus
8. High color or brown colored urine is seen in  
a) Crush Injury    b) Dehydration    c) Liver failure    d) All of the above
9. Hiatus hernia is hernia of  
a) Stomach    b) Small intestine    c) Large intestine    d) None of above
10. Cold abscess is caused in  
a) Cellulitis    b) Dry gangrene    c) Tetanus    d) Tuberculosis



**Q.2 Answer the following. (any five) (15)**

1. Clinical features in non-union of fracture.
2. Fat embolism- clinical features and etiopathogenesis.
3. Blood supply of head of femur.
4. Screw home mechanism.
5. Classification of vertebral compression fractures.
6. Anatomy of vertebral disc.

**Q.3 Write Short notes. (any three) (15)**

1. Anterior shoulder dislocation- clinical presentation, tests and treatment.
  2. Stages of fracture healing.
  3. Volkman's ischemic contracture- etiopathogenesis, clinical features and treatment.
  4. Plantar fasciitis- etiopathogenesis, clinical features and treatment.
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