## 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	) Tin	ne :2.00 pm to 5.00 pm					
<ul><li>Instruction:</li><li>1. To answer the Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) use the separate answer sheet provided by the</li></ul>									
Vidyapeeth.									
2. For answering the Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) put the tick mark in the respective column.									
A B C D V  3. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) are to be solved within first 20 minutes of the session.									
<ol> <li>Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) are to be solved within first 20 minutes of the session.</li> <li>Return your answer sheet of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) when first 20 minutes' time is over.</li> </ol>									
<u>SECTION – A (Surgery)</u>									
Q.1	Answer the following	g question by choosing	g appropriate option.	(10)					
1.	Burr hole is a surgical technique used in patient with								
	a)Abdominal injury.	•	<ul><li>c) Cardiovascular injury.</li></ul>	d)Urological injury.					
2.	Necrotizing fasciitis is caused by								
	a) Beta hemolytic streptococci.	b) Psuedomonas.	c) Staphylococcus	d) Clostridium					
3.	The lowest score in G	_	` 2	1) 0					
	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	b) Flexor pollicis	c) Extensor pollicis						
	longus	longus	brevis	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 1) 2) 3)	Answer the following questions in details. (any five) Cardinal rules of amputation. Rule of Nine in Burns. Glasgow Coma Scale.							
4) 5)	Difference between inguinal and femoral hernia.  Difference between peripheral venous disease and peripheral arterial disease.							
6)	Dequervian's tenosynovitis- signs, symptoms and treatment.							
Q.3	Short notes. (any three)							
1)	Cellulitis- ethiopathogenesis, symptoms and treatment.							
2)	Management of head injury patient.							
3)	Gastroesophageal reflux disease- symptoms, investigations, etiopathogenesis and treatment.							
4)	Deep vein thrombosis- etiopathogenesis, symptoms and treatment.							
<b>Q.1</b> 1.	SECTION – B (Clinical Orthopedics)  Answer the following question by choosing appropriate option.  Most commonly seen hip dislocation is							
	a) Anterior	b) Posterior	c) Inferior	d) None of above				
2.	Lisfranc's injury is between							
	a) Tarso-metatarsal joint	b) Metacarpo- phalangeal joint	<ul><li>c) Distal interphalangeal joint</li></ul>	d) Intertarsal joint				
3.	A fracture which is painful on palpation after 3 months of injury is classified as							
	a) Non-union	b) United fracture	c) Malunion	d) Delayed union.				
4.	Avascular necrosis is seen in which part of femur							
	a) Greater trochanter	b) lesser trochanter		d) Head of femur.				
5.	Most common presentation in patient with Gout is							
	a) Fever	b) Dizziness	c) Podagra	d) Nausea				
6.	Most sensitive diagnostic test for osteoporosis is							
	a) Ultrasound	b) Xrays	c) BMD-DEXA	d) MRI				
7.	Mcmurray's test is u	sed to diagnose						
	a) ACL tear b) Meniscal tear c) PCL tear d) LCL tear.							
8.	Most common type of supracondylar fracture in children is							
	a) Flexion	b) Distraction	c) Extension	d) Divergent.				
9.	Medial ligament complex of ankle joint is named as							
10	a) Deltoid ligament	b) Ateriortalofibular ligament the inflammation of v	c) Malleolo- calcaneal ligament	d) None of the above				
10.	a) suprapatellar	Clergyman's knee is the inflammation of which bursa a) suprapatellar b) prepatellar c) infrapatellar d) all of above.						
	a) suprapatental	o, propatoriai		a, an or above.				

## 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.