

MASTER OF PHYSIOTHERAPY (MPT)
SEMESTER -II EXAMINATION, JUNE-2026

(MPT203) PHYSIOTHERAPY DIAGNOSIS & CLINICAL DECISION MAKING

[Time allotted: Three Hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Read all the instructions carefully

Answer all questions in serial order, Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

Q. 1. Objective type questions: (Attempt All)**(10 x 02 = 20)**

(Very short/ short answer/ MCQ/ One liners/ Fill in the blanks/ True/False)

- a. _____ is one possible cause of low back, pelvic hip or groin pain.
 - i. Birth trauma
 - ii. Stress fracture
 - iii. DVT
 - iv. SI joint dysfunction
- b. Bleeding disorders includes all, except:
 - i. Von willebrand's disease
 - ii. Christmas disease
 - iii. Hemophilia
 - iv. DVT
- c. Reduction in FEV1 in spirometry is a good indicator of:
 - i. Upper airway obstruction
 - ii. Lower airway obstruction
 - iii. Acute respiratory distress syndrome
 - iv. Pulmonary tuberculosis
- d. A patient has complaints of difficulty breathing with normal SpO2 and PaO2 indicates:
 - i. Psychogenic dyspnea
 - ii. Orthopnea
 - iii. Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
 - iv. Platypnea
- e. Chest X-ray features of left lung atelectasis is:
 - i. Displacement of trachea towards right side
 - ii. Displacement of trachea towards left side
 - iii. Presence of air bronchogram
 - iv. Cardiomegaly
- f. Characteristics of ischemic chest pain includes all, except:
 - i. Pain varies with respiration
 - ii. Exertional chest pain
 - iii. Relieves at rest &/or with nitroglycerine
 - iv. May radiate to left shoulder
- g. Which is a test for evaluating muscular flexibility?
 - i. Sit and reach test
 - ii. Timed up and go test
 - iii. 3 minute step test
 - iv. Jump test
- h. Which amongst the following parameter, is most important determinant factor in lung function in spirometry?
 - i. Age
 - ii. Height
 - iii. Weight
 - iv. Waist circumference
- i. Stages of motor learning includes all except?
 - i. Cognitive stage
 - ii. Associative stage
 - iii. Autonomous stage
 - iv. Simulation stage
- j. Infection of vertebral body could be:
 - i. Epidural abscess
 - ii. Spondylosis
 - iii. Osteomyelitis
 - iv. Disc herniation

Q. 2. Short notes/ Short answer type questions (Attempt any Five)**(05 x 04 = 20)**

- a. Thoracic cage deformity
- b. Core components of comprehensive geriatric assessment
- c. Clinical conditions affecting female reproductive system
- d. Urinary continence
- e. Signs of hematologic diseases
- f. Cardiopulmonary endurance
- g. Pulmonary function test

CO1 ,2
 CO2,3,5
 CO1,3
 CO3
 CO1,3
 CO3,4
 CO3,4

Q. 3. Structured questions (Attempt any Three)**(03 x 10 = 30)**

- a. Explain UPDRS, berg balance scale and house brackmann facial grading
- b. Health related physical fitness
 - i. Definition
 - ii. Components of health-related physical fitness
 - iii. Assessment of muscle strength
- c. Diastasis recti- define, testing and corrective exercises
- d. Define ataxia. Explain Romberg test, its interpretation

CO2
 CO1
 CO3
 CO4
 CO1,4,5
 CO1,3,4

Q. 4. Long Answer/ Essay type questions (Attempt any Two)**(02 x 15 = 30)**

- a. Explain in detail comprehensive geriatric assessment, its clinical importance, and indications
- b. A patient has a difficulty in lower limb with standing ability of 40% and mobility component has 60% loss. Calculate the disability in lower limb.
- c. A patient experiences sudden, sharp pain in the upper right area of the abdomen, spreading towards right shoulder and back. Assess and make a possible diagnosis and various causes for the same.

CO1,3,5
 CO4
 CO3,4