

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY (BPT)
SEMESTER -VI EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER- 2026
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN GENERAL SURGERY & MEDICINE

[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. What is the primary goal of physiotherapy in geriatric patients?
 - i. Cure chronic diseases
 - ii. Promote dependence on caregivers
 - iii. Enhance functional independence and quality of life
 - iv. Focus on pain relief
- b. Which of the following age-related changes most affects balance in elderly individuals?
 - i. Increased muscle mass
 - ii. Decreased visual activity
 - iii. Improved proprioception
 - iv. Increased joint mobility
- c. Which is not an absolute contraindication for exercises during pregnancy?
 - i. Pre-eclampsia
 - ii. Ruptured membranes
 - iii. Multiple pregnancy at risk premature labor
 - iv. Gestational diabetes
- d. Production of colostrum starts at:
 - i. 1st trimester
 - ii. 2nd trimester
 - iii. 3rd trimester
 - iv. At the time of birth
- e. Diastasis recti is condition of which muscle?
 - i. Rectus abdominis
 - ii. Transverse abdominis
 - iii. Linea alba
 - iv. Oblique muscles
- f. What is the primary goal of physiotherapy in the first few days after a burn injury?
 - i. Strengthen muscles
 - ii. Reduce joint pain
 - iii. Maintain range of motion and prevent contractures
 - iv. Start gait training
- g. Which of the following is NOT a common post-operative pulmonary complication after upper GI surgery?
 - i. Atelectasis
 - ii. Pleural effusion
 - iii. Bronchial asthma
 - iv. Pneumothorax
- h. What is the purpose of incentive spirometry in post-operative physiotherapy?
 - i. Pain management
 - ii. Muscle strengthening
 - iii. Promote lung expansion and prevent atelectasis
 - iv. Increase cardiac output
- i. Absolute contraindication for exercise during pregnancy includes:
 - i. Preeclampsia
 - ii. Intrauterine growth restriction
 - iii. Poorly controlled diabetes mellitus
 - iv. Extreme morbid obesity
- j. Diastasis recti is the separation between _____.
 - i. Oblique abdominal muscles
 - ii. Rectus abdominis muscle
 - iii. Transverse abdominis muscle
 - iv. Pelvic floor muscle

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

- a. List two benefits of resistance training in older adults CO4 PO9
- b. Types of female pelvis CO1 PO8
- c. Complications of pregnancy CO3 PO7
- d. Benefits of exercises during pregnancy CO5, PO1
- e. What precautions should be taught to a patient before discharge following an upper GI surgery? CO3 PO5
- f. Complications of burns CO1 PO1
- g. APGAR score in newborn CO4 PO6

P.T.O....

Q. 3. Structured questions (Attempt any Three)

(03 x 10 = 30)

- a. Explain the following: CO4 PO2
 - i. Define geriatric physiotherapy
 - ii. Importance in improving quality of life
 - iii. Goals of physiotherapy in elderly care.
- b. Describe the use and interpretation of the following outcome measures: CO5 PO9
 - i. FRAT
 - ii. Barthel Index
 - iii. 6-Minute Walk Test
- c. Pregnancy: CO3 PO1
 - i. Musculoskeletal changes during pregnancy
 - ii. Cardiovascular changes during pregnancy
 - iii. Respiratory changes during pregnancy
- d. Burn: CO2 PO8
 - i. What is the role of positioning in burn patients?
 - ii. Name any two exercises used for burn patients.
 - iii. What is a contracture?

Q. 4. Long Answer/ Essay type questions (Attempt any Two)

(02 x 15 = 30)

- a. Elaborate on the multidisciplinary role of physiotherapy in the rehabilitation of elderly patients with orthopedic conditions? CO4 PO4
- b. Write in detail about physiotherapy assessment and management in antenatal and post-natal phase. CO3 PO8
- c. Describe the physiotherapy assessment and management for a patient after upper gastrointestinal surgery. CO2 PO5