

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write in brief about the following:

- Q. 1.** PT assessment and management of Total Hip Replacement (THR).
- Q. 2.** Elaborate briefly the parameters for application of joint mobilization.
- Q. 3.** Phantom Pain Vs. Stump Pain – Physiotherapy Management.
- Q. 4.** PT management following ACL ligament injury treated conservatively.
- Q. 5.** Classify scoliosis and its management
- Q. 6.** Piriformis Syndrome – PT Management.
- Q. 7.** What are the key management plans for post surgical rehabilitation following neck of femur fractures?
- Q. 8.** Differential diagnosis in painful shoulder.
- Q. 9.** Patella Tendon bearing (PTB) prosthesis.

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. "Vaulting" as gait abnormality in transfemoral amputees with AK prosthesis could be because of
 - a. Prosthesis being short
 - b. Compensatory pattern
 - c. Prosthesis being long
 - d. Lack of balance
2. A positive FABER's test is indicative of
 - a. DJD of the Hip joint
 - b. Iliotibial Band Syndrome
 - c. SI joint dysfunction
 - d. Piriformis Syndrome
3. Bankart's lesion of shoulder is a result of
 - a. Traumatic Anterior dislocation
 - b. Degenerative posterior dislocation
 - c. Traumatic Inferior dislocation
 - d. Infective Anterior dislocation
4. A patient with shoulder pain has been diagnosed as bicipital tendonitis. The BEST position to expose the tendon of long head of biceps for application of phonophoresis is
 - a. External rotation and extension
 - b. Internal rotation and abduction
 - c. Horizontal adduction
 - d. Abduction
5. To prevent typical contractures in patients with trans-femoral amputation, the therapist should stress positioning the patient in
 - a. Side-lying on the residual limb
 - b. Prone lying with the residual limb in neutral position.
 - c. Supine lying with the residual limb resting on a pillow.
 - d. A wheelchair with soft cushion and adductor roll.
6. The status of pars interarticularis on the x-ray helps understand which of the problem of vertebrae
 - a. Spondylolysis with early degeneration of vertebrae
 - b. Spondylolysis resulting in early nerve root compression
 - c. Spondylolisthesis with possible slippage of the vertebral body
 - d. Spondylolistheis with discal herniation.
7. Main objective of initiating Continuous Passive Motion (CPM) following Total Knee replacement is to improve:
 - a. Active Knee extension
 - b. Active knee flexion
 - c. Passive Knee flexion
 - d. Passive Knee extension
8. Synovectomy is removal of :
 - a. Synovial fluid in presence of chronic joint inflammation.
 - b. Synovium in the presence of chronic joint inflammation.
 - c. Synovium in the presence of acute joint inflammation.
 - d. Synovial fluid in presence of acute joint inflammation.
9. If the moving joint surface is concave:
 - a. Sliding is in the opposite direction of the angular movement of the bone
 - b. Sliding is in the same direction of the angular movement of the bone
 - c. Rolling is in the opposite direction of the angular movement of the bone
 - d. Rolling is in the same direction of the angular movement of the bone
10. The problems associated with ankylosing spondylitis in its early stages can be best managed in physiotherapy with:
 - a. Postural reeducation
 - b. Pain Management
 - c. Joint mobilization
 - d. Stretching of scapular muscles
11. _____ describes the motions that occur between the joint surfaces and also the distensibility or "give" in the joint capsule, which allows the bones to move.
 - a. Thrust
 - b. Roll
 - c. Convex- concave rule
 - d. Joint Play
12. Cervical spine Capsular pattern is :
 - a. Side flexion and rotation equally limited, extension.
 - b. Extension and rotation equally limited, side flexion.
 - c. Flexion and extension equally limited, side rotation.
 - d. Lateral flexion and extension, rotation.
13. Cervical distraction test is positive in:
 - a. Muscular pathologies of the neck.
 - b. Thoracic outlet syndrome.
 - c. Cervical radiculopathy
 - d. Both A & B.
14. Which amongst these is not a special test for Thoracic Outlet Syndrome?
 - a. Allen's test
 - b. Adson's test
 - c. Wright's test
 - d. Dugas's test

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY -2013
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NEUROLOGY
PAPER TWO

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write in brief about the following:

- Q. 1.** Describe in detail cerebral circulation and affect of lesion on various arteries.
- Q. 2.** Explain principles of MRP. Write the MRP program for upper limb in stroke patient.
- Q. 3.** Write short notes on : (3.5+3.5=7)
- a. Biofeedback
 - b. Roods approach
- Q. 4.** Explain coup and countercoup injuries. Write mechanism of head injury. Write a note on coma arousal technique and its PT management.
- Q. 5.** Define C.P.Explain different types of CP and their classification. Write PT management of 5 year old male CP child having LL spasticity (bilateral).
- Q. 6.** Write direct and indirect impairments in multiple sclerosis. Write PT management of same.
- Q. 7.** Write about Brain stem reflexes and its significance.
- Q. 8.** Write short notes on: (3.5+3.5=7)
- a. Bladder dysfunction in SCI
 - b. Reflex inhibiting postures
- Q. 9.** What are the causes of SCI? Describe briefly Conus meddularis and Cauda equine syndrome. What care you will take as physiotherapist for rehabilitation of such patients?

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NEUROLOGY
PAPER TWO (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Decerebrate rigidity refers to:
 - a. Sustained contraction and posturing of trunk and lower limb in extension and upper limb in flexion
 - b. Sustained contraction and posturing of trunk and limbs in full extension
 - c. Strong and sustained contraction of muscles of neck and trunk
 - d. Hyperextended posture
2. When resistance to isometric contraction is suddenly removed, the body segment moves forcibly in direction in which effort is focused, is termed as.
 - a. Movement decomposition
 - b. Dyssnergia
 - c. Rebound phenomenon
 - d. Hypokinesia
3. A response to positioning in which the supine positioning produces an increase in extensor tone and prone position increases the flexor tone is termed as
 - a. Symmetric tonic labrythine reflex
 - b. Symmetric tonic neck reflex
 - c. Asymmetric tonic neck reflex
 - d. Tonic labrythine reflex
4. An unusual motor behavior characterized by patients strong lateral lean toward the hemiplegic side is
 - a. Spatial relation syndrome
 - b. Raimiste phenomenon
 - c. Pusher Syndrome
 - d. Soques Phenomenon
5. An associated reaction in which elevation of hemiplegic arm above the horizontal may elicit an extension and abduction response of the fingers is :
 - a. Raimisettes phenomenon
 - b. Thalamic sensory syndrome
 - c. Soques phenomenon
 - d. Associated reaction
6. Charcot 's triad is :
 - a. Intention tremor, scanning speech, nystagmus
 - b. Dysphagia, dyssynergia, dysesthesia
 - c. Diplopia, nystagmus, tremor
 - d. Ataxia, fatigue, dysmetria
7. Oscillation of body part that occurs when a limb is maintained against gravity is termed as:
 - a. Clonus
 - b. Resting tremor
 - c. Postural tremor
 - d. Intention tremor
8. A disorder of intellectual function characterized by slowing of thought process with lack of concentration and attention is:
 - a. Bradykinesia
 - b. Bradyphernia
 - c. Freezing
 - d. Hypokinesia
9. A pathological autonomic reflex seen in patients with high level of lesion causing headache, sweating and bradycardia:
 - a. Brown-Sequard syndrome
 - b. Anterior cord syndrome
 - c. Cauda equina lesion
 - d. Autonomic dysreflexia
10. Motor dysfunction associated with lesion of AHC or peripheral nerve is:
 - a. UMN
 - b. LMN
 - c. Conus medullary syndrome
 - d. None of Above
11. A Bursting type fracture of cervical region that produces characteristic of anterior inferior bone chip is:
 - a. Tear drop fracture
 - b. Droplet fracture
 - c. Water drop fracture
 - d. None of above
12. Integration center for micturition is:
 - a. Conus Medullaris
 - b. Sacral root
 - c. Cauda Equina
 - d. Between lumbar and sacral level
13. D1 extension pattern for wrist is :
 - a. Flexion , radial deviation
 - b. Extension, ulnar deviation
 - c. Extension , radial deviation
 - d. Flexion, ulnar deviation
14. D2 flexion pattern for ankle is:
 - a. Dorsiflexion, inversion
 - b. Plantor flexion, eversion
 - c. Dorsiflexion, eversion
 - d. Plantarflexion,inversion

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER THREE

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write in brief about the following:

- Q. 1.** Describe in detail anatomy of lungs and postural drainage position according to the segments with diagrammatic representation.
- Q. 2.** Explain indication /contraindication/clinical application methods of ACBT, Autogenic drainage & PLB Exercises.
- Q. 3.** Write a note on 3rd stage cardiac rehabilitation for fitness of a 48 years subject with post CABG.
- Q. 4.** Define indication /contraindication/Types/ role of physiotherapy in Heart transplantation.
- Q. 5.** Write a note on indication, aims, goal, principle and clinical application of Humidification therapy.
- Q. 6.** Define indication, aims, goal, principle and clinical application of Suction technique.
- Q. 7.** Explain in detail about indications and weaning process of ventilator.
- Q. 8.** Write a note on indications, aims, goals, principle and clinical application of pulmonary rehabilitation in COPD.
- Q. 9.** Describe in detail about Peripheral vascular disease rehabilitation.

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER THREE (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Recent classification by Rutherford consists of three grades and how many categories are for Peripheral artery occlusive disease:
 - a. 4-Category
 - b. 6-Category
 - c. 5-Category
 - d. 7-Category
2. The patient is diagnosed with PAD when the ABI is:
 - a. ≤ 0.90
 - b. 0.91 to 0.99
 - c. >1.40
 - d. ≤ 0.40
3. The prevalence of peripheral vascular disease in the general population over 70 is :
 - a. 8–11%
 - b. 12–14%
 - c. 15–18%
 - d. 19–20%
4. Reverse splitting of the 2nd heart sound is caused by
 - a. Acute pulmonary embolism:
 - b. ASD
 - c. Complete LBBB
 - d. Severe MR
5. Which respiratory-associated muscles would contract if you were to blow up a balloon?
 - a. Diaphragm would contract, external intercostals would relax
 - b. Internal intercostals and abdominal muscles would contract
 - c. External intercostals would contract and diaphragm would relax
 - d. Diaphragm contracts, internal intercostals would relax
6. Pulmonary rehabilitation Phase IV includes the
 - a. Stress, Alcohol
 - b. Intensive rehab, 5 MET FC
 - c. Ongoing rehab, Adult Fitness
 - d. May indicate COPD or other Pulmonary diseases
7. Systolic blood pressure ----- with the transition from standing to lying down to head-down (45 degrees).
 - a. Decreases
 - b. Increases
 - c. Is unchanged
 - d. Increases, then decreases
8. Position for tracheotomy suction in young adult is:
 - a. Supine
 - b. Semi-Fowler
 - c. Fowler
 - d. Neck extended supine
9. The arterial-venous oxygen difference of oxygen extracted from the blood as it passes through the capillary bed. This difference rises from approximately 4 ml of oxygen per 100 ml of blood at rest to approximatelyof blood during high-intensity aerobic exercise.
 - a. 14 ml of oxygen per 100 ml
 - b. 18 ml of oxygen per 100 ml
 - c. 24 ml of oxygen per 100 ml
 - d. 30 ml of oxygen per 100 ml
10. Postural drainage for apical segment of lower lobe of both lungs used in chest Physiotherapy:
 - a. Bed end raised by 18 inch
 - b. Bed end raised by 14 inch
 - c. Bed end raised by 12 inch
 - d. Bed end not raised
11. Humidification required when O₂ flow is:
 - a. $\geq 3L$
 - b. $\geq 4L$
 - c. $\geq 5L$
 - d. $\geq 6L$
12. At maximal exercise, pulmonary ventilation is around :
 - a. 10-50 L/min
 - b. 50-100 L/min
 - c. 100-110 L/min
 - d. 150-170 L/min
13. At maximal exercise, maximal breathing capacity is around:
 - a. 10-50 L/min
 - b. 50-100 L/min
 - c. 100-110 L/min
 - d. 150-170 L/min
14. Diastolic B P + (0.50 X pulse pressure) is
 - a. During rest, MAP
 - b. During exercise, MAP
 - c. During walking, MAP
 - d. During sleeping, MAP

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
GENERAL PHYSIOTHERAPY
PAPER FOUR

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write notes on:

- Q. 1.** PT- Rehab for Post natal female.
- Q. 2.** PT- Rehab for urinary incontinence in post pregnancy female.
- Q. 3.** PT-Rehab for cholecystectomy.
- Q. 4.** PT-Rehab for prolapse uterus patient.
- Q. 5.** PT- Rehab for Psoriatic patient.
- Q. 6.** Assessment and PT goals for computer worker having pain in neck.
- Q. 7.** PT- rehab for Radical Mastectomy.
- Q. 8.** PT rehab for pre and post burn patient?
- Q. 9.** Home assessment programme for elderly.

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
GENERAL PHYSIOTHERAPY
PAPER FOUR (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Rule of nine is also called as:
 - a. Wallace's rule of 9
 - b. Hall's rule of 9
 - c. Boyce's rule of 9
 - d. None of the above
2. Which of the following is not the stage of wound healing?
 - a. Stage of inflammation
 - b. Stage of maturation
 - c. Stage of scar formation
 - d. Stage of callus formation
3. Serous is a type of ulcer :
 - a. Spreading ulcer
 - b. Healing ulcer
 - c. Callus formation
 - d. None of above
4. Which of the following is a type of burn?
 - a. Thermal injury
 - b. Electric injury
 - c. Cold injury
 - d. All of them
5. Virchow's triad consists of:
 - a. Stasis
 - b. Hypercoagulability
 - c. Vein wall injury
 - d. All of them
6. Full thickness graft is also called:
 - a. SSG graft
 - b. Wolfe graft
 - c. Thiersch graft
 - d. Mesh graft
7. Commonest type of hernia is:
 - a. Inguinal
 - b. Hiatus
 - c. Umbilical
 - d. Incisional
8. Sign is characterised by increased pain in calf on passive dorsiflexion:
 - a. Homan's
 - b. Hoffman's
 - c. Bragard's
 - d. Chaddock's
9. Triple paralysis is commonly seen in:
 - a. Brechdow's disease
 - b. Crown's disease
 - c. Hensen's disease
 - d. Grave's disease
10. Vertigo can be caused by:
 - a. Tumors
 - b. Labyrinthitis
 - c. Vestibular neuronitis
 - d. All of the above.
11. In salpingitis which electrotherapy treatment is advisable:
 - a. IFT
 - b. SWD
 - c. TENS
 - d. Ultrasound
12. Cardinal signs of inflammation include:
 - a. Rubor n calor
 - b. Dolor
 - c. Tumor
 - d. All of them
13. Abscess which may develop lateral to the tonsil is termed as:
 - a. Hypertrophy
 - b. Sure sign
 - c. Tonsillolitis
 - d. Quinsy
14. The most unsafe type of otitis media is:
 - a. Atticoantral
 - b. Tubotympanic
 - c. Tuboantral
 - d. CSOM

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & BIOSTATISTICS
PAPER FIVE

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** a. Mean systolic blood pressure in college students was found to be 120 with SD of 10. Calculate the minimum size of the sample to verify the result if allowable error is ± 2 at 5% risk. (3)
 b. Prevalance rate of hookworm was 30% before the specific treatment and adoption of other measures. Calculate the size of the sample required to find the prevalence rate now if allowable error is 10% and 20%. (4)
- Q. 2.** a. Discuss briefly the application and usefulness of "Methods in Biostatistics" in different discipline of medicine, in a general way. (5)
 b. What do you understand by the term 'Sample statistics and population parameters'? (2)
- Q. 3.** a. State which type of diagrams are used for presentation of (i) Qualitative data (ii) Quantitative data. Illustrate with examples. (4)
 b. Prepare a pie diagram for the following table: (3)
- | Type of leprosy | No. of patients |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Tuberculoid | 148 |
| Lepromatous | 64 |
| Indeterminate | 18 |
| Border line | 10 |
- Q. 4.** a. Describe the different rules of probability. (3)
 b. A fair dice is thrown 3 times. Getting a '3' or '6' is considered a success. Find the probability of at least 2 successes. (4)
- Q. 5.** a. Explain the following terms: (3)
 i. Null and alternative hypothesis
 ii. Type I and type II errors
 b. In two groups of hypertensives with 70 and 90 individuals mean blood cholesterol levels were found to be 320 mg% with SD of 18 mg% and 330 mg% with SD of 22 mg% respectively. Is this difference statistically significant. (4)
- Q. 6.** a. What are the properties of chi square distributions? (2)
 b. A vaccine trial of measles vaccine was conducted in Dehradun. It was found that in 342 children who received the vaccine, 11 suffered from measles whereas in 256 children who were not vaccinated, 32 suffered from the disease. Is the vaccine effective. [$X^2_{0.05,1} = 3.84$] (5)
- Q. 7.** Write short notes on: (3+4=7)
 a. Reliability and validity of data
 b. Single blind and double blind study
- Q. 8.** a. Define cluster sampling techniques with a suitable example. (4)
 b. What is the difference between independent t test and paired t test? (3)
- Q. 9.** a. Explain case report and case series with suitable example. (3)
 b. In order to determine the effect of certain oral contraceptive on weight gain. 5 healthy females were weighed prior to the start of its use and again at the end of 3 month period. (4)
- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Initial weight (Kg.) | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 40 |
| Weight after 3 month (Kg.) | 42 | 48 | 40 | 60 | 50 |
- Test statistically whether oral contraceptive has any role in weight gain.
 [Tabulated t value at 0.05 = 2.78]

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & BIostatISTICS
PAPER FIVE (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. When variable are not measurable, which of the following is used to be represented?
 - a. Nominal
 - b. Ordinal
 - c. Interval
 - d. Ratio
2. A magazine printed a survey in its monthly issue and asked readers to fill it out and send it in. Over 1000 readers did so. This type of sample is called:
 - a. Cluster sample
 - b. A self selected sample
 - c. A stratified sample
 - d. A simple random sample
3. Which of the following variables is not categorical?
 - a. Age of a person
 - b. Gender of a person
 - c. Choice on a test item
 - d. Marital status of a person
4. A polling agency conducted a survey of 100 doctors on a particular question. The conservative margin of error associated with 95% confidence interval for the percent who say 'yes' is:
 - a. 5%
 - b. 2%
 - c. 10%
 - d. 50%
5. A list of 5 pulse rate is: 70, 64, 80, 74, 92. What is the median for this list?
 - a. 74
 - b. 70
 - c. 77
 - d. 80
6. The value of a correlation is reported by a researcher to be $r = -0.5$. Which of the following statement is correct?
 - a. The x variable explains 50% of the variability in y variable
 - b. The x variable explains -50% of the variability in y variable
 - c. The x variable explains 25% of the variability in y variable
 - d. The x variable explains - 25% of the variability in y variable
7. One use of a regression line is:
 - a. To determine if any x values are outlines
 - b. To determine if any y values are outlines
 - c. To determine if a change in x causes a change in y
 - d. To estimate the change in y for a unit change in x
8. A coin is tossed 3 times, what is the probability that it lands on head exactly once?
 - a. 0.125
 - b. 0.250
 - c. 0.375
 - d. 0.500
9. A sample consists of 4 observations (1,3,5,7). What is the standard deviation?
 - a. 2
 - b. 2.58
 - c. 6
 - d. 6.67
10. A national achievement test has a mean score of 100 and a standard deviation of 15. if your z score is 1.20, what is your score on the test?
 - a. 88
 - b. 100
 - c. 112
 - d. 118
11. μ is an example of:
 - a. Sample statistics
 - b. Population parameter
 - c. Population variance
 - d. Population mean
12. Area between one standard deviation on either side of mean is normal distribution curve:
 - a. 65%
 - b. 68%
 - c. 95%
 - d. 99%
13. Which is true of cluster sampling?
 - a. Every n^{th} case is chosen for study
 - b. Involves use of random numbers
 - c. A natural group is taken as sampling unit
 - d. Stratification of population is done
14. Which of the following is unrelated to the chi- square test of significance?
 - a. Degree of freedom
 - b. Life table
 - c. Significance level
 - d. Qualitative data

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP - 401...

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Explain in detail about the types of lesions, complications and management of shoulder dislocation.
- Q. 2.** A 40 years old female has pain at MCP and IP joints bilaterally along with morning stiffness and raised ESR. Explain diagnosis and possible complications.
- Q. 3.** A 52 years old male patient comes with a complain of pain at posterior thigh and lateral leg. The pain increases during coughing and forward bending. Explain examination, differential diagnosis and PT management for the same.
- Q. 4.** You are about to visit a 56 year old lady who has undergone cemented total arthroplasty owing to AVN head of femur of the right side. What would be your primary assessment of the same and physical therapy treatment? Also, what precautions and advice patient needs to know at this point of the surgery?
- Q. 5.** Explain prosthetic management and gait training of a trans femoral amputee.
- Q. 6.** Explain assessment of Scoliosis along with its PT and orthotic management.
- Q. 7.** With reference to ACL injury explain :
a. Etiology and mechanism
b. Clinical examination
c. Surgical reconstruction
d. Post surgical rehabilitation
- Q. 8.** Explain the stages of shoulder impingement syndrome along with examination and PT management for an overhead sports activities.
- Q. 9.** Short notes:
a. Volkmans ischemic contracture
b. Shoulder hand syndrome

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. 'Sulcus' sign is seen in:
 - a. Anterior shoulder instability.
 - b. Posterior shoulder instability.
 - c. Inferior shoulder instability.
 - d. Humeral head fractures.
2. A positive talar tilt test indicates injury to
 - a. ATFL
 - b. CFL
 - c. Spring ligament
 - d. Deltoid ligament
3. "Classic night pain" in shoulder indicates:
 - a. Cervical spondylosis
 - b. Frozen shoulder
 - c. Rotator cuff injury
 - d. Paratenonitis
4. Tuber joint angle is reduced in fracture of
 - a. Talus
 - b. Calcaneum
 - c. Cuboid
 - d. Navicular
5. Commonest site of fracture due to osteoporosis
 - a. Vertebra
 - b. Neck of femur
 - c. Calcaneus
 - d. Distal radius
6. Which among these muscles are tight in lower cross syndrome
 - a. Iliopsoas
 - b. Erector spinae
 - c. Both of them
 - d. None of them
7. Shoulder capsular pattern :
 - a. Lateral rotation, abduction, medial rotation.
 - b. Flexion, abduction, medial rotation.
 - c. Flexion, abduction, lateral rotation.
 - d. Extension, Flexion, medial rotation.
8. Most common fracture of proximal humerus
 - a. Anatomical neck
 - b. Surgical neck
 - c. Greater tuberosity
 - d. Lesser tuberosity
9. Bamboo spine is a feature of
 - a. Pott's spine
 - b. Ankylosing spondylitis
 - c. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - d. Osteoarthritis
10. Mirror box therapy is given for the treatment of
 - a. Paraplegia
 - b. Peripheral nerve injury
 - c. Amputation
 - d. CTEV
11. Resting position of cervical spine.
 - a. Slight extension.
 - b. Slight flexion
 - c. Extension
 - d. Flexion
12. Homan's sign is positive in
 - a. Crush syndrome
 - b. ARDS
 - c. Fat embolism
 - d. Deep vein thrombosis
13. Malalignment of patella tracking inferiorly is
 - a. Patella alta
 - b. Patella baja
 - c. Squint patella
 - d. Grasshopper patella
14. Which nerve is involved in carpal tunnel syndrome
 - a. Ulnar nerve
 - b. Radial nerve
 - c. Median nerve
 - d. Posterior interosseous nerve

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 402...

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY -2015
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NEUROLOGY
PAPER TWO

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Give details of a Rehabilitation program for a 50 year old right sided Hemiplegic female house wife according to NDT.
- Q. 2.** Write short notes on:
- a.** Rood's approach
 - b.** Neonatal reflexes
- Q. 3.** Write in detail about functional out comes & PT management of a 21 year old boy having C₅-C₆ fracture dislocation & complete injury of spinal cord.
- Q. 4.** Define C.P and explain the rehabilitation protocol for 1 year old baby having delayed milestone.
- Q. 5.** Write in brief about PT management of multiple sclerosis.
- Q. 6.** Write short notes on:
- a.** Asia impairment scale
 - b.** Heterotrophic Ossification in SCI
- Q. 7.** Write down the different types & symptoms of polyneuropathies.
- Q. 8.** Write in detail about the specific signs found in DMD and PT management of DMD.
- Q. 9.** Describe Parkinsonism, its gait and rehabilitation protocol for a Parkinson's patient.

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NEUROLOGY
PAPER TWO (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. A pathological autonomic reflex seen in patients with high level SCI below level of lesion causing headache, sweating and bradycardia.
 - a. Brown sequard syndrome
 - b. Ant. Cord syndrome
 - c. Cauda equina lesion
 - d. Autonomic dysreflexia
2. Motor dysfunction associated with lesion of AHC or peripheral nerve
 - a. UMN
 - b. LMN
 - c. Conus medullaris
 - d. None
3. Spinal integration centre for micturition
 - a. Conus medullaris
 - b. Sacral root
 - c. Cauda equina
 - d. None
4. Decerebrate rigidity refers to
 - a. Sustained contraction & posturing of trunk & L.L in ext & UL in flexion.
 - b. Sustained contraction & posturing of trunk & limbs in full ext
 - c. None
 - d. Both
5. When resistance to isometric contraction is suddenly removed the body segment moves forcibly in direction in which effort was focused in termed
 - a. Movement decomposition
 - b. Rebound phenomenon
 - c. None
 - d. Both
6. A response to positioning in which the supine positioning produce an in extension tone & prone position in flexor tone –
 - a. Symmetric tonic labyrinthine reflex (STLR)
 - b. STNR
 - c. ATNR
 - d. TLR
7. An unusual motor behavior characterized by patient strong laterally towards the hemiplegic side in all positions.
 - a. Spatial relation syndrome
 - b. Ramiste's phenomenon
 - c. Pusher syndrome
 - d. Soques phenomenon
8. An associated reaction in which elevation of hemiplegic arm above the horizontal may elicit the extension & abduction response of the fingers in
 - a. Ramiste's phenomenon
 - b. Thalamic sensory syndrome
 - c. Soques phenomenon
 - d. Associated reactions
9. Charcot's triad in
 - a. Intention Tremors, scanning speech, nystagmus
 - b. Dysphagia, Dys synerigia, Dys assthesia
 - c. Diplopia, nystagmus, Tremor
 - d. Ataxia, fatigue, Dysmetria
10. Oscillation of body part that occurs when a limb is maintained against gravity is termed as
 - a. Clonus
 - b. Resting tremor
 - c. Postural tremor
 - d. Intentional tremor
11. In case of Erb's palsy which of the following refer will be affected
 - a. Biceps
 - b. Triceps
 - c. Supinator
 - d. Biceps & Brachio radialis
12. The 1st sign of recovery following ulnar nerve injury at wrist is
 - a. Increased co contraction of flexor pollicis longus
 - b. Abduction of abductor digiti minimi
 - c. Ulnar deviation brought by extensor carpi ulnaris
 - d. Adduction of finger by substitution of long flexor of hand
13. Stupor is state in which
 - a. Patient comes out of unconsciousness
 - b. Patient reacts to painful stimuli
 - c. Complete assets of all cerebral function
 - d. Patient is quiet confusing, distract & faulty memory
14. In optical righting reflex, movement of eye
 - a. Will remain opposite to direction of movement of head
 - b. Will not be there
 - c. Will be in direction of movement of head
 - d. None

Regn. No.....LD1414355409

Paper Code: BP- 403...

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER THREE

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Describe in brief the essential steps of oxygen transport system.
- Q. 2.** Explain in detail the definition, benefits, risk stratification and exercise prescription of cardiac rehabilitation.
- Q. 3.** Describe in brief the pre and post operative assessment and physiotherapy management of coronary artery bypass grafting.
- Q. 4.** Describe in detail indications, complications of oxygen therapy and various oxygen delivery devices used in clinical settings.
- Q. 5.** Describe in brief the physiotherapy assessment and management of heart failure.
- Q. 6.** Write a note on any two of the following :
 - a.** ACBT
 - b.** Autogenic drainage
 - c.** PEEP
- Q. 7.** Describe in brief the physiotherapy assessment and management of COPD.
- Q. 8.** Describe in detail about the various operating modes of mechanical ventilation.
- Q. 9.** Describe in brief the physiotherapy assessment and management of empyema.

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER THREE (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. In first degree heart block, ____ interval gets prolonged.
 - a. PR interval
 - b. QT interval
 - c. PT interval
 - d. None of the above
2. Which amongst the following isn't the mechanism of aerosol deposition?
 - a. Brownian movement
 - b. Diffusion
 - c. Inertial impaction
 - d. None of the above
3. A 33 year old, 54 kg woman with congestive heart failure enters the emergency department short of breath. An ABG shows the following result: pH- 7.50, PaCO₂- 30 mmHg, PaO₂- 80 mmHg, HCO₃⁻- 23 mEq/L
The patient's ABG results indicate which of the following:
 - a. Uncompensated respiratory alkalosis
 - b. Compensated respiratory acidosis
 - c. Uncompensated metabolic alkalosis
 - d. Uncompensated metabolic acidosis
4. PEEP is a strategy to treat which kind of hypoxemia?
 - a. Documented hypoxemia
 - b. Hypoxemia
 - c. Refractory hypoxemia
 - d. Chronic hypoxemia
5. AMBU in AMBU bag stands for _____.
 - a. Artificial mechanical breathing unit
 - b. Artificial manual breathing utility
 - c. Artificial manual breathing unit
 - d. Acquired manual breathing unit
6. Cor Pulmonale is common finding with _____.
 - a. COPD
 - b. Hypertension
 - c. Interstitial lung disease
 - d. Pleural effusion
7. Raised IgE is a common finding in one of the following pulmonary conditions.
 - a. COPD
 - b. Atopic asthma
 - c. Tuberculosis
 - d. Empyema
8. Polycythemia, Cor pulmonale, raised haematocrit are indicative of _____.
 - a. Chronic hypoxemia
 - b. Acute hypoxemia
 - c. Refractory hypoxemia
 - d. Documented hypoxemia
9. Which of the following isn't a radiographic density?
 - a. Water
 - b. Air
 - c. Mineral
 - d. Fat
10. FRC (functional residual capacity) is the sum total of which of the following?
 - a. Expiratory reserve volume and tidal volume
 - b. Expiratory reserve volume and residual volume
 - c. Inspiratory reserve volume and tidal volume
 - d. Inspiratory reserve volume and residual volume
11. In ECG findings, ST segment elevation is suggestive of _____ while ST segment depression is suggestive of _____.
 - a. Myocardial ischemia, myocardial injury
 - b. Myocardial injury, myocardial ischemia
 - c. Right axis deviation, left axis deviation
 - d. None of the above
12. What does pulse oximetry measure?
 - a. PaO₂
 - b. Functional saturation
 - c. Oxygen content
 - d. Blood pH
13. Which of the following operating mode of mechanical ventilation would minimize the chance of breath stacking?
 - a. Control mandatory ventilation
 - b. Intermittent mandatory ventilation
 - c. Synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation
 - d. Pressure support ventilation
14. Normal tracheal breath sounds are produced by which of the following mechanisms?
 - a. Turbulent airflow through the large airways
 - b. Filtered sound through the lung tissue
 - c. Passage of air through the secretions
 - d. Passage of air through the narrowed airways

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 404...

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
GENERAL PHYSIOTHERAPY
PAPER FOUR

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Write the physiotherapy management for a 50 year old male bedridden with sores at gluteal region and heel of foot.
- Q. 2. Write down a home exercise plan for a 75 year old geriatric female.
- Q. 3. Write P.T Management for Lymphedema.
- Q. 4. A 32 year old male presents with 6 months' history of burns in $\frac{1}{2}$ of the body. Write the rehabilitation protocol for same.
- Q. 5. A 25 year old female who had C- section 2 months ago complains of severe backache and leg cramps. She also has a history of dribbling of urine. Write down rehabilitation protocol for same.
- Q. 6. Write short note on :
 - a. Sinusitis
 - b. Rhinoplasty
- Q. 7. Write down exercise protocol for a vertigo patient.
- Q. 8. Write down day wise protocol for a patient undergone appendectomy.
- Q. 9. Write down the management for common occupational disorders.

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
GENERAL PHYSIOTHERAPY
PAPER FOUR (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Rule of nine is also called as:
 - a. Wallaces rule of 9
 - b. Halls rule of 9
 - c. Boyces rule of 9
 - d. None of the above
2. Virchows traid consists of
 - a. Stasis
 - b. Hypercoagulability
 - c. Vein wall injury
 - d. All of them
3. Vertigo can be caused by:
 - a. Tumors
 - b. Labrinyntis
 - c. Vestibular neuronitis
 - d. All of the above
4. The most unsafe type of otitis media is:
 - a. Atticoantral
 - b. Tubotympanic
 - c. Tuboantral
 - d. None
5. Name the condition in which placenta gets attached into uterine wall is termed as
 - a. Placenta percretra
 - b. Pre-eclompsia
 - c. Placenta accerta
 - d. None of above
6. The dosage recorded for psoriatic patient is recorded in
 - a. J/cm²
 - b. w/ cm²
 - c. J/ mm²
 - d. None of above
7. A minor burn involves how much percent of body surface
 - a. 12%
 - b. 5%
 - c. 10%
 - d. 15%
8. Tympanoplasty is a surgical procedure done when the problem is in
 - a. Ossicles
 - b. Incus
 - c. Stapedius
 - d. None of the above
9. Psoriasis is a
 - a. Acute inflammatory disease
 - b. Chronic inflammatory disease
 - c. Viral disease
 - d. None of above
10. Inversion of follicle and duct by bacteria cause formation and its
 - a. Comedone
 - b. Papule
 - c. Pustule
 - d. None of above
11. When the pain is felt behind eyes and often refer to vertex of head refers to which type of sinusitis
 - a. Ethimoid
 - b. Sphenoid
 - c. Frontal
 - d. Maxillary
12. Increased pain in the calf on passive dorsiflexion of the foot is
 - a. Homan's sign
 - b. Hoffman's sign
 - c. Oppenham's sign
 - d. None of the above
13. In salphingitis which electrotherapy treatment is advice able:
 - a. IFT
 - b. SWD
 - c. TENS
 - d. Ultrasound
14. Serous ulcer is a type of ulcer :
 - a. Spreading ulcer
 - b. Healing ulcer
 - c. Callus formation
 - d. None of above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 405...

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & BIOSTATISTICS
PAPER FIVE

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

(7 x 9 = 63)

A : Short answer questions:

Q. 1. Explain Scale of measurement (Nominal, ordinal, Ratio and Interval) in Biostatistics with suitable Example.

Q. 2. Write a short note on:

- a. Descriptive Statistics
- b. Inferential Statistics.

Q. 3. Write a short note on Normal Distribution Curve with suitable diagram showing rejection area.

Q. 4. Write a short note on:

- a. Correlation
- b. Regression

Q. 5. Explain Concept of Probability in statistics. Write four laws of Probability.

Q. 6. A study was performed on 400 elementary school students to investigate whether regular Vitamin A supplementation was effective in preventing colds during the month of March. 200 were randomized to receive daily Vitamin A supplements during the month of March, and 200 students were assigned to a placebo group (and did not receive Vitamin A) during the same month. Test the null hypothesis that there is no association between Vitamin A supplementation and Occurrence of cold.

	Cold	No-Cold	Total
Vitamin A	115	85	200
Placebo	55	145	200

Q. 7. Following table gives the values of serum cholesterol levels of 1067 individuals working in a Factory. Calculate the Mode serum cholesterol levels of workers.

Cholesterol Level	81-119	119-159	159-199	199-239	239-279	279-319	319-399
Number	13	150	442	299	115	34	14

Q. 8. Explain different type of study designs used in Research.

Q. 9. Explain Parametric and Non Parametric tests with suitable example. Briefly discuss Independent and Paired t test with suitable example.

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & BIOSTATISTICS
PAPER FIVE (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

($\frac{1}{2} \times 14 = 7$)

B : MCQs (Single response type):

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Find the Median in the following data set {10, 12, 13, 14, 15,}
a. 11
b. 12.8
c. 13
d. 14
2. Which of the following is a measure of Dispersion?
a. Mean
b. Mode
c. Mean Deviation
d. Median
3. Which of the following symbols represents a statistic?
a. SD
b. r
c. s (small)
d. S (Capital)
4. In biostatistics, subset of population around which inference drawn is called
a. Block
b. Population
c. Group
d. Sample
5. If the correlation between variable A and B is calculated to be +1, Then it
a. Positive Correlation
b. No Correlation
c. No linear Correlation
d. Perfect Positive Correlation
6. If data is Positively skewed then
a. Mean = Median = Mode
b. Mean > Median > Mode
c. Mean < Median < Mode
d. None of these
7. Limit of Correlation coefficient is
a. +1 to -1
b. 0 to 1
c. 1 to ∞
d. $-\infty$ to ∞
8. Limit of Probability is :
a. +1 to -1
b. 0 to 1
c. 1 to ∞
d. $-\infty$ to ∞
9. Shape of Pie Chart is :
a. Rectangular
b. Cubical
c. Circular
d. Spherical
10. Consecutive sampling is an example of
a. Probabilistic sampling
b. Non – probabilistic Sampling
c. Cluster sampling
d. None of these
11. Linear Regression equation is
a. $y = bx$.
b. $y = a+bx$
c. $y=0$
d. $y = b^x$
12. Pain scale (Minimum value = 0 indicate no pain and maximum value 10 = Severe pain) is
a. Nominal
b. Ordinal scale
c. Ratio
d. Interval
13. Hemoglobin level is an example of
a. Nominal
b. Ordinal scale
c. Ratio
d. Interval
14. "Intervention" is a part of
a. Experimental study
b. Case control
c. Cross sectional
d. Case series

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP - 401...

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Write PT management for a patient presenting with abscess in spine with symptoms of Bladder & Bowel involvement.
- Q. 2.** Write short note :
a. Classification of RA
b. Management of AS
- Q. 3.** Write assessment and management for a male undergone above knee amputation.
- Q. 4.** Write rehabilitation protocol for scaphoid fracture.
- Q. 5.** Write a Rehabilitation protocol for a patient c/o pain in the Gluteal region, severe in intensity which radiates till sacrum.
- Q. 6.** Write a Post-op Rehabilitation protocol for a 62 year old male undergone cemented Arthroplasty.
- Q. 7.** Write the management for a 15 year old male having osteomyelitis of femur.
- Q. 8.** Write an assessment and rehabilitation protocol for lateral deviation.
- Q. 9.** Write short notes on :
a. Complication of fracture
b. Pelvic floor exercise

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Test for diagnosis of DeQuervain's tenosynovitis is
 - a. Finklestein test
 - b. Mills test
 - c. Maudleys test
 - d. Drop arm test
2. In which type of Ac joint injury clavicle is displaced posteriorly through fibers of trapezius ?
 - a. Sternoclavicular joint injury
 - b. AC joint injury
 - c. Rotator cuff injury
 - d. Supraspinatus muscle injury
3. The commonest site of tuberculosis spine is
 - a. C₈-T₂
 - b. T₁₀-L₁
 - c. T₂-T₆
 - d. L₁-L₂
4. In rheumatoid arthritis the part which is affected is
 - a. Synovium
 - b. Subchondral bone
 - c. Cartilage
 - d. Tendon
5. Myositis ossificans is most common in
 - a. Knee
 - b. Elbow
 - c. Wrist
 - d. Hip
6. Gamekeepers thumb is also called as
 - a. Skier's thumb
 - b. Bennet's fracture
 - c. Boxer's thumb
 - d. None of the above
7. Criteria for diagnosis of A.S includes all except
 - a. Diffuse pain in spine
 - b. Decreased Rom of spinal movements
 - c. Decreased chest expansion
 - d. Involvement of PIP & DIP
8. Cobbs angle is measured in case of
 - a. Kyphosis
 - b. Scoliosis
 - c. Lordosis
 - d. Lateral flexion
9. Prolapse disc most commonly occurs at
 - a. C₅₋₆
 - b. C₃₋₄
 - c. C₁₋₂
 - d. L₄₋₅
10. The most common type of spondylolisthesis is
 - a. Congenital dysplastic
 - b. Isthmic spondylotic
 - c. Degenerative
 - d. Traumatic
11. In THR, the most common type of prosthesis used is
 - a. Charley's prosthesis
 - b. Austin – moorie's prosthesis
 - c. Thompson prosthesis
 - d. All of the above
12. All are components of Rotator cuff except
 - a. Supraspinatus
 - b. Infraspinatus
 - c. Subscapularis
 - d. Teres major
13. Commonly which nerve is injured in the fracture of humeral shaft
 - a. Radial (n)
 - b. Ulnar (n)
 - c. Musculocutaneous
 - d. Median nerve
14. The commonest type of shoulder dislocation is
 - a. Anterior
 - b. Subglenoid
 - c. Sub Coracoid
 - d. Sublaxicular

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 402...

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY -2016
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NEUROLOGY
PAPER TWO

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Explain in detail about the assessment and physiotherapy management for myasthenia gravis.
- Q. 2. Write in detail about classification of GBS and PT management.
- Q. 3. Describe in detail about Cerebellar ataxia and PT management .
- Q. 4. Write in detail about classification, etiology and clinical features of cerebral palsy and PT management.
- Q. 5. Describe in detail about SD curve.
- Q. 6. Write in detail about aetiology, clinical features and assessment of meningitis.
- Q. 7. Write down the principle of P.N.F.
- Q. 8. Write about Bells palsy and its physiotherapy management.
- Q. 9. Write short notes on :
 - a. Glasgow Coma Scale
 - b. Asia Impairment Scale

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NEUROLOGY
PAPER TWO (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Medial Lemniscus related to:
 - a. Proprioception
 - b. Pain and Temperature.
 - c. Facial Pain
 - d. None
2. Degeneration of Nigrostriatal pathway:
 - a. Decrease Dopamine
 - b. Decrease Gaba
 - c. Both
 - d. None
3. Hoarseness is present in medullary syndrome:
 - a. Wallenberg Syndrome
 - b. Medial Medullary Syndrome
 - c. Both
 - d. None
4. Wernicke's area is located in:
 - a. Pars triangularis in frontal lobe
 - b. Pars orbitalis in frontal lobe
 - c. Superior temporal gyrus
 - d. None
5. In Klumpke's paralysis there is involvement of:
 - a. C5-6
 - b. C8-T1
 - c. Both
 - d. None
6. Dejerine roussy syndrome related To:
 - a. Thalamic Syndrome
 - b. Medullary Syndrome
 - c. Both
 - D. None
7. Marcus gunn pupil is also known as:
 - a. Swinging light test reflex
 - b. Tensilon test
 - c. Ely test
 - d. Light reflex
8. Synuclein Protein accumulate in:
 - a. Cp
 - b. M.D
 - c. Parkinson
 - d. None
9. Phineas syndrome related to:
 - a. Frontal Lobe
 - b. Occipital Lobe
 - c. Parietal Lobe
 - D. None
10. Ptosis is present in case of:
 - a. M.S
 - b. M.D
 - c. Myasthenia Gravis
 - d. None
11. Subdural hygroma is seen in:
 - a. Traumatic brain injury
 - b. Subdural haematoma
 - c. Hydrocephalus
 - d. None
12. Corticospinal fibres cross to the:
 - a. Posterior limb of internal capsule
 - b. Posterior nuclei of thalamus
 - c. Pulvinar of thalamus
 - d. None
13. Posterior diaphragm muscle supplied by:
 - a. 5th cranial nerve
 - b. 7th cranial nerve
 - c. Both
 - d. None
14. Albuminocytologic dissociation is related to:
 - a. Transverse myelitis
 - b. GBS
 - c. Polio
 - d. Frontal lobe lesion

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 403...

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER THREE

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Describe in detail anatomy of Lung and postural drainage position according to the segments with diagrammatic presentation.
- Q. 2.** Discuss indication , contraindication, clinical application methods of ACBT, Autogenic drainage & PLB exercises.
- Q. 3.** Write a note on 3rd stage cardiac rehabilitation for fitness of a 48 year old post CABG subject.
- Q. 4.** Define indication, contraindication, types and role of physiotherapy in Heart transplantation.
- Q. 5.** Write a note on indication, aims, goal, principle and clinical application of Humidification therapy.
- Q. 6.** Discuss indication, aims, goal, principle and clinical application of Suction technique.
- Q. 7.** Explain in detail indications and weaning process of Ventilator.
- Q. 8.** Write a note on indication, aims, goals, principle and clinical application of pulmonary rehabilitation in COPD.
- Q. 9.** Describe in detail Peripheral Vascular Disease rehabilitation.

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER THREE (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Recent classification by Rutherford consists of three grades and ----- categories for Peripheral artery occlusive disease
 - a. 4-Category
 - b. 6-Category
 - c. 5-Category
 - d. 7-Category
2. The patient is diagnosed with PAD when the ABI is
 - a. ≤ 0.90
 - b. 0.91 to 0.99
 - c. >1.40
 - d. ≤ 0.40
3. The prevalence of peripheral vascular disease in the general population over 70 is
 - a. 8–11%
 - b. 12–14%
 - c. 15–18%
 - d. 19–20%
4. Reverse splitting of the 2nd heart sound is caused by
 - a. Acute pulmonary embolism
 - b. ASD
 - c. Complete LBBB
 - d. Severe MR
5. Which respiratory-associated muscles would contract if you were to blow up a balloon?
 - a. Diaphragm would contract, external intercostals would relax
 - b. Internal intercostals and abdominal muscles would contract
 - c. External intercostals would contract and diaphragm would relax
 - d. Diaphragm contracts, internal intercostals would relax
6. Maximal oxygen uptake ----- with increasing age.
 - a. Increases
 - b. Decreases
 - c. Does Not Change
 - d. None Of the above
7. Systolic blood pressure ----- with the transition from standing to lying down to head-down (45 degrees).
 - a. Decreases
 - b. Increases
 - c. Unchanged
 - d. Increases, then decrease
8. Position for tracheotomy suction in young adult is
 - a. Supine
 - b. Semi fowler
 - c. Fowler
 - d. Neck extended supine
9. The arterial-venous oxygen difference is the amount of oxygen extracted from the blood as it passes through the capillary bed. This difference rises from approximately 4 mL of oxygen per 100 mL of blood at rest to approximatelyof blood during high-intensity aerobic exercise.
 - a. 14 mL of oxygen per 100 mL
 - b. 18 mL of oxygen per 100 mL
 - c. 24 mL of oxygen per 100 mL
 - d. 30 mL of oxygen per 100 mL
10. Postural drainage for apical segment of lower lobe of both lung used in chest Physiotherapy
 - a. Bed end raised by 18 inch
 - b. Bed end raised by 14 inch
 - c. Bed end raised by 12 inch
 - d. Bed end not raised
11. Humidification required when O₂ flow
 - a. $\geq 3\text{L}$
 - b. $\geq 4\text{L}$
 - c. $\geq 5\text{L}$
 - d. $\geq 6\text{L}$
12. At maximal exercise, pulmonary ventilation is around
 - a. 10-50 L/min
 - b. 50-100 L/min
 - c. 100-110 L/min
 - d. 150-170 L/min
13. At maximal exercise, maximal breathing capacity is around
 - a. 10-50 L/min
 - b. 50-100 L/min
 - c. 100-110 L/min
 - d. 150-170 L/min
14. Diastolic BP + (0.50 X pulse pressure) is
 - a. During rest, MAP
 - b. During exercise, MAP
 - c. During walking, MAP
 - d. During sleeping, MAP

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 404...

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
GENERAL PHYSIOTHERAPY
PAPER FOUR

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Briefly discuss :

- Q. 1.** PT- Rehab for Post natal female.
- Q. 2.** PT- Rehab for urinary incontinence in post pregnancy female.
- Q. 3.** PT-Rehab for cholecystectomy.
- Q. 4.** PT-Rehab for prolapse uterus patient.
- Q. 5.** PT- Rehab for Psoriatic patient.
- Q. 6.** Assessment and PT goals for computer worker having pain in neck.
- Q. 7.** PT- rehab for Radical Mastectomy.
- Q. 8.** PT rehab for pre n post burn patient?
- Q. 9.** Home assessment programme for elderly.

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 404...

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
GENERAL PHYSIOTHERAPY
PAPER FOUR (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Rule of nine is also called as:
 - a. Wallaces rule of 9
 - b. Halls rule of 9
 - c. Boyces rule of 9
 - d. None of the above
2. Which of the following is not the stage of wound healing
 - a. Stage of inflammation
 - b. Stage of maturation
 - c. Stage of scar formation
 - d. Stage of callus formation
3. Serous is a type of ulcer :
 - a. Spreading ulcer
 - b. Healing ulcer
 - c. Callus formation
 - d. None of above
4. Which of the following is a type of burn
 - a. Thermal injury
 - b. Electric injury
 - c. Cold injury
 - d. All of them
5. Virchows triad consists of
 - a. Stasis
 - b. Hypercoagulability
 - c. Vein wall injury
 - d. All of them
6. Full thickness graft is also called:
 - a. SSG graft
 - b. Wolfe graft
 - c. Thiersh graft
 - d. Mesher graft
7. Commonest type of hernia is
 - a. Inguinal
 - b. Femoral
 - c. Umbilical
 - d. Lumbar
8. Sign is characterized by increased pain in calf on passive dorsiflexion:
 - a. Homan's
 - b. Hoffman's
 - c. Bragard's
 - d. Chaddock's
9. Triple paralysis is commonly seen in:
 - a. Brechdow's disease
 - b. Crown's disease
 - c. C)Hensen's disease
 - d. Grave's disease
10. Vertigo can be caused by:
 - a. Tumors
 - b. Labrythyitis
 - c. Vestibular neuronitis
 - d. All of the above.
11. In salphingitis which electrotherapy treatment is adviceable:
 - a. IFT
 - b. SWD
 - c. TENS
 - d. Ultrasound
12. Cardinal signs of inflammation include:
 - a. Rubor and color
 - b. Dolor
 - c. Tumor
 - d. All of them
13. Abscess which may develop lateral to the tonsil is termed as:
 - a. Hypertrophy
 - b. Sure sign
 - c. Tonsillolitis
 - d. Quinsy
14. The most unsafe type of otitis media is:
 - a. Attico-antral
 - b. Tubo-tympanic
 - c. Tubo-antral
 - d. None

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 405...

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & BIostatISTICS
PAPER FIVE

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

(7 x 9 = 63)

A : Short answer questions:

- Q. 1. What are the components of research design?
- Q. 2. Write short notes on (any two):
- a. p value
 - b. Alfa (Level of significance)
 - c. Power of test
- Q. 3. Enumerate various methods of sampling.
- Q. 4. What are the advantages of diagrammatic representation of data? Write a short note on any one dimensional diagram.
- Q. 5. Explain the following:
- a. Normal distribution
 - b. Chi square test
- Q. 6. Write short notes on following:
- a. Null and Alternative hypothesis
 - b. Histogram
- Q. 7. What do you understand by variability of a set of values? Write the name of different measures of variability/dispersion.
- Q. 8. To evaluate the effectiveness of 2 different smoking cessation programs, smokers are randomized to receive either program A or program B. Of 60 smokers on program A, 10 stopped smoking and 50 did not. Of 60 smokers on program B, 40 stopped smoking and 20 did not. Which statistical procedure would you use to test the null hypotheses that the programs are equally effective and to obtain a Critical-value? Construct an appropriate graph for statistical analysis.
- Q. 9. A local health department wishes to estimate the prevalence of stunting among children under five years of age in its locality. How many children should be included in the sample so that the prevalence may be estimated to within 5 percentage points of the true value with 95% confidence, if it is known that the true is unlikely to exceed 20%?
- $\alpha=1.96$ (If CI is 95%)

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & BIOSTATISTICS
PAPER FIVE (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Which of the following are examples of Ordinal data?
 - a. Cancer staging scale
 - b. List of different species of bird visiting a garden over the past week
 - c. Popularity rating of India's top ten television programmes
 - d. Heart rate
2. Correlation is a measure that makes use of a particular distribution, what is it?
 - a. Exponential
 - b. Chi square ($df=1$)
 - c. Bivariate normal
 - d. Uniform
3. Correlation is often assessed by eye- which type of plot is usually used for this purpose?
 - a. Histogram
 - b. Bar chart
 - c. Boxplot
 - d. Scatter plot
4. Statistical Power is affected by several factors- which of the following is false:
 - a. Effect size, increasing it increases power
 - b. Sample size, increasing it increases power
 - c. Type one error (α), increasing it increases power
 - d. Type two error (β), increasing it increases power
5. A numerical value used as a summary measure for a sample, such as sample mean, is known as a:
 - a. Population parameter
 - b. Sample parameter
 - c. Sample statistic
 - d. Population mean
6. Since the population size is always larger than the sample size, then the sample statistic:
 - a. Can never be larger than the population parameter
 - b. Can never be equal to the population parameter
 - c. Can never be smaller than the population parameter
 - d. None of the above answers is correct.
7. The variance of a sample of 81 observations equals 64. The standard deviation of the sample equals:
 - a. 0
 - b. 4096
 - c. 8
 - d. 6,561
8. Non-parametric tests include:
 - a. ANOVA
 - b. Student's t-test
 - c. Chi-square test
 - d. Wilcoxon signed rank test
9. The stages of a malignant disease (cancer) is recorded using the symbols 0, I, II, III, IV. We say that the scale used is:
 - a. Alphanumeric
 - b. Numerical
 - c. Ordinal
 - d. Nominal
10. The average of a series of numerical values is:
 - a. The sum of the values divided by their number
 - b. Lower than the minimum value in the series
 - c. Lower than the maximum value in the series
 - d. An indicator of central tendency for the values of the series
11. Which of the following is not a measure of central location?
 - a. Mean
 - b. Median
 - c. Variance
 - d. Mode
12. If a data set has an even number of observations, the median:
 - a. Can not be determined
 - b. Is the average value of the two middle items
 - c. Must be equal to the mean
 - d. Is the average value of the two middle items when all items are arranged in ascending order
13. The sum of deviations of the individual data elements from their mean is:
 - a. Always greater than zero
 - b. Always less than zero
 - c. Sometimes greater than and sometimes less than zero, depending on the data elements
 - d. Always equal to zero
14. The value that has half of the observations above it and half the observations below it is called the:
 - a. Range
 - b. Median
 - c. Mean
 - d. Mode

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT - 401...

B.P.T: FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION
JUNE/JULY - 2017
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Write PT management for a patient presenting with D12 abscess in spine.
- Q. 2. Write short notes on:
 - a. Classification of RA
 - b. Assessment of AS
- Q. 3. Write assessment and management for a male gone under BELOW knee amputation.
- Q. 4. Write rehabilitation protocol for COLLEs fracture.
- Q. 5. Write a rehabilitation protocol for a patient c/o pain in the gluteal region, severe in intensity, which radiates till sacrum.
- Q. 6. Write a post-op rehabilitation protocol for a 62 year old male gone under cemented arthroplasty.
- Q. 7. Write the management for a 50 year old female having osteoarthritis of bilateral knee.
- Q. 8. Write a short notes on:
 - a. ACL
 - b. Torticollis
- Q. 9. Write a short notes on:
 - a. Core stability exercise
 - b. Complication of supracondylar fracture

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION
JUNE/JULY - 2017
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Earliest on X-ray in TB spine is:
 - a. Paravertebral shadow
 - b. Narrowing of disc space
 - c. Gribbus
 - d. Straightening of spinal curves
2. Bony ankylosis is noticed in case of:
 - a. T.B. arthritis
 - b. Pyogenic arthritis
 - c. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - d. None
3. Most common area involved in tubercular spine is:
 - a. Para-discal area
 - b. Central type
 - c. Anterior involvement
 - d. Appendicle involvement
4. Common presenting symptoms of polis spine is:
 - a. Cold abscess
 - b. Back pain
 - c. Decrease spinal movement
 - d. Spine collapse
5. Stress fracture is not involved in:
 - a. Metatarsal
 - b. Metacarpal
 - c. Tibia
 - d. Calcaneum
6. First sign of Volkmann's ischemia is:
 - a. Pulseless
 - b. Pallor
 - c. Paralysis
 - d. Pain
7. The commonest type of dislocation of the shoulder is:
 - a. Anterior
 - b. Posterior
 - c. Inferior
 - d. Superior
8. The most common bone fractured during birth is:
 - a. Clavicle
 - b. Scapula
 - c. Radius
 - d. Humerus
9. Waddling gait is due to:
 - a. Bilateral congenital dysplasia of hip
 - b. Coxavalga
 - c. CEV
 - d. Bilateral coxavalgum
10. Tumper's fracture is seen in:
 - a. Calcaneum
 - b. Tibia
 - c. Pelvic
 - d. Neck femur
11. Patella commonly dislocates:
 - a. Laterally
 - b. Medially
 - c. Superiorly
 - d. Inferiorly
12. Non dynamic splint is:
 - a. Banjo
 - b. Opporous
 - c. Cock up
 - d. None
13. Q angle is increased in:
 - a. Patellar subluxation
 - b. Genu varum
 - c. Femoral ante-flexion
 - d. Medial positioning tibial tuberosity
14. What would be the most reliable test for an acutely injured knee of a 27 yr old athelete?
 - a. Anterior drawer test
 - b. Posterior drawer test
 - c. Lachman test
 - d. Steinmann test

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY -2017
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NEUROLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Write in detail about assessment and physiotherapy management for radial nerve.
- Q. 2.** Write in detail about EMG.
- Q. 3.** Describe in detail about MCA stroke and PT management.
- Q. 4.** Write in detail about classification, assessment and PT management for myopathy.
- Q. 5.** Describe in detail about assessment of neurological format.
- Q. 6.** Write down about the procedure, indication, and contraindication for VP shunt.
- Q. 7.** Write down detail about the stereotactic surgery.
- Q. 8.** Describe in detail about vertigo and PT management
- Q. 9.** Write short notes on:
 - a.** Rhomberg test
 - b.** Kerning sign

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY -2017
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NEUROLOGY
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it

1. Dorsal nucleus is related to:
 - a. Proprioception
 - b. Pain and temperature.
 - c. Facial pain
 - d. None
2. Degeneration of nigro-striatal pathway is:
 - a. Decrease dopamine
 - b. Decrease GABA
 - c. Serotonin
 - d. Acetylcholine
3. Hoarseness is present in which medullary syndrome?
 - a. Lateral medullary syndrome
 - b. Medial medullary syndrome
 - c. Both
 - d. None
4. Wernicke's area is located in:
 - a. Temporal lobe
 - b. Parietal lobe
 - c. Superior temporal gyrus
 - d. Inferior frontal lobe
5. In Erb's paralysis there is involvement of:
 - a. C5-6 root value
 - b. C8-T1
 - c. C3-C4
 - d. None
6. Homans sign is related to:
 - a. Urinary tract infection
 - b. Dvt
 - c. Pulmonary embolism
 - d. None
7. Marcus Gunn pupil is present in:
 - a. Multiple sclerosis
 - b. Myasthenia gravis
 - c. Guillain-Barré syndrome
 - d. Cerebral palsy
8. Sarcolemmal protein is absent in case of:
 - a. Cerebral palsy
 - b. Muscular dystrophy
 - c. Parkinson's disease
 - d. None
9. Anton syndrome is related to:
 - a. Frontal lobe
 - b. Occipital lobe
 - c. Parietal lobe
 - d. None
10. Ptosis is present in case of:
 - a. Pre ganglionic brachial plexus injury
 - b. Post ganglionic brachial plexus injury
 - c. C5-6
 - d. C4-5
11. Bulging of anterior fontanelle is seen in:
 - a. Traumatic brain injury
 - b. Subdural haematoma
 - c. Hydrocephalus
 - d. None
12. Corticospinal fibres cross to the:
 - a. Posterior limb of internal capsule
 - b. Anterior nuclei of thalamus
 - c. Substantia gelatinosa
 - d. All of the above
13. Anterior diaphragm muscle is supplied by:
 - a. 5th cranial nerve
 - b. 7th cranial nerve
 - c. Both
 - d. None
14. Albumino cytologic dissociation is related to:
 - a. Cerebral palsy
 - b. Guillain-Barré syndrome
 - c. Polio
 - d. Multiple sclerosis

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Write a note on thoracotomy- types of incisions used and post-operative physiotherapy management.
- Q. 2. Describe in brief about mucoescalatory mechanism and components of effective cough.
- Q. 3. Describe in brief about types of heart block and wolf-Parkinson-white syndrome based on ECG interpretations.
- Q. 4. A 25 years old female known case of interstitial lung disease for past 5 years now admitted with acute exacerbation worsening breathlessness even at rest have following investigations-
- CBC Hb% 16 gm/dl, increased MCH, MCHC.
 - ABG- pH-7.57, pCO₂- 28 mmHg, HCO₃⁻ 26 mEq/l, pO₂ - 55 mmHg
 - CXR- butterfly appearance in bilateral lung fields
 - Maintains SpO₂ 90% on 10 litO₂/min provided via non rebreather face mask.
 - On the basis of above mentioned information, formulate the physiotherapy management goals and interventions.
- Q. 5. Describe in brief various mechanisms of aerosol deposition and advantages, disadvantages of aerosol therapy.
- Q. 6. Describe in brief about submaximal exercise testing- its indications, contraindications.
- Q. 7. Define cardiac rehabilitation and its phases.
- Q. 8. Describe in brief about various determinant factors of PFT values and contraindications for PFT.
- Q. 9. Based on the physical findings of inspection, palpation, auscultation and percussion differentiate between pneumonia, emphysema, pneumothorax and pleural effusion.

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it:

1. Which amongst following is an expiratory muscle?
 - a. Internal intercostal muscle
 - b. Transverse thoracic
 - c. Scalene
 - d. Sternocleidomastoid
2. PEFR monitoring is important component in assessment of following:
 - a. ILD
 - b. Asthma
 - c. COPD
 - d. None of above
3. Finding of late inspiratory crackles on auscultation of a patient may indicate which of the following disease?
 - a. Atelectasis
 - b. ILD
 - c. Bronchospasm
 - d. Both a and c
4. Which amongst following enzyme is elevated in a patient with myocardial infarction?
 - a. Troponin
 - b. Insulin
 - c. Amylase
 - d. All of the above
5. Which of the following statement is true for hemoglobin?
 - a. It is a protein
 - b. It acts as oxygen carrier molecule
 - c. Maintains acid-base balance
 - d. All of the above
6. First heart (S1) sound is produced as result of:
 - a. Closure of mitral and aortic valve
 - b. Closure of tricuspid and pulmonary valve
 - c. Closure of mitral and tricuspid valve
 - d. Opening of aortic and pulmonary valve.
7. Pleural fluid with high in protein content is called:
 - a. Exudate
 - b. Transudate
 - c. Pyothorax
 - d. All of the above
8. Which of the following is **not** a component of the formed elements of blood?
 - a. RBCs
 - b. Lipids
 - c. WBCs
 - d. Platelets
9. In what section of patient's history would you find information about a possible history of exposure to asbestos?
 - a. History of present illness
 - b. Family history
 - c. Occupational history
 - d. Past medical history
10. Which of the following is associated with heart failure:
 - a. Apnea
 - b. Eupnea
 - c. Platypnea
 - d. Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
11. Anion gap is useful in assessing which of the following situations?
 - a. Cause of metabolic alkalosis
 - b. Cause of metabolic acidosis
 - c. Cause of respiratory acidosis
 - d. Cause of respiratory alkalosis
12. Which of the tests is the best indicator of obstructive lung disease?
 - a. FEV3
 - b. FEF 25%-75%
 - c. FEV1
 - d. FVC
13. Normal lung tissue acts as:
 - a. Low pass filter
 - b. Medium pass filter
 - c. High pass filter
 - d. B and c both
14. Which is of the following statements is the cause of anemia?
 - a. RBC lysis
 - b. Acute blood loss
 - c. Iron deficiency
 - d. All of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT- 404...

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
GENERAL PHYSIOTHERAPY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Write rehabilitation protocol for postnatal female.
- Q. 2. Describe rehabilitation for PID patient.
- Q. 3. Write assessment and PT management for 40 year old male who has undergone nephrectomy.
- Q. 4. Describe about geriatric care of elderly patients.
- Q. 5. Explain types of alopecia and PT management.
- Q. 6. Explain stages of inflammation and PT management.
- Q. 7. Physiotherapy management of leprosy.
- Q. 8. Role of physiotherapy in decubitus ulcer.
- Q. 9. Explain short notes:
 - a. Liposuction
 - b. Vertigo

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
GENERAL PHYSIOTHERAPY
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. The most common set of investigations advised in pregnancy include:
 - a. Hemoglobin, urine test, blood grouping & Rh typing
 - b. Hemoglobin, fasting blood sugar estimation & VDRL test
 - c. Hemoglobin, HIV testing & VDRL test
 - d. Hemoglobin, stools examination & serum TSH estimation.
2. During pregnancy all of the following are advised except:
 - a. A diet adequate in calories and vitamins, rich in protein and low in fats
 - b. Oral folic acid, oral iron and oral calcium supplements
 - c. Vigorous daily exercise
 - d. Adequate sleep daily
3. Common symptoms of early pregnancy include all of the following except:
 - a. Nausea and vomiting
 - b. Frequency of micturition
 - c. Breast heaviness
 - d. Abdominal enlargement
4. The advice for nausea during early pregnancy includes all except:
 - a. Small frequency feeds
 - b. Avoid fried fatty foods
 - c. Oral tablets of domperidone
 - d. Having plenty of rest and sleep
5. One of the following is not a common cause of anemia complication in pregnancy is:
 - a. Iron deficiency anemia
 - b. Hookworm infestation
 - c. Folic acid deficiency anemia
 - d. Deficiency of vitamin B12
6. The cause of high perinatal mortality include all of the following except:
 - a. Perinatal hypoxia
 - b. Small birth weight
 - c. Birth injury
 - d. Congenital malformations
7. The common causes of hypothyroidism in pregnancy include all of the following except:
 - a. Surgical ablation of the thyroid gland
 - b. Previous therapy of thyroid
 - c. Autoimmune disease
 - d. Multiple pregnancy
8. Useful diagnostic tests to detect active disease include all of the following except:
 - a. X-ray chest
 - b. Sputum smear examination
 - c. Sputum culture
 - d. Mantoux test
9. All the following tests after birth of the newborn guide neonatal management except:
 - a. Cord blood- direct combs test
 - b. Cord blood- total leucocyte count
 - c. Cord blood- hemoglobin
 - d. Cord blood- bilirubin
10. First trimester bleeding may be due to any of the following except:
 - a. Ectopic pregnancy
 - b. Inevitable abortion
 - c. Molar pregnancy
 - d. Incompetent cervix
11. Ultrasonography at the end of 6 weeks may reveal all of the following except:
 - a. Ectopic pregnancy
 - b. Low lying placenta
 - c. Viable pregnancy
 - d. Presence of multiple pregnancy
12. The best method of diagnosing face presentation is:
 - a. Ultrasound scanning
 - b. X-ray examination
 - c. Abdominal examination
 - d. None of these
13. Causes of decreased fetal heart rate variability include all except:
 - a. Fetal hypoxia or acidosis
 - b. Supine hypotension
 - c. Opiate drugs
 - d. Congenital fetal anomalies
14. _____ is due to imbalance between acid secreting mechanism and mucoprotective mechanism:
 - a. Peptic ulcer
 - b. Venous ulcer
 - c. Both
 - d. None

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & BIostatISTICS

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
 Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Describe the concept of measurement in research in your own words.
- Q. 2.** Describe the different type of levels of measurement, furnish it with suitable example on variables.
- Q. 3.** What is meant by Likert type scale? Discuss its importance as a measurement scale in research.
- Q. 4.** What do you understand by sampling methods?
- Q. 5.** Give your understanding of non-parametric or distribution free methods explaining their important characteristics.
- Q. 6.** What is Chi-square test? Explain its significance in statistical analysis.
- Q. 7.** Short notes on:-
 a. Power of test
 b. Parametric Test
- Q. 8.** Serum cholesterol level of 09 patients, before and after giving a drug, are given below. Comment about effect of drug on patient.

Patient	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Before	250	260	255	280	280	250	200	220	260
After	220	262	250	240	250	260	180	220	250

t (at alpha 5% at 8 df = 1.86)

- Q. 9.** To evaluate the effectiveness of 2 different smoking cessation programs, smokers are randomized to receive either program A or program B. Of 60 smokers on program A, 10 stopped smoking and 50 did not. Of 60 smokers on program B, 40 stopped smoking, and 20 did not. Which statistical procedure would you use to test the null hypotheses that the programs are equally effective and to obtain a p-value? Construct an appropriate graph for statistical analysis.

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & BIostatISTICS
PAPER FIVE (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

($\frac{1}{2} \times 14 = 7$)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it

1. Which of the following are examples of ordinal data?
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 - b. List of different species of bird visiting a garden over the past week
 - c. Popularity rating of India top ten television programmes
 - d. Heart rate
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 - b. Sample parameter
 - c. Sample statistic
 - d. Population mean
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 - d. Nominal
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 - c. Lower than the maximum value in the series
 - d. An indicator of central tendency for the values of the series
11. Which of the following is not a measure of central location?
 - a. Mean
 - b. Median
 - c. Variance
 - d. Mode
12. If a data set has an even number of observations, the median:
 - a. Cannot be determined
 - b. Is the average value of the two middle items
 - c. Must be equal to the mean
 - d. Is the average value of the two middle items when all items are arranged in ascending order
13. The sum of deviations of the individual data elements from their mean is:
 - a. Always greater than zero
 - b. Always less than zero
 - c. Sometimes greater than and sometimes less than zero, depending on the data elements
 - d. Always equal to zero
14. The value that has half of the observations above it and half the observations below it is called the:
 - a. Range
 - b. Median
 - c. Mean
 - d. Mode