

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY (BPT)
FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER-2026
PAPER – I : PHYSIOTHERAPY IN ORTHOPEDICS

[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.** A 42 year old patient came to OPD with complain of pain and morning stiffness in low back, the investigation shows HLAB 27 positive with classical bamboo spine. Write the assessment, diagnosis and management?
- Q. 2.** Write short note on:
- a.** William flexion exercises
 - b.** core stability exercises for lumbar spine
- Q. 3.** Write the physiotherapy management of a 52 year old female undergone total hip replacement?
- Q. 4.** Write the brief rehabilitation for carpal tunnel syndrome?
- Q. 5.** Write the diagnosis and PT management of a patient with complain of pain and decreased R.O.M at right shoulder (Abduction, I.R) since past 2 months?
- Q. 6.** Write the post-operative rehabilitation for patient undergone right below knee amputation.
- Q. 7.** Explain special tests for:
- a.** Golfer's elbow
 - b.** CTS
- Q. 8.** Write the detailed assessment for 35 year old male, Gardner by profession having complain of pain at lower lumbar area with pain radiating to left leg which increase with sneezing.
- Q. 9.** Write a short note on rehabilitation of:
- a.** Scoliosis
 - b.** Dequervain's disease

P.T.O....

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(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B: MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14 = 07)

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

1. Waddling gait is due to:
 - a. Gluteal muscle weakness
 - b. Obturator nerve palsy
 - c. Adduction muscle weakness
 - d. Paravertebral nerve weakness
2. Finkelstein's test is associated with:
 - a. Dequervain's disease
 - b. Dupuytren's contracture
 - c. CTS
 - d. None of the above
3. Cobb's angle is measured for:
 - a. Kyphosis
 - b. Lordosis
 - c. Scoliosis
 - d. Lateral flexion
4. Duga's test is done for:
 - a. Dislocation of hip
 - b. Scaphoid fracture
 - c. Fracture neck of femur
 - d. Anterior dislocation of shoulder
5. Foot drop is seen in:
 - a. Tibial nerve injury
 - b. Achilles tendon injury
 - c. Popliteal nerve injury
 - d. Common peroneal nerve injury
6. Lachman's test is positive in:
 - a. ACL injury
 - b. PCL injury
 - c. Medial meniscal injury
 - d. Lateral Meniscal injury
7. Milwaukee brace is used for:
 - a. Club foot
 - b. Spondylolisthesis
 - c. Scoliosis
 - d. Knock knee
8. Which test is done for tight Iliopsoas:
 - a. Obers test
 - b. Thomas test
 - c. Stoop test SLR
 - d. None of above
9. For meniscal injury which special test is used:
 - a. McMurray test
 - b. Apley's test
 - c. Bounce home test
 - d. All of above
10. Avulsion of extensor tendon give rise to:
 - a. Mallet finger
 - b. Trigger finger
 - c. Swan neck deformity
 - d. Boutonniere deformity
11. Ape-thumb deformity is due to:
 - a. Radial nerve palsy
 - b. Ulnar nerve
 - c. Median nerve
 - d. Posterior interosseous nerve
12. Rocker bottom feet is seen in:
 - a. Congenital vertical talus
 - b. CTEV over correction
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Ankle sprain
13. Which test is used to diagnose patella-femoral syndrome:
 - a. Clarks sign
 - b. Patellar tap test
 - c. Wilson's test
 - d. Apley's test
14. Bankart's lesion involves:
 - a. Anterior aspect of head of humerus
 - b. Anterior aspect of glenoid labrum
 - c. Posterior aspect of glenoid labrum
 - d. None of the above