

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT - 401...

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER - I

[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.** Explain in detail about healing of fractures with help of diagrams.
- Q. 2.** An eight years boy falls on outstretched hand, as the hand strikes the ground the elbow is forced into hyperextension. On examination, pain and swelling was found along with intact three bony point relationship. Give assessment, diagnosis and PT management for the same.
- Q. 3.** Explain in detail about the types of lesions, complications and PT management for anterior shoulder dislocation.
- Q. 4.** Write short notes on:
a. Hand deformities in rheumatoid arthritis
b. Tests for developmental dysplasia of hip
- Q. 5.** A 52 years old male patient comes with complaints of weakness and distal numbness of bilateral lower extremities after walking for 20 meters. Explain examination, differential diagnosis and PT management for the same.
- Q. 6.** Explain the possible complications, prosthetic management and gait training for transfemoral amputation.
- Q. 7.** Explain possible complications, precautions and rehabilitation for total hip arthroplasty.
- Q. 8.** A 30 years old male met with an accident. On examination, there was increased anterior translation of tibia with positive Lachman test on his right side. Give diagnosis and conservative management for the same.
- Q. 9.** Write short notes on:
a. Cervical rib
b. Pes planus

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B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER - I (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ-15 minutes

(½ x 14=7)

B : MCQs (Single response type):

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

1. Median nerve injury above elbow may lead to:
 - a. Complete claw hand
 - b. Pointing index
 - c. Partial claw hand
 - d. Wrist drop
2. Homan's sign is positive in:
 - a. Crush syndrome
 - b. ARDS
 - c. Fat embolism
 - d. Deep vein thrombosis
3. Which nerve is involved in carpal tunnel syndrome?
 - a. Ulnar nerve
 - b. Radial nerve
 - c. Median nerve
 - d. Posterior interosseous nerve
4. Fracture shaft of humerus is considered a prototype fracture due to its pattern of:
 - a. Transverse
 - b. Oblique
 - c. Segmental
 - d. All of the above
5. Gun stock deformity is common after fracture of:
 - a. Medial epicondyle
 - b. Lateral epicondyle
 - c. Supracondylar
 - d. Intercondylar
6. Among the columns of vertebral column, posterior longitudinal ligament is found in:
 - a. Anterior
 - b. Posterior
 - c. Lateral
 - d. Middle
7. In a rotationally unstable pelvis, an anterior-posterior compression leading to disruption of symphysis pubis:
 - a. Bucket handle injury
 - b. Open book injury
 - c. Straddle fracture
 - d. Benign fracture
8. Pars interarticularis defect can lead to:
 - a. Spondylosis
 - b. Spondylolysis
 - c. Spondyloarthropathy
 - d. None to these
9. Most preferred splint, while treating femoral shaft fracture of 2 year old:
 - a. Thomas splint
 - b. Bohler Braun splint
 - c. Gallows traction
 - d. Russell traction
10. During elbow rehabilitation, the phase of return to functional participation includes at least:
 - a. 30% strength compared to contralateral side
 - b. 50% strength compared to contralateral side
 - c. 70% strength compared to contralateral side
 - d. 90% strength compared to contralateral side
11. Most sensitive test for detecting instability of ACL is:
 - a. Anterior drawer test
 - b. Pivot shift test
 - c. Lachman's test
 - d. Apley's test
12. Things to avoid after total hip arthroplasty:
 - a. Leaning over to get up
 - b. Use of raised seats
 - c. Using abduction pillow
 - d. Sitting with knees comfortably apart
13. Shoulder capsular pattern:
 - a. Extremes of horizontal adduction and elevation
 - b. Lateral rotation, abduction, medial rotation
 - c. Lateral rotation, medial rotation, abduction
 - d. All of the above
14. Resting position of cervical spine:
 - a. Slight extension
 - b. Slight flexion
 - c. Extension
 - d. Flexion

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NEUROLOGY
PAPER - II

[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. Define PT management of a Parkinson's patient.
- Q. 2. Describe PT management of a multiple sclerosis.
- Q. 3. Describe normal developmental milestones of child up to the age of 2 years.
- Q. 4. Describe PT management of a 21 year boy having cervical spinal cord injury during RTA.
- Q. 5. Describe PT management of a 55 year old man having right hemiplegia 6 months back.
- Q. 6. Describe PT management of GBS.
- Q. 7. Describe PT management of unconscious patient in ICU.
- Q. 8. Describe PT management of meningitis.
- Q. 9. Describe PT management of brain injury.

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NEUROLOGY
PAPER - II (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. Polio virus is:
 - a. DNA virus
 - b. RNA virus
 - c. Indirect virus
 - d. None of the above
2. Poliomyelitis starts in:
 - a. Anterior horn of SC
 - b. Posterior horn of SC
 - c. Entire SC
 - d. Motor cells of brain & SC
3. CP is common in:
 - a. All premature babies
 - b. Premature babies with trauma
 - c. Premature babies with immature respiratory and CVS system
 - d. Premature babies with low birth weight
4. Asphyxia lead to brain damage and it is due to:
 - a. Cord around the neck
 - b. Accidents at birth
 - c. Multiple deliveries
 - d. All of the above
5. The causes for primary brain damage are following **except** for:
 - a. Skull fracture
 - b. Contusion of grey matter
 - c. Diffuse white matter lesion
 - d. Hemorrhage
6. The causes for secondary brain damage are the following **except** for:
 - a. Brain swelling
 - b. Ischaemia
 - c. Cerebral hypoxia
 - d. Fracture of skull
7. Skull fracture can be classified as:
 - a. Linear
 - b. Comminuted
 - c. Depressed
 - d. Compound
8. Closed injuries include:
 - a. Brainstem damage
 - b. Contusion
 - c. Diffuse white matter lesion
 - d. All of the above
9. The symptoms of post traumatic neurosis includes:
 - a. Headache
 - b. Fatigue
 - c. Dizziness
 - d. Psychological distress
10. Coma is defined as:
 - a. A state of unconsciousness
 - b. Complete paralysis of cerebral hemisphere
 - c. State of unresponsiveness
 - d. All of the above
11. The usual abnormalities of head injury includes:
 - a. Monoplegia
 - b. Hemiplegia
 - c. Abnormal reflexes
 - d. All of the above
12. Decorticate or decerebrate rigidity is:
 - a. Abnormal posture
 - b. Spasticity
 - c. Flaccidity
 - d. None of the above
13. The brainstem response are:
 - a. Flexor motor responses
 - b. Absence of pharyngeal
 - c. Grimace to pain
 - d. All of the above
14. The Glasgow coma scale is used:
 - a. To assess level of consciousness
 - b. To assess type of lesion
 - c. To grade muscle power
 - d. For functional assessment

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER - III

[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 in detailed about the anatomy of lung and its segment with diagrammatic presentation.
- Q. 2.** Define indication /contraindication and clinical application procedure of chest physiotherapy in COPD subjects.
- Q. 3.** Write a note on indications, aims, goal, principle and exercise protocol in CABG rehabilitations.
- Q. 4.** Write in brief about indication and contraindication of aerosol therapy.
- Q. 5.** Write in brief about medical investigation, management and physiotherapy rehabilitation in pulmonary tuberculosis.
- Q. 6.** Define weaning from ventilator. Write in brief about rapid shallow breathing index (RSBI) and criteria for weaning success.
- Q. 7.** Write a note on the role of physiotherapy in heart transplant.
- Q. 8.** Describe in detailed about the burger disease rehabilitation.
- Q. 9.** Write a note on the ACBT & cough exercises.

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B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER - III (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ-15 minutes

(½ x 14 = 7)

B : MCQs (Single response type):Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it:

1. In prophylaxis of exercise induced asthma, all of the following may be used **except**:
 - a. Adequate warm up exercises
 - b. Pretreatment with beta 2 agonists
 - c. Intravenous steroids
 - d. Monteleukast
2. Slowly adapting pulmonary stretch fibers are useful in patients with COPD or airway obstruction because they:
 - a. Allow for a longer inspiratory phase
 - b. Allow for a longer expiratory phase
 - c. Cause a shorter inspiratory phase
 - d. Cause a shorter expiratory phase
3. Which position is preferred in pneumonia?
 - a. Good lung down position
 - b. Bad lung down position
 - c. Prone positioning
 - d. Supine positioning
4. Which statement made by a client with COPD after being taught about the use of pursed lip breathing indicates the need for additional instruction?
 - a. "I will make sure to puff my cheeks out when I breathe out through my mouth."
 - b. "I will set my lips for breathing out like I am going to whistle."
 - c. "Breathing out should take me twice as long as breathing in."
 - d. "I will never hold my breath when trying to lift something heavy."
5. An infective exacerbation of COPD is characterized by:
 - a. An increased volume of sputum and a cough
 - b. An increased volume of sputum and increased purulence of sputum
 - c. An increased volume of sputum and increased FEV6
 - d. An increased volume of sputum and increased FEV1
6. Transverse thoracic is:
 - a. Inspiratory muscle
 - b. Expiratory muscle
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. Skeletal muscle
7. A primary reason to include stress testing in a medical evaluation is to _____.
 - a. Screen for possible silent coronary disease
 - b. Reproduce and document exercise-related chest symptoms
 - c. Detect an abnormal blood pressure response
 - d. All of the above

8. Which respiratory-associated muscles would contract if you were to blow up a balloon?
- Diaphragm would contract, external intercostals would relax
 - Internal intercostals and abdominal muscles would contract
 - External intercostals would contract and diaphragm would relax
 - Diaphragm contracts, internal intercostals would relax
9. ACSM recommendations for the prescription of exercises Intensity in phase I of cardiac rehabilitation:
- Post AMI: HR below 120 bpm or resting HR + 20 bpm
 - Post-surgery: resting HR + 30 bpm
 - TPE below 13
 - All the above
10. The patient is diagnosed with PAD when the ABI is:
- ≤ 0.90
 - 0.91 to 0.99
 - >1.40
 - ≤ 0.40
11. A Mediterranean diet is high in fruits, vegetables, bread and other cereals, potatoes, beans, nuts, seeds and olive oil as an important source of monounsaturated fat. This diet lowers the risk of patients for recurrent CAD, cardiac death & non-fatal MI, unstable angina, stroke, heart failure, and pulmonary or peripheral embolism and also decreases the required hospitalization. The percent of lowered risk of recurrent CAD in patients following the Mediterranean-style diet is:
- 10–30% lower risk
 - 30–40% lower risk
 - 40–50% lower risk
 - 50–70% lower risk
12. Smoking cessation:
- In patients with COPD will return the patients FEV1 to normal for their age
 - In patients with COPD will return the rate of decline in FEV1 to normal
 - In patients with COPD will have no effect on lung function
 - Has no beneficial intervention for all patients with COPD
13. Ejection fraction is equal to:
- Stroke volume
 - Cardiac output
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above
14. An elderly client is on an anticholinergic metered dose inhaler (MDI) for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The physiotherapist would suggest a spacer to:
- Enhance the administration of the medication
 - Increase client compliance
 - Improve aerosol delivery in clients who are not able to coordinate the MDI
 - Prevent exacerbation of COPD

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Paper Code: BPT-404...

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
GENERAL PHYSIOTHERAPY
PAPER - IV

[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 for antenatal female.
- Q. 2. Describe rehabilitation for urinary incontinence patient.
- Q. 3. Write assessment and PT management for 26 year old female who has undergone appendectomy?
- Q. 4. Describe about geriatric care of elderly patients.
- Q. 5. What is ulcer types and management of ulcer?
- Q. 6. Physiotherapy treatment of psoriasis patient.
- Q. 7. Physiotherapy management of leprosy.
- Q. 8. Role of physiotherapy in pressure sore.
- Q. 9. Explain short notes:
 - a. Complication of burn
 - b. Palatal surgery

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
GENERAL PHYSIOTHERAPY
PAPER - IV (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ-15 minutes

(½ x 14= 7)

B : MCQs (Single response type):

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. _____ occurs in 30% legs after major surgery.
 - a. DVT
 - b. Burns
 - c. Varicose veins
 - d. None of these
3. The peripheral nerve injuries in the neonate observed in clinical practice include all the following **except**:
 - a. Peroneal nerve injury
 - b. Bell's palsy
 - c. Erb's palsy
 - d. Klumpke paralysis
4. All the following statements for Erb's palsy are true **except**:
 - a. It involves the nerve roots C7-C8 of the brachial plexus
 - b. It is attributed to extreme lateral flexion of the neck during delivery of the shoulder
 - c. The hand assumes the position described as writer's tip
 - d. Conservative treatment indicated; chances of full recovery are good
5. The least common causes of fetal birth asphyxia is:
 - a. Placental insufficiency and IUGR
 - b. Vasa praevia
 - c. Drug depression
 - d. Intracranial injury due to difficult child birth
6. Common cause of pathological backache include all **except**:
 - a. Lumbar lordosis caused by altered centre of gravity
 - b. Spondylolisthesis
 - c. Slipped disc
 - d. Osteoarthritis
7. Rx of pregnancy backache includes all **except**:
 - a. Physiotherapy with correction of posture
 - b. Local massage diathermy
 - c. Prescribing narcotics for pain relief
 - d. Using a back brace
8. The physiological causes aggravating backache in pregnancy include all of the following **except**:
 - a. Exaggerated lumbar lordosis
 - b. Laxity of ligaments of pelvic joints
 - c. Divarication of recti muscle of the anterior abdominal wall
 - d. Relaxation of smooth muscle of the pelvic urinary system
9. Obstetric hysterectomy can lead to:
 - a. Injury to the bladder
 - b. Injury to the ureter
 - c. Future ovarian neoplasms
 - d. Late bleeding from the stumps
10. Complications of brow presentation in labour include all **except**:
 - a. Prolonged labour
 - b. Dysfunctional labour
 - c. Obstructed labour with rupture of the uterus
 - d. Precipitate labour
11. Fetal risks in twin gestation include all **except**:
 - a. Precipitate labour causing fetal trauma
 - b. Low birth weight babies, IUGR
 - c. Higher incidence of fetal abnormalities
 - d. Higher perinatal risks in the second of twins
12. Hypothyroidism pregnancy is associated with all of the following complications **except**:
 - a. Unexplained fetal loss
 - b. Low birth weight babies
 - c. Increased risk of neural tube defects in the newborn
 - d. Low IQ in the offspring.
13. The cause of high perinatal mortality includes:
 - a. Hypoxia
 - b. Low birth weight
 - c. Birth injury
 - d. Congenital malformation
14. The common cause of anaemia complication in pregnancy is:
 - a. Hook worm infection
 - b. Iron deficiency
 - c. Folic acid deficiency
 - d. None of the above

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & BIOSTATISTICS
PAPER - V

[Time allotted : Three hours]

[Max Marks : 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
 Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

: Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q1.** Write short notes on:
 a. Null hypothesis and Alternative hypothesis
 b. Systematic sampling
 c. Moving average
- Q2.** What are the components of research design?
- Q3.** What is a positional average? For what purposes the positional averages are utilized?
- Q4.** What do you understand by sampling methods with examples?
- Q5.** Briefly describe the important parametric test used in context of testing hypothesis. How such tests differ from non-parametric test? Explain.
- Q6.** What is ANOVA test? Explain its significance in statistical analysis.
- Q7.** Explain statistical significance of the difference in mean values between two populations and write all appropriate tests in it?
- Q8.** Data on smoking habit and presence of lung cancer is given below:

		Smoking	
		Yes	No
Lung cancer	Yes	20	10
	No	30	150

Using appropriate statistical test and find association between smoking and lung cancer.
 (Value of chi square at 1% LOS is 10.83)

- Q9.** The heights of 10 males of given locality are found to be 70, 67, 62, 68, 61, 68, 70, 64, 64, 66 inches. Is it reasonable to believe that average heights are greater than 64 inches? Test at 5% significance level assuming that for 9 degrees of freedom i.e. 1.833.

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & BIostatISTICS
PAPER - V (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. The level of significance is the:
 - a. Maximum allowable probability of type II error
 - b. Maximum allowable probability of type I error
 - c. Same as the confidence coefficient
 - d. Same as the p-value
2. The value set for α is known as:
 - a. The rejection level
 - b. The acceptance level
 - c. The significance level
 - d. The error in the hypothesis test
3. The form of the alternative hypothesis can be:
 - a. One-tailed
 - b. Two-tailed
 - c. Neither one nor two-tailed
 - d. One or two-tailed
4. The chi-square goodness-of-fit test can be used to test for:
 - a. Significance of sample statistics
 - b. Difference between population means
 - c. Normality
 - d. Probability
5. One-tailed alternatives are phrased in terms of:
 - a. $\neq$
 - b. $<$ or $>$
 - c. $\approx$ or $=$
 - d. $\leq$ or $\geq$
6. 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 top ten television programmes
 - d. Heart rate
7. If a researcher takes a large enough sample, he/she will almost always obtain:
 - a. Virtually significant results
 - b. Practically significant results
 - c. Consequentially significant results
 - d. Statistically significant results
8. 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
9. The correlation coefficient is based upon another measure, what is it?
 - a. Variance
 - b. Co-relation
 - c. Contingency coefficient
 - d. Covariance
10. The most frequently occurring value of a data set is called the:
 - a. Range
 - b. Mode
 - c. Mean
 - d. Median
11. Since the mode is the most frequently occurring data value, it:
 - a. Can never be larger than the mean
 - b. Is always larger than the median
 - c. Is always larger than the mean
 - d. Must have a value of at least two
12. Ten babies are born in a hospital on same day. All weigh 2.08 kg each. Calculate the standard deviation:
 - a. Zero
 - b. One
 - c. Minus one
 - d. 0.28
13. The variable in an experiment that is known from the start and does not change is called the:
 - a. Dependent variable
 - b. Extraneous variable
 - c. Independent variable
 - d. Confounding variable
14. Which of the following values is **not** typically used for α ?
 - a. 0.01
 - b. 0.05
 - c. 0.10
 - d. 0.25

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER - I

[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 35 year old lady, a housewife, complaints of left lateral elbow pain and swelling around elbow joint from past one week. She complains of pain while lifting kitchen ware and other household activities. What will be your physiotherapy assessment and management of the same?
- Q. 2.** Explain conservative rehabilitation for rotator cuff injury.
- Q. 3.** Write down about special test for cervical spondylitis and PT management of same.
- Q. 4.** A 26 year old boy complains of right shoulder pain after having thrown and fielded a ball from boundary while playing cricket four days ago. Radiological findings are clear and no bony abnormalities noted. However, on primary physical examination protective shoulder hike was evident on right side shoulder with inability to abduct the arm beyond 50 degrees. There is also pain during resisted isometric movement in abduction. Assess, and prescribe optimal physical therapy treatment.
- Q. 5.** A 50 year old male complains of right shoulder and arm pain from past 2 months which gets worse at night. Shoulder pain gets worse with Appley's scratch test and flexion, abduction and external rotation end range restricted and painful. Assess the patient and explain physiotherapy treatment for the same.
- Q. 6.** Explain in detail about the assessment, complications and management (surgical and physiotherapeutic) for anterior shoulder dislocation.
- Q. 7.** P.T. management for:
- Thoracic outlet syndrome
 - Cervical rib
- Q. 8.** Briefly describe "Core Stability Exercises" for cervical spine.
- Q. 9.** You are about to visit a 56 year old lady who has undergone cemented total arthroplasty owing to AVN 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.

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER - I (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 carpal bone most commonly fractured is:
 - a. Triquetrum
 - b. Hamate
 - c. Capitate
 - d. Scaphoid
2. Which nerve is compressed in carpal tunnel syndrome?
 - a. Ulnar
 - b. Median
 - c. Radial
 - d. All of the above
3. A positive drop arm test and empty can test indicate :
 - a. Rotator cuff lesions
 - b. Atraumatic instability
 - c. Frozen shoulder
 - d. Bicipital tendinitis
4. Shoulder capsular pattern is:
 - a. Lateral rotation, abduction, medial rotation
 - b. Flexion, abduction, medial rotation
 - c. Flexion, abduction, lateral rotation
 - d. Extension, flexion, medial rotation
5. Cervical spine capsular pattern is:
 - a. Side flexion and rotating equally restricted, extension
 - b. Flexion, extension, rotation
 - c. Flexion, extension, side flexion
 - d. Extension, flexion, rotation
6. On accident there is damage of cervical spine, first line of management is :
 - a. X-ray
 - b. Turn head to side
 - c. Maintain airway
 - d. Stabilize the cervical spine
7. Mill's test and Cozen's test is for:
 - a. Lateral epicondylitis
 - b. Medial epicondylitis
 - c. Meniscal injuries
 - d. None of the above
8. Luxatio erecta stands for..... dislocation.
 - a. Anterior
 - b. Posterior
 - c. Inferior
 - d. Frank
9. Cervical distraction test is positive in:
 - a. Muscular pathologies of the neck
 - b. Cervical radiculopathy
 - c. Thoracic outlet syndrome
 - d. Both (a) & (b)
10. Resting position of shoulder.
 - a. 55° abduction, 30° horizontal adduction (scapular plane)
 - b. Arm by side
 - c. Full abduction, lateral rotation
 - d. 90° abduction
11. Lateral epicondylitis involves:
 - a. ECRLB
 - b. ECRB
 - c. ECRB muscle and tendon
 - d. None of the above
12. Nursemaid's elbow is:
 - a. Radial head subluxation
 - b. Pulled elbow
 - c. Both (a) and (b)
 - d. None of the above
13. Causes of thoracic outlet syndrome:
 - a. Anatomical defects
 - b. Poor posture
 - c. Repetitive activity
 - d. All of the above
14. Medial epicondylitis also known as:
 - a. Pitcher's elbow
 - b. Golfer's elbow
 - c. Little league elbow
 - d. All of the above

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NEUROLOGY
PAPER - II

[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 the PT management of head injury patient in detail with scale.
- Q. 2. Explain various syndromes in SCI. Write the PT management of T10-T11 injured patient.
- Q. 3. Define spasticity. Write about PT management of spasticity.
- Q. 4. Write PT management of median nerve injury.
- Q. 5. Explain various strategies used in stroke patient.
- Q. 6. Describe principles and technique of proprioceptive neuromuscular rehabilitation.
- Q. 7. Write in detail about rehabilitation of Parkinson disease.
- Q. 8. Write down details about rehabilitation of motor neuron disease.
- Q. 9. Explain various strategies used in cerebral palsy.

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NEUROLOGY
PAPER – II (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

(½ x 14 = 7)

B : MCQs (Single response type):Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it

1. Aphasia traditionally has been attributed to cortical lesions of the:
 - a. Parietal lobe
 - b. Occipital lobe
 - c. Left hemisphere
 - d. Cerebellum

Which part of the brain is responsible for the interpretation of sensory information and proprioception?

 - a. Frontal lobe
 - b. Parietal lobe
 - c. Temporal lobe
 - d. Occipital lobe
3. Which of the following motor neuron diseases typically causes both upper and lower motor neuron signs?
 - a. Spinal muscle atrophy II
 - b. Primary lateral sclerosis (PLS)
 - c. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)
 - d. Poliomyelitis
4. Which virus has been implicated in the development of poliomyelitis?
 - a. Herpes virus
 - b. Papillovirus
 - c. Picornavirus
 - d. Poxvirus

Of the following, which is a disorder of neuromuscular transmission due to an autoimmune response against acetylcholine receptors on the postsynaptic membrane?

 - a. Myasthenia gravis
 - b. Lambert–Eaton myasthenic syndrome
 - c. Botulism
 - d. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)
6. 49-year-old woman presents to your clinic with complaints of fluctuating double vision and droopy eyelids. The patient is sent for a test where edrophonium chloride is injected, and there is brief improvement in her symptoms. Which of the following does she most likely have?
 - a. Myasthenia gravis (MG)
 - b. Lambert–Eaton myasthenic syndrome
 - c. Botulism
 - d. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)
7. Which of the following myopathies is **not** associated with cardiac abnormalities?
 - a. Becker's muscular dystrophy (BMD)
 - b. Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD)
 - c. Facioscapulohumeral dystrophy (FSHD)
 - d. Limb-girdle muscular dystrophy (LGMD)
8. A patient is noted to have ptosis of his right eyelid. When the eyes are opened, his pupil is noted to be dilated and faced downward and out. He is also noted to have weakness of his left side with signs of ataxia. He is likely to be suffering from:
 - a. Weber syndrome
 - b. Millard–Gubler syndrome
 - c. Wallenberg syndrome
 - d. Medial medullary syndrome
9. Which of the following can be seen in patients with multiple sclerosis (MS)?
 - a. Pill rolling tremor
 - b. Lower motor neuron signs
 - c. Adson's sign
 - d. Weakness and/or Lhermitte's sign
10. A patient presents to the emergency department with ptosis, anhidrosis, and miosis on the left side of his face. He has difficulty walking and recently fell to his left side. On physical exam, there is decrease in pain and temperature sensation on the left side of his face and on the right side of his body. There is no muscle weakness. He most likely has:
 - a. Lateral medullary syndrome
 - b. Medial medullary syndrome
 - c. Benedikt syndrome
 - d. Weber syndrome
11. In lateral medullary (Wallenberg) syndrome, all of the following can be seen **except**:
 - a. Decrease in pain and temperature sensation on the ipsilateral side of the face
 - b. Decreased pain and temperature on the contralateral body
 - c. Decrease muscle strength on the contralateral side
 - d. Ptosis, anhidrosis, and miosis on the ipsilateral
12. Which of the following statements regarding constraint-induced movement therapy is true?
 - a. It requires constraint of the affected extremity
 - b. It is based on principles of repeated practice and intense activity
 - c. It utilizes a passive nonintensive approach
 - d. It aims to increase the use of the unaffected extremity
13. Lhermitte's sign is produced by:
 - a. Passive neck flexion causing electrical shock-like sensation radiating to the spine shoulders, and other areas
 - b. Axial load placed by pressing downward force on top of the patient's head causing reproducible numbness to one or both limbs
 - c. Rotating head to side with neck extended with ipsilateral shoulder abducted at 45 degrees and elbow extended with patient inhaling and holding inspiration
 - d. None of the above
14. What is Uhthoff's phenomenon?
 - a. Passive neck flexion causing shock-like symptoms radiating to the spine and shoulders
 - b. Inability to adduct the left eye on right lateral gaze and inability to adduct the right eye on left lateral gaze with intact convergence
 - c. Worsening of neurological symptoms including visual problems seen with increased body temperature
 - d. None of the above

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER - III

[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 in brief about the pulmonary rehabilitation and its components.
- Q. 2. Write a detailed note on pre and post operative management of cardiac patient in CTVS ICU.
- Q. 3. Write short notes on following (each carry equal marks):
 - a. Incentive spirometry
 - b. ACBT
- Q. 4. Explain in brief about the various operating modes of mechanical ventilation.
- Q. 5. Explain in detail about the various methods to determine the intensity of training in cardiac rehabilitation.
- Q. 6. Write in brief about assessment and PT management in deep vein thrombosis.
- Q. 7. Write short notes on:
 - a. ISB and its clinical significance
 - b. Frank Starling's law
- Q. 8. Write in brief about assessment and PT management in COPD.
- Q. 9. Write in brief about indications and complications of oxygen therapy.

B.P.T. FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER – III (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. Contraindications for application of HME includes:
 - a. Thick copious secretions
 - b. Hypothermia (body temperature less than 32 degree celsius)
 - c. Presence of large leak around endotracheal tube
 - d. All of the above
2. PaO₂ will be abnormal in which type of hypoxia among the following?
 - a. Hypoxemic hypoxia
 - b. Anemic hypoxia
 - c. Circulatory hypoxia
 - d. Histotoxic hypoxia
3. AMBU in AMBU bag stands for:
 - a. Artificial manual breathing unit
 - b. Artificial mechanical breathing unit
 - c. Acquired manual breathing unit
 - d. Artificial manual breathing utility
4. Equal pressure point (EPP) in expiratory maneuver is the point where:
 - a. Airway pressure becomes equal to intrapleural pressure
 - b. Airway pressure equals to pleural pressure
 - c. Ambient pressure equals intrapleural pressure
 - d. None of the above
5. Adverse effects of PEEP includes:
 - a. Decreased cardiac output
 - b. Increase in renal output
 - c. Elevated blood pressure
 - d. Increased GFR
6. Which amongst following **is not** the direct complication of long standing diabetes mellitus?
 - a. Retinopathy
 - b. Nephropathy
 - c. Charcot joints
 - d. Myocardial ischemia
7. In ECG finding, ST segment elevation is suggestive of _____ and ST depression is suggestive of _____.
 - a. Myocardial injury, myocardial ischemia
 - b. Myocardial ischemia, myocardial injury
 - c. Left axis deviation, right axis deviation
 - d. None of the above
8. Orthostatic hypotension is said when there is fall in systolic blood pressure of about:
 - a. 10 mmHg
 - b. 15 mmHg
 - c. 20 mmHg
 - d. 05 mmHg
9. Which amongst the following **is not** the component of Virchow's triad in DVT?
 - a. Endothelial injury
 - b. Hypercoagulability
 - c. Venous stasis
 - d. Hypocoagulability
10. Long-term oxygen therapy is indicated in the following:
 - a. When PaO₂ is less than 59 mmHg
 - b. When hematocrit is > 56
 - c. Presence of cor pulmonale
 - d. All of the above
11. Isothermic saturation boundary (ISB) is normally located around:
 - a. 5 cm below carina
 - b. 5 cm above carina
 - c. 5 cm below trachea
 - d. 5 cm above trachea
12. What amongst following is true for IPAP?
 - a. Decreases WOB, increases TV and MV
 - b. Increases WOB and decreases TV, MV
 - c. IPAP = EPAP + pressure support
 - d. A and c both
13. The depth of inspiration on an x-ray is adequate if _____ posterior ribs are visible above the diaphragm on a PA or AP film.
 - a. 5-6
 - b. 6-7
 - c. 7-8
 - d. 9-10
14. A patient has following ABG results:
 - i. Ph 7.45, paco₂ 32 mmhg, HCO₃ 16 meq/L
 - ii. Based on the findings, the patient has which of the following acid-base disorder?
 - a. Compensated respiratory alkalosis
 - b. Uncompensated metabolic alkalosis
 - c. Uncompensated metabolic acidosis
 - d. Uncompensated respiratory acidosis

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT 404

B.P.T. FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
GENERAL PHYSIOTHERAPY
PAPER-IV

[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 the assessment and PT management for a 25 year old post natal female.
- Q. 2. Describe the PT management for incontinence in elderly.
- Q. 3. Write the management for an 18 year old male having 25% burns on neck and chest wall.
- Q. 4. Write the post operative PT management for a patient who has undergone appendectomy.
- Q. 5. Describe post operative rehabilitation for right radical mastectomy.
- Q. 6. Write short notes on:
 - a. Otitis media
 - b. Tonsillitis
- Q. 7. Write PT rehabilitation for geriatric patients.
- Q. 8. Define ulcers. Write the rehabilitation for pressure sores.
- Q. 9. Describe lymphadema and its rehabilitation.

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT 404

B.P.T. FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
GENERAL PHYSIOTHERAPY
PAPER-IV (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. A minor burn involves less than % of body surface.
 - a. 10
 - b. 15
 - c. 20
 - d. 25
2. In PUVA treatment the UVA doses are recorded in:
 - a. J/cm²
 - b. W/cm²
 - c. MW/cm²
 - d. J/sec
3. Split seen in transverse abdominis in post pregnant female is termed as :
 - a. Diastasis recti
 - b. Epsiotomy
 - c. Ectopic pregnancy
 - d. Salpingitis
4. Pulmonary embolism is a complication of:
 - a. Varicose veins
 - b. DVT
 - c. Thrombophlebitis
 - d. All of the above
5. Commonest type of hernia is:
 - a. Inguinal
 - b. Femoral
 - c. Umbilical
 - d. Lumbar
6. An ulcer is loss of cells.
 - a. Epithelial
 - b. Squamous
 - c. Cortical
 - d. Calcenous
7. sign is characterised by increased pain in calf on passive dorsiflexion.
 - a. Homan's
 - b. Hoffman's
 - c. Bragard's
 - d. Chaddock's
8. Leprosy is also known as:
 - a. Brechdow's disease
 - b. Crown's disease
 - c. Hensen's disease
 - d. Grave's disease
9. In salpingitis which electrotherapy treatment is advisable:
 - a. IFT
 - b. SWD
 - c. TENS
 - d. Ultrasound
10. Vertigo can be caused by:
 - a. Tumors
 - b. Labyrinthitis
 - c. Vestibular neuronitis
 - d. All of the above
11. In pregnancy when the implant is outside the uterus, it is called as:
 - a. Bacterial vaginosis
 - b. Ectopic pregnancy
 - c. Molar pregnancy
 - d. Placenta previa
12. When BP is increased during pregnancy it is called as:
 - a. Preeclampsia
 - b. Eclampsia
 - c. Placenta recta
 - d. None of the above
13. Abscess which may develop lateral to the tonsil is termed as:
 - a. Hypertrophy
 - b. Sure sign
 - c. Tonsillitis
 - d. Quinsy
14. The most unsafe type of otitis media is:
 - a. Atticoantral
 - b. Tubotympanic
 - c. Tuboantral
 - d. None of the above

B.P.T. FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & BIOSTATISTICS
PAPER – V

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
 Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q1.** Short notes on:-
- Simple hypothesis and composite hypothesis
 - Type I & II error
 - Line & frequency polygon graph
- Q2.** What is meant by Likert type scale? Discuss its importance as a measurement scale in research.
- Q3.** What is a mathematical average and commercial average? For what purposes the mathematical averages are utilized?
- Q4.** What do you understand by sampling methods with examples?
- Q5.** Briefly describe the different non-parametric tests explaining the significance of each such test.
- Q6.** What is correlation and rank correlation? Write a comparison of the Pearson and Spearman correlation methods.
- Q7.** What is Chi-square & ANOVA test? Explain its significance in statistical analysis.
- Q8.** The score of 10 candidates prior and after training are given below:

Prior	84	48	36	37	54	69	83	96	90	65
After	90	58	56	49	62	81	84	86	84	75

Is the training effective? (Tabulated value at alpha 5% at 9 degree of freedom is 2.26)

- Q9.** 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 d to obtain a p-value? Also construct an appropriate graph for statistical analysis.
 (Tabulated value at 5% level if significance is 3.84)

B.P.T. FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & BIOSTATISTICS
PAPER - V (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

(½ x 14 = 7)

B : MCQs (Single response type):Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it

1. The level of significance is the:
 - a. Maximum allowable probability of type II error
 - b. Maximum allowable probability of type I error
 - c. Same as the confidence coefficient
 - d. Same as the p-value
2. A type I error occurs when:
 - a. The null hypothesis is incorrectly accepted when it is false
 - b. The null hypothesis is incorrectly rejected when it is true
 - c. The sample mean differs from the population mean
 - d. The test is biased
3. Which of the following values is **not** typically used for α ?
 - a. 0.01
 - b. 0.05
 - c. 0.10
 - d. 0.25
4. Correlation is often assessed by eye, which type of plot is usually used for this purpose?
 - a. Histogram
 - b. Bar chart
 - c. Box plot
 - d. Scatter plot
5. The form of the alternative hypothesis can be:
 - a. One-tailed
 - b. Two-tailed
 - c. Neither one nor two-tailed
 - d. One or two-tailed
6. The chi-square goodness-of-fit test can be used to test for:
 - a. Significance of sample statistics
 - b. Difference between population means
 - c. Normality
 - d. Probability
7. One-tailed alternatives are phrased in terms of:
 - a. $\neq$
 - b. $<$ or $>$
 - c. $\approx$ or $=$
 - d. $\leq$ or $\geq$
8. The variable in an experiment that is known from the start and does **not** change is called the:
 - a. Dependent variable
 - b. Extraneous variable
 - c. Independent variable
 - d. Confounding variable
9. If a researcher takes a large enough sample, he/she will almost always obtain:
 - a. Virtually significant results
 - b. Practically significant results
 - c. Consequentially significant results
 - d. Statistically significant results
10. 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
11. μ is an example of a:
 - a. Population parameter
 - b. Sample statistic
 - c. Population variance
 - d. Mode
12. Right sided skewed distribution causes:
 - a. Median is more than mean
 - b. S.D. is more than variance
 - c. "Tail" to the left
 - d. "Tail" to the right
13. Calculate the median of these ten values:
1.9, 1.9, 1.9, 1.9, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.4, 2.4, 2.4
 - a. 1.9
 - b. 2.1
 - c. 2.25
 - d. 2.4
14. Which of the following is a qualitative variable?
 - a. Annual salary
 - b. Weight
 - c. Number of siblings
 - d. Eye colour

B.P.T.
FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER - I

[Time allotted: Two hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all questions
 Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(10 x 06 = 60)

- Q. 1.** Discuss the physiotherapy management for below knee amputation.
- Q. 2.** Write the postoperative physiotherapy management for patient having IT fracture with ORIF.
- Q. 3.** Write the assessment and physiotherapy management for 50 year old female with restriction in shoulder abduction and external rotation.
- Q. 4.** How will you differentiate between rheumatoid arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis patients?
- Q. 5.** Write short notes on:
 - a.** CTEV PT management
 - b.** Ankle sprain and its management
- Q. 6.** Discuss the physiotherapy rehab for functional scoliosis in a 15 year old girl.

B.P.T.
FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER – I (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(01 x 10 = 10)

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

1. Following through knee amputation the most common deformity encountered is:
 - a. Flexion-adduction
 - b. Adduction
 - c. Flexion
 - d. Abduction
2. The most rarely involved motor nerve in leprosy is:
 - a. Radial nerve
 - b. Great auricular nerve
 - c. Ulnar nerve
 - d. Lateral popliteal nerve
3. Formentor sign indicates involvement of:
 - a. Median nerve
 - b. Ulnar nerve
 - c. Post interosseous nerve
 - d. Radial nerve
4. Pointing index finger is a sign of lesion of:
 - a. Ulnar nerve
 - b. Radial nerve
 - c. Median nerve
 - d. Ulnar n median nerve
5. Paralysis of vastus medialis alone leads to:
 - a. Tibia varum
 - b. Genu valgum
 - c. Genu valgus
 - d. Lateral dislocation of patella
6. The condition which does **not** form one of the clinical types of RSD is:
 - a. Minor causalgia
 - b. Major causalgia
 - c. VIC
 - d. Shoulder hand syndrome
7. Positive SLR at 30 degrees suggests irritation of:
 - a. L-1 nerve root
 - b. L-3 nerve root
 - c. L-5 nerve root
 - d. S-1 nerve root
8. Limited GH internal rotation and horizontal adduction indicates restriction of:
 - a. Anterior capsule
 - b. Inferior capsule
 - c. Posterior capsule
 - d. Superior capsule
9. In management of RA in chronic stage one would advocate:
 - a. Ambulation
 - b. Stretching
 - c. Strengthening
 - d. All of the above
10. Which exercises are prescribed in first phase of rehabilitation post ACL injury?
 - a. Isokinetic
 - b. Close kinematic chain
 - c. Open kinematic chain
 - d. None of the above

B.P.T.
FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NEUROLOGY
PAPER - II

[Time allotted: Two hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(10 x 06 = 60)

- Q. 1.** ICU management of a head injury patient with GCS score E2M3V1.
- Q. 2.** Describe the physiotherapy management in acute/flaccid phase of stroke.
- Q. 3.** Clinical presentation of hydrocephalus patient. Discuss the PT management.
- Q. 4.** Discuss the physiotherapy management in a GBS patient.
- Q. 5.** Discuss physiotherapy assessment and management of C6 central cord syndrome patient.
- Q. 6.** Hemiplegic gait assessment and treatment based on Bobath approach.

B.P.T.

FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NEUROLOGY
PAPER - II (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes**B : MCQs (Single response type):****(01 x 10 = 10)**Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it.

1. The patient has experienced a lesion in the frontal lobe of the cerebral hemisphere. Which of the following is most likely to be affected?
 - a. Vision
 - b. Sensory perception and interpretation
 - c. Personality and speech
 - d. Hearing and comprehension of speech
2. A patient experiences an injury resulting in a lesion of the occipital lobe of the cerebral hemisphere. Which of the following are most likely involved?
 - a. Vision and interpretation of visual data
 - b. Sensory perception and interpretation
 - c. Intelligence and personality
 - d. Comprehension of speech and memory
3. A patient enters the clinic with a prescription for direct current electrical stimulation. Upon reading the order you notice that the patient's diagnosis is Bell's palsy. Of the following, which nerve would you determine to be injured in this patient?
 - a. Trigeminal
 - b. Trochlear
 - c. Facial
 - d. Vagus
4. When studying upper motor neuron lesions in neuroanatomy, you determine that which of the following is not a characteristic typically seen with this type of lesion?
 - a. Muscle atrophy
 - b. Spasticity
 - c. Hyperreflexia
 - d. Babinski sign possible
5. A twelve month old child with cerebral palsy demonstrates an abnormal persistence of positive support reflex. During therapy this would most likely interfere with:
 - a. Sitting activities
 - b. Standing activities
 - c. Prone on elbow activities
 - d. Supine activities
6. A patient with hemiplegia ambulates with an ankle foot orthosis. The physical therapist notes that the patient's involved foot drags during the initial swing phase of gait. To treat this problem most effectively the therapist should emphasize:
 - a. Eccentric strengthening of hamstrings
 - b. Eccentric strengthening of gluteus medius
 - c. Concentric strengthening of plantar flexors
 - d. Concentric strengthening of iliopsoas/ rectus femoris
7. A physical therapist uses D1 extension PNF facilitation pattern to resist elbow flexion with the goal of increasing patient's ability to extend his wrist. This is an example of:
 - a. Reciprocal excitation
 - b. Successive induction
 - c. Irradiation
 - d. Quick stretch
8. Which of the following modified SLR will you use for mobilization of sural nerve?
 - a. Hip flexion, knee extension, ankle dorsiflexion and inversion
 - b. Hip flexion, knee extension, ankle dorsiflexion and eversion
 - c. Hip flexion, knee extension, ankle plantarflexion and inversion
 - d. Hip flexion, knee extension, ankle plantarflexion and eversion
9. You are testing a patient for the negative support reaction. The integration level for the negative support reaction is the brainstem. You bounce the patient several times on the soles of the feet but you do not allow her to bear weight. Which of the following would you anticipate as the patient's response?
 - a. Increased extensor tone in lower extremities
 - b. Increased extensor tone in upper extremities
 - c. Increased flexor tone in lower extremities
 - d. Increased extensor tone in upper extremities
10. A patient two weeks post CVA exhibits hypertonicity in his hemiplegic upper extremity. All of the following would be indicated as treatment **except**:
 - a. Use of a sling
 - b. Active assisted exercise
 - c. Passive range of motion
 - d. Weight bearing techniques

B.P.T.
FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER - III

[Time allotted: Two hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(10 x 06 = 60)

- Q. 1. Describe in detailed about the anatomy of coronary circulation with diagrammatic presentation.
- Q. 2. Describe in brief about the indications, contraindication and physiotherapy management of a patient with myocardial infarction.
- Q. 3. Write a note on indications, aims, goals, principles and exercise protocol in thoracotomy patient.
- Q. 4. Write a brief note on indications and complications of oxygen therapy.
- Q. 5. Write in brief about investigations, clinical features and physiotherapy management of a COPD patient.
- Q. 6. Write in brief about the basic operating modes of ventilation.

B.P.T.
FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
PHYSIOTHERAPY IN CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER - III
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(01 x 10 = 10)

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 thoracis
 - c. Scalene
 - d. Sternocleidomastoid
2. PEFV monitoring is important component in assesment 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 as above
4. Which amongst following is specific of cardiac injury in a patient with myocardial infarction?
 - a. AST
 - b. LDH
 - c. Troponin I
 - 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

B.P.T.
FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
GENERAL PHYSIOTHERAPY
PAPER - IV

[Time allotted: Two hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(10 x 06 = 60)

- Q. 1.** Write about physiotherapy management of obstetric patient during 1st trimester.
- Q. 2.** Write in detail about physiotherapy management after skin grafting.
- Q. 3.** Write in detail about physiotherapy management of diabetic neuropathy.
- Q. 4.** Write about role of physiotherapy in elderly population.
- Q. 5.** Write about physiotherapy management of psoriasis.
- Q. 6.** Describe physiotherapy management after mastectomy procedure.

B.P.T.
FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
GENERAL PHYSIOTHERAPY
PAPER - IV
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(01 x 10 = 10)

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

1. Placenta starts functioning completely in which trimester?
 - a. 1st
 - b. 2nd
 - c. 3rd
 - d. 4th
2. Pregnancy sickness decreases by:
 - a. 12 week
 - b. 18 week
 - c. 14 week
 - d. 10 week
3. Which of the following is complication of pregnancy?
 - a. Anemia
 - b. Bleeding gums
 - c. Constipation
 - d. All of the above
4. The backache is severe in pregnancy when baby's position is:
 - a. Occiput posterior
 - b. Occiput anterior
 - c. Occiput lateral
 - d. None of the above
5. Episiotomy is a cut made in the:
 - a. Vagina
 - b. Anus
 - c. Perineum
 - d. None of the above
6. A cutaneous flap is:
 - a. Full thickness skin
 - b. Skin and fascia
 - c. Muscle and skin
 - d. One and muscle
7. Complication of scar:
 - a. Contracture
 - b. Reduced ROM
 - c. Red raised area
 - d. All of the above
8. In full thickness burn:
 - a. Epidermis and dermis are destroyed
 - b. Dermis destroyed
 - c. Epidermis destroyed
 - d. Epidermis, dermis and underlying tissues are destroyed
9. Shock after burn may last for:
 - a. 4 - 5 days
 - b. 2 - 3 days
 - c. 1 - 2 days
 - d. 10 days
10. Which of the following symptoms does **not** occur during shock?
 - a. Sweating
 - b. Hypertension
 - c. Cyanosis
 - d. Tachycardia

B.P.T.

FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & BIOSTATISTICS
PAPER - V

[Time allotted: Two hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(10 x 06 = 60)

Q1. Short notes on:-

- a. Bar diagram
- b. Quartile & Decile
- c. P-value & Alpha

Q2. What do you understand by Research Methodology? How does it differ from Research Methods?**Q3.** What is a commercial average and positional average? For what purposes the commercial averages are utilized?**Q4.** What do you understand by sampling methods with examples?**Q5.** Briefly describe the important Non-parametric test used in context of testing hypothesis. How such tests differ from parametric test? Explain.**Q6.** What is correlation and rank correlation? Write a comparison of the Pearson and Spearman correlation methods.

B.P.T.
FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & BIOSTATISTICS
PAPER - V
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(01 x 10 = 10)

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

1. If a teacher is trying to prove that new method of teaching math is more effective than traditional one, he/she will conduct a:
 - a. One-tailed test
 - b. Two-tailed test
 - c. Point estimate of the population parameter
 - d. Confidence interval
2. The alternative hypothesis is also known as the:
 - a. Elective hypothesis
 - b. Optional hypothesis
 - c. Research hypothesis
 - d. Null hypothesis
3. When one refers to "how significant" the sample evidence is, he/she is referring to the:
 - a. Value of α
 - b. The importance of the sample
 - c. The p-value
 - d. The F-ratio
4. The form of the alternative hypothesis can be:
 - a. One-tailed
 - b. Two-tailed
 - c. Neither one nor two-tailed
 - d. One or two-tailed
5. Non-parametric tests include:
 - a. ANOVA
 - b. Student's t-test
 - c. Chi-squared test
 - d. Wilcoxon signed rank test
6. One-tailed alternatives are phrased in terms of:
 - a. $\neq$
 - b. $<$ or $>$
 - c. $\approx$ or $=$
 - d. $\leq$ or $\geq$
7. If a researcher takes a large enough sample, he/she will almost always obtain:
 - a. Virtually significant results
 - b. Practically significant results
 - c. Consequentially significant results
 - d. Statistically significant results
8. 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
9. 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
10. In a highly skewed distribution central tendency is better explained by:
 - a. Mode
 - b. Median
 - c. Standard deviation
 - d. Mean