

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY -2013**  
**CLINICAL ORTHOPAEDICS**  
**PAPER ONE**

**[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.** Stages of tuberculosis of hip.
- Q. 2.** Etiopathogenesis and treatment of acute osteomyelitis.
- Q. 3.** Management of supracondylar fracture humerus.
- Q. 4.** Treatment of non-union.
- Q. 5.** Stages of fracture healing.
- Q. 6.** Compound fracture management.
- Q. 7.** Classifications of fracture neck femur.
- Q. 8.** Etiopathogenesis of compartment syndrome.
- Q. 9.** Diagnosis and treatment of Ewing's sarcoma.

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013**  
**CLINICAL ORTHOPAEDICS**  
**PAPER ONE (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 which type of fracture, healing is fast:
  - a. Spinal
  - b. Transverse
  - c. Compound
  - d. Oblique
2. All are complications of fractures EXCEPT:
  - a. Infection
  - b. Fat embolism
  - c. Metastasis
  - d. Non-union
3. Septic arthritis is:
  - a. Infection of joint
  - b. Inflammation of joint
  - c. Infection of bone
  - d. Inflammation of bone
4. Most common cause of wrist drop is:
  - a. IM injection
  - b. Shoulder dislocation
  - c. Elbow dislocation
  - d. Fracture humerus
5. All are features of poliomyelitis EXCEPT:
  - a. Fibrous ankylosis
  - b. Asymmetric involvement of muscles
  - c. LMN paralysis
  - d. Muscle power improves with time or is static
6. All are complications of supracondylar fracture humerus in children EXCEPT:
  - a. Gun stock deformity
  - b. Myositis ossificans
  - c. Compartment syndrome
  - d. Dinner fork deformity
7. Monteggia fracture dislocation involves:
  - a. Dislocation of distal RU joint
  - b. Dislocation of elbow
  - c. Dislocation of radial head
  - d. Fracture shaft humerus
8. All are types of shoulder dislocation EXCEPT:
  - a. Anterior
  - b. Lateral
  - c. Inferior
  - d. Posterior
9. Most common complication of fracture clavicle is:
  - a. Mal union
  - b. Non union
  - c. Brachial plexus injury
  - d. Stiffness of shoulder
10. Tennis elbow is also known as:
  - a. Medial epicondylitis
  - b. Lateral epicondylitis
  - c. Olecranon bursitis
  - d. Student elbow
11. Avascular necrosis is common in all fractures EXCEPT:
  - a. Scaphoid
  - b. Talus neck
  - c. Fracture neck femur
  - d. Calcaneum
12. All are seen in TB hip EXCEPT:
  - a. Cold abscess
  - b. Paraplegia
  - c. Fibrous ankylosis
  - d. Discharging sinus
13. Which of the following affects fracture healing?
  - a. Age of patient
  - b. Type of bone
  - c. Type of fracture
  - d. All of the above
14. Most common nerve involved in humerus shaft fracture is:
  - a. Axillary
  - b. Radial
  - c. Ulnar
  - d. Median

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013**  
**CLINICAL NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY**  
**PAPER TWO**

**[Time allotted: Three hours]**

**[Max Marks: 70]**

**Note:** Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

**A : Short answer questions:**

**(7 x 8 = 56)**

- Q. 1.** Write in detail about types of Vertigo.
- Q. 2.** Write in detail about classification of spinal cord injury with management.
- Q. 3.** Describe in detail about primary and secondary signs and symptoms of head injury.
- Q. 4.** Write in detail about pathology, clinical features and management of myasthenia gravis.
- Q. 5.** Describe in detail about cerebral blood flow in cerebral hemisphere with diagrammatic presentation.
- Q. 6.** Write short notes on: (3+4=7)
- a. Miller fisher syndrome
  - b. Medulloblastomas
- Q. 7.** Define anxiety. Enumerate physical symptoms of anxiety. Describe symptoms of obsessive compulsive disorder. (1+3+3=7)
- Q. 8.** Enumerate somatoform disorders. Describe in brief the symptoms and management of somatoform pain disorders.

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013**  
**CLINICAL NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY**  
**PAPER TWO (MCQ)**

**Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes**

**B : MCQs (Single response type):**

(½ x 28= 14)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

**CLINICAL NEUROLOGY**

1. Root value of thoracodorsal nerve is:
  - a. C5-6
  - b. C4-6 .
  - c. C8-T2
  - d. T4-T6
2. Serotonin is:
  - a. Neurotransmitters
  - b. Neuromodulators
  - c. Both
  - d. None of the above
3. Location of Horizontal Centre is:
  - a. MLF
  - b. PPRF
  - c. Lemniscus
  - d. None of the above
4. Broca's area is located in :
  - a. Pars triangularis in frontal lobe
  - b. Pars orbitalis in frontal lobe
  - c. Both
  - d. None of the above
5. In Erb's paralysis there is involvement of
  - a. C5-6
  - b. C8-T1
  - c. T4- T5
  - d. T6-T7
6. Atropine effects on:
  - a. Muscarinic fibres
  - b. Nicotinic fibres
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither a nor b
7. Marcus Gunn pupil is characterized by involvement of:
  - a. 4<sup>th</sup> nerve
  - b. 3<sup>rd</sup> nerve
  - c. 6<sup>th</sup> nerve
  - d. 2<sup>nd</sup> nerve
8. Semion posture is present in :
  - a. cp
  - b. m.d
  - c. m.s
  - d. None of the above
9. Anton'S syndrome related to :
  - a. Frontal lobe
  - b. Occipital lobe
  - c. Parietal lobe
  - d. Temporal lobe
10. White matter is involve in
  - a. M.S
  - b. M.D
  - c. Myasthenia gravis
  - d. Peripheral neuritis
11. Subdural hygroma is seen in:
  - a. Traumatic brain injury
  - b. Subdural haematoma
  - c. Hydrocephalus
  - d. None of the above
12. Corticospinal fibres cross to the:
  - a. Anterior nuclei of thalamus
  - b. Posterior nuclei of thalamus
  - c. Pulvinar of thalamus
  - d. None of the above
13. Anterior diagastric muscle is supplied by:
  - a. 5th cranial nerve
  - b. 7th cranial nerve
  - c. 9<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve
  - d. 11<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve
14. Gait seen in spastic diplegia is:
  - a. Hand to knee gait
  - b. Hemiplegic gait
  - c. Scissor's gait
  - d. Crouch gait
15. Homan's sign is present In:
  - a. DVT
  - b. MS
  - c. MD
  - d. None of the above
16. Charcot sign present in
  - a. m.s
  - b. m.d
  - c. cts
  - d. None of the above

P.T.O.



## **PSYCHIATRY**

17. Which of the following is a symptom of mania?

- a. Obsession
- b. Elation
- c. Anxiety
- d. Disorientation

18. Sleep hygiene means:

- a. Taking sleeping pills
- b. Following generally accepted sleep practices
- c. Taking shower before sleep
- d. Non-infected sleeping environment

19. An acute, intense attack of anxiety along with feeling of impending doom or death is known as:

- a. Phobia
- b. Palpitations
- c. Panic
- d. Somatization

20. Dementia is a disorder of:

- a. Infants
- b. Adolescents
- c. Middle age
- d. Old age

21. Mood stabilizers are treatment of choice in:

- a. Anxiety
- b. Bipolar disorder
- c. Schizophrenia
- d. Autism

22. Which of the following is not a type of hallucination?

- a. Paranoid
- b. Tactile
- c. Visual
- d. Auditory

23. Depression is characterized by:

- a. Loss of interest
- b. Racing thoughts
- c. Decreased need for sleep
- d. Grandiosity

24. Smack contains which of the following addictive substances:

- a. Nicotine
- b. Cannabis
- c. Opium
- d. Alcohol

25. Commonest substance of abuse in India is:

- a. Tobacco
- b. Alcohol
- c. Cannabis
- d. Opium

26. All are the symptoms of schizophrenia EXCEPT:

- a. Bizarre delusions
- b. Auditory hallucinations
- c. Increased sleep
- d. Abnormal behavior

27. Which of the following is a benzodiazepine?

- a. Olanzapine
- b. Lithium
- c. Clonazepam
- d. Flunarizine

28. The situation where an individual is pre-occupied with a belief that he is suffering from an illness, despite absence of any medical evidence is known as:

- a. Depression
- b. Anxiety
- c. Mania
- d. Hypochondriasis

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013**  
**CLINICAL 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. Explain about Risk Factors, clinical presentation, complication and management of MI.
- Q. 2. Describe the etiology, clinical presentation, assessment & management of COPD.
- Q. 3. Describe in detailed BLS of CPR.
- Q. 4. Describe in detaile etiology, clinical presentation, investigation & management of tuberculosis.
- Q. 5. Write a note on indication, procedure & complication of CABG.
- Q. 6. Describe the respiratory failure & role of ventilator in the management of RF.
- Q. 7. Describe the etiology, classification & management of hypertension.
- Q. 8. Write a note on clinical feature, management & complication of DVT.
- Q. 9. Describe about the classification, complications & management of chest wall deformities.

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013**  
**CLINICAL 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. Severe COPD is defined as:
  - a. An FEV1 of less than 50% of predicted by NICE / BTS
  - b. An FEV6 of less than 50% of predicted by ATS / ERS
  - c. An FEV1 of less than 50% of predicted by GOLD
  - d. An FEV1 of less than 30% of predicted by NICE / BTS
2. A 3-year-old boy was admitted to the hospital with respiratory distress after ingesting kerosene. Chest radiography revealed bilateral diffuse atelectasis. Although initially hypoxic, he gradually improved and never required ventilation. Of the following, the MOST likely sequela for this patient is the long-term development of:
  - a. Cardiomyopathy
  - b. Encephalopathy
  - c. Esophageal stricture
  - d. Obstructive pulmonary disease
3. A 12-year-old boy had tetralogy of Fallot repaired at age 2 years. Right ventricular outflow obstruction was corrected with a patch across the pulmonary valve annulus. Now he complains of exercise intolerance and fatigue. Of the following, the MOST likely echocardiographic finding in this patient is significant:
  - a. Atrial left-to-right shunting
  - b. Atrial right-to-left shunting
  - c. Pericardial thickening
  - d. Right ventricular diastolic volume elevation
4. The most common causative organisms of infective exacerbations of COPD are:
  - a. Staphylococcus aureus
  - b. Streptococcus pneumonia
  - c. Haemophilus influenzae
  - d. D. Streptococcus faecalis
5. Fontaine commonly divided how much stages of Peripheral artery occlusive disease are
  - a. Stage III
  - b. Stage IV
  - c. Stage VI
  - d. Stage VII
6. Regarding nitrates, which of the following is not true \_\_\_\_?
  - a. Little effect on heart rate and contractility
  - b. Decreased afterload
  - c. Increased preload
  - d. Reduces wall tension
7. The patient is diagnosed with PAD when the ABI is
  - a.  $\leq 0.90$
  - b. 0.91 to 0.99
  - c.  $>1.40$
  - d.  $\leq 0.40$
8. Ebstein's abnormality describes a congenital defect of the
  - a. Aortic valve
  - b. Mitral valve
  - c. Pulmonary valve
  - d. Tricuspid valve
9. Concerning the mechanics of ventilation:
  - a. The change in the volume of the lungs with pressure is a measure of their compliance.
  - b. The total compliance of the chest is determined solely by the compliance of the lungs.
  - c. The recoil of the lungs assists inspiration.
  - d. Pulmonary surfactant maintains a constant low surface tension in the alveoli.
10. In practice, a reduction in coronary artery diameter by .....on coronary arteriogram is judged significant, and will most likely cause symptoms of angina.
  - a. 30% or more
  - b. 50% or more
  - c. 70% or more
  - d. 90% or more,
11. Cor pulmonale .....all are true except
  - a. May be acute or chronic
  - b. The first physical sign is raised JVP
  - c. The usual end result of many chronic debilitating lung diseases
  - d. It is defined as right sided heart failure
12. Which of the following is not an indication for (CABG)?
  - a. Left main coronary artery disease stenosis more than 60%.
  - b. One, two or three vessel disease with proximal left LAD artery stenosis
  - c. Three vessel disease with impaired ventricular function (less than 50%)
  - d. Double vessel disease with patent left anterior descending artery (LAD)
13. The leading cause of death in India for both men and women is:
  - a. Cardiovascular diseases
  - b. Cancer
  - c. Neurological diseases
  - d. Accidents
14. An appropriate antibacterial for the management of an exacerbation of COPD is:
  - a. Amoxicillin 500mg three times a day for a non-penicillin allergic patient
  - b. Clarithromycin 500mg twice a day for a penicillin allergic patient
  - c. Amoxicillin 3g twice a day for non-penicillin allergic patients
  - d. Penicillin V 500mg four times a day for a non-penicillin allergic patient



**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013****GENERAL MEDICINE, SKIN & PAEDIATRICS****PAPER FOUR (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes****B : MCQs (Single response type):****(½ x 28= 14)**

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

**MEDICINE & SKIN**

1. A 30 year old presents with yellow discoloration of eyes and urine, and fever since 5 days. His liver is enlarged and there is no splenomegaly. The most likely diagnosis is:
  - a. Anemia
  - b. Viral hepatitis
  - c. Hepatocellular carcinoma
  - d. Cholelithiasis
2. The most likely cause of weight gain is:
  - a. Obesity
  - b. Hypothyroidism
  - c. Diabetes
  - d. Cushing syndrome
3. Renal failure occurs most likely with:
  - a. Isoniazid
  - b. Rifampicin
  - c. Streptomycin
  - d. Ethambutol
4. A 15 years old boy with diabetes has difficulty in breathing, abdominal pain and vomiting. It started with fever and sore throat 2 days back. The most likely diagnosis is:
  - a. Diabetic ketoacidosis
  - b. Pneumonia
  - c. Renal failure
  - d. Hypoglycaemia
5. Snoring is a manifestation of:
  - a. Obstructive sleep apnoea
  - b. Hypothyroidism
  - c. Obesity
  - d. Diabetes
6. The investigation of choice in a patient with suspected meningitis is:
  - a. X-ray skull
  - b. CT scan head
  - c. CSF examination
  - d. MRI brain
7. Hematemesis means:
  - a. Bleeding per rectum
  - b. Difficulty in swallowing
  - c. Blood in vomitus
  - d. Blood in sputum
8. Amoebiasis produces all except:
  - a. Dysentery
  - b. Liver abscess
  - c. Meningo-encephalitis
  - d. Myocarditis
9. Carpal spasm is associated with:
  - a. Hypercalcaemia
  - b. Hyponatremia
  - c. Hypocalcemia
  - d. Hyponatremia
10. Fever with splenomegaly is most likely due to:
  - a. Enteric fever
  - b. Viral hepatitis
  - c. Tuberculosis
  - d. Malaria
11. Low back ache can be due to all of the following EXCEPT:
  - a. Disc prolapse
  - b. Osteoporosis
  - c. Ankylosing spondylitis
  - d. Gout
12. Joint pain is seen in all EXCEPT:
  - a. Osteoarthritis
  - b. Rheumatoid arthritis
  - c. Pernicious anemia
  - d. Rheumatic fever
13. Polyuria, polydipsia, and polyphagia is seen in:
  - a. Diabetes mellitus
  - b. Diabetes insipidus
  - c. Addison disease
  - d. Obesity
14. Megaloblastic anemia is seen in deficiency of vitamin:
  - a. B<sub>1</sub>
  - b. B<sub>2</sub>
  - c. B<sub>6</sub>
  - d. B<sub>12</sub>
15. All are indications of dialysis EXCEPT:
  - a. Hyperkalemia
  - b. Serum creatinine >8 mg/dl
  - c. Hyperuricaemia
  - d. Anuria

**P.T.O.**



16. All of the following BP values indicate hypertension EXCEPT:

- a. Systolic BP 140
- b. Systolic BP 180
- c. Diastolic BP 78
- d. Diastolic BP 92

17. All are treatment modalities for acne except:

- a. Tretinoin
- b. Benzoyl peroxide
- c. Permethrin
- d. Clindamycin

18. Heliotrope rash is seen in:

- a. Dermatomyositis
- b. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- c. Sjogren's syndrome
- d. Scleroderma

19. Classical triad of Reiter's syndrome include all except:

- a. Urethritis
- b. Conjunctivitis
- c. Arthritis
- d. Hepatitis

20. Pompholyx is a type of:

- a. Viral infection
- b. Fungal infection
- c. Hand eczema
- d. Cutaneous tuberculosis

21. All are used in treatment of psoriasis except:

- a. Methotrexate
- b. Cyclosporin
- c. Phototherapy
- d. Ivermectin

22. Hypopigmented macules are seen in:

- a. Vitiligo vulgaris
- b. Lupus vulgaris
- c. Acne vulgaris
- d. Verrucae vulgaris

## PAEDIATRICS

23. Cause of macrocephaly is:

- a. Rubella syndrome
- b. Congenital hydrocephalous
- c. Both of above
- d. None of the above

24. Vitamin deficiency which can result in knock knee in a child is:

- a. Vitamin D
- b. Vitamin A
- c. Vitamin C
- d. Vitamin B complex

25. Social smile in a baby is attained by the age of:

- a. 1 month
- b. 2 month
- c. 3 month
- d. 4 month

26. Asending motor weakness is seen in:

- a. Poliomyelitis
- b. Gullian Barre syndrome (GB syndrome)
- c. Transverse myelitis
- d. Traumatic neuritis

27. Asymetric moros reflex is seen:

- a. Erb's palsy
- b. Septicemia
- c. Hyaline membrane disease
- d. None of the above

28. Which polio virus has been eradicated from the world?

- a. Polio virus 1
- b. Polio virus 2
- c. Polio virus 3
- d. Polio virus 4

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013**  
**GENERAL SURGERY, OBST. & GYNAE, ENT & OPHTHALMOLOGY**  
**PAPER FIVE**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

**A : Short answer questions:**

(7 x 8 = 56)

**GENERAL SURGERY**

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. Deep vein thrombosis
- Q. 2. Post- burn contractures
- Q. 3. Ulcers on the lower limb
- Q. 4. Inter-costal tube drainage
- Q. 5. Care of the comatose patient

**OBST. & GYNAE**

- Q. 6. Describe clinical features of PID & its management?

**E.N.T.**

- Q. 7. Write in brief about physiological functions of nose and paranasal sinuses.

**OPHTHALMOLOGY**

- Q. 8. Write short note on Refractive errors

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013**  
**GENERAL SURGERY, OBST. & GYNAE, ENT & OPHTHALMOLOGY**  
**PAPER FIVE (MCQ)**

**Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes**

**B : MCQs (Single response type):**

(½ x 28= 14)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

**GENERAL SURGERY**

1. Which of these operations has the highest risk of DVT in the post-op period?
  - a. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy
  - b. Mastectomy for carcinoma breast
  - c. Craniotomy for head injury
  - d. Hip replacement surgery
2. What is the most effective method for DVT prophylaxis?
  - a. Sumag dressings
  - b. Limb elevation
  - c. Pneumatic compression device
  - d. Crepe bandaging
3. Post-burn contractures can best be prevented by:
  - a. Skin grafting
  - b. Physiotherapy
  - c. Immobilization
  - d. Dressings
4. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE regarding split thickness skin grafting?
  - a. Contracture of graft is less
  - b. Hair does not grow
  - c. Take up is good
  - d. Blood supply from wound bed
5. Which of the following is an urgent indication for ICTD insertion?
  - a. Tension pneumothorax
  - b. Simple pneumothorax
  - c. Pleural effusion
  - d. Pyothorax
6. In a chest injury patient with rib fracture which of the following is NOT a treatment option?
  - a. Chest physiotherapy
  - b. Intercostals nerve block
  - c. Plaster cast application
  - d. I. V. analgesics
7. Which of the following abdominal incisions is used in emergency laparotomy?
  - a. Subcostal
  - b. Midline
  - c. Paramedian
  - d. Transverse
8. Which of the following abdominal incisions will cause the most respiratory compromise?
  - a. Thoraco-abdominal
  - b. Midline

- c. Pfannenstiel's
  - d. Spinal
9. Which of the following infection can NOT be transmitted through a needle prick?
  - a. Hepatitis A
  - b. Hepatitis B
  - c. Hepatitis C
  - d. HIV
10. Which of the following ulcers do not occur on the leg?
  - a. Arterial
  - b. Peptic
  - c. Venous
  - d. Neuropathic

**OBST. & GYNAE**

11. No. of ANC visits recommended by WHO are:
  - a. 3
  - b. 6
  - c. 4
  - d. Not defined
12. Normal period of puerperium lasts for:
  - a. 2 weeks
  - b. 4 weeks
  - c. 6 weeks
  - d. 8 weeks
13. Vaccine which is recommended by WHO in regular ANC care is:
  - a. Tetanus Toxoid
  - b. Hepatitis B
  - c. Rubella
  - d. Rabies
14. Which of these is NOT a common feature of uterine prolapse?
  - a. Dragging pain
  - b. Urinary pregnancy
  - c. Something coming out per vaginum
  - d. Bleeding P/V
15. Approximate total weight gain during pregnancy is:
  - a. 11 Kg
  - b. 8 Kg.
  - c. 15 Kg.
  - d. 9 Kg.
16. Lochia rubra lasts for:
  - a. 2-6 days
  - b. 1-4 days
  - c. 3-5 days
  - d. None of the above

P.T.O.



### E.N.T.

17. The nasolacrimal duct opens into:
- Superior meatus
  - Middle meatus
  - Inferior meatus
  - None of the above
18. Best hearing screening test for infants is:
- BERA
  - OAE
  - Pure tone Audiometry
  - Tympanometry
19. Commonest site of anterior nasal bleeding is:
- Inferior turbinate
  - Little's area
  - Woodruff's plexus
  - Floor of nose
20. All the conditions causes conductive hearing loss EXCEPT:
- Impacted wax
  - Perforated tympanic membrane
  - Ototoxicity
  - Ossicular fixation
21. Paired cartilages of larynx are:
- Thyroid
  - Cricoid
  - Epiglottis
  - Arytenoids
22. Speech disorder due to lesion affecting the cortical speech centre is called:
- Aphonia
  - Dysphasia
  - Dysarthria
  - Stammering

### OPHTHALMOLOGY

23. Cataract is opacity in the:
- Conjunctiva
  - Cornea
  - Lens
  - Retina
24. Ptosis is:
- Drooping of upper eye lid
  - Misdirected eye lashes
  - Misdirected eye ball
  - All
25. Conjunctivitis can occur due to :
- Bacteria
  - Virus
  - Both
  - None
26. Diabetes mellitus can cause:
- Decrease in vision
  - Improvement in vision
  - Does not affect eye
  - None
27. Sty is an infection of :
- Lid
  - Choroid
  - Optic Nerve
  - Uvea
28. Myopia is a :
- Refractive error
  - Diagnostic error
  - Both
  - None

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013**  
**DISABILITY PREVENTION & REHABILITATION**  
**PAPER SIX**

[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. Define orthotics, indication & contraindication
- Q. 2. Explain the functional positions of hand.
- Q. 3. Define MR & write about the cause & prevention of MR.
- Q. 4. Define nursing care in patients undergoing rehabilitation.
- Q. 5. Define vocational rehabilitation.
- Q. 6. Explain above elbow Prosthesis.
- Q. 7. Write down the most common programme of government in the rural areas.
- Q. 8. What do you mean by disability? Mention the causes & its prevention.
- Q. 9. Define the home based programme for mental retardation child.

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013**  
**DISABILITY PREVENTION & REHABILITATION**  
**PAPER SIX (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. Disabilities that are direct consequences of a diseases or a condition are called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Secondary disability
  - b. Primary disability
  - c. Tertiary Disability
  - d. None of above
2. \_\_\_\_\_ has a very important role in social vocational rehabilitation.
  - a. Play therapist
  - b. Social worker
  - c. Horticultural therapist
  - d. None of above
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is not disease or a single entity.
  - a. Delayed mild stone
  - b. Speech defect
  - c. Mental retardation
  - d. None of these
4. Milwaukee brace is used for:
  - a. Limb support
  - b. Spine support
  - c. Cervical support
  - d. None of these
5. Rehabilitation team worker is a:
  - a. Bank manager
  - b. Family member
  - c. Teacher
  - d. Physiotherapist
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are the appliances used to help people who have difficulty in walking.
  - a. Non mobility aids
  - b. Stability aids
  - c. Mobility aids
  - d. None of these
7. This pattern is also called three jaw chuck pinch.
  - a. Palmer pinch
  - b. Tip pinch
  - c. Grip or grasps
  - d. All of these
8. \_\_\_\_\_ include the cervical collars that surround only the cervical spine.
  - a. Spinal Orthosis
  - b. Lumbosacral Orthosis
  - c. Cervical Orthosis
  - d. All of these
9. Static splints may be used for:
  - a. Erb's palsy
  - b. Joint stiffness
  - c. Fracture
  - d. None of these
10. Orthosis is used for:
  - a. Amputation
  - b. Radial nerve injury
  - c. Fracture
  - d. Infection
11. Which Prosthesis is used for above knee amputation?
  - a. HKAFO
  - b. KFO
  - c. AFO
  - d. None of these
12. Which of the following is a common eye disease?
  - a. Aphasia
  - b. Dysarthria
  - c. Xerophthalmia
  - d. None of these
13. Most common programme by government in rural areas:
  - a. Polio prevention
  - b. Routine Immunisation
  - c. Mid day meal scheme
  - d. ICDS
14. Mental Retardation is due to:
  - a. Prenatal causes
  - b. Accidental causes
  - c. Breathing problems
  - d. None of these



Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 301...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY -2015**  
**CLINICAL ORTHOPEDICS**  
**PAPER ONE**

**[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 the conservative methods in the management of fractures and cast immobilization.
- Q. 2.** Discuss the patho-Anatomy, clinical features and complications of Colle's fracture.
- Q. 3.** Describe the clinical features and treatment of congenital dislocation of hip.
- Q. 4.** Describe the stages of TB hip with their signs and symptoms.
- Q. 5.** Describe the etiopathogenesis, clinical features and investigations of chronic osteomyelitis.
- Q. 6.** Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of osteosarcoma of bones.
- Q. 7.** Describe the causes, clinical features and management of osteoporosis.
- Q. 8.** Describe the classification, clinical features and treatment of osteoarthritis.
- Q. 9.** Discuss the diagnosis and investigation for prolapsed inter vertebral disc.

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015**  
**CLINICAL ORTHOPEDICS**  
**PAPER ONE (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. All are Early complications of fractures  
Except:
  - a. Hypovolemic Shock
  - b. Myositis ossificans
  - c. Fat embolism syndrome
  - d. Crush syndrome
2. All are seen in compartment syndrome  
EXCERPT:
  - a. Pain disproportionate to injury
  - b. Paresthesiae
  - c. Pulselessness
  - d. Pulmonary embolism
3. Is not a type of shoulder Dislocation:
  - a. Anterior
  - b. Posterior
  - c. Lateral
  - d. Inferior
4. Monteggia fracture-dislocation involves:
  - a. Dislocation of distal Radio-Ulnar joint
  - b. Dislocation of proximal Radio-Ulnar joint
  - c. Fracture of Radius
  - d. Supra-Condylar Fracture of humerus
5. Drawer tests are positive in:
  - a. ACL or PCL tear
  - b. Medial Meniscus tear
  - c. Fracture patella
  - d. Supracondylar fracture of femur
6. Pott's Fracture is fracture involving?
  - a. Hip Joint
  - b. Knee Joint
  - c. Ankle Joint
  - d. Tarso-Metatarsal Joints
7. Acute Pyogenic Osteomyelitis commonly starts at:
  - a. Epiphysis
  - b. Metaphysis
  - c. Diaphysis
  - d. Synovium
8. Triple deformity is seen in:
  - a. TB of Hip joint
  - b. TB of knee joint
  - c. TB of spine
  - d. TB of Wrist Joint
9. The Deformity NOT seen with club foot?
  - a. Equinus
  - b. Calcaneus
  - c. Varus
  - d. Valgus
10. One of the tests for congenital Dislocation of Hip:
  - a. Trendlenberg's test
  - b. McMurray's test
  - c. Lachman's test
  - d. Cozen's test
11. GCT mainly involves:
  - a. Epiphysis
  - b. Metaphysis
  - c. Diaphysis
  - d. Periosteum
12. In X-rays condman's triangle is seen in:
  - a. Osteosarcoma
  - b. Osteoporosis
  - c. Osteomyelitis
  - d. Osteogenesis Imperfecta
13. HLA B-27, is Checked in :
  - a. Spondylolisthesis
  - b. Pott's Spine
  - c. Ankylosing Spondylitis
  - d. Multiple Myeloma
14. Rickets occurs due to deficiency of:
  - a. Vitamin A
  - b. Vitamin B
  - c. Vitamin C
  - d. Vitamin D

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 302...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015**  
**CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY**  
**PAPER TWO**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

**A : Short answer questions:**

(7 x 8 = 56)

**CLINICAL NEUROLOGY**

- Q. 1. Clinical features and diagnosis of GB syndrome.
- Q. 2. Multiple sclerosis: Describe all involved sites of lesion and its manifestation.
- Q. 3. Describe clinical manifestation of lateral medullar syndrome and risk factors for stroke.
- Q. 4. Describe early and late manifestations of Parkinson's disease.
- Q. 5. Write down important differences between pyogenic and tubercular meningitis.
- Q. 6. Describe types of motor neuron disease and details of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

**PSYCHIATRY**

- Q. 7. What is mood? Describe the symptoms of mania & Depression.
- Q. 8. Enumerate common type (Class) of substances that are abused. What are withdrawal symptoms?  
Enumerate some symptoms seen in opioid withdrawal.

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 303...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015**  
**CLINICAL 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 definition, etiology, clinical features and management of COPD.
- Q. 2. Explain in detail the indications, contraindications, types of incisions and complications of CABG.
- Q. 3. Describe in detail the causes, signs and symptoms, assessment and management of hypertension.
- Q. 4. Describe in brief the definition, types, clinical features and management of heart failure.
- Q. 5. Describe in brief the definition, etiology, clinical features and management of tuberculosis.
- Q. 6. Describe in definition, types, sign and symptoms, investigation and management of congenital heart disease.
- Q. 7. Describe in brief the types, pathology, clinical features and management of pneumonia.
- Q. 8. Describe in brief the types, assessment and management of respiratory failure.
- Q. 9. Describe coronary circulation with suitable diagrams.



Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 303...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015**  
**CLINICAL 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. The second heart sound (the 'dup' of 'lub-dup') is caused by:
  - a. Opening of the atrioventricular valves
  - b. Closure of the atrioventricular valves
  - c. Opening of the semilunar valves
  - d. Closure of the semilunar valves
2. Which among following types of pneumonia doesn't require bed rest or hospitalization?
  - a. Ventilator acquired pneumonia
  - b. Community acquired pneumonia
  - c. Walking pneumonia
  - d. Cryptogenic pneumonia
3. Which amongst following is true for chest X-ray findings in congenital heart disease?
  - a. Boot shaped heart
  - b. Rarely abnormal in long standing cases
  - c. Tubular shaped heart
  - d. None of the above
4. Long standing hypertension leads to hypertrophy of which ventricle?
  - a. Left ventricle
  - b. Right ventricle
  - c. Biventricular altogether
  - d. None of the above
5. Asthmatic attack can be triggered by following except-
  - a. Exercise
  - b. Drugs
  - c. Pollen grains
  - d. humidity
6. The differentiating factor between COPD and asthma is-
  - a. Presence of wheeze
  - b. Reversible airway hyper responsiveness
  - c. Airflow obstruction
  - d. Shortness of breath
7. Which amongst the following is not the component of "tetralogy of fallot"?
  - a. Overriding of aorta
  - b. Ventricular septal defect
  - c. RV outflow obstruction
  - d. LV hypertrophy
8. What type of fluid will be found in tubercular pleural effusion?
  - a. Transudative fluid
  - b. Exudative fluid
  - c. Chyle present in the pleural fluid
  - d. None of the above
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is called as natural pacemaker in human heart.
  - a. AV node
  - b. SA node
  - c. Purkinje fibers
  - d. Bundle of his
10. Which amongst the following drug is not included in anti-tubercular therapy?
  - a. Rifampicin
  - b. Isoniazid
  - c. Streptomycin
  - d. None of the above
11. Ascites (fluid in abdominal cavity) is present in \_\_\_\_\_ failure.
  - a. Left heart failure
  - b. Right heart failure
  - c. Renal failure
  - d. Respiratory failure
12. Hypercapnic respiratory failure is also known as-
  - a. Type I respiratory failure
  - b. Type II respiratory failure
  - c. Acute respiratory failure
  - d. Chronic respiratory failure
13. SpO<sub>2</sub> stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Saturation pressure of oxygen
  - b. Partial saturation pressure of oxygen
  - c. Oxyhemoglobin saturation
  - d. Oxyhemoglobin saturation pressure
14. Long standing hypertension may cause damage in following organs -
  - a. Eyes
  - b. Kidney
  - c. Heart
  - d. All of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 304...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015**  
**GENERAL MEDICINE, SKIN & PAEDIATRICS**  
**PAPER FOUR**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

**A : Short answer questions:**

(7 x 8 = 56)

**MEDICINE & SKIN**

- Q. 1. List important differences between Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis.
- Q. 2. Write in detail about clinical features and treatment of tetanus.
- Q. 3. Classify types of anaemia. Write in short about treatment of megaloblastic anaemia.
- Q. 4. List important causes of chronic liver disease.
- Q. 5. Write in short about treatment of hypercalcaemia.
- Q. 6. Enumerate acute and chronic complications of diabetes mellitus.
- Q. 7. Enumerate functions of skin.

**PAEDIATRICS**

- Q. 8. Define macrocephaly and microcephaly. Enumerate cases of macrocephaly.

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015**  
**GENERAL MEDICINE, SKIN & PAEDIATRICS**  
**PAPER FOUR (MCQ)**

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

**B : MCQs (Single response type):**

(½ x 28= 14)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

**MEDICINE & SKIN**

1. Tetany is seen in :
  - a. Hypocalcaemia
  - b. Hypercalcaemia
  - c. Hypoparathyroidism
  - d. Hyperparathyroidism
2. Causes of Iron deficiency are all except :
  - a. CRF
  - b. Young male
  - c. Hook boom
  - d. Celiac sprue
3. Step ladder fever is characteristic of :
  - a. Malaria
  - b. Typhoid
  - c. Filaria
  - d. TB
4. The drug of choice of atrial fibrillation in heart failure:
  - a. Amrinone
  - b. Digoxin
  - c. Dopamine
  - d. ACE inhibitors
5. Markers of myocardial infarction are all except
  - a. Troponin C
  - b. Myosin light chain
  - c. LDH
  - d. CPK- MB
6. All are arthropod borne diseases except?
  - a. Malaria
  - b. Filaria
  - c. Dengue
  - d. Endemic dropsy
7. The preferential investigation for peptic ulcer is:
  - a. Barium study
  - b. Endoscopy
  - c. Colonoscopy
  - d. None of the above
8. Which of the following is characterized by stiffness of body:
  - a. Tetanus
  - b. Malaria
  - c. Filaria
  - d. T.B
9. Enteric fever is caused by?
  - a. Salmonella
  - b. Staphylococcus
  - c. Mycobacterium
  - d. Streptococcus
10. Diabetes is caused by deficiency of which hormone :
  - a. Insulin
  - b. Thyroxine
  - c. Glucagon
  - d. Costisol
11. Most common sits of tuberculosis:
  - a. Lungs
  - b. Bones
  - c. brain
  - d. Pericardium
12. Peripheral neuropathy is a side effect of which antituberculosis drug?
  - a. Rifampicin
  - b. Isomiazid
  - c. Ethambutol
  - d. Pyrizinamide
13. All are feature of filariasis except:
  - a. Limb swelling
  - b. Orthopnea
  - c. Chest pain
  - d. Cough
14. Infective endocarditis is a disease of :
  - a. Heart valves
  - b. Muscles
  - c. Brain
  - d. Intestine
15. Most effective way of controlling hospital acquired infection :
  - a. Hand washing
  - b. Wearing gloves
  - c. Antibiotics
  - d. Immunization
16. Organism responsible for peptic ulcer :
  - a. Staphylococcus
  - b. Listeria
  - c. Pseudomonas
  - d. H. Pylori

P.T.O..

17. Scabies is caused by:

- a. Mite
- b. Fungus
- c. Bacteria
- d. Virus

18. Which of the following is a retinoid :

- a. Benzoyl Peroxide
- b. Clindamycin
- c. Tretinoin
- d. Gamma benzene hexachloride

19. Silvery scale is characteristic of :

- a. Lichen Planus
- b. Psoriasis
- c. Impetigo
- d. Dermatitis

20. Causative organism of Bullous impetigo is:

- a. Staphylococcus
- b. Mycobacteria
- c. Mycoplasma
- d. Pseudomonas

21. Comedone is focused in :

- a. Rosacea
- b. Acne vulgaris
- c. Perioral dermatitis
- d. Cupus vulgaris

22. Which is not a cardinal feature of Leprosy?

- a. loss of sensation
- b. Thickened nerve
- c. Skin lesion
- d. Lymphadenopathy

## PAEDIATRICS

23. At which age pincer grasp is attained by an infant:

- a. 2 months
- b. 4 months
- c. 6 months
- d. 9 months

24. Which of the following is the cause of congenital hydrocephalus:

- a. Arnold chiari malformation
- b. Dandy walker syndrome
- c. Both of the above
- d. None of the above

25. Knock knee is seen in deficiency of which of these vitamins:

- a. Vitamins A
- b. Vitamins C
- c. Vitamins D
- d. Vitamins E

26. Ascending weakness is seen in which of the following neurologic condition:

- a. Poliomyelitis
- b. GB syndrome
- c. Traumatic neuritis
- d. None of the above

27. Which of the following is seen in spastic diplegia?

- a. Scissoring of lower limbs
- b. Scissoring of upper limbs
- c. Both of the above
- d. None of the above

28. Pseudo paralysis is seen in which of the following conditions?

- a. Vitamin A deficiency
- b. Vitamin B deficiency
- c. Vitamin C deficiency
- d. Vitamin D deficiency



Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 305...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015**  
**GENERAL SURGERY, OBST. & GYNAE, ENT & OPHTHALMOLOGY**  
**PAPER FIVE**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

**A : Short answer questions:**

(7 x 8 = 56)

**GENERAL SURGERY**

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. Pressure sore
- Q. 2. Cellulitis
- Q. 3. Prevention of deep vein thrombosis
- Q. 4. Inter-costal tube drainage
- Q. 5. Role of Physiotherapy in care of an unconscious patient

**OBST. & GYNAE**

- Q. 6. Define puerperium. What is its normal duration? Explain briefly about post natal care.

**E.N.T.**

- Q. 7.
  - a. Write in brief about the types, causes, evaluation, conservative & surgical management of hearing impairment.
  - b. What is tracheostomy? Write in brief about its indications, complications and post-op care.

**OPHTHALMOLOGY**

- Q. 8. Trachoma

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015**  
**GENERAL SURGERY, OBST. & GYNAE, ENT & OPHTHALMOLOGY**  
**PAPER FIVE (MCQ)**

Time allotted for MCQ- 25 minutes

**B : MCQs (Single response type):**

(½ x 28= 14)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

**GENERAL SURGERY**

1. Which of the following is NOT an option for prophylaxis of deep vein thrombosis?
  - a. Aspirin
  - b. Heparin
  - c. Intermittent pneumatics compression
  - d. Limb physiotherapy
2. The risk of death in a patient with deep vein thrombosis (D.V.T) is because of:
  - a. Hypovolemic shock
  - b. Pulmonary embolism
  - c. Sepsis
  - d. Hemorrhage
3. A young male chronic smoker has pain in leg on walking. This pain disappears on resting and is not present when he starts to walk his peripheral pulse is not palpable this pain is called:
  - a. Colicky pain
  - b. Angina
  - c. Intermittent Claudication
  - d. Rest pain
4. An ulcer due to continuous pressure over a bony part because of patient's position is known as:
  - a. Tropical ulcer
  - b. Positional ulcer
  - c. Trophic ulcer
  - d. Decubitus ulcer
5. The most common complication of an intra-venous (i.v) line is:
  - a. Ulceration
  - b. Edema
  - c. Bleeding
  - d. Thrombophlebitis
6. Which of the following is Not an indication for I.C.T.D (inter-costal tube drainage)?
  - a. Pericardial effusion
  - b. Pneumothorax
  - c. Hem thorax
  - d. Empyema thoracic

7. What should be the minimum length of stump in a knee amputation?
  - a. 8 cms
  - b. 12 cms
  - c. 16 cms
  - d. 20 cms
8. What is the best treatment for a patient with non-healing ulcer with various veins:
  - a. Daily dressing
  - b. Amputation
  - c. Skin grafting with surgery for various veins
  - d. Only skin grafting
9. Which is the best test to diagnose cholelithiasis?
  - a. X-Ray abdomen
  - b. USA abdomen
  - c. CT abdomen
  - d. MRI abdomen
10. Homan's sign is seen in:
  - a. Bed sore
  - b. Post burn contracture
  - c. Deep vein thrombosis
  - d. Lymphedema

**OBST. & GYNAE**

11. All are types of incontinence except:
  - a. Urge incontinence
  - b. Over flow incontinence
  - c. Stress incontinence
  - d. Urinary retention
12. Following is the routine investigation of Pregnancy:
  - a. Haemoglobin & ABORh grouping
  - b. Ultrasound examination
  - c. Screening for hepatitis B
  - d. Maternal serum Alpha-fetoprotein
13. Pelvic inflammatory disease implies inflammation of:
  - a. Pelvic organs
  - b. Upper genital tract
  - c. Lower genital tract
  - d. All of the above

14. Which of these is not a common feature of UV Prolapse:
- Backache
  - Urinary disturbances
  - Vaginitis
  - Menorrhagia
15. The iron requirement is maximum delivery:
- First trimester of pregnancy
  - Second trimester of pregnancy
  - Third trimester of pregnancy
  - After delivery
16. Which is the characteristic feature of second Stage of Labour:
- Uterine Pains
  - Dilatation of Cervix
  - Bearing down efforts
  - Rupture of membranes

### E.N.T.

17. Clinical significance of Kiesselbach's plexus is for-
- Dysphagia
  - Dyspnoea
  - Deafness
  - Epistaxis
18. Most probable diagnosis in a young boy with history of profuse nasal bleeding is
- Juvenile Naso pharyngeal Angiofibroma
  - Nasal polyp
  - Deviated nasal septum
  - Cirrhosis
19. Dysphagia is:
- Pain during swallowing
  - Difficulty in swallowing
  - Bad odour from mouth
  - Psychiatric disease
20. Opening of nasolacrimal duct is situated in the:
- Middle meatus
  - Inferior meatus
  - Superior meatus
  - Roof of nose
21. Acoustic dip in audiogram in otosclerosis is at:
- KHz
  - 3 KHz
  - 2 KHz
  - 1 KHz

22. Best test for hearing impairment screening in a neonate is?
- BERA
  - PTA
  - OAE
  - Tympanometry

### OPHTHALMOLOGY

23. Herpes zoster ophthalmic is a ..... Infection.
- Protozoal
  - Viral
  - Both
  - None
24. Ptosis is:
- Drooping of upper lid
  - Misdirection of eye ball
  - Other name of dry eye
  - None
25. K. P.'s are found in:
- Cataract
  - Conjunctivitis
  - Uveitis
  - All of the above
26. Red eye occurs due to:
- Conjunctivitis
  - Keratitis
  - Uveitis
  - All of the above
27. Which is not a sign of narrow angle glaucoma?
- Circumciliary congestion
  - Shallow A. C.
  - Vertically over pupil
  - Restricted ocular movements
28. Trichiasis is:
- Misdirected eye lash
  - Misdirected eye ball
  - Both
  - None of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 306...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015**  
**DISABILITY PREVENTION & REHABILITATION**  
**PAPER SIX**

**[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.** Define caliper and its types.
- Q. 2.** Which condition may be used for aeroplane splint- Indication, Advantage & disadvantage?
- Q. 3.** Define disability & Level of prevention.
- Q. 4.** Explain the functional position of hand.
- Q. 5.** Define MR and write about the cause and prevention of MR.
- Q. 6.** What do you mean by disability? Its cause & prevention.
- Q. 7.** Write down the most common programme of government of rural area.
- Q. 8.** Define rehabilitation team member.
- Q. 9.** Explain above elbow prosthesis.



**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015**  
**DISABILITY PREVENTION & REHABILITATION**  
**PAPER SIX (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. -----may loss of abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure of function:
  - a. Impairment
  - b. Disability
  - c. Handicap
  - d. None of these
2. -----may be medical or socio-vacational
  - a. Rehabilitation
  - b. Vocational Rehabilitation
  - c. Social responsibility
  - d. None of these
3. Not every impairment lead to :
  - a. Disability
  - b. Impairment
  - c. Handicap
  - d. None of these
4. Cock splint may be used of :
  - a. Nerve injury
  - b. Fracture
  - c. Skin infection
  - d. None of these
5. Cervical injury may be used for :
  - a. Cervical orthosis
  - b. Spinal orthosis
  - c. Deformity
  - d. None of these
6. Level of prevention:
  - a. Primary prevention
  - b. Preventive prevention
  - c. Proagation prevention
  - d. None of these
7. Milwauke brace be used for:
  - a. Scoliosis
  - b. Fracture spine
  - c. PIVD
  - d. None of these
8. Rehabilitation team worker:
  - a. Bank manager
  - b. Family member
  - c. Teacher
  - d. Physiotherapist
9. Erb's palsy splint may be used for :
  - a. Static splint
  - b. Dynamic splint
  - c. Splint orthosis
  - d. None of these
10. Three jaw chuck pinch:
  - a. Palmar pinch
  - b. Grip or grasps
  - c. Tip pinch
  - d. All of these
11. -----Splint are moving splint's their parts permit, control or strengthen movements:
  - a. Dynamic splint
  - b. Static splints
  - c. Acroplane splint
  - d. None of these
12. Ankle foot orthosis may be used :
  - a. AFO
  - b. FO
  - c. KAFO
  - d. HKAFO
13. -----a state of complete physical mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity:
  - a. Health
  - b. Disease
  - c. Death
  - d. None of these
14. MR is the case of :
  - a. Prenatal cause
  - b. Accidental
  - c. Breathing problem
  - d. None of these

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 301...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY -2016**  
**CLINICAL ORTHOPEDICS**  
**PAPER ONE**

**[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.** Discuss stages of fracture healing.
- Q. 2.** Discuss the management of open fractures.
- Q. 3.** Define fracture. Write about various classifications of fractures.
- Q. 4.** Write about complications of supracondylar fracture humerus.
- Q. 5.** Discuss about Colles' fracture.
- Q. 6.** Describe the clinical features & treatment of Clavicle fracture.
- Q. 7.** Discuss management of chronic Osteomyelitis.
- Q. 8.** Discuss the management of TB spine with paraplegia.
- Q. 9.** Discuss Osteoarthritis knee.

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016**  
**CLINICAL ORTHOPEDICS**  
**PAPER ONE (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. Triple deformity is characteristically seen in –
  - a. Fracture Patella
  - b. Tuberculosis
  - c. Rickets
  - d. Poliomyelitis
2. Triple relationship of the Elbow is reversed in which of the following conditions-
  - a. Supracondylar fracture humerus
  - b. Fracture Medial condyle
  - c. Fracture lateral condyle
  - d. Posterior dislocation elbow
3. Direct Impact on bone will produce a
  - a. Transverse fracture
  - b. Oblique fracture
  - c. Comminuted fracture
  - d. Spiral Fracture
4. Most common dislocation shoulder Is-
  - a. Anterior
  - b. Posterior
  - c. Lateral
  - d. Inferior
5. Multiple bone fractures are seen in-
  - a. Rickets
  - b. Scurvy
  - c. Osteomalacia
  - d. Osteogenesis Imperfecta
6. Involucrum is found-
  - a. Beneath the sequestrum
  - b. Beneath the periosteum
  - c. Around the sequestrum
  - d. At Metaphysis
7. Most common type of spinal tuberculosis is-
  - a. Central
  - b. Anterior
  - c. Posterior
  - d. Paradiscal
8. HLA B 27 is associated with-
  - a. Rheumatoid arthritis
  - b. Ankylosing spondilitis
  - c. Psoriatic arthritis
  - d. Osteoarthritis
9. Gouty Arthritis Involves classically first in-
  - a. Thumb
  - b. Great toe
  - c. Wrist
  - d. Hip
10. Sunray appearance on xray is seen in-
  - a. Giant cell tumor
  - b. Osteosarcoma
  - c. Ewings sarcoma
  - d. Osteomyelitis
11. Upper Motor neuron type of paralysis is seen in-
  - a. Poliomyelitis
  - b. Muscular dystrophy
  - c. Viral neuritis
  - d. Cerebral palsy
12. Rocker Bottom foot is due to-
  - a. Congenital
  - b. Over correction of club foot
  - c. Absent navicular bone
  - d. Flaccid medial longitudinal arch
13. Dugas Test is done in-
  - a. Dislocation of Hip
  - b. Dislocation of Elbow
  - c. Dislocation of Shoulder
  - d. Dislocation of Sacro iliac joint
14. Most common bone fractured during birth is-
  - a. Scapula
  - b. Clavicle
  - c. Humerus
  - d. Pelvis

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 302...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016**  
**CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY**  
**PAPER TWO**

**[Time allotted: Three hours]**

**[Max Marks: 70]**

**Note:** Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

**A : Short answer questions:**

**(7 x 8 = 56)**

**CLINICAL NEUROLOGY**

- Q. 1. Write a short note on Bipolar mood disorder.
- Q. 2. Write management of Acute ischemic infarct.
- Q. 3. Write clinical features and management of Parkinson's Disease.
- Q. 4. Write a short note on Guillain Barre syndrome.
- Q. 5. Discuss Bell's Palsy.
- Q. 6. Describe circle of Willis.

**PSYCHIATRY**

- Q. 7.
  - a. Enumerate some Mood Disorders (2)
  - b. Describe the signs & symptoms of Mania. (5)
- Q. 8. Write short notes on :
  - a. Delusion (2)
  - b. Hallucination (2)
  - c. Panic Attack (3)



Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 302...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016**  
**CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY**  
**PAPER TWO (MCQ)**

**Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes**

(½ x 28= 14)

**B : MCQs (Single response type):**

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

**CLINICAL NEUROLOGY**

1. Which of the following is not a muscular Dystrophy?
  - a. DMD
  - b. BMD
  - c. Polymyositis
  - d. LGMD
2. Which of the following is not a Anterior Horn cell Disease?
  - a. Poliomyelitis
  - b. Motor Neuron Disease
  - c. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
  - d. Vit B<sub>12</sub> Deficiency
3. Facial weakness is seen in:
  - a. Bell's Palsy
  - b. Vit B<sub>12</sub> Def
  - c. Cerebral palsy
  - d. Carpal tunnel Syndrome
4. Motor Supply of Tongue is from:
  - a. Cranial nerve X
  - b. Cranial nerve XI
  - c. Cranial nerve XII
  - d. Cranial nerve IX
5. Which cranial nerve is involved in bell's palsy?
  - a. IV
  - b. V
  - c. VI
  - d. VII
6. Which nerve is involved in carpal tunnel syndrome?
  - a. Ulnar
  - b. Median
  - c. Radial
  - d. Tibial nerve
7. Proximal weakness is classically seen in:
  - a. Peripheral Neuropathy
  - b. Myopathy
  - c. Motor Neuron Disease
  - d. Poliomyelitis
8. Distal Weakness is seen in:
  - a. Neuropathy
  - b. Myasthenia gravis
  - c. Myopathy
  - d. Eaton Lambert syndrome
9. Glove & Stocking sensory loss is seen in:
  - a. Polyneuropathy
  - b. Myopathy
  - c. Myasthenia gravis
  - d. Eaton Lambert Syndrome
10. Claw hand is seen in lesion by:
  - a. Median nerve
  - b. Ulnar nerve
  - c. Both
  - d. None
11. A patient of 45 yrs comes with history of insidious onset and gradually progressive weakness and wasting of small muscles of right hand with brisk reflexes and fasciculations and wasting of tongue. Sensory examination is normal. Diagnosis?
  - a. Myopathy
  - b. Neuropathy
  - c. Myelopathy
  - d. Motor neuron disease
12. I.V. Thrombolysis for acute ischaemic stroke is done within:
  - a. 3 Hrs
  - b. 6 Hrs
  - c. 9 Hrs
  - d. 12 Hrs
13. Which investigation will be helpful in patient suspected to have Primary Generalized epilepsy?
  - a. MRI Brain
  - b. CT Brain
  - c. EEG
  - d. Blood investigations
14. Which is the drug of choice for patient with simple partial or complex partial seizure?
  - a. Sodium valproate
  - b. Topiramate
  - c. Carbamazepine or Oxcarbazepine
  - d. Phenytoin sodium
15. Carpal Tunnel syndrome is a type of:
  - a. Mononeuropathy
  - b. Polyneuropathy
  - c. Mononeuritis Multiplex
  - d. All of the Above
16. Acute vision loss is seen in:
  - a. Optic Neuritis
  - b. Papilloedema
  - c. Optic Atrophy
  - d. Ethambutol intake

**PTO**

## **PSYCHIATRY**

17. Sleep Hygiene means:
- Taking sleeping pills
  - Following generally accepted practices to aid sleep
  - Taking a shower before sleeping
  - Sterile sleeping environment
18. All of the following are anxiety disorders except:
- Phobia
  - Panic Disorder
  - Hypertension
  - GAD
19. Mood Stabilisers are treatment of choice in:
- Bipolar Disorders
  - Autism
  - Schizophrenia
  - Temper Tantrums
20. Withdrawal symptoms of alcohol are all EXCEPT:
- Craving
  - Slurred speech
  - Tremors
  - Hallucinations
21. Dementia is a disorder of:
- Infants
  - Child and adolescent
  - Middle Age
  - Old age
22. Which of the following is not a negative symptom in Schizophrenia?
- Amotivation
  - Blunt affect
  - Hallucination
  - Reduced Speech Output
23. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT:
- Effective medications are available for treating depression
  - All of the psychiatric disorders can be treated by counselling
  - Psychologists cannot prescribe medication to the patients
  - Psychiatric disorder can occur without any preceding stressful event
24. The situation in which individuals have excessive worry or belief that they are suffering from a physical illness despite lack of medical evidence is known as:
- Pain disorder
  - Phobic disorder
  - Somatic Symptom disorder
  - Psychotic disorder
25. Tolerance means:
- Ability to tolerate stress
  - Ability to live in isolation
  - Requiring increased dose of psychoactive substance for same effect
  - Having intense desire for psychoactive substance
26. Depression is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
- Sad mood
  - Increased sociability
  - Loss of interest
  - Low self esteem
27. All are features of autistic spectrum disorders EXCEPT:
- Delay in speech development
  - Visual impairment
  - Impairment of social interaction
  - Stereotypic movements
28. Sundowning is a phenomenon seen in :
- Depression
  - Alcohol Dependence
  - Delirium
  - Insomnia

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 303...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016**  
**CLINICAL 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.** Write in detail about the Reynaud's disease. How can you differentiate between Reynaud's disease and Berger's disease.
- Q. 2.** Define endotracheal tube.
- Q. 3.** Write about aetiology, clinical picture and management of COPD.
- Q. 4.** Differentiate between unstable and stable angina on the basis of pathology, clinical picture and management.
- Q. 5.** Write down about the coronary circulation of heart .what are the causes of stroke related to heart disease.
- Q. 6.** Discuss causes, clinical picture, special test and management of DVT.
- Q. 7.** Write down about the weaning criteria for tracheostomy tube.
- Q. 8.** Write a note on type 1 and type 2 respiratory failure.
- Q. 9.** Write in brief about pre and post operative assessment of mitral valve replacement patient.



**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016**  
**CLINICAL 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. The chest with depressed sternum is referred to as:
  - a. Pigeon chest
  - b. Harrison's sulcus
  - c. Pectus excavatum
  - d. Pectus carinatum
2. Identify the sign or symptom which is not suggestive of respiratory alkalosis:
  - a. Hypocapnia
  - b. Hypercapnia
  - c. Convulsions
  - d. Lightheadedness
3. Identify the sign or symptom suggestive of respiratory acidosis:
  - a. Hypocapnia
  - b. Hypokalemia
  - c. Lightheadedness
  - d. Hypoventilation
4. In case of acute severe bronchial asthma, the first line of treatment is:
  - a. Prescribe a specific tailor made programme of pulmonary rehabilitation
  - b. Instruct strictly regarding breathing retraining in a reclined posture
  - c. Nebulization drainage for bronchial hygiene
  - d. Postural drainage for bronchial hygiene
5. Identify the incorrect statement pertaining to the lung pleura:
  - a. The parietal pleura is innervated
  - b. The visceral pleura contains no pain fibers
  - c. The interpleural space is vacuum filled
  - d. A thin film of fluid is normally present between the parietal & visceral
6. Ideally, the endotracheal tube should not extend beyond the :
  - a. Base of the tongue
  - b. Pharynx
  - c. Larynx
  - d. Carina
7. The velocity of gas inspired during each respiratory cycle is termed as:
  - a. Tidal volume
  - b. Vital capacity
  - c. Total lung capacity
  - d. None of the above
8. If AIT is introduced in the pleural cavity, the:
  - a. Lungs & chest wall will collapse inward
  - b. Lungs will protrude outwards & the chest wall will retract inward
  - c. Lungs will collapse inward & the chest wall will expand outward
  - d. Lungs & chest wall will expand outward
9. Blue colour of the mucous membranes implies:
  - a. Carbon monoxide poisoning
  - b. Severe hypertension
  - c. Severe arterial desaturation
  - d. Severe hyperapnia
10. Identify the noise of breathing, suggestive of upper airway obstruction :
  - a. Stertor
  - b. Grunting
  - c. Gurgling
  - d. Stridor
11. Cough which worsens in the supine position, associated with dyspnea & frothy sputum is strongly suggestive of :
  - a. Chronic bronchitis
  - b. Neoplastic disease
  - c. Pulmonary oedema
  - d. Acute exacerbation of bronchial asthma.
12. Sharp, usually localized chest pain aggravated by inspiration & coughing is characterizes of:
  - a. Angina pectoris
  - b. Musculoskeletal pain
  - c. Pleuritic pain
  - d. None of the above
13. Hypoxia would cause:
  - a. Only a sympathetic response
  - b. Only a non sympathetic response
  - c. Sympathetic & non sympathetic response simultaneously
  - d. Sympathetic or non sympathetic response.
14. With PaO<sub>2</sub> as 60-80mm Hg, the signs & symptoms of hypoxemia would be :
  - a. Moderate tachycardia, possible onset of respiratory distress
  - b. Marked confusion, cardiac dysrhythmias
  - c. Reduced renal blood flow, reduced urine output
  - d. Cardiac arrest, loss of consciousness



Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 304...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016**  
**GENERAL MEDICINE, SKIN & PAEDIATRICS**  
**PAPER FOUR**

**[Time allotted: Three hours]**

**[Max Marks: 70]**

**Note:** Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

**A : Short answer questions:**

**(7 x 8 = 56)**

**MEDICINE**

- Q. 1.** Discuss causes of conjugated and unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia. Enlist stigmata of alcoholic liver disease.
- Q. 2.** What are the tests for detection of helicobacter pylori infection? Discuss in short symptoms and treatment of irritable bowel syndrome.
- Q. 3.** What are the causes and treatment of hemolytic anaemia?
- Q. 4.** Enlist first line anti-tuberculosis drug therapy along with their dosage and side effects.
- Q. 5.** Write clinical features and management of diabetic ketoacidosis.
- Q. 6.** Write clinical features of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE).

**SKIN**

- Q. 7.** Name the causative organism of leprosy. What is Ridley-Jopling classification used in leprosy? Name three cardinal signs of leprosy.

**PAEDIATRICS**

- Q. 8.** What is Rickets? Enumerate its clinical and radiological features and outline its medical management.

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016**  
**GENERAL MEDICINE, SKIN & PAEDIATRICS**  
**PAPER FOUR (MCQ)**

**Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes**

**B : MCQs (Single response type):**

(½ x 28= 14)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

**MEDICINE**

1. First line drug therapy in rheumatoid arthritis:
  - a. Methotrexate
  - b. Sulfasalazine
  - c. Leflunomide
  - d. Hydroxy chloroquine
2. Dupuytren's contracture is seen in :
  - a. Alcoholic liver disease
  - b. Chronic hepatitis b
  - c. Chronic hepatitis c
  - d. Acute hepatitis a
3. DEC (diethyl carbamazine) is the drug of choice in:
  - a. Malaria
  - b. Filariasis
  - c. Tuberculosis
  - d. Diabetes mellitus
4. Cerebral malaria is commonly caused by:
  - a. P.vivax
  - b. P.falciparum
  - c. P.ovale
  - d. Staphylococcus aureus
5. Swan neck deformity is seen in:
  - a. Rheumatoid arthritis
  - b. Osteoarthritis
  - c. Psoriatic arthritis
  - d. Enteropathic arthritis
6. Proptosis is seen in:
  - a. Graves' disease
  - b. Hypothyroidism
  - c. SLE
  - d. Malaria
7. A patient presented with central obesity, proximal myopathy, striae, amenorrhea, hirsutism, impaired glucose tolerance. What is the diagnosis?
  - a. Cushing's disease
  - b. Hypothyroidism
  - c. Hyperthyroidism
  - d. Pheochromocytoma
8. A patient presented with polyphagia, polydipsia and polyuria. Diagnosis is:
  - a. Diabetes mellitus
  - b. Adrenal crisis
  - c. Hypothyroidism
  - d. Tuberculosis
9. All are oral hypoglycemic agents except:
  - a. Metformin
  - b. Glimepiride
  - c. Sitagliptin
  - d. Ceftriaxone
10. Treatment of hyperkalemia is all except:
  - a. Inhalational  $\beta_2$  agonists
  - b. Insulin with dextrose therapy
  - c. Plain water
  - d. Calcium gluconate
11. Raynaud's phenomenon is commonly seen in:
  - a. Scleroderma
  - b. SLE
  - c. Rheumatoid arthritis
  - d. Psoriatic arthritis
12. Cause of unconjugate hyperbilirubinemia is:
  - a. Hemolysis
  - b. Rotor's syndrome
  - c. Dubin-johnson's syndrome
  - d. Alcoholic liver disease
13. Treatment of leprosy includes all except:
  - a. Rifampicin
  - b. Dapsone
  - c. Clofazimine
  - d. Insulin
14. Enteric fever is caused by :
  - a. Salmonella typhi
  - b. Mycobacterium bacilli
  - c. Staphylococcus aureus
  - d. P.vivax
15. Macroalbuminuria is seen in:
  - a. Nephrotic syndrome
  - b. Acute renal failure
  - c. Nephritic syndrome
  - d. Tuberculosis
16. Coagulopathy is commonly seen in:
  - a. Liver failure
  - b. Renal failure
  - c. Cardiac failure
  - d. Respiratory failure.

## **SKIN**

17. Which is used for treatment of Varicella

- a. Permethrin
- b. Benzoyl peroxide
- c. Aciclovir
- d. Terbinafine

18. Hypopigmented macules are seen in

- a. Hansen's disease
- b. Psoriasis vulgaris
- c. Herpes Zoster
- d. Tinea capitis

19. Hypoaesthesia is seen in

- a. Vitiligo
- b. Leprosy
- c. Scabies
- d. Melasma

20. Kerion is caused by

- a. Virus
- b. Fungi
- c. Mite
- d. Bacteria

21. Which of the following is a pyoderma

- a. Vitiligo
- b. Folliculitis
- c. Acne
- d. Toxic epidermal necrolysis

22. Penicillin is used in the treatment of

- a. Syphilis
- b. Tinea
- c. Psoriasis
- d. Acne

## **PAEDIATRICS**

23. Association of Neural tube defect is seen with which of the following condition?

- a. Hydrocephalous
- b. Tubercular meningitis
- c. Myasthenia gravis
- d. Spinal muscular atrophy

24. What is the Upper segment: Lower segment ratio at the age of 3 years?

- a. 0.9
- b. 1.1
- c. 1.3
- d. 1.5

25. Birth weight of baby triples by age of;

- a. 6 months
- b. 9 months
- c. 1 year
- d. 2 years

26. Gower sign is typically seen in which of the following

- a. Spinal muscular atrophy
- b. Congenital muscular dystrophy
- c. Fascioscapular humeral muscular dystrophy
- d. Duchenne muscular dystrophy

27. Causes of Acute Flaccid Paralysis are all except:

- a. GBS
- b. Poliomyelitis
- c. Transverse myelitis
- d. Tuberculous meningitis

28. Pseudoparalysis is seen in deficiency of which of the following vitamins?

- a. Vitamin A
- b. Vitamin D
- c. Vitamin B12
- d. Vitamin C



Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 305...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016**  
**GENERAL SURGERY, OBST. & GYNAE, ENT & OPHTHALMOLOGY**  
**PAPER FIVE**

**[Time allotted: Three hours]**

**[Max Marks: 70]**

**Note:** Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

**A : Short answer questions:**

**(7 x 8 = 56)**

**GENERAL SURGERY**

- Q. 1. What is a stoma? What are differences between colostomy and ileostomy?
- Q. 2. Discuss role of a physiotherapist in care of an unconscious patient.
- Q. 3. What are the complications of blood transfusion?
- Q. 4. What are different types of burns? Classify and describe management.
- Q. 5. What is gangrene? What are differences between wet and dry gangrene?

**OBST. & GYNAE**

- Q. 6. Define Antenatal care. Write in brief about the various physiological changes during pregnancy

**E.N.T.**

- Q. 7. Write short notes on:

- a. Mechanism of conduction of sound from environment to the auditory centres in brain (4)
- b. Post-operative tracheostomy care to the patients. (3)

**OPHTHALMOLOGY**

- Q. 8. Write a note on Conjunctivitis.



**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016**  
**GENERAL SURGERY, OBST. & GYNAE, ENT & OPHTHALMOLOGY**  
**PAPER FIVE (MCQ)**

Time allotted for MCQ- 25 minutes

(½ x 28= 14)

**B : MCQs (Single response type):**

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

**GENERAL SURGERY**

1. What is the most common organism causing empyema thoracis?
  - a. Streptococcus
  - b. Staphylococcus
  - c. E.coli
  - d. Pseudomonas
2. How to manage mild allergic reaction during blood transfusion?
  - a. Steroids
  - b. Antihistamines
  - c. Heparin
  - d. IV fluids
3. What is the formula for calculating IV fluids for a burn patient?
  - a. Bernoulli equation
  - b. Parkland formula
  - c. Schrödinger equation
  - d. Pascal's law
4. Which is better cosmetically?
  - a. Split thickness graft
  - b. Full thickness graft
  - c. Meshed split thickness graft
  - d. Allograft
5. What is the treatment for DVT?
  - a. Aspirin
  - b. Clopidogrel
  - c. Heparin
  - d. Atorvastatin
6. Which swelling has a punctum?
  - a. Lipoma
  - b. Granuloma
  - c. Sebaceous cyst
  - d. Thyroglossal cyst
7. If more than two ribs fracture at two places each, the condition is called
  - a. Hydropneumothorax
  - b. Flail chest
  - c. Pigeon chest
  - d. Barrel chest
8. Paronychia affects
  - a. The elbow joint
  - b. Base of nail
  - c. Palmar space
  - d. Wrist joint

9. Which incision is used commonly for emergency laparotomies?
  - a. Pfannenstiel incision
  - b. Midline incision
  - c. Kocher's incision
  - d. Grid iron incision

10. Which electrolyte imbalance is common in ileostomy?
  - a. Hyponatremia
  - b. Hypokalemia
  - c. Hyperkalemia
  - d. Hypocalcemia

**OBST. & GYNAE**

11. Cardiac output reaches to its maximum during which period of pregnancy:
  - a. At 32-34 gestation
  - b. At 40 wk gestation
  - c. Immediately after delivery
  - d. 72 hrs post delivery
12. Braxton Hicks contractions are:
  - a. Regular
  - b. Painful
  - c. Painless
  - d. Causes cervical changes
13. All are increased in pregnancy except:
  - a. Blood volume
  - b. Plasma volume
  - c. Cardiac output
  - d. Blood pressure
14. Which vaccine is contraindicated in pregnancy
  - a. Tetanus
  - b. Rabies
  - c. Hepatitis B
  - d. Rubella
15. Prophylaxis of prolapse include all except
  - a. Episiotomy during delivery
  - b. Early postnatal ambulation
  - c. Postnatal exercise and physiotherapy
  - d. Rapid succession of pregnancies
16. Descent of upper two third of Anterior vaginal wall is called:
  - a. Urethrocele
  - b. Rectocele
  - c. Cystocele
  - d. Enterocoele

## E.N.T.

17. Acoustic dip in audiogram in noise induced hearing loss is at:
- 4 KHz
  - 3 KHz
  - 2 KHz
  - 1 KHz
18. Dysphagia is :
- Pain during swallowing
  - Difficulty in swallowing
  - Bad odour from mouth
  - Psychiatric disease
19. Nasolacrimal duct Opens in :
- Superior Meatus
  - Middle meatus
  - Inferior Meatus
  - None of the above
20. Clinical significance of Kiesselbach's plexus is for:
- Dysphagia
  - Dyspnoea
  - Deafness
  - Epistaxis
21. Membrane over tonsils and whole of pharynx and larynx is seen in :
- Tuberculosis
  - Tonsillitis
  - Diphtheria
  - Laryngitis
22. Emergency tracheostomy is done for:
- Dysphagia
  - Dyspnoea/stridor
  - Deafness
  - Epistaxis

## OPHTHALMOLOGY

23. Refractive power of normal lens in eye is:
- 20 D
  - 30 D
  - 40D
  - 50D
24. Conjunctivitis is :
- Infection of Cornea
  - Infection of conjunctiva
  - Infection of Sclera
  - Infection of orbit
25. Normal axial length of eye is :
- 15 mm
  - 24mm
  - 30mm
  - 60mm
26. Causes of corneal ulcers are:
- Bacteria
  - Virus
  - Fungus
  - all of the above
27. Paralytic squint can occur due to :
- 3<sup>rd</sup> nerve palsy
  - 6<sup>th</sup> nerve palsy
  - 4<sup>th</sup> nerve palsy
  - 8<sup>th</sup> nerve palsy
28. Causes of sudden loss of vision are:
- Central retinal artery occlusion
  - Retinal detachment
  - Vitreous Haemorrhage
  - All of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BP- 306...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016**  
**DISABILITY PREVENTION & REHABILITATION**  
**PAPER SIX**

**[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.** What do you mean by disability? Write about its causes and prevention.
- Q. 2.** Define and explain vocational rehabilitation.
- Q. 3.** Explain the functional position of hand.
- Q. 4.** Explain above-elbow prosthesis.
- Q. 5.** Write the common program of rehabilitation in the government for rural areas.
- Q. 6.** Define the term orthotics and prosthesis. What is the difference between them? Explain with example.
- Q. 7.** Define MR. What are its causes and prevention?
- Q. 8.** What are the vocational goals of severally disabled?
- Q. 9.** Write about therapeutic approach for children with MR in special school.



**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016**  
**DISABILITY PREVENTION & REHABILITATION**  
**PAPER SIX (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. Disabilities that are direct consequences of a disease or a condition are called:
  - a. Secondary disability
  - b. Primary disability
  - c. Tertiary disability
  - d. None of the above
2. ....Has a very important role in social vocational rehabilitation:
  - a. Play therapist
  - b. Social worker
  - c. Horticultural therapist
  - d. None of the above
3. ....is not disease or single entity:
  - a. Delayed milestone
  - b. Speech defect
  - c. Mental retardation
  - d. None of the above
4. Rehabilitation team worker:
  - a. Bank manager
  - b. Family member
  - c. Teacher
  - d. Physiotherapist
5. ....are the appliances used to help people who have difficulty in walking:
  - a. Non mobility aids
  - b. Stability aids
  - c. Mobility aids
  - d. None of the above
6. This pattern is also called three jaw chuck pinch:
  - a. Palmar pinch
  - b. Tip pinch
  - c. Grip or grasp
  - d. All of these
7. ....include the cervical collars that surround only the cervical spine:
  - a. Spinal orthosis
  - b. Lumbo sacral orthosis
  - c. Cervical orthosis
  - d. All of above
8. Static splints may be used for:
  - a. Erb's palsy
  - b. Fracture
  - c. Joint stiffness
  - d. None of these
9. Orthosis is used for:
  - a. Amputation
  - b. Radial nerve injury
  - c. Fracture
  - d. Infection
10. Milwaukee brace is used for :
  - a. Limb support
  - b. Spine support
  - c. Cervical support
  - d. None of these
11. Which orthosis may be used for above knee amputation?
  - a. Hkafo
  - b. Kfo
  - c. Afo
  - d. None of the above
12. Which of the following is a common eye disease?
  - a. Aphasia
  - b. Dysathria
  - c. Head injury
  - d. None of the above
13. Most common program in govt. In rural area:
  - a. Polio
  - b. Cp
  - c. Head injury
  - d. Spine surgery
14. MR is a case of :
  - a. Prenatal cause
  - b. Accidental
  - c. Breathing problem
  - d. None of these



Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT- 301...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION**  
**JUNE/JULY - 2017**  
**CLINICAL ORTHOPAEDICS**  
**PAPER ONE**

**[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.** Enumerate the immediate and early complications of fractures. Write short notes on any one of the immediate and any one early complication.
- Q. 2.** Describe the aetio-pathogenesis, diagnosis and investigations for septic arthritis.
- Q. 3.** Describe the clinical features in a case of median nerve injury.
- Q. 4.** Describe the stages of TB of hip.
- Q. 5.** Describe the clinical features and treatment for CTEV.
- Q. 6.** Enumerate the causes of sciatica. Describe the clinical features and investigations for a patient of prolapsed intervertebral disc.
- Q. 7.** Describe the clinical features and investigations of osteoarthritis.
- Q. 8.** Discuss the causes, clinical features and radiological evaluation of osteoporosis.
- Q. 9.** Describe the classification, clinical and radiological features in fractures of neck of femur.

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION**  
**JUNE/JULY - 2017**  
**CLINICAL ORTHOPAEDICS**  
**PAPER ONE (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. Commonest cause for pathological fracture is:

- a. Osteoporosis
- b. Chronic osteomyelitis
- c. Metastatic tumors
- d. Bone cyst

2. Rickets occurs due a deficiency of:

- a. Vitamin A
- b. Vitamin B
- c. Vitamin C
- d. Vitamin D

3. Dinner fork deformity is seen in:

- a. Smith's fracture
- b. Colle's fracture
- c. Barton's fracture
- d. Scaphoid fracture

4. All are seen in Compartment Syndrome **except**:

- a. Pain disproportionate to injury
- b. Paresthesia
- c. Pulselessness
- d. Paraplegia

5. Onion-Peel appearance is seen in:

- a. Osteosarcoma
- b. Ewing's sarcoma
- c. Osteoid osteoma
- d. Garre's osteomyelitis

**Fill in the blanks:**

6. Three point relationship at elbow is disturbed in.....

7. Kocher's manoeuvre is used to treat.....

8. Cutting of a bone to correct a deformity or angulation is called.....

9. .... nerve is commonly injured in fractures of shaft of humerus.

10. The commonest presenting symptom of chronic osteomyelitis is.....

**True or False:**

11. Salter & Harris classification is used for epiphyseal injuries – TRUE or FALSE

12. Giant cell tumor commonly occurs at the diaphyseal region of long bones – TRUE or FALSE

13. Spondylolysis is the forward displacement of a vertebra over the one below it – TRUE or FALSE

14. Wry Neck is also known as Torticollis – TRUE or FALSE

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT- 302...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017**  
**CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

**A : Short answer questions:**

(7 x 8 = 56)

**CLINICAL NEUROLOGY**

- Q. 1. Write in detail about types of vertigo.
- Q. 2. Write in detail about classification of spinal cord injury with management.
- Q. 3. Describe in detail about primary and secondary signs and symptoms of head injury.
- Q. 4. Write in detail about pathology, clinical features, and management of meningitis.
- Q. 5. Describe in detail about cerebral blood flow in cerebral hemisphere with diagrammatic presentation.
- Q. 6. Write short notes on:
  - a. WEBER syndrome
  - b. GCS

**PSYCHIATRY**

- Q. 7. Enumerate disorders that present with prominent somatic symptoms. Describe the clinical picture of fibromyalgia. Discuss in brief the management of fibromyalgia. (2+3+2)
- Q. 8. Classify psychotic disorders. Mention in brief the cardinal features of schizophrenia. Describe the management of schizophrenia. (2+3+2)

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**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017**  
**CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY**  
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

**B : MCQs (Single response type):**

(½ x 28= 14)

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

1. Root value of axillary nerve is:
  - a. C 5-6
  - b. C 4-6
  - c. C 8-T2
  - d. None
2. Ach is:
  - a. Neurotransmitter
  - b. Neuromodulator
  - c. Both
  - d. None
3. Location of vertical centre is:
  - a. MLF
  - b. PPRF
  - c. Lemniscus
  - d. None
4. Visual area is located in :
  - a. Pars triangularis in frontal lobe
  - b. Pars orbitalis in frontal lobe
  - c. Occipital lobe
  - d. None
5. In Klumpke's paralysis there is involvement of:
  - a. Involve C 5-6 root value
  - b. C 8-T1
  - c. Both
  - d. None
6. Atropine effects on:
  - a. Muscarinic fibres
  - b. Nicotinic fibres
  - c. Both
  - d. None
7. INO is characterized by involvement of:
  - a. 4th
  - b. 3rd
  - c. 6th
  - d. 2nd
8. Semion posture present in:
  - a. Cerebral palsy
  - b. Muscular Dystrophy
  - c. Multiple sclerosis
  - d. None
9. Anton's syndrome related to:
  - a. Frontal lobe
  - b. Occipital lobe
  - c. Parietal lobe
  - d. None
10. White matter is involved in:
  - a. Multiple sclerosis
  - b. Muscular Dystrophy
  - 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. Anterior nuclei of thalamus
  - b. Posterior nuclei of thalamus
  - c. Pulvinar of thalamus
  - d. None
13. Posterior digastric muscle supplied by:
  - a. 5<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve
  - b. 7<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve
  - c. Both
  - d. None
14. Gait seen in polio is:
  - a. Hand to knee gait
  - b. Hemiplegic gait
  - c. Scissoring gait
  - d. Crouch gait
15. The disturbance of purposive movement in absence of paresis & dys-coordination suggests the presence of the following:
  - a. Dyslexia
  - b. Dysgnosia
  - c. Dyspraxia
  - d. Dysphasia
16. Meningeal syndrome suggests any of the following, except:
  - a. Neck stiffness
  - b. Headache
  - c. Photophobia
  - d. Babinsky response



## PSYCHIATRY

17. Following substances may be sniffed except:
  - a. Tobacco
  - b. Smack
  - c. Hashish
  - d. Thinner
18. Which of the following is not a symptom of obsessive compulsive disorder:
  - a. Obsessions
  - b. Anxiety
  - c. Compulsions
  - d. Decreased Sleep
19. Which of the following is not a type of hallucination:
  - a. Tactile
  - b. Paranoid
  - c. Visual
  - d. Auditory
20. Dementia is a disorder of:
  - a. Infants
  - b. Child and adolescent
  - c. Middle Age
  - d. Old age
21. Mood stabilizers are treatment of choice in:
  - a. Bipolar disorders
  - b. Autism
  - c. Schizophrenia
  - d. Temper tantrums
22. The prevalence of schizophrenia is:
  - a. 0.1 %
  - b. 1 %
  - c. 5 %
  - d. 10 %
23. Somatoform disorder is now renamed as:
  - a. Somatoform Pain disorder
  - b. Disease Phobia
  - c. Somatic Symptom Disorder
  - d. Hypochondriasis
24. Somatic symptoms disorder is characterized by:
  - a. Persistent somatic complaints
  - b. Persistent low mood
  - c. Persistent sleep problems
  - d. Persistent memory problems
25. Nicotine dependence is characterized by all except:
  - a. Craving for the nicotine
  - b. Increasing dose of nicotine
  - c. Tachycardia
  - d. Irritability when nicotine is not available
26. Following is used for the treatment of depression:
  - a. Olanzapine
  - b. Clozapine
  - c. Fluoxetine
  - d. Reserpine
27. Panic disorder is characterized by all except:
  - a. Palpitations
  - b. Sweating
  - c. Light-headedness
  - d. Sneezing
28. Following is a symptom of mania:
  - a. Increased need for sleep
  - b. Increased bowel movement
  - c. Elated mood
  - d. Increased crying

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT- 303...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017**  
**CLINICAL 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. Describe in brief about mechanisms of BP regulation and definition of hypertension.
- Q. 2. Describe in brief about tetralogy of Fallot, its clinical features and management.
- Q. 3. Discuss in brief about the atherosclerosis and its risk factors.
- Q. 4. Write a detailed on COPD- its definition, clinical features, diagnosis.
- Q. 5. Write in brief about the CABG- type of incisions, type of grafts and complications.
- Q. 6. Elaborate in detail about DVT- pathology, clinical features and management.
- Q. 7. Write a brief note on differential diagnosis of stable angina and unstable angina.
- Q. 8. Elaborate in brief about the pathology, clinical features and management of pneumonia.
- Q. 9. Discuss in brief about types, clinical features and management of cardiac failure.

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**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017**  
**CLINICAL 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 common organism causing pulmonary tuberculosis?
  - a. *M. bovis*
  - b. *M. caprae*
  - c. *M. africanum*
  - d. *M. tuberculosis*
2. If a pleural fluid examination shows high protein content in it, it suggests:
  - a. Exudative pleural effusion
  - b. Transudative effusion
  - c. Cardiogenic pulmonary edema
  - d. All of the above
3. Which type of pneumothorax is considered as medical emergency?
  - a. Open type
  - b. Closed type
  - c. Tension type
  - d. None of the above
4. What does GOLD stand for in COPD?
  - a. Global initiative for chronic obstructive lung disease
  - b. Global initiative for chronic restrictive lung disease
  - c. Global initiative for asthmatic lung disease
  - d. All of the above
5. Which amongst the following diagnostic tests is used as confirmative test to diagnose and to quantify the severity of COPD?
  - a. Sputum culture test
  - b. Chest X-ray
  - c. PFT (pulmonary function test)
  - d. Auscultation
6. What does DOTS in tuberculosis stand for?
  - a. Dose oriented therapy short course
  - b. Directly observed therapy to stop TB
  - c. Directly observed therapy short course
  - d. None of the above
7. Pyothorax is defined as collection of pus in:
  - a. Lung parenchyma
  - b. Airways
  - c. Thoracic duct
  - d. Pleural cavity
8. Which amongst following is **not** a classification of bronchiectasis?
  - a. Cylindrical (fusiform)
  - b. Saccular
  - c. Spherical
  - d. Varicose
9. A patient with a respiratory failure shows ABG results -  $pO_2 = 40$  mmHg,  $pCO_2 = 60$  mmHg. Which type of respiratory failure does this patient have?
  - a. Type I respiratory failure
  - b. Hypoxemic respiratory failure
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. Type II respiratory failure
10. Obesity is defined as:
  - a. Increase in body mass
  - b. Increase in body fat
  - c. Increase in free fatty mass
  - d. Increase in body mass index
11. An episode of sleep apnea is considered only when cessation of breathing occurs for:
  - a. 3 seconds
  - b. 5 seconds
  - c. 10 seconds or more
  - d. All of the above
12. GINA stands for :
  - a. Global initiative for COPD
  - b. Global initiative for asthma
  - c. Global initiative for asthma and COPD
  - d. None of the above
13. Which amongst following drugs **isn't** the first line drug for pulmonary tuberculosis?
  - a. Isoniazid
  - b. Ethanbutol
  - c. Rifampicin
  - d. Streptomycin
14. MDI stands for:
  - a. Medium drug inhaler
  - b. Metered drug inhaler
  - c. Metered dose injector
  - d. Metered dose inhaler



Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT- 304...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017**  
**GENERAL MEDICINE, SKIN & PAEDIATRICS**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 8 = 56)

MEDICINE

- Q. 1. Enumerate causes of cirrhosis of liver. Discuss mechanism, pathogenesis, precipitating factors and management of hepatic encephalopathy.
- Q. 2. Enumerate differences between ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease.
- Q. 3. Discuss classification of anaemia. Describe causes, clinical features, and management of megaloblastic anaemia.
- Q. 4. Discuss in detail about pathogenesis, clinical features and management of cerebral malaria.
- Q. 5. Discuss clinical features and management of myxoedema coma.
- Q. 6. Discuss in detail articular and non-articular manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis. Enumerate DMARDS (disease modifying anti-rheumatoid drugs).

SKIN

- Q. 7. Enumerate primary and secondary skin lesions.

PAEDIATRICS

- Q. 8. Write short note on AFP surveillance.

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**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017****GENERAL MEDICINE, SKIN & PAEDIATRICS****(MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ - 30 minutes****B : MCQs (Single response type):****(½ x 28= 14)**Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it**MEDICINE**

1. Folic acid supplementation is given to counter side effects of which DMARD:
  - a. Methotrexate.
  - b. Sulfasalazine.
  - c. Leflunomide.
  - d. Hydroxy chloroquine.
2. Raynaud's phenomenon is present in:
  - a. SLE
  - b. Rheumatoid arthritis
  - c. Progressive systemic sclerosis
  - d. Malaria
3. Blood transfusion is commonest mode of transmission of which hepatitis:
  - a. Alcoholic hepatitis
  - b. Hepatitis B
  - c. Hepatitis C
  - d. Hepatitis A
4. First line anti-tubercular drugs are all **except**:
  - a. Isoniazid
  - b. Rifampicin
  - c. Cyclosporin
  - d. Ethambutol
5. Step ladder fever is seen in:
  - a. Malaria
  - b. Tetanus
  - c. Filariasis
  - d. Enteric fever
6. Hypercholesterolemia is a feature of:
  - a. Acute renal failure
  - b. Glomerulonephritis
  - c. Chronic renal failure
  - d. Nephrotic syndrome
7. Roth's spots are seen in:
  - a. Tuberculosis
  - b. Syphilis
  - c. Measles
  - d. Infective endocarditis
8. Diagnosis of H. pylori infection can be done using:
  - a. Urease test
  - b. Mantoux test
  - c. Paul Bunnell's test
  - d. ANA test
9. Causes of acute renal failure are all **except**:
  - a. Infection
  - b. Hypovolemic state
  - c. Type 2 diabetes mellitus
  - d. Acute tubular necrosis
10. Treatment of hypercalcemia includes all **except**:
  - a. Fluid therapy
  - b. Diuretics
  - c. Bisphosphonates
  - d. Insulin
11. Drug of choice of hyperthyroidism:
  - a. Propyl thiouracil
  - b. Neomercazole
  - c. Radioactive iodine therapy
  - d. Methotrexate
12. Koplik's spots are seen in which of the following diseases?
  - a. Tuberculosis
  - b. Hepatitis
  - c. Measles
  - d. Irritable bowel syndrome
13. Tophi are present in:
  - a. Gout
  - b. Sarcoidosis
  - c. Rheumatoid arthritis
  - d. Syphilis
14. A 20 year old female patient admitted with complains of multiple joint pain including the small joints of both hands associated with morning stiffness persisting for more than one hour. What is the probable diagnosis?
  - a. Osteoarthritis
  - b. Rheumatoid arthritis
  - c. Gout
  - d. Tuberculosis
15. Optic neuritis is a side effect of which anti-tubercular drug?
  - a. Streptomycin
  - b. Isoniazid
  - c. Ethambutol
  - d. Rifampicin
16. 'M' bands on serum protein electrophoresis is seen in which disease?
  - a. Acute leukaemia
  - b. Multiple myeloma
  - c. Polycythaemia
  - d. Hemophilia

.....PTO/-

## SKIN

17. Pitting of nails are characteristic of:
- Psoriasis
  - Pemphigus
  - Plane warts
  - P rosea
18. Which of the following is antimicrobial?
- Tretinoin
  - Adapalene
  - Miconazole
  - Fusidic acid
19. Trophic ulcers seen in:
- Hansen's disease
  - Syphilis
  - Tuberculosis
  - Mycoses
20. Which is a sulfa drug?
- Dapsone
  - Rifampicin
  - Clofazimine
  - Ofloxacin
21. Arthritis may be a feature of:
- Vitiligo
  - Psoriasis
  - Amyloidosis
  - Lichen planus
22. Pyrexia is common in:
- Reiter's disease
  - Candidiasis
  - Viral exanthema
  - Psoriasis

## PAEDIATRICS

23. What is the US:LS ratio by the age of 3 years?
- 1.3
  - 1.1
  - 1.5
  - 0.9
24. Immature pincer grasp is attained by:
- 9 months
  - 10 months
  - 1 year
  - 0.9 months
25. Gower sign is typically seen in which of the neuromuscular dystrophy:
- Duchenne muscular dystrophy
  - Spinal muscular atrophy
  - Congenital muscular dystrophy
  - Fasioscapular humeral muscular dystrophy
26. Social smile is attained by:
- 2 months
  - 6 months
  - 8 months
  - 9 months
27. Which serotype of polio is responsible for causing maximum paralysis?
- Serotype 1
  - Serotype 2
  - Serotype 3
  - Serotype 4
28. Infantometer is used for measurement of :
- Length
  - Weight
  - Head circumference
  - Chest circumference

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT- 305...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017**  
**GENERAL SURGERY, OBST. & GYNAE, ENT & OPHTHALMOLOGY**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 8 = 56)

**GENERAL SURGERY**

- Q. 1. Discuss causes, clinical features & management of lymphoedema.
- Q. 2. Write a short note on necrotizing fasciitis.
- Q. 3. Care of unconscious patient - Role of physiotherapist.
- Q. 4. Write a short note on PIVD
- Q. 5. Discuss pathophysiology, classification & management of blood loss.

**OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY**

- Q. 6. Define antenatal care. What advice you give to the pregnant patient during routine antenatal checkup. Describe minor ailments in pregnancy and their management? (1+3+3=7 marks)

**E.N.T.**

- Q. 7. Short notes on:
  - a. Write in brief about the mechanism of conduction of sound from environment to the auditory centres in brain. (04 marks)
  - b. Describe the physiological functions of nose. (03 marks)

**OPHTHALMOLOGY**

- Q. 8. Write a note on Myopia

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**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017**  
**GENERAL SURGERY, OBST. & GYNAE, ENT & OPHTHALMOLOGY**  
**(MCQ)**

Time allotted for MCQ - 30 minutes

**B : MCQs (Single response type):**

(½ x 28= 14)

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

1. Abdominal injuries are best explored by which incision:
  - a. Midline
  - b. Paramedian
  - c. Kochers
  - d. Transvers
2. Colonic injuries are best managed by all the following methods **except**:
  - a. Primary anastomosis
  - b. Hartmanns procedure
  - c. Colostomy
  - d. Exteriorization
3. Most type of burns in paediatric age group is :
  - a. Electrical
  - b. Scalds
  - c. Chemical
  - d. Flame
4. Primary resuscitation in burns patient is based on:
  - a. Surface area of burns
  - b. Depth of burns
  - c. Both
  - d. Blood pressure
5. Eschar refers to :
  - a. Pus in burns
  - b. Scab formed in burns
  - c. Devitalised skin and dermis
  - d. Any of the above
6. Mortality in burns – best prognostic indicator is :
  - a. Age
  - b. Surface area of burns
  - c. Presence of inhalation injury
  - d. All
7. Felon is purulent collection in :
  - a. Thenar space
  - b. Pulp space
  - c. Pararectal space
  - d. Paravertibral space
8. In primary wound healing epidermal is covered complete in :
  - a. 24 hours
  - b. 48 hours
  - c. 7 days
  - d. 2 weeks

9. Most common sight of BCC is :

- a. Axilla
- b. Face
- c. Back
- d. Limbs

10. Venous stasis ulcer are most common found over :

- a. Skin
- b. Medial Malleolus
- c. Lateral malleolus
- d. Instep of foot

**OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY**

11. Following is the physiological change during pregnancy:

- a. Decreased blood volume
- b. Hypervolemia
- c. Hypovolemia
- d. Increase in blood pressure

12. Advantages of Post-partum exercise includes all **except**:

- a. Prevent backache
- b. Prevent stress incontinence
- c. Decreases the risk of Venous thrombosis
- d. Causes genital prolapse

13. Following is the symptom of prolapse:

- a. Bleeding P/V
- b. Delayed periods
- c. Urinary disturbances
- d. Decrease appetite

14. Pelvic inflammatory disease implies inflammation of the:

- a. Upper genital tract
- b. Lower genital tract
- c. Both of the above
- d. None of the above

15. In stress urinary incontinence urine loss occurs while:

- a. Coughing
- b. Sleeping
- c. Sitting
- d. Talking

16. Following is **not** the routine investigation of pregnancy:

- a. Haemoglobin
- b. Urine routine examination
- c. ABO and Rh grouping
- d. Ultrasound



## E.N.T.

17. Clinical significance of Kiesselbach's plexus is for:
- Dysphagia
  - Dyspnoea
  - Deafness
  - Epistaxis
18. "Office headache" is term used for headache caused by:
- Maxillary sinusitis
  - Ethmoidal sinusitis
  - Frontal sinusitis
  - Sphenoidal sinusitis
19. Most common cause of peripheral vertigo is:
- Menier's disease
  - Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
  - Labyrinthitis
  - Vestibular neuronitis
20. Most common cause of hearing loss in old age is:
- Ototoxicity
  - Presbycusis
  - Hereditary predisposition
  - Noise exposure
21. All of the following occur due to voice abuse except:
- Vocal nodules
  - Vocal cord palsy
  - Vocal cord polyp
  - Phonasthenia
22. "Bull-neck" is seen in:
- Tuberculosis
  - Tonsillitis
  - Diphtheria
  - Laryngitis

## OPHTHALMOLOGY

23. Cataract is opacity in the:
- Conjunctiva
  - Cornea
  - Lens
  - Retina
24. Ptosis is:
- Misdirected eye lashes
  - Drooping of upper eye lid
  - Misdirected eye ball
  - All
25. Corneal ulcer can occur due to:
- Bacteria
  - Virus
  - Both
  - None
26. Diabetes mellitus can cause:
- Decrease in vision
  - Improvement in vision
  - Does not affect eye
  - None
27. Sty is an infection of:
- Lid
  - Choroid
  - Optic nerve
  - Uvea
28. Hypermetropia is a:
- Refractive error
  - Diagnostic error
  - Both
  - None

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT- 306...

**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017**  
**DISABILITY PREVENTION & REHABILITATION**

**[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. What is rehabilitation?
- Q. 2. Discuss National Health Program in India.
- Q. 3. Explain activity of ADLS.
- Q. 4. Write the definition and classification of orthosis.
- Q. 5. Write the definition of rehabilitation team member.
- Q. 6. Explain classification of MR.
- Q. 7. Explain modification of home in ADL'S activity.
- Q. 8. Role of physiotherapist in rehabilitation team.
- Q. 9. What are the indications and parts of spinal orthosis?

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**B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017**  
**DISABILITY PREVENTION & REHABILITATION**  
**(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. Mental retardation may cause:
  - a. Malnutrition
  - b. Weakness
  - c. Loose of weight
  - d. High grade fever
2. Rehabilitation team member:
  - a. CBR
  - b. MR
  - c. Family
  - d. ADL'S
3. National health program in India?
  - a. Family planning
  - b. Typhoid program
  - c. CP program
  - d. Swine flu.
4. Cock up splint may be used for :
  - a. Radial nerve palsy
  - b. Immobilization of finger
  - c. Erbs palsy
  - d. Hand positioning
5. Aeroplane splint may be used for:
  - a. Radial nerve palsy
  - b. Muscle spasm
  - c. Brachial plexus injury
  - d. Pain reduction
6. .... pattern is also called as 3 jaw chuck pinch:
  - a. Palmar pinch
  - b. Lateral pinch
  - c. Tip pinch
  - d. None of these
7. .... is used for stroke and brain injury:
  - a. Orthosis
  - b. Crutches
  - c. Prosthesis
  - d. None of these
8. .... is called as ball grip:
  - a. Spherical
  - b. Hook
  - c. Cylindrical
  - d. Intrinsic plus grip
9. .... plays a major part in hand function:
  - a. Thumb
  - b. Great toe
  - c. Fingers
  - d. None of these
10. Cervical orthosis may be used for:
  - a. Neck pain
  - b. Back ache
  - c. Knee pain
  - d. None of these
11. Skilled workers come under which one of the following:
  - a. Physiotherapist
  - b. Social vocational
  - c. Paramedical
  - d. Medical
12. The process of artificial limb making is concerned with:
  - a. Physiotherapist
  - b. Creative movement therapist
  - c. Prothesist
  - d. Biomedical engineer
13. Congenital deformities is caused by :
  - a. Genetic causes
  - b. Arthritis
  - c. Bone disease
  - d. Trauma
14. Finger Ray amputation is a \_\_\_\_\_ procedure:
  - a. Elective
  - b. Destructive
  - c. Cause of trauma
  - d. Functional.