

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY (BPT)
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER-2026
PAPER - IV : GENERAL MEDICINE, SKIN & PEDIATRICS

[Time allotted: Three Hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(07 X 08 = 56)

MEDICINE

- Q. 1.** Describe the clinical features, diagnosis, and physiotherapy management of Rheumatoid arthritis.
- Q. 2.** Discuss the pathophysiology, clinical presentation, and complications of Diabetes mellitus.
- Q. 3.** Explain Hepatitis (acute and chronic) with a focus on physiotherapy considerations.
- Q. 4.** Outline the causes, clinical features, and treatment of Nephrotic and Nephritic syndrome.
- Q. 5.** Describe the classification, causes, and clinical significance of Anemia.
- Q. 6.** Discuss etiology and clinical features of Ankylosing spondylitis. Describe its physiotherapy management.

SKIN

- Q. 7.** Write clinical features of psoriasis and its treatment.

PAEDIATRICS

- Q. 8.** Define muscular dystrophy. Briefly describe clinical features and management of Duchene muscular dystrophy.

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(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

MEDICINE

1. Which organism causes Tetanus?
 - a. Clostridium tetani
 - b. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
 - c. Plasmodium falciparum
 - d. Escherichia coli
2. Which of the following is not a symptom of hyperthyroidism?
 - a. Weight gain
 - b. Palpitations
 - c. Heat intolerance
 - d. Tremors
3. What is the first-line treatment for Iron deficiency anaemia?
 - a. Vitamin B12
 - b. Iron supplementation
 - c. Folic acid
 - d. Blood transfusion
4. Which of the following is an autoimmune disease?
 - a. Malaria
 - b. SLE
 - c. Filariasis
 - d. Tuberculosis
5. Measles is caused by which type of microorganism?
 - a. Bacteria
 - b. Protozoa
 - c. Virus
 - d. Fungi
6. Which electrolyte imbalance is commonly seen in Addison's disease?
 - a. Hypernatremia
 - b. Hypokalemia
 - c. Hypercalcemia
 - d. Hyponatremia
7. Cirrhosis of the liver is most commonly caused by:
 - a. Hepatitis A
 - b. Hepatitis B
 - c. Hepatitis C
 - d. Alcohol abuse
8. The most common cause of osteomyelitis is:
 - a. Streptococcus
 - b. Staphylococcus aureus
 - c. Mycobacterium
 - d. Escherichia coli
9. Gout results from accumulation of:
 - a. Calcium oxalate
 - b. Uric acid
 - c. Phosphate
 - d. Urea
10. Which of the following is a feature of Cushing's syndrome?
 - a. Hypoglycemia
 - b. Moon face
 - c. Weight loss
 - d. Hypotension
11. In tuberculosis, the primary site of infection is commonly:
 - a. Brain
 - b. Liver
 - c. Lung
 - d. Kidney
12. What is the hallmark of Ankylosing spondylitis on X-ray?
 - a. Bamboo spine
 - b. Joint space widening
 - c. Bone cysts
 - d. Lytic lesions
13. Infective endocarditis commonly affects which heart valve?
 - a. Mitral
 - b. Tricuspid
 - c. Aortic
 - d. Pulmonary
14. Which of the following is a crystal deposition disease?
 - a. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - b. Gout
 - c. Ankylosing spondylitis
 - d. SLE
15. Amoebiasis is caused by:
 - a. Entamoeba histolytica
 - b. Plasmodium vivax
 - c. Giardia lamblia
 - d. Leishmania donovani
16. Which of the following conditions is primarily age-related and affects bones?
 - a. Vasculitis
 - b. Systemic sclerosis
 - c. Osteoporosis
 - d. MCTD

P.T.O....

SKIN

17. In human being Skin performs all of following functions except
- Barrier function
 - Thermoregulations
 - Cutaneous respiration
 - Vitamin D synthesis
18. Herpes simplex differs from Herpes zoster by
- Recurrences
 - Grouped vesicular lesions
 - Not having neuralgic pain
 - Needing higher dose of acyclovir for treatment
19. Which of the following is not antifungal drug
- Terbinafine
 - Itraconazole
 - Terbutaline
 - Fluconazole
20. Which is a type of cutaneous tuberculosis
- Lupus vulgaris
 - Lupus erythematosus
 - Lupus profundus
 - All of the above
21. Multiple soft painful tender pus discharging ulcers are clinical feature of
- Chancroid
 - LGV
 - Gonorrhoea
 - Primary chancre
22. Which of the following is a feature of chronic eczema
- Redness
 - Oozing
 - Lichenification
 - Scarring

PAEDIATRICS

23. Moro reflex usually disappears by which age.
- 5 months
 - 3 months
 - 6 months
 - 12 months
24. Bitot spots are seen in deficiency of which vitamin.
- vitamin A
 - vitamin B
 - vitamin C
 - vitamin D
25. A child can draw a circle by age of:
- 1 year
 - 3 year
 - 4 year
 - 2 year
26. Causes of congenital hydrocephalous are all except:
- Aqueductal stenosis
 - Hypothyroidism
 - Intraventricular hemorrhage
 - Intra cranial mass
27. All is true for brachial plexus injury except:
- Nerve grafting in first week
 - C5-C7 root affected commonly
 - Occurs after difficult delivery
 - Gentle physiotherapy initially
28. The type of Cerebral palsy in kernicterus baby:
- Spastic diplegia
 - Atonic
 - Spastic Quadriplegic
 - Choreoathetoid