

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT- 301...

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY-2018
CLINICAL ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER - I

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Classify fractures. Write briefly about the management of compound fractures.
- Q. 2.** Describe aetio-pathogenesis of compartment syndrome, its clinical features and management of compartment syndrome.
- Q. 3.** Classify elbow dislocations. Briefly describe the mechanism of injury, clinical features and management of elbow dislocations.
- Q. 4.** Classify ankle fractures. Describe complications of ankle fractures.
- Q. 5.** Describe the aetiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of Pott's disease of spine.
- Q. 6.** Classify nerve injuries. Describe various clinical signs which can be seen in radial nerve injury.
- Q. 7.** Enumerate various methods of treatment of CTEV. Briefly describe various non-surgical methods of treatment.
- Q. 8.** Outline the pathology of periarthrititis of shoulder and briefly describe various method of its treatment.
- Q. 9.** Describe the various clinical tests done to diagnose anterior cruciate ligament deficiency of knee.

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY-2018
CLINICAL ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER - I (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ-15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

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

1. Most common site of involvement of acute osteomyelitis is
 - a. Epiphysis
 - b. Metaphysis
 - c. Physis
 - d. Diaphysis
2. Brachia muscle is supplied by:
 - a. Median nerve
 - b. Radial nerve
 - c. Musculo-cutaneous nerve
 - d. Both b & c
3. Dynamic hip screw (DHS) is used to treat:
 - a. Fracture shaft of femur
 - b. Inter-trochanteric fractures
 - c. Humerus fracture
 - d. Inter-condylar fractures of femur
4. Most common site of spread of secondary metastasis is to:
 - a. Pelvis
 - b. Subtrochanteric femur
 - c. Spine
 - d. Humeral shaft
5. A 60 year old female with osteoporosis suffers a fall at home and is found to have sub-capital fracture of the femoral neck. The treatment of choice is:
 - a. Open reduction and internal fixation with screws
 - b. Hemi-arthroplasty with bipolar prosthesis
 - c. No treatment is required.
 - d. None of the above
6. Colle's fracture is fracture of :
 - a. Distal 3rd of tibia
 - b. Proximal 3rd of ulna
 - c. Proximal femur
 - d. Distal 2 cm of radius
7. Sun ray appearance is seen in x-ray in which bone tumour:
 - a. Chondro-sarcoma
 - b. Osteo-chondromas
 - c. Ewing sarcoma
 - d. Osteo-sarcoma
8. Osteoporosis is **not** seen in which case?
 - a. Old age
 - b. Poor nutritional status
 - c. Acromegaly
 - d. Hyperthyroidism
9. Rheumatoid arthritis is **not** associated with which deformity?
 - a. Hump back deformity
 - b. Swan neck deformity
 - c. Boutenierre deformity
 - d. Ulnar deviation of wrist
10. A 29 year old man sustained fracture shaft of femur and after 2 days developed breathlessness and rash in his arm pits. Most viable option about the cause of this is:
 - a. Pneumonia
 - b. Congestive heart failure
 - c. Fat embolism
 - d. None of the above
11. Lesion associated with recurrent dislocation of shoulder include all of the following **except**:
 - a. Hill Sach's lesion
 - b. Bankart's lesion
 - c. Capsular laxity
 - d. Supraspinatus tendinitis
12. Meralgia parasthetica is due to involvement of:
 - a. Common peroneal nerve
 - b. Ilio-inguinal nerve
 - c. Genito-femoral nerve
 - d. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
13. Which of the following is **not** deep heat therapy?
 - a. Short wave diathermy
 - b. Infra-red therapy
 - c. Ultrasound therapy
 - d. Infra-red therapy
14. Inferior angle of scapula lies at the level of spinous process of vertebra:
 - a. C7
 - b. D4
 - c. D7
 - d. L4

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Paper Code: BPT-302...

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY
PAPER - II

[Time allotted : Three hours]

[Max Marks : 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

(7 x 8 = 56)

A : Short answer questions:

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

- Q. 1.** Describe classification, etiology, signs and symptoms of Cerebral Palsy.
- Q. 2.** Describe classification, etiology and pathophysiology of CVA.
- Q. 3.** Describe classification, signs and symptoms of peripheral neuropathy.
- Q. 4.** Write in detail about classification etiology, signs and symptoms of muscular dystrophies.
- Q. 5.** Short notes:
a. Circulation absorption and normal composition of CSF
b. Visual pathway
- Q. 6.** Short notes:
a. Broca's and Wernicke's area
b. Structure of pons and medulla

PSYCHIATRY

- Q. 7.** Enumerate anxiety disorder. Describe the symptoms of social phobia. Write in short about the management of social phobia. (2+3+2)
- Q. 8.** Define mood. Enumerate various types of mood disorders. Tabulate the differences between depression and mania. Write in short about the management of mania. (1+2+2+2)

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY
PAPER - II (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. How many pairs of cranial nerve are there in the nervous system?
 - a. 10
 - b. 12
 - c. 14
 - d. 16
2. The equally divided halves of the brain are known as:
 - a. Cerebral gyri
 - b. Cerebral sulci
 - c. Cerebral cortex
 - d. Cerebral hemispheres
3. Which of the following is the largest part of the brain?
 - a. Pons
 - b. Cerebrum
 - c. Cerebellum
 - d. Basal ganglion
4. The brainstem consists of the:
 - a. Cerebellum, cerebrum and spinal cord
 - b. Duramater and the piamater
 - c. Pons, midbrain and medulla oblongata
 - d. Thalamus and hypothalamus
5. The brain and the spinal cord make up the:
 - a. Autonomic nervous system
 - b. Brainstem
 - c. Cerebral cortex
 - d. Central nervous system
6. The somatic nervous system:
 - a. Is part of the CNS
 - b. Regulates voluntary motor control
 - c. Regulates involuntary motor control
 - d. Transmits impulses to the cerebrum
7. Which of the following is caused by a thrombus which occludes an artery leading to or within the brain?
 - a. Aneurysm
 - b. Cerebro vascular accident
 - c. Cardio vascular accident
 - d. Ictal event
8. Which of the following terms is associated with degeneration of nerves in the basal ganglia that leads to tremors, weakness of muscles, masklike facies and slowness of movement?
 - a. Meningitis
 - b. Chorea
 - c. Parkinson disease
 - d. Tourette syndrome
9. Babinski & Hoffman are tests to evaluate:
 - a. Response to pain
 - b. Motor coordination
 - c. Gait
 - d. Reflexes
10. What is dysphonia?
 - a. Inability to articulate
 - b. Inability to understand or properly speak
 - c. Inability to sound or hoarseness
 - d. Inability to say the alphabet backwards
11. What is dysarthria?
 - a. Inability to articulate
 - b. Inability to sound or hoarseness
 - c. Inability to understand or properly speak
 - d. Inability to say the alphabet backwards
12. What is dysphasia?
 - a. Inability to articulate
 - b. Inability to sound or hoarseness
 - c. Inability to understand or properly speak
 - d. Inability to say the alphabet backwards
13. What is ataxia?
 - a. Shuffling the first few steps
 - b. Walking like scissors
 - c. Walking like there is something between legs
 - d. Dragging a leg or arm
14. What is hemiparesis?
 - a. Shuffling for first few steps
 - b. Walking like scissors
 - c. Walking like there is something between legs
 - d. Dragging leg or arm

15. This sign/reflex is used to diagnose meningitis
 - a. Hormans
 - b. Brudzinski
 - c. Startle
 - d. Ant drawer
16. Demyelination is defined as
 - a. Loss of an axon in a neuron
 - b. Loss of dendrites in a neuron
 - c. Loss of protective sheath surrounding neurons
 - d. Loss of the connective tissue between neurons

PSYCHIATRY

17. The most common substance of abuse in India is:
 - a. Alcohol
 - b. Cannabis
 - c. Nicotine
 - d. Opium
18. Following are the features of alcohol withdrawal, **except**:
 - a. Craving
 - b. Tremors
 - c. Seizures
 - d. Sleepiness
19. A 50 yrs old female believes that her stomach is rotten and destroyed & therefore she has not been eating adequately for 3 months. She has lost interest in everything & has reduced sleep. Her diagnosis is:
 - a. Eating disorder
 - b. Generalized anxiety disorder
 - c. Major depressive disorder
 - d. Schizophrenia
20. A 20 yrs old female is nervous of being the focus of attention in public or being caught in an embarrassing behaviour so she avoids parties & canteens. She develops palpitation, anxiety, tremors during social engagements. Diagnosis is:
 - a. Panic disorder
 - b. Social phobia
 - c. Anxiety disorder with panic attacks
 - d. Mixed anxiety with depression
21. A patient came with complaints of having a deformed nose and also complained that nobody takes him seriously because of the deformity of the nose. He has visited several cosmetic surgeons but they have sent him back saying that there is nothing wrong with his nose. He is probably suffering from:
 - a. Hypochondriasis
 - b. Somatisation
 - c. Delusional disorder
 - d. OCD

22. A patient presented in casualty with a history of sudden palpitation, sensation of impending doom and constriction in his chest. This lasted for about 10-15 minutes, after which he becomes alright. The diagnosis is likely to be:
 - a. Phobia
 - b. Personality disorder
 - c. Generalized anxiety disorder
 - d. Panic attack
23. Which of the following is used for the treatment of mania?
 - a. Fluoxetine
 - b. Clonazepam
 - c. Lithium
 - d. Topiramate
24. Sleep hygiene means:
 - a. Taking sleeping pills
 - b. Following generally accepted practices to aid sleep
 - c. Taking a shower before sleeping
 - d. Sterile sleeping environment
25. All of the following statements are true **except**:
 - a. Effective medications are available for treating depression
 - b. All of the psychiatric disorders can be treated by counselling
 - c. Psychologists cannot prescribe medication to the patients
 - d. Psychiatric disorder can occur without any preceding stressful event
26. Tolerance to a psychoactive substance means:
 - a. Strong will power
 - b. Not having physical problem even on consuming it
 - c. Increased amount of substance required for same effect
 - d. Not offended when others consume it
27. What is **not** seen in mania?
 - a. Elevated or irritable mood
 - b. Decreased need for sleep
 - c. Obsessions
 - d. Excessive talking
28. Acute intoxication of alcohol is characterized by:
 - a. Loss of sleep
 - b. Slurred speech
 - c. Tremors
 - d. Hallucinations

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
CLINICAL CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER - III

[Time allotted : Three hours]**[Max Marks : 70]****Note:** Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:**(7 x 9 = 63)**

- Q. 1.** Write in detail about the congenital heart disease.
- Q. 2.** Explain the aetiology, clinical features and management of COPD.
- Q. 3.** Write about deformities of chest.
- Q. 4.** What is bronchial asthma? Write in detail about predisposing factors.
- Q. 5.** Write short notes on:
a. Burger's disease
b. Aneurysm
- Q. 6.** Write about the pre and post-operative management of thoracic surgery.
- Q. 7.** What is CABG? Explain the post-operative rehabilitation of CABG in detail.
- Q. 8.** Explain the following:
a. ARDS
b. Chest trauma
- Q. 9.** Explain types of incision in cardiothoracic surgery. Write about the indications, contraindications of cardiac surgery.

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
CLINICAL CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER - III (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ-15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

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

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

1. A progressive increase in the diastolic blood pressure with exercise may indicate:
 - a. Hypotension
 - b. Hypertension
 - c. Severe coronary artery disease
 - d. None of the above
2. Orthopnea means:
 - a. Dyspnea at rest
 - b. Dyspnea on basis ADL
 - c. Dyspnea in the supine position & relief by sitting up
 - d. None of the above
3. Foul smelling copious layered, purulent sputum is predominantly suggestive of:
 - a. Bronchopneumonia
 - b. Bronchitis
 - c. Bronchiectasis
 - d. Neoplastic lesions in the lung
4. Mediastinal shift to the contralateral side is associated with:
 - a. Atelectasis
 - b. Pleural effusion
 - c. Lobectomy
 - d. Pneumonectomy
5. Mediastinal shift to the ipsilateral side is associated with:
 - a. Pleural effusion
 - b. Pneumothorax
 - c. Pneumonectomy
 - d. Herniation of abdominal viscera
6. The average heart rate of a normal child of 12 years age is approximately:
 - a. 130 bpm
 - b. 100 bpm
 - c. 85 bpm
 - d. 60 bpm
7. The first respiratory defense mechanisms are encountered in the:
 - a. Mouth
 - b. Nose
 - c. Larynx
 - d. Trachea
8. The most important defense mechanisms in the alveoli are:
 - a. Lymphatics
 - b. Goblet cell
 - c. Macrophages
 - d. Epithelial cells
9. One of the major determinants of prognosis for the patient with coronary disease is:
 - a. Degree of left ventricular dysfunction
 - b. Dietary habits
 - c. Sex of the patient
 - d. Weight of the patient
10. Sympathetic stimulation of the heart leads to:
 - a. Increase in the heart rate
 - b. Slowed conduction through the A-node
 - c. None of the above
 - d. Decrease in the heart rate
11. The right dome of the diaphragm lies at a higher level compared to the left probably because of :
 - a. The smaller size of the right lung
 - b. Its own larger size
 - c. The large size of the right lobe of liver
 - d. The presence of stomach underneath
12. In an ECG ventricular depolarization is represented by:
 - a. P wave
 - b. QRS complex
 - c. T wave
 - d. U wave
13. The conduction system of the heart which maintains the normal fringe rate of 60-100 beats per min is:
 - a. SA node
 - b. AV node
 - c. Purkinje fibers
 - d. Ventricle
14. The surfactant help keep the alveoli expanded by:
 - a. Increasing the surface tension
 - b. Lowering the surface tension
 - c. Increasing their perfusion
 - d. Increasing their lymphatic drainage

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Paper Code: BPT-304...

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
GENERAL MEDICINE, SKIN & PAEDIATRICS
PAPER - IV

[Max Marks : 70]

[Time allotted : Three hours]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

(7 x 8 = 56)

A : Short answer questions:

MEDICINE

- Q. 1. Alcoholic liver disease.
- Q. 2. Insulin therapy for T1DM.
- Q. 3. Causes and clinical features of hypothyroidism.
- Q. 4. Scrub typhus.
- Q. 5. Ankylosing spondylitis.
- Q. 6. Megaloblastic anemia.

KIN

- Q. 7. Name the causative organism of herpes zoster. Describe its clinical presentation.

PAEDIATRICS

- Q. 8. Write a short note on laws of growth and development.

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
GENERAL MEDICINE, SKIN & PAEDIATRICS
PAPER - IV (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ-30 minutes

(½ x 28 = 14)

B : MCQs (Single response type):

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

MEDICINE

1. Which of the following drugs is **not** used for the management of malaria?
 - a. Quinine
 - b. Artesunate
 - c. Chloroquine
 - d. Penicillin
2. Which of the following anti-tubercular drugs results in orange colored urine?
 - a. Rifampicin
 - b. Isoniazid
 - c. Pyrazinamide
 - d. Ethambutol
3. Tuberculosis commonly involves following organs, **except**?
 - a. Lungs
 - b. Bones
 - c. Brain
 - d. Thyroid
4. A 40 year old female, k/c/o diabetes mellitus, presents with hot and swollen foot. Which of the following conditions is **not** a differential diagnosis?
 - a. Charcot's foot
 - b. Osteomyelitis
 - c. Cellulitis
 - d. Peripheral arterial disease
5. Risk factors for peptic ulcer include all, **except**?
 - a. NSAIDS
 - b. Opioid analgesics
 - c. Helicobacter pylori infection
 - d. Glucocorticoids
6. Which of the following viruses is **not** transmitted through feco-oral route?
 - a. Hepatitis E
 - b. Hepatitis A
 - c. Hepatitis C
 - d. Poliomyelitis
7. Which of the following is **not** a feature of decompensated chronic liver disease?
 - a. Diabetes mellitus
 - b. Encephalopathy
 - c. Coagulopathy
 - d. Ascites
8. Chronic kidney disease is characterized by all, **except**:
 - a. Hypercalcemia
 - b. Pedal edema
 - c. Hypertension
 - d. Anemia
9. Cushing's syndrome is characterized by all, **except**:
 - a. Excess cortisol
 - b. Obesity
 - c. Moon facies
 - d. Hypoglycemia
10. Which of the following drugs is used for the treatment of diabetes mellitus?
 - a. Methotrexate
 - b. Metformin
 - c. Paclitaxel
 - d. Zoledronate
11. Which of the following is **not** a characteristic feature of Graves' disease?
 - a. Ophthalmopathy
 - b. Palpitations
 - c. Weight gain
 - d. Tremors
12. Bamboo spine appearance is a classical finding in which of the following disorders?
 - a. Ankylosing spondylitis
 - b. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - c. SLE
 - d. Osteoarthritis
13. Risk factors for osteomalacia include all, **except**:
 - a. Anti-tubercular drugs
 - b. Anti-epileptic drugs
 - c. Low calcium diet
 - d. Excess sun exposure
14. Multiple myeloma is a disorder of plasma cells characterized by all of the following **except**:
 - a. Osteoporosis
 - b. Lytic lesions
 - c. Hypercalcemia
 - d. Increased albumin:globulin ratio
15. Hypothyroidism is characterized by all of the following features, **except**:
 - a. Cold intolerance
 - b. Dry skin
 - c. Chronic diarrhea
 - d. Weight gain
16. Classical osmotic symptoms of hyperglycemia are all, **except**:
 - a. Polyphagia
 - b. Polymyalgia
 - c. Polyuria
 - d. Polydipsia

SKIN

17. Terbinafine is treatment of choice of:
- Acne
 - Scabies
 - Herpes
 - Tinea
18. Following is an antifungal:
- Fluconazole
 - Ivermectin
 - Azithromycin
 - Omnacortil
19. Bacterial infection of skin and soft tissue is termed as:
- Scabies
 - Cellulitis
 - Leprosy
 - Melisma
20. Drug used in treatment of leprosy is:
- Permethrin
 - Terbinafine
 - Dapsone
 - Isotretinoin
21. Vesicles over face are seen in:
- Melasma
 - Vitiligo
 - Scabies
 - Herpes
22. Seborrhoeic dermatitis is common in:
- Lepra reaction
 - Syphilis
 - Mycetoma
 - HIV Infection

PAEDIATRICS

23. Best site for visualization of vitamin C deficiency:
- Knee joint
 - Wrist joint
 - Ankle joint
 - Shoulder joint
24. The birth weight of baby doubles by:
- 6 months
 - One year
 - 9 months
 - Two years
25. Myasthenia gravis is a disease affecting:
- Muscles
 - Nerves
 - Neuromuscular junction
 - CNS
26. Causes of AFP are all **except**:
- GBS
 - Poliomyelitis
 - Transverse myelitis
 - Tubercular meningitis
27. Bidexterous grasp is attained by:
- 4 months
 - 6 months
 - One year
 - Two years
28. Night blindness is caused due to deficiency of which vitamin?
- Vitamin A
 - Vitamin D
 - Vitamin C
 - Vitamin E

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
GENERAL SURGERY, OBST. & GYNAE., ENT & OPHTHALMOLOGY
PAPER - V

[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. What is NSTI? How would you manage a 60 yr. old diabetic with NSTI of both lower limbs?
- Q. 2. What are the indications of ICDT insertion? What is the triangle of safety?
- Q. 3. What are predisposing factors for development of DVT? How to prevent DVT?
- Q. 4. What are different skin grafts? Mention advantages and disadvantages.
- Q. 5. Classify ulcers and give suitable diagrams.

OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

- Q. 6. Write a note on methergin.

E.N.T.

- Q. 7. Write short notes on:
 - a. Outline the physiological functions of nose with special emphasis over olfactory mechanism. (4)
 - b. Write in brief about Hearing aids-types and there indications. (3)

OPHTHALMOLOGY

- Q. 8. Write a note on ptosis.

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
GENERAL SURGERY, OBST. & GYNAE., ENT & OPHTHALMOLOGY
PAPER - V (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ-30 minutes

(½ x 28 = 14)

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

1. Which is **not** an indication for ICDT insertion?
 - a. Pneumothorax
 - b. Pneumonia
 - c. Haemothorax
 - d. Pleural effusion
2. Edge of the trophic ulcer is:
 - a. Sloping
 - b. Overhanging
 - c. Punched out
 - d. Everted
3. Which is the universal donor group?
 - a. O Rh positive
 - b. O Rh negative
 - c. AB
 - d. None of the above
4. Which is **not** an adverse factor in wound healing?
 - a. Smoking
 - b. Anaemia
 - c. Corticosteroid therapy
 - d. HIV infection
5. Contractures are most debilitating in:
 - a. Trunk
 - b. Joints of limbs
 - c. Abdomen
 - d. All of the above
6. Which tracheal ring should **not** be injured in tracheostomy?
 - a. 1st
 - b. 2nd
 - c. 3rd
 - d. 4th
7. The lymphedema in filariasis is:
 - a. Primary
 - b. Secondary
 - c. Congenital
 - d. None of the above
8. The split thickness skin graft contains:
 - a. Only epidermis
 - b. Epidermis and whole of dermis
 - c. Only dermis
 - d. Epidermis and part of dermis
9. What is the indication of thoracotomy in blunt trauma to the chest?
 - a. ICD drainage less than 450 ml blood per hour
 - b. Haemopneumothorax
 - c. Flail chest
 - d. More than 1.5 litre of blood during ICD insertion

10. Which is called the 'universal tumour'?

- a. Neurofibroma
- b. Lipoma
- c. Hydrocele
- d. Sebaceous cyst

OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

11. 30 year old woman is admitted to the labour room for elective caesarian section. Which of the following is the anaesthesia technique of choice?
 - a. Spinal
 - b. Epidural
 - c. General
 - d. Local
12. Which of the following test in serum is the most sensitive for detection of iron depletion in pregnancy?
 - a. Serum iron
 - b. Serum transferrin
 - c. Serum erythropoietin
 - d. Serum ferritin
13. All the drugs are used in the treatment of post partum haemorrhage **except**:
 - a. Misoprostol
 - b. Mifepristone
 - c. Carboprost
 - d. Methergin
14. Minimum duration of onset of symptoms and death is seen in:
 - a. APH
 - b. PPH
 - c. Septicaemia
 - d. Obstructed
15. Maternal mortality is highest in which type of hepatitis?
 - a. Hepatitis-A
 - b. Hepatitis-B
 - c. Hepatitis-C
 - d. Hepatitis-E
16. A woman in second trimester presents with UTI. Drug of choice is:
 - a. Ampicillin
 - b. Cotrimoxazole
 - c. Ciprofloxacin
 - d. Cephoperazone

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. Emergency tracheostomy is done for:
- Dysphagia
 - Dyspnoea/stridor
 - Deafness
 - Epistaxis
21. Speech may be interfered with by the following except:
- Tonsillar hypertrophy
 - Deafness
 - Cleft palate
 - Cleft lip
22. The most common diagnosis in a young boy with history of profuse nasal bleeding is:
- Juvenile naso pharyngeal angiofibroma
 - Nasal polyp
 - Deviated nasal septum
 - Cirrhosis

OPHTHALMOLOGY

23. Hordeolum internum is:
- Infection of lid
 - Carcinoma of lid
 - Infection of orbit
 - Carcinoma of orbit
24. Conjunctivitis occurs due to:
- Virus
 - Bacteria
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above
25. Paralytic squint causes:
- Dimension of vision
 - Double vision
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above
26. Which injury is more dangerous to eye:
- Acid
 - Alkali
 - Both are equally dangerous
 - Both are not dangerous
27. Treatment of chemical injury to eye is immediate:
- Washing
 - Patching
 - Surgery
 - None of the above
28. Nystagmus is related to:
- Eyelid
 - Eyeball
 - Orbit
 - Brain

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT-306...

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
DISABILITY PREVENTION & REHABILITATION
PAPER - VI

[Time allotted : Three hours]

[Max Marks : 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Write the home based programme for mental retardation child.
- Q. 2.** Define rehabilitation; explain with example. Write difference between impairment, disability and handicap.
- Q. 3.** Write in detail about national health program in India.
- Q. 4.** What are the indications and parts of spinal orthosis?
- Q. 5.** What are the responsibilities of social worker in rehabilitation team?
- Q. 6.** What are mobility aids? Write in detail about activity of daily living?
- Q. 7.** What is the role of nursing personnel in rehabilitation team?
- Q. 8.** What is community based rehabilitation? Write about aims objectives and various CBR projects in India.
- Q. 9.** Write about code of ethics. What is role of international health agencies?

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT- 306...

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
DISABILITY PREVENTION & REHABILITATION
PAPER - VI (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. Loss of weight
 - d. High grade fever
2. Rehabilitation team member:
 - a. CBR
 - b. MR
 - c. Family
 - d. ADL'S
3. National health programe in India:
 - a. Family planning
 - b. Typhoid programme
 - c. P Programme
 - d. Swine flu
4. Cock up splint is used for:
 - a. Radial nerve palsy
 - b. Immobilization of finger
 - c. Erb's palsy
 - d. Hand positioning
5. Aeroplane splint is used for:
 - a. Radial nerve palsy
 - b. Muscle spasm
 - c. Brachial plexus palsy
 - d. Pain reduction
6.used for stroke and brain injury.
 - a. Orthosis
 - b. Prosthesis
 - c. Crutches
 - d. None of the above
7.is called as ball grip.
 - a. Spherical
 - b. Hook
 - c. Cylindrical
 - d. Intrinsic plus grip
8.plays a major part in hand function.
 - a. Thumb
 - b. Great toe
 - c. Fingers
 - d. None of the above
9. Cervical orthosis may be used for:
 - a. Neck pain
 - b. Back ache
 - c. Knee pain
 - d. None of the above
10. Skilled workers come under which of the following?
 - a. Physiotherapist
 - b. Social vocational
 - c. Para medical
 - d. Medical
11. The process of artificial limb making is concerned with:
 - a. Physiotherapist
 - b. Creative movement therapist
 - c. Prosthesist
 - d. Biomedical engineer
12. Congenital deformities is caused by:
 - a. Genetic causes
 - b. Arthritis
 - c. Bone disease
 - d. Trauma
13. Finger ray amputation is a.....procedure.
 - a. Elective
 - b. Destructive
 - c. Cause of trauma
 - d. Functional
14. Role of physiotherapist:
 - a. Medicine
 - b. Physical and electrical rehabilitation
 - c. External appliances
 - d. None of these

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
CLINICAL ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER - I

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Diagrammatically describe the clinical anatomy of the knee joint. Describe clinical tests for ACL injury.
- Q. 2.** Describe various complications of supra-condylar fractures of humerus in children. Classify these fractures and write briefly about the management of these injuries.
- Q. 3.** Classify pelvic fractures according to Tile's system. Describe the management of a patient with pelvic fractures (medical and surgical).
- Q. 4.** Describe clinical features of rickets in children. Describe calcium metabolism in a pictorial representation.
- Q. 5.** Describe the anatomy of radial nerve in detail. How do we differentiate high radial nerve palsy vs low radial nerve palsy.
- Q. 6.** Describe pathogenesis, clinical features and investigations to be done in a case of acute osteomyelitis.
- Q. 7.** Write a brief note on ankle foot orthosis, its uses in patients with various neurological problems.
- Q. 8.** Write a brief note on CTEV shoes and its uses.
- Q. 9.** Write a brief note on Colles fracture.

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
CLINICAL ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER – I (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14 = 7)

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

1. Which deformity causes tardy ulnar nerve palsy in supracondylar fracture of humerus?
 - a. Cubitus varus
 - b. Cubitus valgus
 - c. Decubitus
 - d. Cubitus planus
2. Flexion of PIP & hyperextension of DIP joint causes:
 - a. Mallet finger
 - b. Boutonniere deformity
 - c. Swan neck deformity
 - d. Trigger finger
3. Which disease is a manifestation of disturbed purine metabolism?
 - a. Psoriasis
 - b. Still's disease
 - c. Gout
 - d. Reiters syndrome
4. The most common deformity seen in hip joint due to polio is:
 - a. Flexion, adduction
 - b. Flexion, abduction
 - c. Flexion, M.R
 - d. Flexion, L.R
5. A high ulnar and low median nerve palsy affection in leprosy causes:
 - a. Partial claw
 - b. Total claw
 - c. Total claw with flat thumb
 - d. Intrinsic plus hand
6. One of the following is **not** a feature of TB spine:
 - a. Lower thoracic spine is commonly involved
 - b. Anterior collapse of vertebral body
 - c. Posterior elements of spine are involved
 - d. Paraspinal abscess is common
7. The deformity which results in stiffness of great toe at MTP indicates:
 - a. Hallux rigidus
 - b. Hammer toe
 - c. Hallux valgus
 - d. None of the above
8. The rickets is caused due to the deficiency of:
 - a. Vit-D
 - b. Vit-C
 - c. Vit-A
 - d. None of the above
9. Fracture of lower end of radius at cortico cancellous junction is:
 - a. Bartons fracture
 - b. Galeazzi fracture
 - c. Colles fracture
 - d. Monteggia fracture
10. Bankarts operation in shoulder is done for treating:
 - a. Recurrent anterior dislocation
 - b. Posterior dislocation
 - c. Inferior dislocation
 - d. All of the above
11. Tennis elbow occurs due to inflammation of:
 - a. ECRB
 - b. Pronator teres
 - c. ECRL
 - d. ED
12. Bamboo spine is one of the features of which disease?
 - a. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - b. Osteoarthritis
 - c. Anklyosis spondylitis
 - d. Spondylolisthesis
13. Localised, sharp posterior angulation of thoracic spine is :
 - a. Round back
 - b. Flat back
 - c. Dowagers hump
 - d. Gibbus
14. Following excision arthroplasty the muscle at maximum mechanical disadvantage is:
 - a. Iliopsoas
 - b. Rectus femoris
 - c. Gluteus medius
 - d. Sartorius

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY
PAPER - II

[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 short notes on:
- Circle of Willis
 - Broca's and Wernickes area
- Q. 2.** Write in detail about definition, types and symptoms of cerebral palsy.
- Q. 3.** Write about various syndromes of stroke.
- Q. 4.** Write short notes on:
- Bell's palsy
 - Trigeminal neuralgia
- Q. 5.** Write short notes on:
- Carpal tunnel syndrome
 - Pseudo bulbar palsy
- Q. 6.** Write in detail about causes, clinical features and management of ataxia.

PSYCHIATRY

- Q. 7.** Define perception, Differentiate between illusion and hallucination. Describe in brief common perceptual disturbances in Schizophrenia. (1+3+3=7)
- Q. 8.** Define mood, Differentiate between mood and affect. Enumerate symptoms of mania. (1+3+3=7)

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY
PAPER - II (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 type of ataxia?
 - a. Sensory ataxia
 - b. Vestibular ataxia
 - c. Cerebellar ataxia
 - d. All of them
2. Fine, rapidly oscillating, unwanted movement are called as:
 - a. Ballismus
 - b. Tremors
 - c. Chorea
 - d. Athetosis
3. Which of the following are deficits of stroke?
 - a. Visual
 - b. Perceptual
 - c. Sensory
 - d. All of them
4. Which of the following is **not** the risk factor of stroke?
 - a. Hypertension
 - b. Diabetes
 - c. Thyroid
 - d. Smoking
5. Which of the following is **not** the clinical feature of MCA stroke?
 - a. Contralateral hemiplegia
 - b. Sensory loss
 - c. Visual disturbance
 - d. Homonymous hemianopia
6. Which of the following is the symptom of Parkinson's disease?
 - a. Tremor
 - b. Rigidity
 - c. Bradykinesia
 - d. All of them
7. Which of the rigidity is seen in patients with Parkinson's disease?
 - a. Lead pipe
 - b. Cog wheel
 - c. Both
 - d. None of the above
8. Slowness in the execution of movement is called as:
 - a. Bradykinesia
 - b. Tachykinesia
 - c. Apraxia
 - d. None of the above
9. Multiple sclerosis is the disease of:
 - a. PNS
 - b. CNS
 - c. ANS
 - d. None of the above
10. Difficulty in swallowing is known as:
 - a. Dysarthria
 - b. Dysphagia
 - c. Dysphonia
 - d. None of the above
11. GCS is:
 - a. 15 point scale
 - b. 14 point scale
 - c. 13 point scale
 - d. 16 point scale
12. FIM is used to measure:
 - a. Balance
 - b. Functional independence
 - c. Sensory function
 - d. Motor function
13. Loss of knowledge or inability to perceive objects is called as:
 - a. Agnosia
 - b. Ataxia
 - c. Anaesthesia
 - d. Apraxia
14. Absence of muscle tone is called as:
 - a. Spasticity
 - b. Flaccidity
 - c. Hypertonicity
 - d. None of the above

15. Mild brain injury according to GCS is:
a. 9-12
b. 3-8
c. 13-15
d. 1-3
16. Which of the following are scales to measure outcomes in TBI?
a. GCS
b. Disability rating scale
c. RLA
d. All of them
- PSYCHIATRY**
17. Delusions in clear consciousness are seen in:
a. Delirium
b. Somatoform disorder
c. GAD
d. Alcoholic hallucinosis
18. The term "Ambivalence" was coined by:
a. Sigmund Freud
b. Emil Kreplin
c. Anna Freud
d. Eugen Bleuler
19. Misinterpretation of a stimulus is known as:
a. Delusion
b. Hallucination
c. Illusion
d. Misperception
20. The commonest hallucination in Delirium Tremens:
a. Tactile
b. Auditory
c. Visual
d. Olfactory
21. Bipolar I disorder has:
a. Manic and depressive episodes
b. Only manic episodes
c. Dysthymia and hyperthymia
d. Hypomanic and depressive episodes
22. Street names of cannabis are all, **except**:
a. Ecstasy
b. Charas
c. Marijuana
d. Pot
23. The commonest psychiatric disorder is:
a. Schizophrenia
b. Major depressive disorder
c. Panic disorder
d. Social anxiety disorder
24. All these psychiatric disorders may present as chronic fatigue **except**:
a. Depression
b. ADHD
c. Somatoform disorders
d. Fibromyalgia
25. Fatigue, multiple somatic complaints, feeling of abandonment presenting in a geriatric patient, whose children live in a different city. What could be the most likely diagnosis?
a. Generalized anxiety disorder
b. Empty nest syndrome
c. Ageism
d. Dementia
26. Symptoms of chronic fatigue syndrome include:
a. Easy fatigability
b. Muscle and joint pain
c. Poor concentration
d. All of the above
27. Delirium Tremens is:
a. Delirium during alcohol withdrawal
b. Delirium during cannabis withdrawal
c. Opioid withdrawal
d. Hyponatremia induced delirium
28. Causative agent of infectious mononucleosis causing chronic fatigue, depression and sleep disturbance is:
a. Epstein Barr virus
b. Cytomegalovirus
c. Rotavirus
d. Entamoeba histolytica

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PSYCHIATRY

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B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
CLINICAL CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER - III

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Write down the management of cardiac arrest.
- Q. 2. Explain in brief about CABG.
- Q. 3. Write in brief about PDA (persistent ductus arterious).
- Q. 4. What is electrocardiogram? List down the process to read 12 lead ECG.
- Q. 5. Discuss in detail about types of respiratory failure along with importance of ABG for the same.
- Q. 6. Explain the mechanism of obstruction in OSA patient.
- Q. 7. Discuss disorders of pleura.
- Q. 8. Write short notes on:
 - a. Pulmonary embolism
 - b. Cardiac tamponade
- Q. 9. Write short notes on:
 - a. Raynaud's disease
 - b. Beurger's disease

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
CLINICAL CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER - III (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

(½ x 14 = 7)

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

1. Which of the following best describes the pathophysiology mechanism seen in OSA patient?
 - a. A narrowed airway and increased upper airway muscle tone during sleep lead to upper airway collapse, hypoxia & hypercapnia
 - b. During an obstructive apnea or hyponea there is an upper airway collapse without increased respiratory effort
 - c. At the termination of an obstructive apnea, there is an arousal from sleep which leads to pharyngeal muscle tone being restored and opening of the airway
 - d. None of the above
2. Rate of O₂ diffusion across lung increased by:
 - a. Anaemia
 - b. Capillary volume
 - c. Inspired O₂
 - d. Blood flow
3. Which of the following will most increase arterial O₂ delivery?
 - a. PaO₂ from 60 to 100 mmhg
 - b. Cardiac output from 4 to 4.4l/min
 - c. Hb from 8 to 10
 - d. Arterial pH from 7.40 to 7.50
4. Obesity can be defined as:
 - a. Increase in body mass
 - b. Increase in body fat
 - c. Increase in free fatty mass
 - d. Increase in body mass index
5. GINA stands for:
 - a. Global initiative for asthma & COPD
 - b. Global initiative for asthma
 - c. Global initiative for COPD
 - d. None of the above
6. The longest vein in the body is:
 - a. Great saphenous vein
 - b. Femoral vein
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above
7. Which of the following is **not** a clinical feature of coarctation of aorta?
 - a. Radio femoral delay
 - b. Prominent pulsation under ribs
 - c. Rib notching
 - d. Hypotension
8. Transverse thoracic is:
 - a. Inspiratory muscle
 - b. Expiratory muscle
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. Skeletal muscle
9. 2nd heart sound is generated by:
 - a. Opening of the av valve
 - b. Opening of the semilunar valves
 - c. Closure of the semilunar valves
 - d. Closure of the av valves
10. Causes of hypercapnia include all of the following **except**:
 - a. Myasthenia gravis
 - b. Central sleep apnea
 - c. Motor neuron disease
 - d. Pneumonia
11. Lack of blood flow in the heart caused by reduced blood flow is termed as:
 - a. Necrosis
 - b. Muscle death
 - c. Ischemia
 - d. Functional lesion
12. Which incision is common in thoracotomy?
 - a. Median sternotomy
 - b. Antero-lateral
 - c. Postero-lateral
 - d. Transverse sternotomy
13. Respiratory centres are located at:
 - a. Brain stem
 - b. Cerebral cortex
 - c. Cerebellum
 - d. Substantia nigra
14. Which test is confirmatory for TB?
 - a. Sputum culture
 - b. Mantox
 - c. Chest x-ray
 - d. All of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT 304

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
GENERAL MEDICINE, SKIN & PAEDIATRICS
PAPER - IV

[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. Difference between ulcerative colitis and Crohn's Disease.
- Q. 2. Describe RPGN.
- Q. 3. Discuss in brief the complication of diabetes mellitus.
- Q. 4. Seronegative arthritis.
- Q. 5. Describe in brief the pathophysiology, prevention and treatment of steroid induced osteoporosis.
- Q. 6. Write a note on simple goiter.

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. Write short note on AFP surveillance.

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT 304

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
GENERAL MEDICINE, SKIN & PAEDIATRICS
PAPER - IV (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 30 minutes

(½ x 28 = 14)

B : MCQs (Single response type):

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

MEDICINE

1. Which of the following is incorrect about rubella?
 - a. I.P is 10 days
 - b. Koplik's spots
 - c. Caused by DNA virus
 - d. Active immunization route is subcutaneous
2. Which of the following is correct about typhoid fever?
 - a. Gram-negative flagellate anaerobic bacilli cause enteric fever
 - b. I.P of typhoid fever is 8-21 days
 - c. Relative tachycardia
 - d. Widal test can be prescribed on 3rd day of fever
3. Features of SLE include all of the following **except**:
 - a. Recurrent abortion
 - b. Sterility
 - c. Coomb's positive hemolytic anemia
 - d. Psychosis
4. Which of the following enzyme assay is useful to diagnose alcoholism?
 - a. AST
 - b. ALT
 - c. ALP
 - d. None of the above
5. All of the followings are complications of malaria **except**:
 - a. Jaundice
 - b. Renal failure
 - c. Hyperglycemia
 - d. Circulatory shock
6. The most common route of spread in hepatitis E is:
 - a. Blood transfusion
 - b. Oral feco
 - c. Intercourse
 - d. IV injection
7. All are true of nephrotic syndrome **except**:
 - a. Oedema
 - b. Hyperlipidomia
 - c. Hypo proteinemia
 - d. RBC casts in urine
8. Clinical feature of minimal change glomerulonephritis are all **except**:
 - a. Hypertension
 - b. Edema
 - c. Selective proteinuria
 - d. Fever
9. The earliest sign of iron deficiency anaemia:
 - a. Increased TIBC
 - b. Ferritin level in serum decreased
 - c. Decreased serum iron
 - d. All the above
10. Infective endocarditis is most commonly seen in:
 - a. ASD
 - b. VSD
 - c. PDA
 - d. Pulmonary stenosis
11. Commonest site of peptic ulcer:
 - a. First part of duodenum
 - b. Second part of duodenum
 - c. Distal 1/3 of stomach
 - d. Pylorus of stomach
12. Specific test for gout is raised:
 - a. Serum uric acid level
 - b. Uric acid in synovial fluid of joint
 - c. Urea level
 - d. Urease enzyme level
13. Which part of the spine is most commonly affected in rheumatoid arthritis?
 - a. Cervical
 - b. Lumbar
 - c. Thoracic
 - d. Sacral
14. HbA_{1c} level in blood explains:
 - a. Long term status of blood sugar
 - b. Acute rise of sugar
 - c. Hepato renal syndrome
 - d. Chronic diabetes
15. The most common manifestation of osteoporosis:
 - a. Compression fracture of spine
 - b. Loss of weight
 - c. Low serum calcium level
 - d. Bowing of legs
16. Neuropathic joint is seen in all **except**:
 - a. Diabetes mellitus
 - b. Tabes dorsalis
 - c. Syringomyelia
 - d. Frederick's ataxia

SKIN

17. Which is used for treatment of acne?
- Permethrin
 - Benzoyl peroxide
 - Aciclovir
 - Terbinafine
18. Hypopigmented macules are seen in:
- Vitiligo vulgaris
 - Psoriasis vulgaris
 - Herpes Zoster
 - Tinea capitis
19. Nocturnal pruritus is seen in:
- Vitiligo
 - Leprosy
 - Scabies
 - Melisma
20. Scabies is caused by:
- Virus
 - Fungi
 - Mite
 - Bacteria
21. Which of the following is a dermatological emergency?
- Vitiligo
 - Folliculitis
 - Acne
 - Toxic epidermal necrolysis
22. Penicillin is used in the treatment of:
- Syphilis
 - Tinea
 - Psoriasis
 - Acne

PAEDIATRICS

23. All are features of rickets **excluding**:
- Bow legs
 - Subperiosteal haemorrhages
 - Cubitus varus
 - Cubitus valgus
24. Mature pincer grasp is attained at which year of life?
- 1 year
 - 2 year
 - 6 months
 - 4 months
25. Pellagra is a disease attributed to deficiency of which vitamin?
- Vitamin A
 - Vitamin C
 - Vitamin B3
 - Vitamin D
26. All are causes of AFP **except**:
- Gullian Barre syndrome
 - Poliomyelitis
 - Traumatic neuritis
 - Tuberculosis
27. Gower sign is seen in which disease?
- Hydrocephalus
 - Duchenne muscular dystrophy
 - Tuberculosis
 - Meningitis
28. All are neural tube defects **except**:
- Spina bifida
 - Meningocele
 - Meningomyelocele
 - Traumatic neuritis

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT 305

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
GENERAL SURGERY, OBST. & GYNAE, ENT & OPHTHALMOLOGY
PAPER - V

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

(7 x 8 = 56)

A : Short answer questions:

GENERAL SURGERY

- Q. 1.** Define an ulcer. What is a decubitus ulcer? What measures will you take to prevent bed sores in a quadriplegic patient? (1+1+5)
- Q. 2.** Describe the pathophysiology of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) including predisposing factors. What measures will you take to prevent DVT in a patient following major abdominal surgery? (3+4)
- Q. 3.** Innumerate the indications and complications of tracheostomy. Describe in detail tracheostomy care to prevent complications. (1+2+4)
- Q. 4.** Innumerate the indications and complications of an intercostal drainage tube. Describe in detail the care of ICD and chest to prevent complications following chest trauma. (1+2+4)
- Q. 5.** Classify and describe the degrees of burns. Describe in detail the prevention of post burn contractures. Draw a diagram to illustrate the 'Rule of Nine'. (2+4+1)

OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

- Q. 6.** What are the signs and symptoms of pelvic inflammatory disease? How will you manage a case of pelvic inflammatory disease? (3+4)

E.N.T.

- Q. 7.** Write short notes on:
- a. Briefly describe the physiology of hearing and enumerate the various causes of hearing impairment. (4)
 - b. Enumerate the paranasal sinuses along with their sites of drainage. What is the significance of ostiomeatal complex? (3)

OPHTHALMOLOGY

- Q. 8.** Etiology, clinical features and management of corneal ulcers.

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
GENERAL SURGERY, OBST. & GYNAE, ENT & OPHTHALMOLOGY
PAPER - V (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 30 minutes

(½ x 28 = 14)

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

1. Kocher incision is used for:
 - a. Appendectomy
 - b. Cholecystectomy
 - c. Inguinal hernia
 - d. Cesarean section
2. Initial treatment for tension pneumothorax is:
 - a. Intercostal drainage tube
 - b. Positive pressure ventilation
 - c. Inserting wide bore needle in 2nd ICS
 - d. Thoracotomy
3. Flail Chest includes segmental fractures of:
 - a. 3rd, 4th & 5th ribs
 - b. 3rd & 4th ribs
 - c. 3rd, 4th & 7th ribs
 - d. 2nd, 4th & 6th ribs
4. True statement regarding 3rd degree burns is:
 - a. Heal without scarring
 - b. Underlying bone exposed
 - c. Do not blister
 - d. Painless with eschar formation
5. Most important factor for management of burn injury in the first 24 hrs is:
 - a. Fluid resuscitation
 - b. Dressing
 - c. Antibiotics
 - d. Surgical debridement
6. Most common site for Rodent Ulcer (BCC) is:
 - a. Weight bearing area of foot
 - b. Non healing leg ulcers
 - c. Nose and inner canthus of eye
 - d. Sacrum
7. Bed sore is an example of which type of Ulcer?:
 - a. Tropical
 - b. Trophic
 - c. Venous
 - d. Marjolin

8. Delayed wound healing is seen in all **except**:
 - a. Malignancy
 - b. Diabetes
 - c. Infection
 - d. Hypertension
9. Mild head injury on Glasgow Coma Scale will be:
 - a. 13-15
 - b. 10-13
 - c. 7-10
 - d. Less than 7
10. Which of the following is associated with Virchow's triad?
 - a. Bed sores
 - b. Deep vein thrombosis
 - c. Peripheral neuropathy
 - d. Head injury

OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

11. Injection tetanus toxoid given in pregnancy in two doses is given at which interval:
 - a. 2-4 weeks
 - b. 4-6 weeks
 - c. 6-8 weeks
 - d. 8-10 weeks
12. Level II scan is advised in pregnancy at what Time?
 - a. 1st trimester
 - b. 2nd trimester
 - c. 3rd trimester
 - d. Any of the above
13. Quickening is commonly observed at what time in pregnancy:
 - a. 6 weeks
 - b. 18 weeks
 - c. 28 weeks
 - d. 34 weeks

14. Which of these is **not** a symptom of uterine prolapse? Trac
a. Feeling of something descending in the vagina
b. Itching in vagina or vulva
c. Back ache
d. Dragging pain or bearing down feeling in pelvis
15. A 40 year old multiparous woman complains of involuntary loss of urine associated with coughing, laughing, lifting or standing. History is most suggestive of:
a. Fistula
b. Stress incontinence
c. Urge incontinence
d. Urethral diverticulum
16. Most frequent cause of acute pelvic Inflammatory disease is:
a. Staphylococcus
b. Tubercular bacilli
c. Gonococcus
d. Streptococcus

E.N.T.

17. Which of the following is seen in unilateral paralysis of vocal cords?
a. Right side is commonly affected
b. Patient develops noisy breathing
c. Voice is severely affected
d. Tracheostomy may be required
18. Facial paralysis can be caused by all **except**:
a. Trauma
b. Viral infection
c. Drug induced
d. Idiopathic
19. Hearing aids are useful in:
a. Meniere's disease
b. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
c. Labyrinthitis
d. Presbycusis
20. Common cause of nasal obstruction is:
a. Deviated nasal septum
b. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
c. Saddle nose
d. Mucormycosis

21. All of the following are indications of heostomy **except**:
a. Laryngeal tumors
b. Laryngeal foreign bodies
c. Oesophageal foreign bodies
d. Laryngeal edema
22. Common cause of mouth breathing in children is:
a. Laryngeal malignancy
b. Adenoid enlargement
c. Laryngomalacia
d. Tongue tie

OPHTHALMOLOGY

23. Conjunctivitis is inflammation of:
a. Conjunctiva
b. Sclera
c. Cornea
d. Lids
24. Staphyloma is bulging of the:
a. Lids
b. Conjunctiva
c. Sclera
d. Lens
25. Total dioptric power of the eye ball is:
a. +40 D
b. -40 D
c. +60 D
d. -60 D
26. Most common cause of blindness is:
a. Cataract
b. Glaucoma
c. Corneal opacity
d. Vitamin A deficiency
27. Systemic diseases which can involve eyes are:
a. Diabetes mellitus
b. Hypertension
c. Rheumatoid arthritis
d. All of the above
28. Cornea is:
a. Avascular
b. Has a diaptric power of +40 D
c. Recieves oxygen directly from the atmosphere
d. All of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT 306

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
DISABILITY PREVENTION & REHABILITATION
PAPER-VI

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Define CBR.
- Q. 2.** Define orthosis. Give its types, advantages and disadvantages.
- Q. 3.** Define home based programme for MR.
- Q. 4.** Short notes on:
- a. Nursing activity on the rehabilitation
 - b. Definition and cause of impairment
- Q. 5.** Define ADL (Activity of daily living)
- Q. 6.** What do you mean by disability? Its causes and prevention.
- Q. 7.** Define rehabilitation team members.
- Q. 8.** Define advantages and disadvantages of prosthesis.
- Q. 9.** Short notes on:
- a. Social worker
 - b. Health programme in India

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT 306

B.P.T. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
DISABILITY PREVENTION & REHABILITATION
PAPER-VI (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

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

B : MCQs (Single response type):

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

1. -----any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure and function:
 - a. Impairment
 - b. Handicapped
 - c. Disability
 - d. None of the above
2. ----may be major role of rehab team:
 - a. Physiotherapist
 - b. Family member
 - c. Maid
 - d. Nurses
3. Mr is the case of:
 - a. Prenatal cause
 - b. Breathing problem
 - c. Accidental
 - d. None of the above
4. Static splint may be used for:
 - a. Erb's palsy
 - b. Fracture
 - c. Joint stiffness
 - d. None of the above
5. Most common programme in government to the rural area:
 - a. Polio
 - b. Head injury
 - c. Cp
 - d. Spinal surgery
6. -----are the appliances used to help people who have difficulty in walking:
 - a. Mobility aids
 - b. Stability aids
 - c. Non mobility aids
 - d. None of the above
7. ----has a very important role is social vocational rehabilitation:
 - a. Play therapist
 - b. Horticultural therapist
 - c. Social worker
 - d. None of above
8. Rehabilitation team worker:
 - a. Bank manger
 - b. Teacher
 - c. Family member
 - d. Physiotherapist
9. Disability that are direct unsequences of a disease or a condition are called:
 - a. Secondary disability
 - b. Tertiary disability
 - c. Primary disability
 - d. None of the above
10. Orthosis may be used for:
 - a. Amputation
 - b. Fracture
 - c. Radial nerve injury
 - d. Infection
11. Millworker brace is be used for:
 - a. Limb support
 - b. Cervical support
 - c. Spinal support
 - d. None of the above
12. Which prosthesis may be used for above knee amputation?
 - a. Khafo
 - b. Afo
 - c. Kfo
 - d. None of the above
13. -----is **not** disease or a single entity:
 - a. Delayed mild stone
 - b. Mental retardation
 - c. Speech defect
 - d. None of the above
14. This pattern is also called three jaw chuck pinch:
 - a. Palmar grip
 - b. Grip or graps
 - c. Tip pinch
 - d. All of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT301

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
CLINICAL ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER - I

Lib

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write detailed notes on the following:

- Q. 1.** Describe the classification of fractures.
- Q. 2.** Describe the principles of emergency care of fractures.
- Q. 3.** Discuss the commonly used splints and care of patient in splint for managing orthopedic disorders.
- Q. 4.** Discuss the clinical differentiation between fractures of the femoral neck and intertrochanteric region.
- Q. 5.** Describe the clinical differentiation between elbow dislocation and supra-condylar fracture of humerus.
- Q. 6.** Enumerate the various fractures of distal end of radius; describe the clinical and radiological features of any two.
- Q. 7.** Describe the mechanism, patho-anatomy and clinical features of meniscal injuries of knee.
- Q. 8.** Describe the clinical and radiological features and non-operative treatment methods for cervical spine injuries.
- Q. 9.** Describe classification and complications of pelvis fractures.

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
CLINICAL ORTHOPAEDICS

PAPER - I

(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14 = 7)

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

1. Fastest fracture union is seen in:
 - a. Compound fractures
 - b. Transverse fractures
 - c. Spiral fractures
 - d. Oblique fractures
2. Immobilization of fractures is done for all except:
 - a. To prevent displacement or angulation
 - b. To prevent movements
 - c. To relieve pain
 - d. To prevent stiffness
3. Femoral shaft fractures in children below 2 years of age can be treated by:
 - a. Gallow's traction
 - b. Russell's traction
 - c. Well leg traction
 - d. Perkin's traction
4. Not a common site for non-union:
 - a. Inter-trochanteric fracture of femur
 - b. Lower third fracture of tibial shaft
 - c. Lower third fracture of ulna shaft
 - d. Lateral condyle fracture of humerus
5. Galeazzi fracture involves:
 - a. Upper 1/3 of ulna
 - b. Lower 1/3 of ulna
 - c. Upper 1/3 of radius
 - d. Lower 1/3 of radius
6. Volkmann's ischemia is a complication of:
 - a. Head of ulna fracture
 - b. Olecranon fracture
 - c. Shaft of humerus fracture
 - d. Supracondylar fracture of humerus
7. All are complications of hip dislocation except:
 - a. Avascular necrosis
 - b. Osteoarthritis
 - c. Myositis ossificans
 - d. Compartment syndrome
8. Froment's sign is seen in:
 - a. Ulnar nerve injury
 - b. Median nerve injury
 - c. De-Quervain's disease
 - d. Tennis elbow
9. Onion-Peel appearance in x-ray is seen in:
 - a. Osteosarcoma
 - b. Ewing's sarcoma
 - c. Osteoid osteoma
 - d. Garre's osteomyelitis
10. Commonly affected site in patient with gout is:
 - a. MP joint of big toe
 - b. MP and IP joints of hand
 - c. S. I. joints
 - d. Hip joints
11. Most common nerve involved in fracture shaft of humerus is:
 - a. Axillary
 - b. Radial
 - c. Median
 - d. Ulnar
12. Non-union is frequently seen in:
 - a. Fracture neck of femur
 - b. Inter-trochanteric fracture
 - c. Shaft of femur fracture
 - d. Supra-condylar fracture of femur
13. All are complications of chronic osteomyelitis except:
 - a. Pathological fractures
 - b. Limb deformities
 - c. Joint stiffness
 - d. Septicemia
14. Sun-ray appearance is seen in:
 - a. Osteosarcoma
 - b. Osteochondroma
 - c. Osteoclastoma
 - d. Osteoblastoma

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT302

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY
PAPER - II

[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 details about classification and management of cerebral palsy. (7)
- Q. 2.** Write in details about motor neuron disease. (7)
- Q. 3.** Write down details about Wallenberg syndrome with diagrammatic presentation. (7)
- Q. 4.** Write in details about classification, etiology and medical management for GBS. (7)
- Q. 5.** Describe the origin, course, branches and distribution of facial nerve. Mention the effects of its injury at various levels. (4 + 3)
- Q. 6.** Write short notes on: (3.5 + 3.5)
- a. Transverse myelitis
 - b. VP shunt

PSYCHIATRY

- Q. 7.** Enumerate various type of anxiety disorders. Enumerate various signs and symptoms of panic attack, and discuss in brief principle of relaxation therapy. (2 + 3 + 3)
- Q. 8.** Enumerate symptoms of chronic fatigue syndrome. Differentiate between chronic fatigue syndrome and fibromyalgia. (3 + 4)

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT302

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY
PAPER - II (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 the commonest location of hypertensive hemorrhage?
 - a. Pons
 - b. Thalamus
 - c. Putamen/external capsule
 - d. Cerebellum
2. The commonest cause of breech presentation is:
 - a. Prematurity
 - b. Hydrocephalus
 - c. Placenta previa
 - d. Polyhydramnios
3. After a minor head injury a patient was unable to close his left eye and had drooling of saliva from left angle of mouth. He is suffering from:
 - a. VIIth nerve injury
 - b. Vth nerve injury
 - c. IIIrd nerve injury
 - d. Combined VIIth and IIIrd nerve injury
4. Winging of scapula due to involvement of:
 - a. Long thoracic nerve
 - b. Thoracodorsal nerve
 - c. Axillary nerve
 - d. None of the above
5. Gluteus medius is supplied by:
 - a. Superior gluteal nerve
 - b. Inferior gluteal nerve
 - c. Nerve to obturator internus
 - d. Nerve to quadratus femoris
6. Which artery passes through foramen magnum?
 - a. Internal carotid artery
 - b. Sympathetic chain
 - c. Hypoglossal nerve
 - d. Vertebral artery
7. Sensory nerve supply over the angle of mandible is due to:
 - a. Superficial cervical nerve
 - b. Greater auricular nerve
 - c. Posterior auricular nerve
 - d. Lingual nerve
8. In oculomotor palsy all the following are seen except:
 - a. Ptosis
 - b. Eye deviated upward and medially
 - c. Mydriasis
 - d. Proptosis
9. Bulbar palsy is related to:
 - a. UMN
 - b. LMN
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above
10. ALS is combination of:
 - a. UMN and LMN
 - b. LMN and tremor
 - c. Tremor and incoordination
 - d. None of the above
11. GBS is:
 - a. Mononeuropathy
 - b. Polyneuropathy
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above
12. Pain and temperature is carried by:
 - a. Anterior spinothalamic tract
 - b. Lateral spinothalamic tract
 - c. Corticospinal tract
 - d. All of the above
13. Pain gate theory was discovered by:
 - a. Robertson
 - b. Jenet
 - c. Melzack
 - d. None of the above
14. Third cranial nerve is spared in case of:
 - a. Locked in syndrome
 - b. Pontine stroke
 - c. Medullary syndrome
 - d. None of the above
15. Inability to abduct left eye with LMN facial palsy same side with hemiplegia contralateral. The lesion is in:
 - a. Left pons
 - b. Right pons
 - c. CP angle tumor
 - d. Cerebellar lesions
16. Which one is a type of lacunar infarct?
 - a. Pure sensory hemiplegia
 - b. Brainstem stroke
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above

PTO/-

PSYCHIATRY

17. Hallucinations in clear consciousness are seen in:
- Delirium
 - Somatoform disorder
 - GAD
 - Alcoholic hallucinosis
18. Bipolar II disorder has:
- Manic and depressive episodes
 - Only manic episodes
 - Dysthymia and hyperthymia
 - Hypomanic and depressive episodes
19. One of the street names of opioid, is:
- Smack
 - Charas
 - Marijuana
 - Pot
20. All these psychiatric disorders may present as chronic fatigue **except**:
- Depression
 - ADHD
 - Somatoform disorders
 - Fibromyalgia
21. Symptoms of chronic fatigue syndrome include:
- Easy fatigability
 - Muscle and joint pain
 - Poor concentration
 - All of the above
22. Causative agent of infectious mononucleosis causing chronic fatigue, depression and sleep disturbance is:
- Epstein Barr virus
 - Cytomegalovirus
 - Rotavirus
 - Entamoeba histolytica
23. Electroconvulsive therapy most commonly indicated in:
- ADHD
 - Resistant schizophrenia
 - Major depressive disorder with suicidal ideas
 - Intellectual disability
24. Extreme fear of height is a type of:
- Specific phobia
 - Social anxiety disorder
 - Panic disorder
 - OCD
25. Chronic course of various, vague physical symptoms, without any physical pathological basis, most likely will be sign of:
- Fibromyalgia
 - Somatic symptoms disorder
 - Major depressive disorder
 - Schizophrenia
26. Which is not a symptom of mania?
- Excessive talk
 - Irritability
 - Decreased need for sleep
 - Anhedonia
27. A 17 year old girl, presents to the casualty, with complaints of sudden onset mutism, neurological examinations are normal, CT scan brain within normal limits. What could be the most likely diagnosis?
- Somatoform disorder
 - Bipolar disorder
 - Seizure disorder
 - Conversion disorder
28. Commonest type of hallucination among patient of schizophrenia, is:
- Visual
 - Auditory
 - Olfactory
 - Tactile

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
CLINICAL CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER - III

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Discuss about the coronary circulation and conducting system of the heart.
- Q. 2. Write down the characteristics of typical chest pain along with its differential diagnosis.
- Q. 3. Explain stable angina along with its investigation and management.
- Q. 4. Write down the medical management of VAP and CAP.
- Q. 5. Write down the various causes for dyspnea in cardiac and pulmonary patients.
- Q. 6. Explain mechanism of breathing.
- Q. 7. Define lobectomy, pneumonectomy, & segmentectomy.
- Q. 8. Explain types of incision used in cardio-thoracic surgery.
- Q. 9. Write short notes on:
 - a. Pleural effusion
 - b. Pulmonary odema

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
CLINICAL CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER – III (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14 = 7)

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

1. Which of the following change doesn't occur in mitral stenosis?
 - a. Increased left atrial pressure
 - b. Left atrium dilation
 - c. Ventricular hypertrophy
 - d. Embolisation of clots
2. 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 ant. Descending artery stenosis
 - c. Triple vessel disease with impaired ventricular function(less than 50%)
 - d. Double vessel disease with patent lad artery
3. Most common congenital anomaly associated with coarctation of aorta is:
 - a. VSD
 - b. ASD
 - c. Bicuspid aortic valve
 - d. PDA
4. Which of the following is not a clinical feature of coarctation of aorta?
 - a. Hypotension
 - b. Rib notching
 - c. Prominent pulsation under ribs
 - d. Radio-femoral delay
5. Which of the following does not cause airway narrowing in an asthma attack?
 - a. Destruction of airways
 - b. Mucus hyper secretion
 - c. Airway edema
 - d. Bronchospasm
6. The anti TB activity of isoniazid (INH) involves inhibition of:
 - a. Mycolic acid synthesis
 - b. Folic acid synthesis
 - c. ATP formation
 - d. None of the above
7. Hypoventilation due to brainstem pathology can be separated from hypoventilation due to peripheral neuropathy by determining the A-a gradient which the patient breathes room air:
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. None of the above
8. COPD differs from asthma in the following respects:
 - a. Characterized by partial reversibility of obstruction
 - b. Airway inflammation
 - c. Copd , unlike asthma is largely preventable
 - d. A & c above
9. An excaudate pleural effusion may be characterized by:
 - a. Ratio of plueral fluid to serum protein greater than 0.5
 - b. Ratio of plueral fluid to serum protein greater by 2.5
 - c. Both a & b of the above
 - d. None of the above
10. Functional residual capacity is determined by:
 - a. Expiratory muscle strength
 - b. Recoil pressure of the chest wall at FRC
 - c. Recoil pressure of the lung at FRC
 - d. Both a & b of the above
11. Restrictive lung disease is defined as:
 - a. A decrease in FEV1 to less than 80% predicted
 - b. A decrease in vital capacity to less than 80% predicted
 - c. A decrease in TLC to less than 80% predicted
 - d. None of the above
12. The most important cause of superior vena cava syndrome is:
 - a. Bronchogenic syndrome
 - b. Mesothelioma
 - c. Thymoma
 - d. Pulmonary bullae
13. Unequal consolidation on a CXR can be caused by all **except**:
 - a. Pulmonary oedema
 - b. Pneumonia
 - c. Pulmonary haemorrhage
 - d. Pulmonary effusion
14. Causes of right ventricle failure:
 - a. Acute pulmonary embolus
 - b. Extensive lung resection
 - c. ARDS
 - d. All of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT304

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
GENERAL MEDICINE, SKIN & PAEDIATRICS
PAPER - IV

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions in serial order
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

(7 x 8 = 56)

A : Short answer questions:

MEDICINE

- Q. 1.** Define anemia and classify it. What are the common causes and important laboratory findings of iron deficiency anemia. Write its treatment.
- Q. 2.** Discuss in brief the clinical features and management of ankylosing spondylitis.
- Q. 3.** Enumerate the clinical features and causes of thyrotoxicosis.
- Q. 4.** Discuss the causes and management of peptic ulcer.
- Q. 5.** Define osteoporosis and osteomalacia. Enumerate the common causes, relevant investigations and the treatment of osteomalacia in brief.
- Q. 6.** Discuss the clinical features, diagnostic criteria and treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in brief.

SKIN

- Q. 7.** Describe primary and secondary skin lesions.

PAEDIATRICS

- Q. 8.** Write short note on circulation of CSF in brain.

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
GENERAL MEDICINE, SKIN AND PAEDIATRICS
PAPER - IV
(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. All are the factors associated with reflux oesophagitis **except**:
 - a. Obesity
 - b. Increased tone of lower oesophageal sphincter
 - c. Hiatus hernia
 - d. Increased intra-abdominal pressure
2. In iron deficiency anemia you may get:
 - a. Low serum ferritin
 - b. Macrocytic type anemia
 - c. Raised MCV
 - d. Low total iron binding capacity
3. This is a feature of ankylosing spondylitis:
 - a. Rheumatoid factor positive
 - b. Sacroilitis
 - c. Bamboo spine in early stage of disease
 - d. HLA-B 27 negative
4. All are the features of hyperthyroidism **except**:
 - a. Weight loss
 - b. Heat intolerance
 - c. Constipation
 - d. Sweating
5. These are clinical features of peptic ulcer **except**:
 - a. Abdominal pain
 - b. Vomiting
 - c. Hematemesis
 - d. Weight gain
6. All are clinical features of hypocalcemia **except**:
 - a. Tetany
 - b. Convulsion
 - c. Cardiac arrhythmias
 - d. Abdominal pain
7. One of the extra-articular manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis is:
 - a. Tenosynovitis
 - b. Bursitis
 - c. Anemia
 - d. All of the above
8. These are common clinical features of measles **except**:
 - a. Rash
 - b. Koplik's spots
 - c. Constipation
 - d. Conjunctivitis
9. Which of the following drugs is **not** used for acute attack of gout?
 - a. Colchicine
 - b. Allopurinol
 - c. NSAIDS
 - d. Steroids
10. For radical treatment of malaria, which drug is used?
 - a. Chloroquine
 - b. Primaquine
 - c. Artemether
 - d. Quinine
11. Clinical features of Cushing syndrome are all **except**:
 - a. Moon face
 - b. Thin hairs
 - c. Hypotension
 - d. Purplish striae
12. About giant cell arteritis (GCA) all are true **except**:
 - a. Headache
 - b. Jaw pain
 - c. Renal impairment
 - d. Visual disturbances
13. All are the causes of cirrhosis of liver **except**:
 - a. Alcohol
 - b. Hepatitis A
 - c. Autoimmune liver disease
 - d. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease
14. All are true about osteomyelitis **except**:
 - a. Site of infection are bone and bone marrow
 - b. Hematogenous spread of infection is common cause
 - c. MRI is the investigation of choice for early detection
 - d. Surgery is never required in management
15. Which is a feature of systemic sclerosis (scleroderma)?
 - a. Soft skin
 - b. Spares the respiratory system
 - c. Raynaud's phenomenon
 - d. More common in male
16. These are all features of multiple myeloma **except**:
 - a. Increased serum M protein
 - b. Bence Jones proteinuria
 - c. Skeletal lytic lesions
 - d. Hypocalcemia

...PTO/-

SKIN

17. Visible flakes of skin is:
 - a. Scale
 - b. Crust
 - c. Macule
 - d. Fissures
18. Leprosy is caused by:
 - a. Bacteria
 - b. Virus
 - c. Fungi
 - d. Mycobacterium
19. Koebner's phenomenon seen in:
 - a. Psoriasis
 - b. Eczema
 - c. Varicella
 - d. Warts
20. Tinea capitis affects:
 - a. Scalp
 - b. Groins
 - c. Nails
 - d. Face
21. Impetigo is caused by:
 - a. Staphylococcus
 - b. Salmonella
 - c. HIV
 - d. Treponema pallidum
22. Drug of choice for syphilis is:
 - a. Penicillin
 - b. Quinolone
 - c. Dapsone
 - d. Cyclosporine

PAEDIATRICS

23. Social smile is attained at which months of age?
 - a. 5 months
 - b. 9 months
 - c. 2 months
 - d. 6 months
24. Length of a new born baby is measured using which equipment?
 - a. Beam scale
 - b. Infantometer
 - c. Measuring tape
 - d. Shakir tape
25. Phrenoderma is a term used to denote skin changes occurring due to deficiency of which vitamin?
 - a. Vitamin B1
 - b. Vitamin C
 - c. Vitamin D
 - d. Vitamin A
26. Changes of rickets in a toddler are best seen in which joint?
 - a. Knee
 - b. Wrist
 - c. Elbow
 - d. Hip
27. Deficiency of which vitamin leads to neural tube defects?
 - a. Vitamin A
 - b. Vitamin D
 - c. Vitamin B12
 - d. Folic acid
28. Name the structure responsible for secretion of CSF in brain:
 - a. Foramen of Lushaka
 - b. Foramen of Magendie
 - c. Choroid plexus
 - d. Ventricles

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BPT305

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
GENERAL SURGERY, OBST. & GYNAE, ENT & OPHTHALMOLOGY
PAPER - V

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

(7 x 8 = 56)

A : Short answer questions:

GENERAL SURGERY

Write notes on:

- Q. 1. Risk factors and prevention strategies for deep vein thrombosis (7)
- Q. 2. Tension pneumothorax (7)
- Q. 3. Skin grafting (7)
- Q. 4. Ulcers in lower limb (7)
- Q. 5. Role of physiotherapist in care of unconscious patient (7)

OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

- Q. 6. What are the supports of uterus? Write in brief about the clinical features, classification and management of uterine prolapse? (2+5)

E.N.T.

- Q. 7. Write short notes on:
 - a. Enumerate the various causes of facial nerve paralysis. Briefly discuss the role of physiotherapy in the management of Bell's palsy. (4)
 - b. Write in brief about the physiological functions of nose and how does it affect the speech and voice of an individual. (3)

OPHTHALMOLOGY

- Q. 8. Write a note on chemical injuries. (7)

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
GENERAL SURGERY, OBST. & GYNAE, ENT & OPHTHALMOLOGY
PAPER - V
(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. Most common cause of lymphedema in upper limb is:
 - a. Burns
 - b. Axillary node tuberculosis
 - c. Axillary surgery
 - d. Congenital
2. Necrotising Soft Tissue Infection usually affects:
 - a. Lower limb
 - b. Perineum
 - c. Head and neck
 - d. Upper limb
3. The term "empyema thoracis" means pus in the:
 - a. Peritoneal cavity
 - b. Pericardial cavity
 - c. Intracranial space
 - d. Pleural cavity
4. I.C.T.D. should be done in:
 - a. 6th space
 - b. 4th space
 - c. 2nd space anteriorly
 - d. 2nd space posteriorly
5. The care of tracheostomy does **not** involve:
 - a. Frequent suction
 - b. Moisturization
 - c. Frequent tube drainage
 - d. Daily cleaning of skin
6. Best position to rest for craniotomy patients is:
 - a. Supine
 - b. Trendelenburg
 - c. Reverse trendelenburg
 - d. Prone
7. P.I.V.D. most commonly affects:
 - a. Cervical spine
 - b. Thoracic spine
 - c. Lumbar spine
 - d. Sacrum
8. In Modified Radical Mastectomy the following structure is **not** removed:
 - a. Breast tissue
 - b. Nipple areola complex
 - c. Axillary lymph node
 - d. Pectoral muscle
9. The hand should be immobilized in cases of hand injuries in which position?

a. Anatomical position	c. Functional position
b. Hyperextension	d. Flexion

10. Transplant of a kidney from one twin to another is an example of :
 - a. Isograft
 - b. Xenograft
 - c. Allograft
 - d. Homograft

OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

11. Involuntary leakage of urine during coughing, sneezing or straining is called as:
 - a. Urge incontinence
 - b. Stress incontinence
 - c. Mixed incontinence
 - d. Vesico-vaginal fistula
12. Prolapse of upper 2/3 of anterior vaginal wall is called:
 - a. Urethrocele
 - b. Rectocele
 - c. Cystocele
 - d. Enterocele
13. All of the following are causative factors in pelvic inflammatory diseases **except**:
 - a. Tuberculosis
 - b. Use of Intra uterine contraceptive devices
 - c. Unsafe sexual practices
 - d. Use of oral contraceptive pills
14. Use of which of the following leads to decrease in the incidence of neural tube defects:
 - a. Iron
 - b. Calcium
 - c. Vitamin B12
 - d. Folic acid
15. 'Exercise and physical activity is to be restricted in all of the following conditions **except**:
 - a. Vaginal bleeding (APH)
 - b. Cervical insufficiency
 - c. Mild preeclampsia
 - d. Heart diseases in pregnancy
16. A woman should report to the hospital immediately in case of all of the following **except**:
 - a. Bleeding/leaking per vaginum
 - b. Leg cramps
 - c. Severe headache with blurring of vision
 - d. Painful regular uterine contractions

....PTO/-

E.N.T.

17. Kiesselbach's plexus is located on:
 - a. Tonsil
 - b. Nasal septum
 - c. Nasopharynx
 - d. Middle meatus
18. "Office headache" is term used for headache caused by:
 - a. Maxillary sinusitis
 - b. Ethmoidal sinusitis
 - c. Frontal sinusitis
 - d. Sphenoidal sinusitis
19. Most common cause of peripheral vertigo is:
 - a. Meniere's disease
 - b. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo.
 - c. Labyrinthitis
 - d. Vestibular neuronitis
20. Common cause of mouth breathing in children is:
 - a. Adenoid hyperplasia
 - b. Septal abscess
 - c. Saddle nose
 - d. Inverted papilloma
21. All of the following occur due to voice abuse **except**:
 - a. Vocal nodules
 - b. Vocal cord palsy
 - c. Vocal cord polyp
 - d. Phonasthenia
22. Common cause of stridor in infants is:
 - a. Laryngeal malignancy
 - b. Tonsillitis
 - c. Laryngomalacia
 - d. Laryngitis

OPHTHALMOLOGY

23. Sty is:
 - a. Infective condition
 - b. Allergic condition
 - c. Neoplastic condition
 - d. None of the above
24. Gaze palsies occur due to problem in:
 - a. Brain
 - b. Orbit
 - c. Eye ball
 - d. All of the above
25. Preseptal cellulitis is infection of:
 - a. Orbit
 - b. Cavernous sinus
 - c. Eyeball
 - d. Occipital cortex
26. Ptosis is:
 - a. Drooping of eyelid
 - b. Infection of eyelid
 - c. Malignancy of eyelid
 - d. Misalignment of both eyes
27. Visual cortex is:
 - a. Frontal lobe
 - b. Parietal lobe
 - c. Temporal lobe
 - d. Occipital lobe
28. Which injury is most dangerous to the eye?
 - a. Acid burn
 - b. Alkali burn
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above

1 h/b
Regn. No. DD.....

Paper Code: BPT301

B.P.T.
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
CLINICAL ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER - I

[Time allotted: Two hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(06 x 10 = 60)

Write notes on all of the following:

Q. 1. Hypovolumic shock

Q. 2. Clinical signs of ulnar nerve palsy

Q. 3. Fat embolism syndrome

Q. 4. Colles fracture

Q. 5. Chronic osteomyelitis

Q. 6. Giant cell tumour

B.P.T.
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
CLINICAL ORTHOPAEDICS
PAPER - I
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

(01 x 10 = 10)

B : MCQs (Single response type):

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

1. Which of these fracture is commonly seen in children?
 - a. Fracture pelvis
 - b. Colles fracture
 - c. Fracture supracondylar humerus
 - d. Fracture neck of femur
2. Musicians nerve is:
 - a. Radial nerve
 - b. Ulnar nerve
 - c. Median nerve
 - d. Optic nerve
3. Sequestrum is seen in:
 - a. Acute osteomyelitis
 - b. Chronic osteomyelitis
 - c. Osteosarcoma
 - d. TB spine
4. Patella is an example of:
 - a. Long bone
 - b. Short bone
 - c. Sesamoid bone
 - d. Pneumatic bone
5. Which of the following test is used in diagnosis of congenital dislocation of hip?
 - a. Barlows test
 - b. Thomas test
 - c. Lassigue test
 - d. Dugas test
6. Talipes, equino, varus is:
 - a. Equinus, inversion, abduction
 - b. Equinus, eversion, abduction
 - c. Equinus, inversion, adduction
 - d. Equinus, eversion, adduction
7. Compound fracture is:
 - a. Fracture with artery involvement
 - b. Fracture with nerve involvement
 - c. Fracture with muscle involvement
 - d. Fracture with skin involvement
8. Winging of the scapula occurs due to injury to:
 - a. Axillary nerve
 - b. Median nerve
 - c. Musculocutaneous nerve
 - d. Nerve to serratus anterior
9. Which is not a test for ACL injury?
 - a. Anterior drawer test
 - b. Lachman test
 - c. Pivot shift test
 - d. Dial test
10. Ring sequestrum is seen in:
 - a. Typhoid osteomyelitis
 - b. Chronic osteomyelitis
 - c. Amputation stump
 - d. Tubercular osteomyelitis

h/h

B.P.T.
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY
PAPER - II

[Time allotted: Two hours]**[Max Marks: 70]****Note:** Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:**(06 x 10 = 60)****CLINICAL NEUROLOGY**

- Q. 1.** Discuss in details about duchenne muscular dystrophy.
- Q. 2.** Differentiate between each of the following vascular syndromes, ACA, MCA, PCA and lacunar. What is the medical management for stroke?
- Q. 3.** Explain in details about cerebellar ataxia.
- Q. 4.** Explain in details about etiology, clinical features, pathology and medical management of Parkinson disease.

PSYCHIATRY

- Q. 5.** Describe the clinical features of depression. Describe your understanding about the etiology of depressive disorders.
- Q. 6.** Describe the clinical features of illness anxiety disorder. Describe the management of illness anxiety disorder.

B.P.T.
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY
PAPER - II
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(01 x 10 = 10)

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

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

1. The Brown sequard syndrome refers to a hemicord syndrome consisting of:
 - a. Ipsilateral loss of pain and vibration sense with contralateral motor paralysis and loss of proprioception and temperature sense
 - b. Ipsilateral motor paralysis, loss of pain and temperature sense with contralateral loss of proprioception and vibration sense.
 - c. Ipsilateral motor paralysis, ipsilateral loss of proprioception and loss of vibration with contralateral loss of pain and temperature
 - d. Ipsilateral motor paralysis with contralateral loss of pain, proprioception, vibration and temperature sense
2. Which of the following is true in regard to transverse myelitis?
 - a. Typically presents with an insidious gradual onset
 - b. Most cases will fully resolve over three- six months
 - c. Dorsal column mediated sensory loss is much less common than lateral spinothalamic mediated sensory loss
 - d. Can be caused by Epstein Barr virus
3. Which of following is not representative of a dominant cerebral hemisphere stroke?
 - a. Dysphasia
 - b. Acalculia
 - c. Agraphic
 - d. Unilateral spatial neglect
4. Features of the lateral medullary syndrome include all of the following **except**:
 - a. Ipsilateral upper motor neurons involving cranial nerve 7th, 9th, 10th
 - b. Ipsilateral Horner's syndrome
 - c. Contra hemiplegia
 - d. Contralateral loss of pain and temperature
5. Which of the following does not cause altered sensation?
 - a. Botulism
 - b. Tetanus
 - c. Motor neuron disease
 - d. Eaton lambert syndrome
6. What finding in a patient with facial muscle weakness suggests a diagnosis other than Bell's palsy?
 - a. Sparing of frontalis muscle
 - b. History of preceding respiratory infection
 - c. Unilateral involvement
 - d. Altered taste sensation
7. Marcus Gunn pupil is characterized by involvement of:
 - a. 4th.
 - b. 3rd
 - c. 6th
 - d. 2nd
8. Semion posture present in:
 - a. CP
 - b. MD
 - c. MS
 - d. Parkinson disease
9. Phinese syndrome related to:
 - a. Frontal lobe
 - b. Occipital lobe
 - c. Parietal lobe
 - d. None of the above
10. White matter is involved in:
 - a. Multiple sclerosis
 - b. Muscular dystrophy
 - c. Myasthenia gravis
 - d. None of the above

Regn. No. DD.....

Paper Code: BPT303

B.P.T.
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
CLINICAL CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER - III

[Time allotted: Two hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

(06 x 10 = 60)

A : Short answer questions:

- 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.

B.P.T.
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
CLINICAL CARDIOTHORACIC CONDITIONS
PAPER - III
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(01 x 10= 10)

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

1. 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. Food
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

Regn. No. DD.....

Paper Code: BPT304

B.P.T.
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
GENERAL MEDICINE, SKIN & PAEDIATRICS
PAPER - IV

[Time allotted: Two hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(06 x 10 = 60)

MEDICINE

- Q. 1. Enumerate harmful effects of alcohol.
- Q. 2. How will you manage a six month infant presenting with loose stools and vomiting for 48 hours?
- Q. 3. Enumerate the national immunization schedule in India.
- Q. 4. What is status epilepticus? How will you treat a patient of status epilepticus?

SKIN

- Q. 5. Name the causative organism of scabies. Discuss its clinical features and treatment options.

PAEDIATRICS

- Q. 6. Discuss in brief the causes and management of cerebral palsy.

B.P.T.
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
GENERAL MEDICINE, SKIN & PAEDIATRICS
PAPER - IV
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(01 x 10 = 10)

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

MEDICINE

1. Which of the following is the first line therapy for newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes?
 - a. Glimipride
 - b. Metformin
 - c. Voglibose
 - d. Pioglitazone
2. HIV is most prevalent in:
 - a. North America
 - b. Sub Saharan Africa
 - c. Latin America
 - d. China
3. Eschar is classically seen in:
 - a. Tuberculosis
 - b. Malaria
 - c. Scrub typhus
 - d. Dengue
4. Most common cause of anemia is deficiency of:
 - a. Iron
 - b. Folic acid
 - c. Cobalamin
 - d. Magnesium
5. Watson and Crick are best known for:
 - a. Double helix DNA structure
 - b. First heart transplant
 - c. Penicillin
 - d. Insulin
6. The social media ice bucket challenge was to spread awareness of which relatively rare disease:
 - a. Chronic fatigue syndrome
 - b. Tourette syndrome
 - c. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
 - d. Beckers muscular dystrophy
7. Sofosbuvir is a wonder drug used for treatment of:
 - a. Chronic myeloid leukemia
 - b. Hepatitis C
 - c. Colon carcinoma
 - d. Crohn's disease
8. Imatinib is used for the treatment of:
 - a. Chronic myeloid leukemia
 - b. Hepatitis C
 - c. Colon carcinoma
 - d. Crohn's disease
9. Which of the following is a lipid lowering agent?
 - a. Adalimumab
 - b. Entecavir
 - c. Rosuvastatin
 - d. Tenofovir
10. Which of the following are **not** first line anti-hypertensives?
 - a. ACE inhibitors
 - b. Beta blockers
 - c. Calcium channel blockers
 - d. Diuretics

Regn. No. DD.....

Paper Code: BPT305

B.P.T.
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
GENERAL SURGERY, OBST. & GYNAE, ENT & OPHTHALMOLOGY
PAPER - V

[Time allotted: Two hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(06 x 10 = 60)

GENERAL SURGERY

- Q. 1.** Write the risk factors, symptoms, diagnosis and management of deep vein thrombosis
- Q. 2.** Write in detail about empyema thoracic
- Q. 3.** Definition, classification, etiology, and pathophysiology of shock in adults

OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

- Q. 4.** What are the physiological changes in pregnancy in first trimester? Write in brief about the physiological anemia of pregnancy. How will you diagnose pregnancy in first trimester?

E.N.T.

- Q. 5.** Answer the following:
- Write in brief about the physiology of vestibular system and briefly describe the rehabilitation exercises for peripheral vertigo.
 - Enumerate the indications of tracheostomy and discuss the post-operative care in tracheostomy.

OPHTHALMOLOGY

- Q. 6.** Write a note on red eye.

B.P.T.
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
GENERAL SURGERY, OBST. & GYNAE, ENT & OPHTHALMOLOGY
PAPER - V
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

(01 x 10 = 10)

B : MCQs (Single response type):

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

GENERAL SURGERY

1. Which of the following is true regarding fluid and electrolyte balance?
 - a. Nasogastric aspirate should be replaced volume to volume with 0.9 % saline
 - b. 100 mol potassium replacement for daily requirement
 - c. Long standing fluid deficits should be replaced urgently
 - d. Insensible losses are best replaced with Hartman's solution
2. Which is false regarding electro cauterization in surgery?
 - a. Bipolar diathermy causes vaporization of water
 - b. Unipolar diathermy uses less energy than bipolar
 - c. Cardiac arrhythmia is a recognized complication of unipolar diathermy
 - d. It unsafe to use unipolar diathermy during circumcision
3. Which of the following are false regarding metabolic response to trauma?
 - a. Plasma level of insulin is reduced
 - b. Pyrexia in the first 24 hours is mainly due to infection
 - c. In major blunt trauma urinary nitrogen loss is increased
 - d. Beta blockers and statins improve long term survival after major surgery
4. Which is false regarding shock?
 - a. In neurogenic shock heart rate fails to rise in line with the drop in blood pressure
 - b. Elderly patient with hypertension ,are sometimes in shock with blood pressure in normal range
 - c. Central venous catheters are suitable for rapid fluid resuscitation
 - d. Patients in profound hypovolemic shock do not respond adequately to inotropic therapy
5. Which of the following is false regarding burst abdomen?
 - a. Characteristically proceeded by serosanguinous discharge
 - b. Recurs rarely
 - c. Is fatal in approximately 80%
 - d. Common in jaundiced patient
6. Which of the following is false regarding abdominal incisions?
 - a. Midline incisions are quick to make than transverse incisions
 - b. Midline incisions heal better than transverse incision
 - c. Paramedian incisions have less chances of incisional hernia than midline incisions
 - d. Pfannenstiel incision gives an excellent cosmetic scar
7. The nerve at risk of damaging during level two axillary clearance include?
 - a. Long thoracic nerve
 - b. Lateral pectoral nerve
 - c. Medial pectoral nerve
 - d. Axillary nerve
8. Which of the following is true regarding fluid and blood products?
 - a. Daily sodium loss in urine is less in elderly
 - b. Gelofusine is recognised to increase blood transfusion in post-operative patients
 - c. 20% mannitol is isotonic
 - d. 1 unit of blood increases haemoglobin by 2g/dl in a 70 kg adult
9. Which is true regarding deep vein thrombosis / pulmonary embolism?
 - a. Without prophylaxis 30% of over 40 years of age undergoing major surgery develop pulmonary embolism
 - b. Varicose vein surgery is a risk factor for deep vein thrombosis
 - c. Ventilation/perfusion lung scan is favoured for diagnosing pulmonary embolism
 - d. Surgical thrombo- embolectomy is reserved for massive pulmonary embolism
10. Hypercalcaemia is reduced by everything **except**:
 - a. Intravenous fluids
 - b. Calcitonin
 - c. Bisphosphonates
 - d. Hydrochlorothiazide

1/3
Regn. No. DD.....

Paper Code: BPT306

B.P.T.
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
DISABILITY PREVENTION & REHABILITATION
PAPER - VI

[Time allotted: Two hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(06 x 10 = 60)

Q. 1. What do you mean by disability? Explain its causes and prevention.

Q. 2. Define vocational rehabilitation and explain it.

Q. 3. Write down the most common programme of government in the rural area.

Q. 4. Define MR and write about the cause and prevention of MR.

Q. 5. Define orthosis. Give its types, advantages and disadvantages.

Q. 6. Discuss the home based programme for mental retarded children.

B.P.T.
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
DISABILITY PREVENTION & REHABILITATION
PAPER - VI
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(01 x 10 = 10)

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

1. Disabilities that are direct consequences of a disease or a condition are called:
 - a. Secondary disability
 - b. Tertiary disability
 - c. Primary disability
 - d. None of the above
2. _____ has a very important role in social vocational rehabilitation.
 - a. Play therapist
 - b. Horticultural therapist
 - c. Social worker
 - d. None of the above
3. _____ is not a disease or a single entity.
 - a. Delayed mild stroke
 - b. Mental retardation
 - c. Speech defect
 - d. None of the above
4. Which of the following is a rehabilitation team worker?
 - a. Bank manager
 - b. Teacher
 - c. Family member
 - d. Physiotherapist
5. _____ are the appliances used to help people who have difficulty in walking.
 - a. Non mobility aids
 - b. Mobility aids
 - c. Stability aids
 - d. None of the above
6. This pattern is also called three jaw chuck pinch.
 - a. Palmer pinch
 - b. Grip or grasps
 - c. Tip pinch
 - d. All of the above
7. _____ include the cervical collars that surround only the cervical spine.
 - a. Spinal orthosis
 - b. Cervical Orthosis
 - c. Lumbosacral Orthosis
 - d. All of the above
8. Static splints may be used for:
 - a. Erb's palsy
 - b. Fracture
 - c. Joint stiffness
 - d. None of the above
9. Orthosis is used for:
 - a. Amputation
 - b. Fracture
 - c. Radial nerve injury
 - d. Infection
10. Milwaukee brace is used for :
 - a. Limb support
 - b. Cervical support
 - c. Spine support
 - d. None of the above