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**BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY**

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Term End Examination 2025-2026**Programme – B.Physiotherapy-2021/B.Physiotherapy-2022****Course Name – Physiotherapy in Orthopedic, Traumatology and Sports Conditions****Course Code - BPTC701****(Semester VII)****Full Marks : 60****Time : 2:30 Hours**

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

(i) Name the capsule which is responsible for limited shoulder adduction and internal rotation

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| a) Anterior | b) Anteroinferior |
| c) Posterior | d) Rotator cuff interval |

(ii) Select the correct answer: McMurray test is perform in order to rule out

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| a) PCL injury. | b) Meniscus injury. |
| c) ACL injury. | d) LCL injury. |

(iii) Select the nerve assessed with ULTT3

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| a) musculocutaneous nerve. | b) median. |
| c) ulnar. | d) radial. |

(iv) Select the feature of UMN lesion

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a) Flaccidity | b) Fasciculation |
| c) Disuse atrophy | d) Areflexia |

(v) Select the following conditions is commonly associated with spasticity

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Parkinson disease | b) Cerebral palsy |
| c) Myasthenia gravis | d) Duchenne muscular dystrophy |

(vi) Identify the role physiotherapy management in chronic phase of polio

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| a) Reducing physical activity | b) Encouraging more rest |
| c) Developing energy conservation strategies | d) Providing caffeine supplements |

(vii) Identify Which aspect of physiotherapy is crucial in preventing or managing joint contractures in individuals with leprosy

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Sensory re-education | b) Range of motion exercises |
| c) Cardiovascular exercise | d) Strength training |

(viii) Choose another term for Intervertebral disc prolapse

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a) Herniated disc | b) Coccydynia |
| c) Spondylolisthesis | d) Lumbarisation |

- (ix) Choose the term arthroscopy refer to
- | | |
|--|---|
| a) A procedure to replace a joint with an artificial one | b) A minimally invasive technique to visualize and treat joint problems |
| c) A surgical method to correct spinal deformities | d) A technique to lengthen bones |
- (x) Name a conditions involves the compression of nerves and blood vessels in the shoulder region
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) Shoulder Instability | b) Impingement Syndrome |
| c) Thoracic Outlet Syndrome (TOS) | d) Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy (RSD) |
- (xi) Select a common injury that is not treated in sports physiotherapy
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Ankle sprains | b) Knee cuff injuries |
| c) Hamstring strains | d) Dental problems |
- (xii) Select the primary purpose of taping in sports physiotherapy.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Enhancing sports performance | b) Preventing injuries |
| c) Hiding tattoos | d) Reducing mobility |
- (xiii) Choose the imaging technique that is often used to diagnose Perthes disease.
- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a) X-ray | b) MRI |
| c) CT scan | d) Ultrasound |
- (xiv) Identify the following best describes about Myositis Ossificans
- | | |
|--|--|
| a) An inherited disorder that weakens muscles over time | b) An autoimmune condition affecting muscle function |
| c) A condition where bone forms within muscle after trauma | d) None of these |
- (xv) Identify the De Quervain's disease involvement in
- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Inflammation of the biceps tendon | b) Inflammation of the wrist ligaments |
| c) Tenosynovitis of the abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis brevis tendons | d) Compression of the median nerve |

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. State the pathophysiology of leprosy neuropathy. (3)
3. Describe physiotherapy management for Dequervain's tenosynovitis (3)
4. Choose a special test used to assess Ankylosing spondylitis. (3)
5. Explain physiotherapy management of trigger finger (3)
6. Explain the differential diagnosis for sacroiliac joint dysfunction. (3)

OR

A patient with a clavicle fracture has completed the initial immobilization phase. Describe (3)
 the key physiotherapy interventions and exercises you would use to optimize clavicle fracture recovery and prevent complications.

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Describe the risk factors of Patella instability and examination tests. (5)
8. Plan the physiotherapeutic management protocol for above Knee amputation. (5)
9. Explain the rehabilitation protocol for TKR. (5)
10. Explain physiotherapy management of infrapatellar fat pad syndrome. (5)
11. Explain physiotherapeutic management for shoulder joint anterior dislocation. (5)
12. Explain the physiotherapy rehabilitation of elbow dislocation with radial head fracture. (5)

OR

Explain the SMART goal for scapula dyskinesia. (5)