

Question Bank for Assistant Physiotherapy Officer

1. Which of the following bones is the first one to start ossification?
 - a. Ulna
 - b. Scapula
 - c. Clavicle
 - d. Humerus
2. Fracture of humerus at midshaft is likely to cause injury to which of the following nerves?
 - a. Median nerve
 - b. Radial nerve
 - c. Ulnar nerve
 - d. Musculocutaneous nerve
3. Attachments of biceps brachii are to all of the following *except*:
 - a. Tip of coracoid process
 - b. Supraglenoid tubercle
 - c. Shaft of humerus
 - d. Radial tuberosity
4. All the following muscles are flexors of the wrist *except*:
 - a. Flexor carpi radialis
 - b. Flexor digitorum superficialis
 - c. Pronator teres
 - d. Flexor carpi ulnaris
5. The axis of abduction/adduction of digits passes through:
 - a. Centre of 2nd digit
 - b. Centre of 3rd digit
 - c. Centre of 4th digit
 - d. Centre of 5th digit
6. All are heads of triceps brachii *except*:
 - a. Long head
 - b. Short head
 - c. Lateral head
 - d. Medial head

Ans. 1.c. 2.b. 3.c. 4.c. 5.b. 6.b

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7. which of the following muscle does not form deep relation of the mammary gland?

- a. Pectoralis major
- b. Pectoralis minor
- c. Serratus anterior
- d. External oblique of abdomen

8. One of the following structure does not pierce clavipectoral fascia:

- a. Cephalic vein
- b. Thoracoacromial artery
- c. Medial pectoral nerve
- d. Lateral pectoral nerve

9. Which of the following artery does not supply the mammary gland?

- a. Superior thoracic
- b. Thoracodorsal branch of subscapular artery
- c. Lateral thoracic artery
- d. Thoracoacromial artery

10. Axillary sheath is derived from:

- a. Pretracheal fascia
- b. Prevertebral fascia
- c. Investing layer of cervical fascia
- d. Pharyngobasilar fascia

11. Winging of scapula occurs in paralysis of:

- a. Pectoralis major
- b. Pectoralis minor
- c. Latissimus dorsi
- d. Serratus anterior

Ans. 7.b. 8.c. 9.b. 10.b. 11.d.

12. Which of the following is not a branch of posterior cord of brachial plexus?

- a. Upper subscapular b. Lower subscapular c. Suprascapular **d. Axillary**

13. Porter's tip or policeman's tip deformity occurs due to:

- a. Klumpke's paralysis
b. Paralysis of median nerve
c. Paralysis of radial nerve
d. Erb's paralysis

14. Which is not a branch of lateral cord of brachial plexus

- a. Musculocutaneous
b. Lateral root of median
c. Medial root of median
d. Lateral pectoral

15. Erb's paralysis causes weakness of all muscles *except*:

- a. Supraspinatus b. Deltoid
c. Biceps brachii d. Triceps brachii

16. Posterior wall of axilla is formed by all except one muscle:

- a. Teres major b. Teres minor
c. Latissimus dorsi d. Subscapularis

Ans 12.c. 13.d. 14.c 15.d 16.b

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17. Skin of lateral side of arm is supplied by all *except*
- Lateral supraclavicular nerve
 - Intermediate supraclavicular nerve
 - Upper lateral cutaneous nerve of arm
 - Lower lateral cutaneous nerve of arm
18. Which part of deltoid is multipennate?
- Clavicular fibres
 - Acromial fibres
 - Fibres from spine of scapula
 - Whole of the muscle
19. Rotator cuff is formed by all *except*:
- Supraspinatus
 - Infraspinatus
 - Teres major
 - Subscapularis
20. Which nerve out of the following nerves has a pseudoganglion?
- Suprascapular nerve
 - Axillary nerve
 - Nerve to teres minor
 - Nerve to serratus anterior
21. Boundaries of quadrangular space is not formed by
- Teres minor
 - Long head of biceps brachii
 - Surgical neck of humerus
 - Teres major
22. Which is not a contents of lower triangular space?
- Profunda brachii artery
 - Radial nerve
 - Superior ulnar collateral artery
 - Profunda brachii vein
23. Anastomoses around body of scapula is between:
- 1st part of subclavian and 3rd part of axillary artery
 - 2nd part of subclavian artery and 2nd part of axillary artery
 - 3rd part of subclavian artery and 3rd part of axillary artery
 - 1st part of subclavian artery and 2nd part of axillary artery

Ans. 17 b. 18.b. 19 c. 20 c. 21 b. 22 c. 23 a.

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24. Skin of nail bed of ring finger is supplied by:
- a. Lateral half by median, medial half by ulnar
 - b. Medial half by median, lateral half by radial
 - c. Whole by median nerve
 - d. Whole by ulnar nerve
25. Skin of anterior, medial and lateral sides of arm is supplied by all *except*:
- a. Medial cutaneous nerve of arm
 - b. Lateral supraclavicular nerve
 - c. Posterior cutaneous nerve of arm
 - d. Intercostobrachial nerve
26. Ventral axial line extends till:
- a. Till wrist joint.
 - b. Till elbow joint
 - c. Middle of forearm.
 - d. Middle of arm
27. Cephalic vein drains into axillary vein
- a. In lower part of arm
 - b. In upper part of arm
 - c. In the forearm.
 - d. In infraclavicular fossa
28. Lymph shed lies on the:
- a. Lateral side of arm
 - b. Medial side of arm
 - c. Anterior aspect of arm.
 - d. Posterior aspect of arm
29. Spinal segments T1-T6 lie opposite:
- a. Spines of 1-4 thoracic vertebrae
 - b. Spines of 1-6 thoracic vertebrae
 - c. Spines of 2-7 thoracic spines
 - d. Spines of 2-8 thoracic spines

Ans 24.a 25.c 26.a 27.d 28.d 29.a

30. Which event does not occur at the insertion of

coracobrachialis?

- a. Median nerve crosses brachial artery from the lateral to the medial side
- b. Ulnar nerve pierces medial intermuscular septum
- c. Lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm pierces the deep fascia
- d. Radial nerve pierces lateral intermuscular septum

31. Interosseous recurrent artery is a branch of:

- a. Ulnar artery
- b. Common interosseous artery
- c. Anterior interosseous artery
- d. Posterior interosseous artery

32. Nerve felt behind medial epicondyle of humerus is:

- a. Radial nerve
- b. Median nerve
- c. Musculocutaneous nerve
- d. Ulnar nerve

33. Which of the following nerve injury leads to wrist drop?

- a. Ulnar
- b. Radial
- c. Median
- d. Axillary

Ans. 30.c. 31.d. 32.d. 33.b

34. Lateral boundary of cubital fossa is formed by:

- a. Biceps brachii
- b. Brachioradialis
- c. Brachialis
- d. Extensor carpi radialis longus

35. Fracture of humerus at mid-shaft is likely to cause injury to which of the following nerves?

- a. Median nerve
- b. Radial nerve
- c. Ulnar nerve
- d. Musculocutaneous nerve

36. Order of structures from medial to lateral side in cubital fossa is:

- a. Median nerve, brachial artery, biceps tendon and radial nerve
- b. Median nerve, biceps tendon, radial nerve, brachial artery
- c. Median nerve, brachial artery, radial nerve and biceps tendon
- d. Brachial artery, median nerve, biceps tendon, radial nerve

37. Name the heads of triceps brachii muscle:

- a. Long, medial and posterior
- b. Long, lateral and medial
- c. Long, lateral and posterior
- d. Lateral, medial and posterior

Ans 34.b. 35.b. 36.a. 37.b

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38. Which of the following nerves leads to wrist drop?

- a. Ulnar b. Radial
- c. Median d. Musculocutaneous

39. Nerve supply of adductor pollicis is:

- a. Median nerve
- b. Superficial branch of ulnar nerve
- c. Deep branch of ulnar nerve
- d. Radial nerve

40. Which of the following is the action of dorsal interosseous?

- a. Abduction of fingers b. Flexion of thumb c. Adduction of fingers
- d. Extension of metacarpophalangea joints

41. Which of the following muscles is not supplied by median nerve?

- a. Abductor pollicis brevis b. Flexor pollicis brevis c. Opponens pollicis d. Adductor pollicis

42. Which of the following nerves is involved in carpal tunnel syndrome?

- a. Ulnar b. Median
- c. Radial d. Musculocutaneous

43. Which of the following structures does not pass through the carpal tunnel?

- a. Palmar cutaneous branch of median nerve
- b. Median nerve
- c. Tendons of flexor digitorum profundus
- d. Tendon of flexor pollicis longus

Ans. 38.b. 39.c. 40.a. 41.d. 42.b. 43.a

44. Superficial cut only on the flexor retinaculum of wrist would damage all structures

except:

- a. Median nerve
- b. Palmar cutaneous branch of median nerve
- c. Palmar cutaneous branch of ulnar nerve
- d. Ulnar nerve

45. All the following structures are present in the carpal tunnel *except:*

- a. Tendon of palmaris longus
- b. Tendon of flexor pollicis longus
- c. Tendons of flexor digitorum profundus
- d. Median nerve

46. Compression of median nerve within carpal tunnel causes inability to:

- a. Flex the interphalangeal joint of thumb
- b. Extend the interphalangeal joint of thumb
- c. Adduct the thumb
- d. Abduct the thumb

47. Quervain's disease affects:

- a. Tendons of abductor pollicis longus and abductor pollicis brevis
- b. Tendons of abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis brevis
- c. Tendons of extensor carpi radialis longus and extensor carpi radialis brevis
- d. Tendons of flexor pollicis longus and flexor pollicis brevis

Ans 44.a. 45.a. 46.d. 47.b

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48. One of the following muscle is not a medial rotator of the shoulder joint:

- a. Pectoralis major " b. Teres major
- c. Teres minor d. Latissimus dorsi

49. What type of joint is superior radioulnar joint?

- a. Pivot b. Saddle
- c. Plane d. Hinge

50. First carpometacarpal joint is:

- a. Saddle b. Ellipsoid
- c. Hinge d. Pivot

51. Articular surface of sternal end of clavicle is covered by:

- a. Fibrocartilage b. Hyaline cartilage
- c. Elastic cartilage d. None of the above

52. Which of the following joint contains an articular disc?

- a. Sternoclavicular b. Superior radioulnar
- c. Shoulder d. Elbow

Ans is 48.c. 49.a. 50.a. 51.a. 52.a

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53. Which of the following muscle causes protraction of scapula?

- a. Serratus anterior b. Levator scapulae
- c. Trapezius d. Latissimus dorsi

54. Which of the following muscle is supplied by two nerves with different root values?

- a. Flexor pollicis longus
- b. Pronator teres
- c. Flexor digitorum superficialis
- d. Flexor digitorum profundus

55. Trapezius retracts the scapula along with which of the following muscles:

- a. Rhomboids b. Latissimus dorsi
- c. Serratus anterior d. Levator scapulae

56. Which of the following muscle is flexor, adductor and medial rotator of shoulder joint?

- a. Pectoralis minor b. Pectoralis major
- c. Teres minor d. Infraspinatus

Ans. 53.a. 54.d. 55.a. 56.b

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57. Which part of hip bone is used for taking bone marrow biopsy in anaemia or leukaemia?

- a. Ilium
- b. Iliac crest
- c. ASIS
- d. PSIS

58. The bone which is devoid of any muscle attachment?

- a. Calcaneum b. Navicular
- c. Talus d. Cuboid

59. Slight notch on lower border of the lateral malleolus of fibula give attachment to:

- a. Anterior talofibular ligament
- b. Inferior transverse tibiofibular ligament
- c. Calcaneofibular ligament
- d. Anterior Tibiofibular ligament

60. Which nerve is commonly injured in relation to neck of fibula?

- a. Common peroneal nerve
- b. Deep peroneal nerve
- c. Superficial peroneal nerve
- d. Tibial nerve

61. Medial strip on posterior surface of patella comes in contact with femur in:

- a. Full flexion of knee b. Midflexion
- c. Extension d. Slight flexion

Ans is 57.b. 58.c. 59.c 60.a. 61 a

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62. The greater trochanter of femur does not give attachment to:

- a. Gluteus minimus
- b. Obturator internus
- c. Gluteus medius
- d. Psoas major

63. Which of the following bone has a groove on inferior surface for tendon of peroneus longus?

- a. Talus
- b. Calcaneus
- c. Navicular
- d. Cuboid

64. The medial surface of tibia gives insertion to aa except

- a. Sartorius
- b. Gracilis
- c. Semitendinosus
- d. Soleus

65. The nerve supply of tibialis anterior is:

- a. Superficial peroneal nerve
- b. Deep peroneal nerve
- c. Tibial
- d. None of above

66. Adductor tubercle close to medial condyle of femur gives insertion to:

- a. Adductor longus
- b. Adductor brevis
- c. Adductor magnus
- d. Pectineus

Ans is. 62.d. 63.d. 64.d. 65.b. 66.c

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67. Which is longest superficial vein of lower limb?

- a. Long saphenous vein
- b. Femoral vein
- c. Popliteal vein
- d. None of these

68. Which of these pair of muscle are inserted into upper part of iliotibial tract?

- a. Gluteus maximus and tensor fasciae latae
- b. Gluteus maximus and pectineus
- c. Pectineus and tensor fasciae latae
- d. Adductor longus and pectineus

69. Iliotibial tract stabilizes knee in:

- a. Extension
- b. Partial flexion
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of above

70. Which one of the following make lateral boundary of femoral triangle?

- a. Inguinal ligament
- b. Adductor longus
- c. Medial border of sartorius muscle
- d. Pectineus

Ans is. 67.a. 68.a 69.c 70.c

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Q.71. Torticollis deformity is related which part of the body

- (a) Lower lumbar region (b) Elbow
(c) Knee (d) Neck

Ans is (d) page no. 271

Q.72. Flat bone include

- (a) Pelvis (b) Vertebrae
(c) Skull (d) All of above

Ans is (d) page no. 222

Q.73. Myositis ossificans commonly occur in which Joint:-

- (a) Hip (b) Knee
(c) Elbow (d) Shoulder

Ans is (c) page no. 42

Q.74. Marble-Bone disease also known as

- (a) Osteoporosis (b) Osteopenia
(c) Osteopetrosis (d) None of above

Ans is (c) page no. 268

Q.75. Lachmann test is related to which part of the Body:-

- (a) Ankle joint (b) Elbow joint
(c) Knee joint (d) Shoulder joint

Ans is (c) page no. 127

Q.76. Osteitis deformans is also known as:-

- (a) Hunter's disease (b) Hurler's disease
(c) Paget's disease (d) Caffey's disease

Ans is (c) page no. 268

Q.77. In which disease femoral head partly and wholly avascular and deformed :-

- (a) Panner's disease (b) Perthes disease
(c) Morquio's disease (d) Kohler's disease

Ans is (b) page no. 268

Q.No. 71 to 77 from Book Essential Orthopaedics 2nd Edition J Maheshwari.

Q.78.Reverse of Colles fracture is known as:-

- (a) Smith's fracture (b) Barton's fracture
(c) Bennett's fracture (d) Boxer's fracture

Ans is (a) page no.3

Q.79.Bimalleolar ankle fracture is also known as:-

- (a) Bumper fracture (b) Pilon fracture
(c) Pott's fracture (d) Cotton's fracture

Ans is (c) page no.3

Q.80.Trimalleolar ankle fracture is also known as:-

- (a) Chopart fracture (b) Cotton's fracture
(c) Pott's fracture (d) Bumper fracture

Ans is (b) page no.3

Q.81.Sideways curvature of the spine is also known as:-

- (a) Lordosis (b) Kyphosis (c) Scoliosis (d) None of the above

Ans is (c) page no.280

Q.82.In which disease femoral head become avascular and deformed:-

- (a) Panner's disease (b) Sever's disease
(c) Perthe's disease (d) Iselin's disease

Ans is (c) page no.318

Q.83.Which kind of disease is caused by Vit C Deficiency:-

- (a) Scurvy (b) Rickets
(c) Ataxia (d) Megaloblastic Anaemia

Ans is (a) page no.315

Q.84 Injury to a ligament is called as:-

- (a) Strain (b) Sprain
(c) Stress (d) None of above

Ans is (b) page no.5

Q.85.Avulsion fracture of the Base of the 5th metatarsal is known as:-

- (a) Rolando fracture (b) Jone's fracture
(c) Jefferson's fracture (d) Chance fracture

Ans is (b) page no.3

Q.86. Fracture of the Base of the first metacarpal (extra articular):-

- (a) Jones's fracture (b) Chance fracture
- (c) Rolando fracture (d) Jefferson's fracture

Ans is (c) page no.3

Q87. Frozen shoulder is also known as :-

- (a) Paraarthritissoulder
- (b) Periarthritis shoulder
- (c) Postarthritissoulder
- (d) None of above

Ans is (b) page no.304

Q88. A condition where knees are divergent abnormally (Bow like) is called:-

- (a) Genu Varum (b) Genu Varus
- (c) Genu Valgum (d) None of above

Ans is (a) page no.325

Q89. A condition where the knees are abnormally approximated and ankle is abnormally divergent is known as:-

- (a) Genu Valgum (b) Genu Recurvatum
- (c) Genu Varum (d) None of above

Ans is (a) page no.324

Q90. Stiff big toe due to OA of the metatarsophalangeal joints of the great toe is known as:-

- (a) Hammer toe (c) Hallux Rigidus
 - (b) Hallux Valgus (d) None of above
- Ans is (c) Page no.327.

Q91. Main Bone cells types in the Bone are:-

- (a) Osteoblasts (b) Osteocytes
- (c) Osteoclasts (d) All of above

Ans is (d) page no.9

Q92. Stage of fracture healing are:-

- (a) Stage of haematoma
- (b) Stage of granulation tissue
- (c) Stage of Callus
- (d) All of above

Ans is (d) page no.910

Q.93. Which type of plaster cast use in Scoliosis :-

- (a) Turn-Buckle (b) CylinderCast
- (c) Minerva Cast (d)PTB Cast

Ans is (a) page no.17

Q94. Which type of plaster cast is used in cervical spine disease:-

- (a) Risser's cast (c)Turn Buckle cast
- (c) Minerva cast (d)None of above

Ans is (b) Page no.17.

Q.No. 78 to 94 from Book Essential Orthopaedics 5th Edition J Maheshwari

Q95. In Polyarteritis nodosa common manifestations are except one:--

- (a) Renal Failure (b) Hypertension
- (c) Anaemia (d)Neuritis

Ans is (c) page no.78

Q96. According to Weber's classification Ankle fractures are classified into:-

- (a)Type A,Type B
- (b) Type A,Type B,Type C
- (c)Type A,Type B,Type C &Type D
- (d)None of the Above

Ans is (b) page no.85

Q97.Collection of pus in the pleural cavity following nearby lung infection is called as :-

- (a) Emphysema (b) Empyema
- (c) Pleurisy (d) Pleural effusion

Ans is (b) Page no.191.

Q98. An umbrella term for a variety of conditions which involves compression,fragmentation or separation of piece of bone is known as--

- (a) Osteochondritis (b) Osteoarthritis
- (c) Osteomalacia (d) None of the above

Ans is (a) Page no 76

Q99. A chronic inflammatory autoimmune connective tissue disorder involving the skin, joints and internal organs is -

- (a) Systemic sclerosis
- (b) Scleroderma
- (c) Systemic lupus erythematosus
- (d) Tenosynovitis

Ans is (c)

Page no. 80.

Q100. Which one is not included in fractures of radius and ulna:-

- (a) Colles' fracture
- (b) Smith's fracture
- (c) Bennett's fracture
- (d) Monteggia fracture

Q.No. 95 to 100 from The Physiotherapist's Book Jonathan Kenyon and Karen Kenyon.

