

Physiotherapy question paper

1. Which is the largest sesmoid bone of body
A. Patella B. Talus C. Femur D. Olecranon A page 22 BDC 4th ed vol –II
2. Root value of superior gluteal nerve
A. L234 B. L345 C. L45S1 D.L5S1S2 C page 76 BDC 4th ed vol –II
3. Inferior gluteus nerve supply
A. Tensor fascia lata B. Gluteus Maximus muscle
C. Gluteus medius muscl D. Gluteus minimus muscle
B page 76BDC 4th ed vol –II
4. Sleeping foot is due to compression of
A. Sciatic Nerve B. Peroneal Nerve C. Posterior tibial nerve D. Ant tibial Nerve
A page 92 BDC 4th ed vol –II
5. Which of the following muscle is not a hamstring group muscle
A. Semimembranosis B. Semitendinosus C. Quadriceps D. Biceps femoris
C page 89 BDC 4th ed vol –II
6. Exaggeration of longitudinal arch of foot is known as
A. Flat foot B. claw foot C. Club foot D. Pes cavus
D page 162 BDC 4th ed vol –II
7. Locking of knee joint occurs in which position of knee
A. full flexion B. 90 degree flexion C. 45 degree flexion D. Full Extension
D page 148 BDC 4th ed vol –II
8. Ganglion is most common on
A. Volar aspect of wrist B. Dorsal aspect of wrist C. Volar aspect of foot D. Dorsal aspect of foot.
B. page 153 BDC 4th ed vol –I
9. Klumpke 's Paralysis is due to injury of
A. C56 B. C67 C C78 C8T1 D. page 170 BDC 4th ed vol –I
10. Which is the thickest nerve of brachial plexus
A. Ulnar Nerve B. Median Nerve C, Radial Nerve D. Pectoral Nerve
C. page 171 BDC 4th ed vol –I
11. Carpal tunnel syndrome is due to compression of
A. Ulnar Nerve B. Median Nerve C, Radial Nerve D. Posterior interosseous Nerve
B. page 172 BDC 4th ed vol –I
12. Winging of scapula is due to
A. Dorsal scapular Nerve B. long thoracic Nerve C, Suprascapular Nerve
D. Lateral pectoral Nerve
B. page 52 BDC 4th ed vol –I
13. Student's elbow is due to inflammation of bursa around
A. Knee B. Shoulder C. Elbow D. Wrist C. page 149 BDC 4th ed vol –I
14. How many carpal bones in a hand
A. 7 B. 8 C. 9 D. 10 B. page 163 BDC 4th ed vol –I
15. Normal knee ROM
A. 170 B. 160 C. 130 D. 90 C. P-15 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
16. In isometric exercise muscle length
A. Changes B. No Changes C. Tone equal D. None
B. P-21 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
17. wall slide and squat are
A. Open chain exercise B closed chain exercise C. polymetric exercise D All
B. P-22 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
18. Cuff and collar sling used for which bone fracture
A. sternum B. dorsal spine C. Cervical spine D. Clavicle
C. P-96 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed

19. Most common ligament injured in ankle sprain
A. Anterior talofibular ligament B. posterior talofibular ligament
C. deltoid ligament D. None
A. P-191 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
20. Which of the following test is not done to test ulnar nerve
A. Froments signs B. Card test C. Egawa test D. Pen test
D. P-235 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
21. Hagelands disease is due to pathology of
A. Achillis tendon B. Patella tendon C. Deltoid ligament D. Planter fascia
A P-322 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
22. Foot drop is most common in
A. Tuberculosis B. HIV C. Hepatitis B D. Leprosy
D. P-472 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
23. Hill sacks lesion is due to injury around
A. Hip B. Elbow C. Knee D. Shoulder
D. P-105 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
24. Gunshot deformity is due to complication of fracture
A. proximal humerus B. Distal humerus C. distal radius D. Ulna
B. P-110 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
25. Waiter tip deformity seen in
A. Erbs palsy B. Klumpke palsy C. Both D. None
A. P-245 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
26. Following deformity seen in rickets
A. narrow chest B. Knock knee C. craniotabes D. All
D. P-412 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
27. Septic arthritis is most common in which of the following joint
A. Hip B. Knee C. Ankle D. Shoulder
B. P-440 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
28. Which of following is not a feature of charcot's joint
A. Painless B. lax joint C. erythema around joint D. Stable joint
D. P-442 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
29. Who describe the term longitudinal traction
A. Hippocrates B. Galen C. Denis D. Thomas
B. P-72 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
30. Spondylolisthesis is due to
A. Disc prolapse B. Muscle spasm C. Slip disc D. Slip vertebrae
D. P-295 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
31. Codman exercise is used in
A. Osteoarthritis knee. B. Ankle sprain C. frozen shoulder D. tennis elbow
C. P-147 text book of electro therapy Jagmohan 2nd ed.
32. Which of the following is not a contraindication for SWD
A. Muscle Spasm B. TB C. Infection D. Mrtal in tissue
A. P-181 text book of electro therapy Jagmohan 2nd ed
33. What is ohm's law
A. $V=IR$ B. $V-IR$ C. $V+IR$ D. None
A. P-14 text book of electro therapy Jagmohan 2nd ed
34. What is the wavelength of long wave diathermy
A. 100 B. 200 C. 300 D. 500
C. P-172 text book of electro therapy Jagmohan 2nd ed
35. what is compartmental syndrome
A. Increase blood supply to compartment B. Decreased compartment blood supply
C. decreased compartment pressure D. Increased compartment pressure.
D. P-60 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
36. Myositis ossification is due to
A. posture abnormality B. bone non union C. fibrous and osseous proliferation

- D. Bone infection
C. P-65 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
37. Homan's sign is positive in
A. tendoachillis rupture B. gastrocnemius muscle tear
C. Non union tibia D. DVT
D. P-68 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
38. Strapping method is used in which fracture
A. finger B. Toe C. Both D. None
C. P-74 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
39. Injury below which vertebrae level produces cauda equine syndrome
A. C5 B. D5 C. D10 D. L1
D. P-225 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
40. Bowel and bladder nerve root supplied by
A. L1-L3 B. L3-L5 C. L5-S2 D. S2-S4
D. P-226 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
41. Hangman fracture is fracture of
A. C-1 B. C-2 C. C-3 D. C-4
B. P-219 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
42. Nerve root for wrist extensor
A. C5-6, B. C6-7 C. 7-8 D. C8-T1
C. P-215 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
43. Nerve root for Dorsal interossei
A. C5-6, B. C6-7 C. 7-8 D. C8-T1
D. P-215 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
44. Nerve root for Deltoid muscle
A. C5-6, B. C6-7 C. 7-8 D. C8-T1
A. P-215 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
45. Nerve root for trapezius muscle
A. C3-4, B. C4-5 C. 5-6 D. C6-7
C. P-215 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
46. Ape thumb deformity is due to injury of
A. Radial Nerve B. Median Nerve C. Ulnar nerve D. PIN
B. P-230 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
47. Wrist drop is due to injury of
A. Radial Nerve B. Median Nerve C. Ulnar nerve D. None
A. P-230 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
48. Policeman tip deformity is due to injury of
A. Brachial plexus B. sacral plexus C. both D. None
A. P-230 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
49. Pinting index deformity is due to injury of
A. Radial Nerve B. Median Nerve C. Ulnar nerve D. PIN
B. P-230 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed
50. Tinnel signs indicate
A. rate of nerve degeneration B. rate of nerve regeneration
C. Both D. None
B. P-231 Ess. of orthopedic. J Ebnezer 2nd ed