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Answer Sheet No. _____

Sig. of Candidate. _____

Sig. of Invigilator. _____

29

PHYSIOTHERAPY TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

NOTE:- Section-A is compulsory and comprises pages 1-2 . All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 25 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q. 1 Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.

- (i) Chorea is the disease of:
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Excretory system | B. Skeletal system |
| C. Central Nervous system | D. None of these |
- (ii) Which nerve may get damaged after trauma to hip area?
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. Facial nerve | B. Ulnar nerve |
| C. Sciatic nerve | D. All of these |
- (iii) Heel is raised due to shortening of:
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| A. Biceps tendon | B. Ilio-Psoas tendon |
| C. Tendo Achillis | D. Adductor tendon |
- (iv) Waddling gait is common outcome of:
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Parkinsonism | B. Muscular dystrophy (Duchenne) |
| C. Pleursy | D. Cancer |
- (v) Torticollis is the shortening of:
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| A. Deltoid muscle | B. Quadriceps muscle |
| C. Biceps muscle | D. None of these |
- (vi) Rotator cuff muscles are found in:
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A. Hip joint | B. Elbow joint |
| C. Ankle joint | D. Shoulder joint |
- (vii) Lesion of radial nerve is:
- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| A. Foot drop | B. Wrist drop |
| C. Eye drop | D. None of these |
- (viii) What is the supinator muscle function?
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| A. Pronation of hand | B. Flexion of elbow |
| C. Supination of hand | D. All of these |
- (ix) Mostly larger joints are involved in:
- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A. Gout | B. Osteo-Arthritis |
| C. Rheumatoid | D. None of these |
- (x) What does Genu-valgum mean?
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| A. Bow legs | B. Talipes equinus |
| C. Knock knees | D. Flat foot |
- (xi) Relaxed passive movement is the type of:
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Active movement | B. Active assisted movement |
| C. Forced passive movement | D. None of these |

- (xii) Osteology means:
- A. Study of skin
 - B. Study of muscles
 - C. Study of nerves
 - D. None of these
- (xiii) Duchenne Muscular dystrophy is more common in:
- A. Old aged people
 - B. Neonats
 - C. Children
 - D. All of these
- (xiv) Cock up splint is used for:
- A. Hip
 - B. Knee
 - C. Ankle
 - D. Wrist
- (xv) Hemiplegia is the disease of:
- A. Lower motor neuron
 - B. Genetic problem
 - C. Upper motor neuron
 - D. None of these
- (xvi) Hydrotherapy is used to:
- A. Tighten the muscles
 - B. Decrease the movement
 - C. Waste the muscles
 - D. None of these
- (xvii) Stroke is most common in:
- A. Tuberculosis
 - B. Pneumonia
 - C. Diabetes mallitus
 - D. Arthritis
- (xviii) Manual muscle testing is performed by:
- A. Speech therapist
 - B. Occupational therapist
 - C. Psychologist
 - D. Physiotherapist
- (xix) Mysthania gravis is the disease of:
- A. Joints
 - B. Muscles
 - C. Bones
 - D. All of these
- (xx) Total knee replacement is performed by the:
- A. Physcian
 - B. Neurologist
 - C. Radiotherapist
 - D. Orthopedician

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:



PHYSIOTHERAPY TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 80

NOTE:- Answer any ten parts from Section 'B' and any three questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – B (Marks 50)

Q. 2 Attempt any TEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 5 lines. (10 x 5 = 50)

- (i) Define Frenkle's Exercises.
- (ii) What is the difference between Spinal cord injury and Brachial plexus injury.
- (iii) Name the Abductor (muscles) group of Hip joint.
- (iv) What is the effect of pop in fracture?
- (v) Define the TA Shortening.
- (vi) What is the importance of physiotherapy after removal of pop (plaster)?
- (vii) Differentiate between Nerves and Vessels.
- (viii) Define Agonist and Antagonist Muscles.
- (ix) Name the movements at wrist joint.
- (x) What do you understand by range of Motion exercises?
- (xi) Define Physiotherapy.
- (xii) What is partial weight bearing position?
- (xiii) Define Endocrine system.

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

Note:- Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks. (3 x 10 = 30)

- Q. 3** Describe in detail the Physiotherapy treatment of cervical spondylosis.
- Q. 4** Define Bracheal plexus injury and its complications if untreated.
- Q. 5** What is the difference between Metacarpal and Metatarsal bones?
- Q. 6** Describe the movements at Ankle, Elbow and Neck.
- Q. 7** What are the indications and contraindications of Hydrotherapy?