Roll No. | | | | | | |

Answer Sheet No._____

Sig. of Candidate._____

Sig. of Invigilator._____

PHYSIOTHERAPY TECHNIQUES HSSC–II

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

NOTE:- Section–A is compulsory . All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itse It should be completed in the first 25 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintende 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) Which phase is passive during respiration?
A. Expiratory B. Inspiratory C. Both A and B D. None of these

(ii) During elbow flexion the agonists are_____
A. Elbow extensors B. Elbow flexors
C. Triceps D. Shoulder Abductors

(iii) The vertical wrinkles on forehead are produced by_____
A. Occipitofrontalis B. Corrugator Supercili
C. Anconeus D. Brachialis

(iv) Circumduction occurs at_____
A. Radioulnar joint B. Knee joint
C. Supraclavicular joint D. Hip joint

(v) _____ is a surface which is at right angle to axis and within which movement takes place.
A. Base B. Axis C. Plane D. Any irregular su

(vi) The 7th cranial nerve is_____
A. Facial B. Vestibular
C. Olfactory D. Glossopharangeal

(vii) The spinal cord occupies upper_____of vertebral canal.
A. 1/3 B. 2/3 C. 1/4 D. 3/4

(viii) _____or chewing is the first mechanical step by which solid food is broken down into smaller pieces.
A. Mastication B. Deglutition C. Dysphagia D. None of these

(ix) Tibialis posterior performs_____of the foot.
A. Dorsiflexion B. Inversion C. Eversion D. Plantar flexion

(x) _____cells carry various messages around the body.
A. Epithelial B. Nerve C. RBC D. Root hair

(xi) Cock up splint is used in_____nerve palsy.
A. Tibial B. Radial C. Ulnar D. Sciatic

(xii) _____supply blood to the heart from body tissues and organs.
A. Veins B. Arteries C. Nerves D. None of these

(xiii) Pectoralis major is shoulder_____
A. Abductor B. Lateral rotator C. Adductor D. Medial rotator

(xiv) Exercises done with an external help i.e. of attendant etc., which aim to increase the range of mo are called_____
A. Active exercises B. Passive exercises
C. Free exercises D. Reflex movements

(xv) Memiplegia is_____
A. Upper motor neuron disease B. Lower motor neuron disease
C. Muscular dystrophy D. Degenerative brain disease

(xvi) Crepe bandage is useful in_____
A. Sprains B. Cervical spondylosis
C. Muscular dystrophy D. Asthma

(xvii) _____is the inflammation of lung tissue in one or both lungs caused by invading organism(micro).
A. Lobar Pneumonia B. Bronchitis
C. Respiratory distress syndrome D. Pleurisy

(xviii) The complete stretch of the sciatic nerve needs_____position of foot.
A. Mid B. Dorsiflexed C. Inverted D. Hyper extendal

(xix) Ball and socket joint is the example of_____joint.
A. Uni-axial B. Poly-axial C. Bi-axial D. None of these

(xx) Positions obtained from fundamental positions are called_____
A. Derived positions B. Altered positions
C. Basic positions D. Mean positions

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:**

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) What is the difference between Pleural effusion and Asthma?

(ii) Can Resisted Exercises be done in patient with Muscular Dystrophy without giving importance to fatigue? Give reasons for your answer.

(iii) What do you understand by Gout?

(iv) Write down the nerve supply of the following muscles:

- (a) Gluteus medius
- (b) Tibialis posterior
- (c) Pronator teres
- (d) Triceps
- (e) Subscapularis

(v) What do you understand by Relaxation?

(vi) What are the functions of Hypothalamus?

(vii) Differentiate between Cerebral palsy and Erb's Palsy.

(viii) Give the position of claw hand.

(ix) Define Fracture.

(x) What do you understand by Relaxed Passive Movements?

(xi) Name five movements permitted by the shoulder joints.

(xii) Briefly write about Synergists and Fixators.

(xiii) What is the difference between good and a poor posture?

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

Q. 3 Give the general features of spinal cord. Name any disease affecting spinal cord in neurology.

Q. 4 Give a detailed account of cerebral palsy.

Q. 5 How can Talipes Equinovarus (TEV) be treated from Physiotherapy? Write in detail.

Q. 6 Define Torticollis and give the details of physiotherapy measures in treating new – born babies and infants.

Q. 7 Describe the principles of treatment adopted to carry out with physiotherapy treatment.