

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) The organs of respiration are _____
- A. Kidneys B. Liver
C. Spleen D. Lungs
- (ii) Small intestine is made up of _____ segment(s).
- A. 1 B. 2
C. 3 D. 4
- (iii) There are _____ bones in Spine.
- A. 33 B. 23
C. 13 D. 30
- (iv) Which is the against gravity grade?
- A. Grade 4 B. Grade 2
C. Grade 1 D. Grade 3
- (v) In flexion the angle between two parts is _____
- A. Decreased B. Increased
C. The same D. None of these
- (vi) The movement in superior direction is called _____
- A. Depression B. Elevation
C. Abduction D. Rotation
- (vii) Range of Motion is measured by _____
- A. Dynamometer B. Thermometer
C. Goniometer D. All of these
- (viii) The science of Human movement is called _____
- A. Dermatology B. Gynaecology
C. Kinseology D. Osteology
- (ix) The Most Rom is produced by / in _____
- A. Hinge joint B. Gliding joint
C. Ball and socket joint D. None of these
- (x) Tendons are integral parts of _____.
- A. Muscles B. Joints
C. Bones D. Nails
- (xi) The junction between parts of Neurons is called _____
- A. Schawan cell B. Synapse
C. Dendrites D. Axons

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

- (xii) Olfactory area is used for _____
A. Taste B. Touch
C. Smell D. None of these
- (xiii) The central nervous system is made up of _____
A. Brain and lungs B. Brain and spinal cord
C. Brain and kidneys D. All of these
- (xiv) There are _____ pairs of spinal nerves.
A. 31 B. 28
C. 25 D. 22
- (xv) The technique for evaluating skeletal muscle activity is called _____.
A. EEG B. ECG
C. EMG D. None of these
- (xvi) The airway clearance technique is called _____.
A. Posture B. Hydrotherapy
C. Postural drainage D. All of these
- (xvii) The technique which improves functional ability of patient is called _____.
A. Wax therapy B. PNF
C. THR D. None of these
- (xviii) Total paralysis of arm, leg and trunk on the same side of body is called _____.
A. Quadriplegia B. Monoplegia
C. Hemiplegia D. All of these
- (xix) The position on one or both knees is called _____.
A. Side lying B. Kneeling
C. Sitting D. Standing
- (xx) Sprain is an injury to _____.
A. Bone B. Joint
C. Ligament D. None of these

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:

— 2HA 1347 —



PHYSIOTHERAPY TECHNIQUES HSS

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Q3

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 separate 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 the types of Cerebral palsy.
- (ii) What do you mean by COPD?
- (iii) What is the role of Physiotherapy in postural drainage?
- (iv) What is the difference between Osteology and Electrotherapy?
- (v) Define HKAFO.
- (vi) What is the importance of Medial Arch support in foot?
- (vii) Write down the nerve supply of Dorsiflexors of leg and quadriceps muscles.
- (viii) What are **DVT** and **NCS**?
- (ix) What do you understand by Ankylosing spondylosis and Scoliosis?
- (x) Which muscles perform plantar flexion of foot?
- (xi) Define Gait training.
- (xii) What are the functions of Cerebellum?
- (xiii) What is the difference between Deformity and Contracture?

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

Q. 3 Describe the following:

- a. Carpal bones
- b. Bones of Lower Limbs

Q. 4 Give a detailed account of **Chest physiotherapy** and **Wax therapy**.

Q. 5 Describe the fundamental positions.

Q. 6 What is the role of Physiotherapy in preoperative and post operative condition of patient?

Q. 7 Explain the classification of Active and Passive movements.