

Answer Sheet No	
Sig of Invigilator	

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.

		prrect option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each pa	art carries	one mark.			
(i)		cularis oris muscle Closes the mouth	В	Onone the even			
	A. C.		В.	Opens the eyes			
7::1		Helps in chewing	D.	None of these			
(ii)		n neck deformity is found in		O . A			
	Α.	Rheumatoid arthritis	В.	Osteo-arthritis			
/···	C.	Gout	D.	None of these			
(iii)		kylosing spondylosis mostly					
	Α.	Ankle joint	B. -	Knee joint			
	C.	Sacroliac joint	D.	All of these			
(iv)		al curvature of spine is called		_			
	Α.	Kyphosis	B.	Scoliosis ·			
	C.	Lordosis	D.	None of these			
(v)	Inflammation of bursa is called						
	Α.	Gout	B.	Bursitis			
	C.	Tendinitis	D.	Cystitis			
(vi)	Supra-condylar fracture in children is at						
	A.	Vertebral column	B.	Elbow joint			
	C.	Ankle joint	D.	Skull			
(vii)	Muscular Dystrophy is the disease of						
	A.	Eyes	B.	Nose			
	C.	Liver	D.	Muscles			
(viii)	Talipes equinovarus is the deformity of						
	A.	Shoulder	B.	Foot			
	C.	Hand	D.	All of these			
(ix)	Which nerve is involved in foot drops?						
	A.	Radial nerve	B.	Axillary nerve			
	C.	Common Peroneal nerve	D.	Femoral nerve			
(x)	Genu valgum is the deformity of						
	A.	Hip joint	B.	Ankle joint			
	C.	Knee joint	D.	Wrist joint			
(xi)	Нуре	ertonicity means					
	Α.	More tone in the muscles	В.	Less tone in the muscles			
	C.	Wasting of muscles	D.	All of these			

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

(xii)	After	immobilization, the joint becomes		
	A.	Hypermobile	В.	Hypomobile
	C.	Stiff	D.	Dislocate
(xiii)	Manı	ual muscle testing grades are	_	
	A.	7	В.	9
	C.	3	D.	5
(xiv)	Neur	oprexia is the condition of		
	A.	Joint	B.	Muscle
	C.	Nerve	D.	Ligaments
(xv)	The f	function of triceps muscle is		
	A.	Flexion of arm	B.	Rotation of shoulder
	C.	Extension of arm	D.	Abduction of thumb
(xvi)	The	major part of brain is		
	A.	Cerebellum	В.	Pons
	C.	Cerebrum	D.	Medulla oblongata
(xvii)	Para	lysis of one limb is called		
	A.	Diplegia	B.	Hemiplegia
	C.	Quadriplegia	D.	Monoplegia
(xviii)	Para	llel bar is used for		
	A.	Hydrotherapy	B.	Electrotherapy
	C.	Gait training	D.	Wax therapy
(xix)	Erb's	Palsy is caused by		
	A.	Bracheal plexus injury	В.	Sciatic nerve injury
	C.	Tibial nerve injury	D.	None of these
(xx)	Hip fl	exion is difficult if there is weakness of _		
	A.	Hamstring muscles	B.	Iliopsoas muscle
	C.	Tibcalias Anterior muscle	D.	Gluteus maximus muscle

Total Marks:	20
Marks Obtained:	

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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 Answer any TEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 5 lines.

 $(10 \times 5 = 50)$

- (i) Define EMG and write its uses.
- (ii) Name special senses.
- (iii) What are the major parts of central nervous system?
- (iv) What are the major functions of bones?
- (v) Define Cranial nerves.
- (vi) What do you mean by fundamental position?
- (vii) Define Gait Training.
- (viii) What is the difference between Spastic cerebral palsy and Flaccid cerebral palsy?
- (ix) Define **Kinseology** and **Mycology**.
- (x) Define **Posture** and **Suspension therapy**.
- (xi) List the goals of Rehabilitation in Hemiplegia.
- (xii) Why are splints used in musculoskeletal problem?
- (xiii) Define Frenkl's exercise.

SECTION - C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks.

 $(3 \times 10 = 30)$

- Q. 3 Define the following:
 - a. Stretching exercise
 - b. Agonist and Antagonist
 - c. Tetraplegia
 - d. Good posture
 - e. Orthotics
- Q. 4 Describe Brain and Spinal cord.
- Q. 5 Describe the bones of Wrist and Ribs.
- Q. 6 Explain Wax therapy after post-burn contracture.
- Q. 7 What is the importance of breathing exercises in Pneumonia and Pleural effusion.