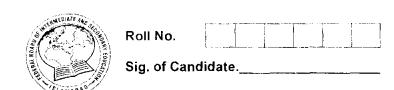
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Answer Sheet No
Sig. of Invigilator

PHYSIOTHERAPY TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

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	Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.							
	(i)		al and parietal pleura which allows lung						
		expansion during inspiration.							
		Α.	Pleural Cavity	B.	Popliteal fossa				
		C.	Parietal pleural space	D.	Visceral Pleural space				
	(ii)	Whe	n broken bone fragments are held	together by na	ils, plates or screws after a fracture then				
		treat	ment is through:						
		Α.	External fixation	B.	Internal fixation				
		C.	Lateral fixation	D.	Medical fixation				
	(iii)	Нуре	ertrophic Arthritis is also called:						
		A.	Rheumatoid Arthritis	B.	Osteoarthritis				
		C.	Ankylosing Spondylitis	D.	Fracture				
((iv)		is one of the characteristics	s of hypotonia.					
		Α.	Flaccidity	B.	Spasticity				
		C.	Exaggerated reflexes	D.	Both B and C				
	(v)	Glutei muscles perform motor functions in:							
		A.	Spine	B.	Face				
		C.	Upper limb	D.	Lower limb				
	(vi)) When fluid becomes purulent in Pleurisy then occurs.							
		A.	Asthma	B.	Bronchitis				
		C.	Emphysema	D.	Pneumonia				
(V	(vii)	The	fixation of joints after surgical proc	edure is called:					
		A.	Neurodesis	B.	Arthrodesis				
		C.	Myodesis	D.	Arteriodesis				
	(viii)) Ape's hand is present in nerve palsy.							
		A.	Ulnar	B.	Radial				
		C.	Femoral	D.	Median				
	(ix)	Mask like face occurs in:							
		Α.	Hemiplegia	B.	Cerebral palsy				
		C.	Hepatitis	D.	Parkinsonism				
	(x)	occur in the form of clusters or sacs in respiratory system.							
		A.	Alveoli	В.	Nerves				
		C.	Arteries	D.	Muscles				

B.

D.

Aeroplane

Auditory

_ splint is used in wrist drop after nerve injury.

(xi)

A.

C.

Cockup

Neurological

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

(xii)	AFC	stand for:					
	Α.	Atlantofacial orthosis	В.	Ankle foot orthosis			
	C.	Axial finger orthosis	D.	Anterior foot orthosis			
(xiii)	Prog	gressive muscular atrophy is a	disease				
	A.	Upper motor neuron	B.	Lower motor neuron			
	C.	Arterial	D.	Cardiac			
(xiv)	positions are formed when targeted changes are done in fundamental positions.						
	A.	Derived	B.	Static			
	C.	Standing	D.	Sitting			
(xv)	Exer	rcise which are done to increase st	rength in muscle	es are exercises.			
	Α.	Isometric	B.	Free			
	C.	Resisted	D.	Assisted			
(xvi)	vi) are hereditary disorders which are characterized by progressive muscular dege						
	A.	Myopathies	В.	Cardiopathies			
	C.	Neuropathies	D.	All of these			
(xvii)		consists of rib resection an	d removal of cor	mplete lung after a surgical procedure.			
	A.	Lobectomy	B.	Ribectomy			
	C.	Pneumonectomy	D.	None of these			
(xviii)	Tarsa	als are bones of:					
	A.	Foot	B.	Hand			
	C.	Knee	D.	Elbow			
(xix) The motor		motor milestones of 10 years old p	or milestones of 10 years old patent with spastic cerebral palsy are:				
	A.	Delayed	B.	Normal			
	C.	Brisk	D.	Rudimentary			
(xx)	Pes F	Plano Valgus is foot.					
	A.	Flat and everted	В.	Flat and inverted			
	C.	Flat and Plantarflexed	D.	Flat and dorsiflexed			
For Ex	amine	r's use only:					
			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

 $(10 \times 5 = 50)$

- (i) Differentiate between thrombus and embolus.
- (ii) What do you understand by Pathological fracture?
- (iii) What is Bronchopneumonia?
- (iv) Define crutches.
- (v) What is Facial Palsy?
- (vi) Name any five muscles of upper extremity.
- (vii) Differentiate between cerebral palsy and Erb's Palsy.
- (viii) What do you understand by Endocrine glands?
- (ix) How can Hydrotherapy be defined?
- (x) What is the difference between Acquired and Congenital deformities?
- (xi) Write about Myasthenia Gravis.
- (xii) What are passive exercises?
- (xiii) What is Shaking Palsy?

SECTION - C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks. (3 x 1

 $(3 \times 10 = 30)$

- Q. 3 Write about Hemiplegia in detail.
- Q. 4 How can we explain Asthma along with its Physiotherapy?
- Q. 5 Give a detailed account of Active and Passive movements.
- Q. 6 What do you understand by Rheumatoid Arthritis. Explain?
- Q. 7 Explain Radial nerve Palsy.