



VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION, SALEM
(Deemed to be University under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956)

Physiotherapy

Instructions / Note:

1. Answer all the questions. Each question carries one mark.
2. No negative marks for wrong answers.
3. Read each question carefully and answer in the OMR sheet provided for each question with only blue/ black pen to fill the circles in the OMR Sheet.
4. Return the question paper along with the OMR sheet.

Time: 90 Minutes

Venue: _____.

[35X1=35]

Part - B

1. The orthotics used to
 - A. Provide stability and mobility
 - B. For fracture conditions
 - C. For provide neutral alignment
 - D. All the above
2. Bamboo spine appearance seen in
 - A. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - B. Ankylosing spondylitis
 - C. Spinal stenosis
 - D. Spinal tumors
3. Pressure sores can be treated better with
 - A. Hygienic maintenance of wound
 - B. Static pressure on wound
 - C. Wet dressing
 - D. None of the above
4. Post operative early mobilization of patients in hospital helps in
 - A. Prevention of bed rest complications
 - B. Reduced length of the stay in the hospital
 - C. Early recovery
 - D. All the above
5. The function of deltoid ligament is to
 - A. Protect knee joint
 - B. Protect Tarsal bones
 - C. Protect Ankle joint
 - D. Protect the plantar fascia



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6. The damage to phrenic nerve leads to
 - A. Upper limb weakness
 - B. Respiratory impairment
 - C. Shoulder pain
 - D. Intercostal muscle weakness
7. The masseter muscle is supplied by
 - A. Facial nerve
 - B. Trigeminal nerve
 - C. Spinal accessory nerve
 - D. Oculomotor nerve
8. ASIS scale is used for
 - A. Stroke patients
 - B. Parkinsonism patients
 - C. Spinal cord injury patients
 - D. Brain injury patients
9. Vojta therapy is used in the treatment of
 - A. Children with Cerebral palsy
 - B. Children with spina bifida
 - C. Children with myopathy
 - D. Children with lower limb deformity
10. Down syndrome is due to
 - A. Genetic disorder
 - B. Metabolic disease
 - C. Brain disorder
 - D. Spinal cord disorder
11. Flaccid bladder can be treated with
 - A. Kegel exercises
 - B. Ankle toe movements
 - C. Hydrotherapy
 - D. Stretching exercises
12. The occupational health in the workplace can be managed by
 - A. Following the ergonomics advice
 - B. Continuous work in seated position
 - C. Work in separate room
 - D. None of the above
13. The lifestyle diseases can be prevented by
 - A. Active lifestyle and the exercises
 - B. Nutritious food
 - C. Proper rest
 - D. All the above
14. The community health issues can be treated better with



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- A. Interprofessional approach
 - B. Interdisciplinary approach
 - C. Multidisciplinary approach
 - D. None of the above
15. Post-polio syndrome is due to
- A. Regular use of aids
 - B. Lack of exercise and follow up
 - C. Nutritious food
 - D. None of the above
16. High stepping gait is the clinical feature of
- A. Femoral nerve palsy
 - B. Obturator nerve palsy
 - C. Sciatic nerve palsy
 - D. Pudental nerve palsy
17. Dry needling is used to treat the
- A. Myofascial pain syndrome
 - B. Muscle injuries
 - C. Joint pain
 - D. None of the above
18. Tapping procedure is used to
- A. Protect the affected part and support
 - B. To immobilize the joint
 - C. To treat the deformity
 - D. None of the above
19. The neurogenic – referred pain can be treated better with
- A. TENS
 - B. Icing
 - C. Ultrasound
 - D. Traction
20. The blink reflex test is done to test
- A. Trigeminal nerve and facial nerve
 - B. Optic nerve and trigeminal nerve
 - C. Optic nerve and facial nerve
 - D. Facial nerve and spinal accessory nerve
21. The 11th cranial nerve supplies
- A. Trapezius
 - B. sternocleidomastoid
 - C. Answer A and B
 - D. None of the above
22. The rotator cuff consists of the following muscles except:
- A. Infraspinatus



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- B. Subscapularis
 - C. Supraspinatus
 - D. Serratus anterior
23. The winging of scapula is due to
- A. Infraspinatus weakness
 - B. Subscapularis weakness
 - C. Supraspinatus weakness
 - D. Serratus anterior weakness
24. Which of the following is the correct action of the anterior deltoid of the shoulder
- A. Adducts and extends the glenohumeral joint.
 - B. It stabilizes the head of the humerus in the glenoid fossa.
 - C. It flexes the shoulder joint.
 - D. It elevates the glenohumeral joint.
25. Which is the following joint being the example for ball and socket joint?
- A. Hip joint
 - B. Knee joint
 - C. Elbow joint
 - D. None of the above
26. The shoulder abduction movement happens in
- A. Frontal plane sagittal axis
 - B. Sagittal plane frontal axis
 - C. Frontal plane vertical axis
 - D. None of the above
27. Which one of the following is the effect of Cryotherapy?
- A. Increased temperature
 - B. Reduced muscle spasm
 - C. Massage effect on tissues
 - D. Enhanced Vaso-dilatation
28. Pointing finger deformity is caused due to injury
- A. to the median nerve
 - B. to the ulnar nerve
 - C. to the radial nerve
 - D. to the intrinsic muscles
29. The risk factor for the vertebral disk herniation is
- A. Heavy weightlifting using the back muscles.
 - B. Frequent spinal rotation, bending, or pulling.
 - C. Obesity
 - D. All the above
30. The recommended protocol of strength training for neurological recovering patients is
- A. Resistance of 50% of 1 RM
 - B. Does not allow fatigue



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- C. 3 to 5 repetitions
D. All the above
31. Phonophoresis is defined as
A. Techniques of hydrotherapy
B. Introduction of topical medications to the body through ultrasound
C. Introduction of topical medications to the body through direct current
D. None of the above
32. Which of the following is the strongest ligament in the knee?
A. Medial collateral
B. Posterior cruciate
C. Lateral collateral
D. Anterior cruciate
33. Thoracic outlet syndrome is the
A. compression of the nerves
B. compression of nerve and artery
C. compression of nerve, artery, and vein
D. none of the above
34. The brachialis muscle is supplied by
A. Radial nerve and medical nerve
B. Musculo cutaneous nerve and radial nerve
C. Musculo cutaneous nerve and median nerve
D. None of the above
35. Cor pulmonale is defined as
A. primary disorder of the respiratory system resulting in pulmonary hypertension
B. disorder of the articular system results in peripheral vascular hypertension
C. pulmonary failure due to embolism
D. cardiac failure due to lung disease

