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- Define co-ordination. Describe the various co-ordination and balance exercises.
- Describe SD curve and its uses in detecting nerve injury.

SHORT ESSAYS 10 X 5 = 50 Marks

- Postural correction.
- Levers.
- Derived positions.
- Types of crutches.
- Suspension therapy.
- Use of magnetic energy for therapy.
- Phonophoresis.
- Faradic vs galvanic currents.
- Wax therapy.
- Abnormal gait patterns.

## Multiple Choice Questions

10 X 1 = 10 Marks

- Which of the following would define a tendon
  - A tough fibrous band of connective tissue that connects bone to bone, and normally provides stability to a joint.
  - b) A band of connective tissue that connects muscle to bone
  - c) A fibrous band of connective tissue that contains action and myosin
  - d) A fibrous band of connective tissue that contains epitenon and epimysium
- 14. Antalgic hip gait is related to which of the following:
  - a) Waddling gait
  - b) Trendelenburg gait
  - c) Painful hip gait
  - d) Short leg gait
- 15. Osteoarthritis does not affect
  - a) Hip joint
  - b) Interphalangeal joints
  - Metacarpophalangeal joints
  - d) Shoulder joint
- Which of the following is NOT an exercise for the back
  - a) One leg to chest
  - b) Two legs to chest
  - c) Side bend
  - d) Chin tucks

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- 19. Chronaxie is
  - a) Minimum time required for an electric current to double the strength of rheobase
  - b) Minimum time required for the electric current to triple the strength of rheobase
  - c) Minimum current required for the stimulus to elicit rheobase
  - d) None of the above

d) Sartorius

- 20. Myofascial release should be held for
  - a) Until the fascia releases
  - b) 20 to 30 seconds
  - c) 30 to 60 seconds
  - d) Until the palpable nodule under your hand eases
- 21. TENS stands for
  - a) Transcutaneous electronic natural stimulation
  - b) Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation
  - c) Transcutaneous electrical pain stimulation
  - d) Transdermal electrical neural stimulation
- 22. The most common cause of kyphosis in a male is
  - a) Congenital
  - b) Tuberculosis
  - c) Trauma
  - d) Secondaries

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