

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

SHORT ESSAYS**10 X 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Postural correction.
4. Levers.
5. Derived positions.
6. Types of crutches.
7. Suspension therapy.
8. Use of magnetic energy for therapy.
9. Phonophoresis.
10. Faradic vs galvanic currents.
11. Wax therapy.
12. Abnormal gait patterns.

Multiple Choice Questions**10 X 1 = 10 Marks**

13. Which of the following would define a tendon
 - a) 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
 - c) Metacarpophalangeal joints
 - d) Shoulder joint
16. 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

18. The muscle which flexes both hip and knee joint is
- Gliatus maximus
 - Rectus femoris
 - Biceps femoris
 - Sartorius

19. Chronaxie is
- Minimum time required for an electric current to double the strength of rheobase
 - Minimum time required for the electric current to triple the strength of rheobase
 - Minimum current required for the stimulus to elicit rheobase
 - None of the above
20. Myofascial release should be held for
- Until the fascia releases
 - 20 to 30 seconds
 - 30 to 60 seconds
 - Until the palpable nodule under your hand eases
21. TENS stands for
- Transcutaneous electronic natural stimulation
 - Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation
 - Transcutaneous electrical pain stimulation
 - Transdermal electrical neural stimulation
22. The most common cause of kyphosis in a male is
- Congenital
 - Tuberculosis
 - Trauma
 - Secondaries

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