**SECTION ONE - (20 MARKS)**

Write **TRUE** or **FALSE** for the following statements given.

Q.1. …………………….. In most joints, flexion/extension is always in coronal plane

Q.2. …………………….. Lordosis can be seen when the patient leans forward, but more

Marked when the patient is standing

Q.3. …………………….. Kyphosis can be identified as being round or hump back

Q.4. …………………….. ‘Waiter’s tip’ position of the hand is caused by obstetrical

Problems

Q.5. …………………….. Rheumatoid arthritis affects small joints and is symmetrical

while osteoarthritis affects weight bearing joints

Q.6. …………………….. Phocomelia is the partial absence of part of a limb

Q.7. …………………….. In Equinus deformity the foot inverted and planter-flexed

Q.8. …………………….. Osteomalacia can be managed by adequate diet,

administration of Vitamin D and Calcium

Q.9. …………………….. In real shortening of a limb, there may be muscle weakness,

Dystrophy or contracture

Q.10. …………………….. Prolapsed interverterbral disc usually occurs in the Lumbar

and sacral regions only

**SECTION TWO - (12 MARKS)**

Q.21. Rank the following in order in which they occur:

1. Rank the following muscle grading in the order in which they are carried out:

i) 0-Power sufficient to move the joint against gravity

ii) 1-No contraction

iii) 2-Slight power sufficient to move the joint only with gravity eliminated

iv) 3-Normal power

v) 4-Power to move the joint against gravity plus added resistance

vi) 5-A Flicker of contraction

1. Rank the pathological changes in Hallux Rigidus
2. Slight thickening and Fibrosis
3. Exposed bones become hard and glossy
4. Degenerative changes
5. Formation of osteophytes
6. Subchondral bone is exposed
7. Articular cartilage worn away

**SECTION THREE - (40 MARKS)**

Supply the correct word(s) in the following blank spaces

Q.22. Dislocation of radial head accompanied by fracture of Ulna is called:

…………………………………………………………………………..

Q.23. Equalization of leg length can be achieved by:

a) …………………………………………………………

b) …………………………………………………………

c) …………………………………………………………

d) …………………………………………………………

Q.24. The causes of deformities arising at a joint may be due to;

a) ……………………………………………………………………….

b) ………………………………………………………………………..

c) …………………………………………………………………………

d) ……………………………………………………………………………

e) ……………………………………………………………………………

Q.25. The degenerative change in the spine is referred to as:

…………………………………………………………

Q.26. The three (3) main deformities in club foot are:

a) …………………………………………………………

b) …………………………………………………………

c) …………………………………………………………

Q.27. The four stages in developmental milestone in children include:

a) …………………………………………………………

b) …………………………………………………………

c) …………………………………………………………

d) …………………………………………………………

Q.28. In Genu-recurvatum the knee is hyper-extended and this might be due to:

a) …………………………………………………………

b) …………………………………………………………

c) …………………………………………………………

d) …………………………………………………………

Q.29. Common disorders of the shoulder joint are:

a) …………………………………………………………

b) …………………………………………………………

c) …………………………………………………………

d) …………………………………………………………

Q.30. The management of cervical spine includes:

a) …………………………………………………………

b) …………………………………………………………

c) …………………………………………………………

d) …………………………………………………………

Q.31. The treatment of chronic lower lumbar ligamentous strain includes:

a) …………………………………………………………

b) …………………………………………………………

c) …………………………………………………………

d) …………………………………………………………

e) ……………………………………………………

Q.32. Affections that may cause referred symptoms in the distribution of the

Brachial plexus include:

a) …………………………………………………………

b) …………………………………………………………

c) …………………………………………………………

d) …………………………………………………………

e) …………………………………………………………

**SECTION FOUR - (10 MARKS)**

Q.33.Match the following items in Column A with those in Column B

A B

a)………………………………… 1. Example of benign tumour

b)………………………. 2. Spontaneous displacement of one

vertebral body upon segment below it

c)……………………… 3. Polyarthritis

d) Flaccid Paralysis…………………………………. 4. Found in poliomyelitis

e). Spondylolisthesis………………………………… 5.Deposit of Sodium Burate salts

f)……………………. 6. Bone infection

g). Rheumatoid arthritis………………………………. 7.Can be treated by below knee cast

h)………………………………………… 9. Type of malignant tumour

1. Tophi …………………………………………… 10. Cerebral palsy

j) Osteomyelitis……………………………………... 11. Spondylosis

**SECTION: V - (15 MARKS)**

Write the letter of the correct answer

Q.50. Which one of the following is not a common cause of retarded Epiphyseal Growth?

a) Enchondroma

b) Infection of growth cartilage

c) Osteoblasts

d) Crushing fracture of Epiphyseal growth plate

Q.51. One of the following is NOT a cause of foot disorders:

a) Footwear

b) Heredity

c) Postural stress

d) Achondroplasia

Q.53. Treatment of Torticollis in earlier stages is by:

a) Operation for correction

b) Correction by cervical collar

c) Stretching by Physiotherapy

d) Left alone

Q.55. One of the following is NOT a congenital developmental disorder

a) Congenital Dislocation of the Hip

b) Congenital Talipes Equino varus

c) Cubitus -varus

d) Amelia

Q.56. Which of the following is NOTa types of internal derangement of joints

a) Interposition of soft tissues

b) Loose body formation

c) Osteochondritis dessicans

d) Osteitis

Q.57. One of the following is not an indication for manipulations?

a) Improvement of circulation

b) Correcting deformity

c) Increase range of joint motion of a stiff joint

d) Relief of chronic pain in or about the joint

Q.58. An example of a metabolic bone disorder is

a) Cushing’s syndrome b) Osteitis deformans

c) Rickets d) Osteodystrophy

Q.59. Which one of the following is NOT a principle of Orthopaedic treatment in spina bifida

a) Maintain deformity

b) Maintain correction

c) Promote the best possible function of affected limbs

d) Amputation

Q.60. In Pes cavus the arch of foot is:

a) Facing upwards b) Facing downwards

c) Medially located d) Laterally located

Q.61. In paraplegic:

a) Half the body is paralyzed b) Whole body is paralyzed

c) Lower extremities are affected d) All the extremities are affected

Q.62. In prolapsed lumber disc, the rapture and displacement usually occurs between:

a) C6 and C7 b) L3 and L4

c) L5 and S1 d) S1 and S4

Q.63. Types of internal derangements of joints include the following except

a) Interposition of soft tissues

b) Loose body formation

c) Osteochondritis dessicans

d) Osteitis

Q.64. In monoplegia

a) Half the body is paralyzed

b) Lower extremities are paralyzed

c) Half the lower extremity is paralyzed

d) Both lower and upper extremities are paralyzed

Q.65. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Clubfoot

a) Adduction

b) Inversion

c) Planter flexion

d) Eversion

Q.66. Congenital deformities or abnormalities may due to;

a) Emotional disturbance

b) Structural changes in joints due to trauma

c) Genetic and Environmental abnormalities

d) Violence during early childhood

SECTION VI

**Short essays (18 Marks)**

Q.64

c) Outline Orthopaedic treatment in Poliomyelitis (8Marks)

d) Explain the difference between Perthes’ disease and impacted fracture of head of femur (5Marks)

e) Explain what you understand by primary and SecondaryTumours (5 Marks)

**Long essays (15Marks)**

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Q.65 **Answer any one of the following in this section**

a) Patients with rheumatoid arthritis need a host of Appliances’. Explain (15 marks)

b) The management of Congenital Talipes equino varus in children (15 marks)