



قائمة الاسئلة

العلاج الطبيعي لأمراض الجهاز العضلي والهيكلية (2) - المستوى الثالث - قسم علاج طبيعي - كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - برامج العلوم الطبية التطبيقية

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- 1) What is the primary purpose of conducting a physical examination of the cervical spine?
 - 1) - To assess the patient's cognitive abilities
 - 2) + To evaluate the health and condition of the cervical spine
 - 3) - To measure the patient's blood pressure
 - 4) - To check the patient's respiratory rate
- 2) During a cervical spine examination, what does a positive Spurling's test indicate?
 - 1) - Increased intracranial pressure
 - 2) + Cervical radiculopathy
 - 3) - Respiratory distress
 - 4) - Hypertension
- 3) Which of the following is NOT a part of the cervical spine examination?
 - 1) - Inspection
 - 2) - Palpation
 - 3) - Percussion
 - 4) + Auscultation
- 4) Which is Sensory Symptoms for cervical rib?
 - 1) + Tingling in hands or fingers
 - 2) - Cold and clumsy extremities
 - 3) - Skin color changes to blue
 - 4) - Loss of hand grip.
- 5) Milwaukee brace is use for
 - 1) + Scheuermann's disease
 - 2) - cervical rib
 - 3) - disc prolapse
 - 4) - spondylosis
- 6) Adam's Forward Bend Test is use for
 - 1) - cervical rib
 - 2) + Scoliosis
 - 3) - disc prolapse
 - 4) - spondylosis
- 7) During the range of motion portion of the thoracic spine physical examination, what type of movement is NOT typically assessed?
 - 1) - Extension
 - 2) - Flexion
 - 3) + Abduction
 - 4) - Rotation
- 8) What is the primary purpose of palpation during the thoracic spine physical examination?
 - 1) - To assess muscle strength
 - 2) - To assess range of motion
 - 3) + To identify areas of tenderness or pain
 - 4) - To inspect the skin
- 9) All these Symptoms of Degenerative Disc Disease of lumbar spine except
 - 1) - Tingling or numbness in the lower limb
 - 2) - Stiffness
 - 3) + Weakness in the upper limb





- 4) - Pain in the lower back
- 10) Passive lumbar extension test use for :
- 1) - Lumbar Facet joint pathology
 - 2) + Lumbar instability
 - 3) - Spondylolisthesis
 - 4) - neurological dysfunction
- 11) Ely's test or Duncan-Ely test is used to assess
- 1) + rectus femoris
 - 2) - hamstring
 - 3) - Gastrocnemius
 - 4) - Iliopsoas
- 12) Which is not do by Palpation test
- 1) - Sensation
 - 2) - Temperature
 - 3) - Tenderness
 - 4) + Gait pattern
- 13) The ROM of Hip adduction is
- 1) - $10^{\circ} - 20^{\circ}$
 - 2) + $20^{\circ} - 30^{\circ}$
 - 3) - $30^{\circ} - 40^{\circ}$
 - 4) - $40^{\circ} - 50^{\circ}$
- 14) Which is Not risk factors for OA
- 1) + Young age
 - 2) - Family history of osteoarthritis
 - 3) - Previous injury to the hip joint
 - 4) - Obesity
- 15) All these Goals management of OA except
- 1) - Patient education
 - 2) - Muscle strengthening
 - 3) + Decrease ROM
 - 4) - Modification of risk factors
- 16) Which is Not Manual Therapy
- 1) - Transverse friction massage
 - 2) - myofascial release techniques
 - 3) - mobilization
 - 4) + shock wave therapy
- 17) All these goals Physical therapy tretment for Avascular Necrosis of the Hip except
- 1) - Relief of symptoms
 - 2) + Increase of muscles weakness
 - 3) - Prevention of disease progression
 - 4) - Improvement of functionality
- 18) The normal range of motion for knee flexion is
- 1) - $0-90^{\circ}$
 - 2) - $0-100^{\circ}$
 - 3) - $0-120^{\circ}$
 - 4) + $0-135^{\circ}$
- 19) varus stress is test for
- 1) - MCL
 - 2) + LCL





- 3) - ACL
4) - PCL
- 20) All these Risk Factors for knee Osteoarthritis except
- 1) Muscle strength
2) - Age
3) - Female
4) - Obesity
- 21) Which is Indication for Partial Knee Arthroplasty
- 1) - Diffuse arthritis
2) Unicompartmental arthritis
3) - Severe pain
4) - Functional impairment
- 22) Which is NOT Physiotherapy Goals post Total Knee Replacement operation
- 1) - Optimise respiratory and circulatory functions
2) - Facilitate recovery of quads strength
3) Increase post op oedema
4) - Promote early ambulation
- 23) The patient with Achilles tendon rupture do full weight bearing after
- 1) - 2weeks
2) - 4weeks
3) - 5weeks
4) 6weeks
- 24) Talipes Equinus is
- 1) - mid tarsal joint- Inversion
2) - mid tarsal joint- Eversion
3) Plantar flexed foot
4) - MTP joint- Hyper Extension
- 25) Thompson test use to
- 1) Evaluate the integrity of the Achilles tendon
2) - calcaneofibular ligament
3) - anterior talofibular-ATF ligament
4) - Flat foot
- 26) The normal range of motion for lateral flexion is 30-35°.
- 1) - TRUE.
2) FALSE.
- 27) Active ROM is a measurement of the patient's movement performed by the examiner.
- 1) - TRUE.
2) FALSE.
- 28) A muscle strength grade of 2 indicates active movement with gravity eliminated.
- 1) TRUE.
2) - FALSE.
- 29) Curvature Angle of the thoracic spine decreases with age
- 1) - TRUE.
2) FALSE.
- 30) torticollis referred to as cervical dystonia
- 1) TRUE.
2) - FALSE.
- 31) Spondylolisthesis is most often caused by spondylolysis
- 1) TRUE.





- 2) - FALSE.
- 32) An important part of the diagnosis of low back pain includes palpation of the lumbar spinous processes.
- 1) TRUE.
- 2) - FALSE.
- 33) Thomas Test used to measure the flexibility and/or assess the tightness of the hip extensor
- 1) - TRUE.
- 2) FALSE.
- 34) Osteoarthritis is the most common form of arthritis, and the hip is the first most commonly affected joint
- 1) - TRUE.
- 2) FALSE.
- 35) Physical therapy cannot treatment avascular necrosis
- 1) TRUE.
- 2) - FALSE.
- 36) The knee joint is the biggest joint in the body
- 1) TRUE.
- 2) - FALSE.
- 37) Pre-operative of TKR the patient not need physical therapy session
- 1) - TRUE.
- 2) FALSE.
- 38) In Day of Surgery TKR use CPM 0-140° started in Recovery Room for minimum of 4 hours
- 1) - TRUE.
- 2) FALSE.
- 39) Muscle strains most commonly occur in bi-articular muscles such as the hamstrings, rectus femoris and gastrocnemius
- 1) TRUE.
- 2) - FALSE.
- 40) Achilles tendon the Largest tendon in the body
- 1) TRUE.
- 2) - FALSE.

