



قائمة الاسئلة

العلاج الطبيعي في الاعصاب (1) - المستوى الثالث - قسم علاج طبيعي - كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - برامج العلوم الطبية التطبيقية - الفترة الثالثة -

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- 1) The CNS means....
 - 1) a- central nerves system
 - 2) b- peripheral nerves system
 - 3) c- cardio nerves system
 - 4) d- central neuron system
- 2) The proper neurological assessment, we can use
 - 1) a-SNAP
 - 2) b-SMAP
 - 3) c-SCAP
 - 4) d-SOAP
- 3) All the following of the Objective Assessment Except
 - 1) a-Gait
 - 2) b-Muscle Wasting
 - 3) c-Previous Therapy
 - 4) d-Pattern of Movement
- 4) Which one of the following cranial nerves is responsible for all movements of facial expression?
 - 1) Trigeminal nerve (CN V)
 - 2) Facial nerve (CN VII)
 - 3) Vagus nerve (CN X)
 - 4) Hypoglossal nerve (CN XII)
- 5) The patient's complaint is considered to:
 - 1) a-Subjective assessment
 - 2) b- Objective assessment
 - 3) c-All the above
 - 4) d- None of the above
- 6) When positioning a stroke patient, which of the following is a true statement?
 - 1) a- Allow the patient to lean toward the preferred side
 - 2) b-Good positioning is important to prevent contractures and swelling
 - 3) c-Never position the patient on his or her affected side
 - 4) d-Families should not be allowed to assist in positioning the patient
- 7) When a stroke patient is positioned on their back which of the following is recommended for the affected leg?
 - 1) a- Keep leg crossed over the unaffected leg
 - 2) b-Keep legs apart to encourage hips to turn out
 - 3) c- Place a pillow on affected buttock to relax the leg
 - 4) d-Keep knee bent and foot on the bed
- 8) Which of the following is the MOST significant risk factor for stroke?
 - 1) a-Smoking
 - 2) b-Family history
 - 3) c-Diabetes
 - 4) d- Hypertension
- 9) Deep Tendon Reflexe for ankle include :
 - 1) (L3/4)a
 - 2) (L4/5)b
 - 3) (S1/2)c





- 4) - d-not above
- 10) Sudden loss of neurological function caused by interruption of brain blood flow
- 1) a-stroke
- 2) - b-multiple sclorosis
- 3) - c-cerebral palsy
- 4) - d-parkinson
- 11) Which of the following of the Ischemic stroke is not correct ?
- 1) - a-The most common type, affecting about 87%
- 2) - b-refers generally to a blood clot
- 3) c-occurs when blood vessels rupture
- 4) - d-impairs blood flow to the brain
- 12) Which of the Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) is correct :
- 1) - a-residual symptoms after 24 hours
- 2) - b-Symptoms last to several days
- 3) - c -•TIA is also labeled “Major-strok
- 4) d-It is temporary interruption of brain blood supply
- 13) Modifiable risk factor of the stroke involves the following Except :
- 1) - a-physical inactivity
- 2) b-prior stroke
- 3) - c-smoking
- 4) - d-diet
- 14) Hemiplegia is...
- 1) - a-weakness of half of the body
- 2) - b-neuromuscular disease
- 3) c-paralysis of half of the body
- 4) - d-weakness of mono limp of the body
- 15) Lethargy means
- 1) - a-difficult to arouse and confused
- 2) - b-unconscious and cannot be aroused
- 3) - c-arousal requires vigorous or unpleasant stimuli
- 4) d-drowsy, can open eyes and respond briefly
- 16) Which of the following complication of the stroke?
- 1) - a-Osteoporosis
- 2) - b-Deep Vein Thrombosis
- 3) - c-Shoulder Subluxation
- 4) d- all of the above
- 17) Proper positioning in strok can help to reduce the risk of
- 1) - a-shoulder streaghtening
- 2) - b-Pressure Aire mattress
- 3) - c-ROM
- 4) d-Pressure Areas
- 18) which of the following of Prevention of Pressure Sores is incorrect:
- 1) - a-Inspect the skin regularly
- 2) - b-Follow good diet and drink plenty of fluids
- 3) c-Keep the skin moist
- 4) - d-Provide regular pressure relief
- 19) The upper motor neuron impairment produces the following change of muscles tone
- 1) - a- flaccidity
- 2) b-spasticity





- 3) - c- “cog wheel” rigidity
4) - d-none of the above
- 20) The ability to walk along a straight line is most often impaired with:
1) a- cerebellar dysfunction
2) - b- parietal lobe damage
3) - c- temporal lobe damage
4) - d- ocular motor disturbances
- 21) In regard to peripheral neuromuscular facilitation (PNF) stretching, it is true that:
1) - a-PNF typically involves an isometric contraction of the muscle just before it is stretched
2) - b-In some versions of PNF, as a muscle is stretched, its antagonist contracts
3) - c-Several PNF variations are effective in acutely increasing maximum tolerable muscle-tendon unit length and maximum tolerable force
4) d-All of the above are true
- 22) In regard PNF Technique to resist stronger agonist using isometric until achieving appropriate contraction then using one hand, begin building contraction of antagonist bringing other hand once antagonist responds , it is true that:
1) - a-Hold-Relax
2) - b-Rhythmic Initiation
3) c-Rhythmic Stabilization
4) - d-Contract-Relax
- 23) In regard PNF Technique to resist shortened agonist using isometric for 7 seconds followed by relaxation and PROM into new pain-free end-range for 15 seconds then back off slightly and rest 20 seconds before repeating , it is true that:
1) a-Hold-Relax
2) - b-Rhythmic Initiation
3) - c-Rhythmic Stabilization
4) - d-Contract-Relax
- 24) In regard PNF pattern Upper Extremity (UE) D1 Flexion , is true that:
1) - a-GH Flexion/Abduction/ER
2) - b-GH Flexion/Adduction/IR
3) - c-GH Extension/Adduction/IR
4) d-GH Flexion/Adduction/ER
- 25) Dysphasia suggests the impairment of:
1) a- speech
2) - b- gait
3) - c- swallowing
4) - d- movement
- 26) The patient with apraxia cannot
1) - a- name his fingers
2) b- carry out an imagined act
3) - c- draw simple diagrams
4) - d- speak fluently
- 27) When treating a traumatic brain injury (TBI) patient, what three H's should you avoid?
1) a-Hyperventilation, hypoxia, hypotension
2) - b-Heartburn, heartrate, hemorrhage
3) - c-Hyperventilation, hypoxia, hypertension
4) - d-none of the above
- 28) What are the three components of the Glasgow Coma Scale?
1) - a- Eyes, Motor, Memory





- 2) - b- Eyes, Motor, Pain
3) + c-Eyes, Verbal, Motor
4) - d-none of the above
- 29) In regard Glasgow coma scale score severe , is true that:
1) - (13-15)-a
2) + (3-8)-b
3) - (9-12)-c
4) - d-none of the above
- 30) In initial stage of Parkinson disease the most typical involuntary movement is the following:
1) - a- chorea
2) - b- atetosis
3) + c- tremor
4) - d- dystonia
- 31) The presence of Bell's palsy suggests damage to the following cranial nerve:
1) + a- facial
2) - b- optic
3) - c- olfactory
4) - d-vestibular
- 32) Symptoms typical for Parkinsonism are the following Except:
1) - a- rest tremor
2) - b- muscular "cog wheel" rigidity
3) - c- bradykinesia
4) + d- intention tremor
- 33) which the following use to treatment the peripheral nerve injury in paralysis stage:
1) - a-TENS
2) - b-splinting
3) - c-exercise
4) + d-all of the above
- 34) Fracture shaft of humerus is associated with:
1) - a- Axillary nerve injury
2) + b- Radial nerve injury
3) - c- Brachial nerve injury
4) - d- Median nerve injury
- 35) Erb's palsy affects:
1) - a-Lumbar plexus
2) - b- Sacral plexus
3) + c- Brachial plexus
4) - d- Cranial plexus
- 36) A 52-year-old retired professional cyclist, who still rides his bike 400 miles per week, comes to his physiotherapist complaining of hand problems. The therapist notes hyperextension of the ring and little fingers at the metacarpophalangeal joints and flexion at the interphalangeal joints within the same fingers . During examination, the patient has no weakness in flexion or adduction of the wrist. What nerve is compressed?
1) - a-Median nerve
2) + b-Ulnar nerve
3) - c-Radial nerve
4) - d-all of the above
- 37) A 21-year-old male college student reports to the student health clinic on





Monday morning, . He explains that he was “Saturday Night Palsy,” and lost consciousness with his upper limbs draped over the back of a couch. He complains of numbness and paresthesia over the dorsum of his hand on the radial side and is unable to support the weight of his left hand when the hand is placed in a pronated position . What nerve was most likely damaged in this individual?

- 1) - a-Axillary nerve
 - 2) - b-Median nerve
 - 3) - c-Ulnar nerve
 - 4) d-Radial nerve
- 38) Atrophy of thenar eminence , Ape hand ,Benediction hand there are signs of:
- 1) - a- Musculocutaneous nerve injury
 - 2) - b- Ulnar nerve injury
 - 3) c-Median nerve injury
 - 4) - d-Radial nerve injury
- 39) A physiotherapist tests the calcaneal tendon (Achilles tendon) reflex . A normal response of plantar flexion of the ankle joint is noted. This myotatic (deep tendon) reflex confirms the integrity of what nerve?
- 1) a-Tibial nerve
 - 2) - b-Deep fibular nerve
 - 3) - c- Medial plantar nerve
 - 4) - d-Lateral plantar nerve
- 40) foot drop and sensory disturbance over the entire dorsum of the foot and lateral distal portion of the lower leg signs and Symptoms of
- 1) - a-femoral nerve injury
 - 2) - b-sural nerve injury
 - 3) - c-Tibial nerve injury
 - 4) d-common peroneal nerve injury

