



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-05-19 06:54

العلاج الطبيعي في الاعصاب 1-الثالث-علاج طبيعي- كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية-درجة الامتحان(80)

د. عبدالرحمن احمد الصلوي

- 1) What is the primary purpose of a neurological assessment in physiotherapy?
 - 1) - To diagnose psychological disorders
 - 2) ☒ To assess and identify abnormalities in the nervous system
 - 3) - To prescribe medication
 - 4) - To perform surgical interventions
- 2) Which of the following is NOT a component of the SOAP format used in neurological assessment?
 - 1) - Subjective Assessment
 - 2) - Objective Assessment
 - 3) - Assessment Plan
 - 4) ☒ Surgical Plan
- 3) Which of the following is an example of a superficial sensation tested during a sensory examination?
 - 1) - Movement Sense
 - 2) ☒ Pain
 - 3) - Position Sense
 - 4) - Vibration Sense
- 4) What does the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) assess?
 - 1) - Muscle strength
 - 2) ☒ Level of consciousness
 - 3) - Respiratory rate
 - 4) - Blood pressure
- 5) Which reflex is tested at the ankle during a neurological examination?
 - 1) - Biceps reflex
 - 2) - Triceps reflex
 - 3) - Knee reflex
 - 4) ☒ Ankle reflex (S1/2)
- 6) What is the purpose of the Romberg's test in a neurological examination?
 - 1) - To assess muscle strength
 - 2) ☒ To evaluate balance and proprioception
 - 3) - To measure limb length
 - 4) - To test deep tendon reflexes
- 7) Which of the following is a long-term goal in a physiotherapy treatment plan?
 - 1) - Reducing pain within a week
 - 2) ☒ Improving gait pattern over 6 months
 - 3) - Increasing muscle strength in one session
 - 4) - Measuring limb girth
- 8) What is the Babinski's sign used to assess?
 - 1) - Deep tendon reflexes
 - 2) - Superficial sensation
 - 3) - Cortical sensation
 - 4) ☒ Plantar response
- 9) Which of the following is NOT a part of the subjective assessment in a neurological examination?
 - 1) - Chief complaint
 - 2) - Past medical history
 - 3) ☒ Muscle tone
 - 4) - Personal history



- 10) What is the primary focus of the International Classification of Function, Disability, and Health (ICF)?
- 1) - To classify diseases
 - 2) ☒ To provide a framework for assessing function and disability
 - 3) - To prescribe medications
 - 4) - To perform surgical interventions
- 11) What is the most common type of stroke?
- 1) - Hemorrhagic stroke
 - 2) ☒ Ischemic stroke
 - 3) - Subarachnoid hemorrhage
 - 4) - Intracerebral hemorrhage
- 12) Which of the following is a modifiable risk factor for stroke?
- 1) - Age
 - 2) - Gender
 - 3) ☒ Hypertension
 - 4) - Family history of stroke
- 13) What does the FAST acronym stand for in stroke recognition?
- 1) ☒ Face, Arm, Speech, Time
 - 2) - Face, Arm, Strength, Time
 - 3) - Face, Arm, Speech, Temperature
 - 4) - Face, Arm, Strength, Temperature
- 14) What is the gold standard tool used to assess the level of consciousness in a stroke patient?
- 1) - Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE)
 - 2) ☒ Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)
 - 3) - Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA)
 - 4) - Barthel Index
- 15) Which of the following is a common sign of a left hemisphere stroke?
- 1) - Left hemiparesis
 - 2) ☒ Right hemiparesis
 - 3) - Visual-perceptual deficits
 - 4) - Impulsive behavior
- 16) What is the normal response in the plantar reflex test?
- 1) - Extension of the great toe
 - 2) ☒ Flexion of the toes
 - 3) - Fanning of the toes
 - 4) - No response
- 17) Which of the following is a common complication following a stroke?
- 1) - Hypertension
 - 2) ☒ Shoulder subluxation
 - 3) - Increased muscle strength
 - 4) - Improved coordination
- 18) What is the primary purpose of using MRI in stroke diagnosis?
- 1) - To measure blood pressure
 - 2) ☒ To identify hemorrhagic stroke and brain lesions
 - 3) - To assess muscle tone
 - 4) - To evaluate speech and language deficits
- 19) Which of the following is a symptom of a right hemisphere stroke?
- 1) - Speech and language deficits
 - 2) - Right hemiparesis
 - 3) ☒ Left hemiparesis



- 4) - Cautious behavior
- 20) what is a main focus of stroke rehabilitation?
- 1) - To completely reverse the stroke
 - 2) - To only work on speaking abilities
 - 3) + To help the person reach their best possible level of function
 - 4) - To replace all lost abilities with new ones.
- 21) Which of these actions is NOT recommended to prevent shoulder pain after a stroke?
- 1) - Supporting the arm in a wheelchair
 - 2) - Proper positioning of the arm
 - 3) - Educating caregivers on safe arm handling
 - 4) + Using overhead pulleys
- 22) What kind of training is emphasized for improving walking after a stroke?
- 1) - Training that only focuses on sitting exercises
 - 2) - Training that avoids any strength exercises
 - 3) + Training that is repetitive and focused on goals
 - 4) - Training that only uses machines
- 23) Who is considered a part of the stroke rehabilitation team?
- 1) - a.The patient's neighbor
 - 2) + b.The patient's caregiver
 - 3) - a+b
 - 4) - d.not of the above
- 24) What is a common treatment for hand swelling (edema) after a stroke?
- 1) - Keeping the hand completely still
 - 2) - Applying very hot packs to the hand
 - 3) - Tying the hand tightly with bandages.
 - 4) + Exercises that move the hand, along with raising the arm
- 25) What is the primary center in the brain responsible for coordination of movement?
- 1) - Cerebrum
 - 2) + Cerebellum
 - 3) - Brainstem
 - 4) - Thalamus
- 26) Which of the following is NOT a component of coordinated movement?
- 1) - Volition
 - 2) - Perception
 - 3) - Engram
 - 4) + Muscle strength
- 27) What is the medical term for uncoordinated movement or coordination impairment?
- 1) - Apraxia
 - 2) + Ataxia
 - 3) - Dysarthria
 - 4) - Dysphagia
- 28) Which of the following is an example of a fine motor skill?
- 1) - Walking
 - 2) - Running
 - 3) + Writing
 - 4) - Lifting weights
- 29) What is the purpose of the finger-to-nose test in coordination assessment?
- 1) - To assess gross motor skills
 - 2) + To evaluate fine motor coordination



- 3) - To measure muscle strength
4) - To test balance
- 30) Which of the following conditions is NOT a common cause of coordination impairments?
- 1) - Stroke
2) - Multiple Sclerosis (MS)
3) + Hypertension
4) - Traumatic brain injury
- 31) What is the Romberg test used to assess?
- 1) - Muscle strength
2) + Balance and proprioception
3) - Fine motor skills
4) - Hand-eye coordination
- 32) Which of the following exercises is commonly used to improve coordination?
- 1) + Tai Chi
2) - Weightlifting
3) - Sprinting
4) - Cycling
- 33) What is the role of the vestibular system in coordinated movement?
- 1) - It controls muscle strength
2) + It provides sensory information related to balance and spatial orientation
3) - It regulates heart rate
4) - It controls fine motor skills
- 34) What is the purpose of Frenkel's exercises in physiotherapy?
- 1) - To improve cardiovascular fitness
2) + To enhance coordination and proprioception
3) - To increase muscle mass
4) - To improve flexibility
- 35) What is the primary cause of traumatic brain injury (TBI)?
- 1) - Degenerative disease
2) - Congenital condition
3) + External physical force
4) - Genetic mutation
- 36) Which age group is most at risk for traumatic brain injury (TBI)?
- 1) - Middle-aged adults (40-60 years)
2) + Children, young adults (<25), and older adults (>65)
3) - Teenagers (13-19 years)
4) - Infants (0-2 years)
- 37) What is the most common mechanism of injury in mild to moderate TBI?
- 1) + Concussion
2) - Contusion
3) - Diffuse axonal injury
4) - Laceration
- 38) What is the primary goal of physiotherapy in TBI patients?
- 1) - To increase muscle size
2) + To restore physical function and improve mobility
3) - To improve eyesight
4) - To reduce body weight
- 39) What is the normal range for intracranial pressure (ICP)?
- 1) + 5 to 10 mm Hg



- 2) - 15 to 20 mm Hg
3) - 25 to 30 mm Hg
4) - 35 to 40 mm Hg
- 40) Which of the following is NOT a secondary impairment associated with TBI?
1) - Deep vein thrombosis
2) - Muscle atrophy
3) ☒ Increased endurance
4) - Pressure ulcers
- 41) What is the primary mechanism of injury in a concussion?
1) - Penetrating head injury
2) ☒ Blow to the head or violent shaking
3) - Hypoxic-ischemic injury
4) - Diffuse axonal injury
- 42) Which of the following is a common radiological finding in diffuse axonal injury?
1) - Focal cerebral contusion
2) - Epidural hematoma
3) ☒ Generalized brain edema without structural lesions
4) - Subdural hematoma
- 43) What is the primary goal of respiratory care in the management of unconscious TBI patients?
1) - To increase muscle strength
2) ☒ To prevent secondary complications like pneumonia
3) - To improve cognitive function
4) - To reduce intracranial pressure
- 44) Which of the following is a common cognitive impairment following TBI?
1) - Increased memory function
2) ☒ Personality changes
3) - Improved speech
4) - Enhanced vision
- 45) Which of the following is a common focus of physiotherapy in unconscious TBI patients?
1) - Active exercises
2) ☒ Passive maneuvers to maintain joint mobility and prevent contractures
3) - Strength training
4) - Cardiovascular exercises
- 46) What is a common complication that physiotherapists aim to prevent in TBI patients?
1) - Increased endurance
2) - Better vision
3) - Improved muscle strength
4) ☒ Pressure ulcers
- 47) What is the role of sensory stimulation in TBI physiotherapy?
1) - To increase muscle size
2) ☒ To improve the patient's awareness and responsiveness
3) - To reduce body weight
4) - To improve eyesight
- 48) Which of the following is a common physiotherapy intervention to prevent contractures in TBI patients?
1) ☒ Stretching exercises
2) - Weightlifting
3) - Running
4) - Swimming
- 49) What is the primary focus of physiotherapy in conscious TBI patients?



- 1) - Passive maneuvers
 - 2) + Active exercises to improve strength, balance, and coordination
 - 3) - Respiratory care only
 - 4) - Sensory stimulation only
- 50) What is the primary pathological feature of Parkinson's disease (PD)?
- 1) - Accumulation of amyloid plaques
 - 2) - Degeneration of the cerebellum
 - 3) - Loss of neurons in the hippocampus
 - 4) + Loss of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra
- 51) Which of the following is a cardinal motor symptom of Parkinson's disease?
- 1) + Tremor at rest
 - 2) - Bradyphrenia
 - 3) - Dementia
 - 4) - Depression
- 52) What is the most common type of Parkinson's disease?
- 1) - Secondary Parkinson's disease
 - 2) - Parkinson-plus syndromes
 - 3) + Idiopathic Parkinson's disease (IPD)
 - 4) - Vascular Parkinson's disease
- 53) Which of the following is a non-motor symptom of Parkinson's disease?
- 1) - Bradykinesia
 - 2) - Rigidity
 - 3) + Depression
 - 4) - Postural instability
- 54) What is the primary goal of physical therapy in Parkinson's disease management?
- 1) - To cure the disease
 - 2) + To improve mobility, balance, and functional independence
 - 3) - To replace pharmacological treatment
 - 4) - To reduce dopamine levels
- 55) Which of the following is a common gait abnormality in Parkinson's disease?
- 1) + Festinating gait
 - 2) - Ataxic gait
 - 3) - Spastic gait
 - 4) - Steppage gait
- 56) What is the primary neurotransmitter affected in Parkinson's disease?
- 1) - Serotonin
 - 2) - Acetylcholine
 - 3) + Dopamine
 - 4) - GABA
- 57) Which of the following is a common secondary motor symptom of Parkinson's disease?
- 1) + Fatigue
 - 2) - Tremor at rest
 - 3) - Bradykinesia
 - 4) - Rigidity
- 58) What is the purpose of balance training in Parkinson's disease rehabilitation?
- 1) - To increase muscle mass
 - 2) + To reduce fall risk and improve stability
 - 3) - To enhance cognitive function
 - 4) - To manage tremors



59) Which of the following is a common non-motor symptom of Parkinson's disease?

- 1) - Bradykinesia
- 2) - Rigidity
- 3) ☒ Sleep disorders
- 4) - Tremor at rest

60) What is the role of patient and family education in Parkinson's physiotherapy?

- 1) - To increase muscle size
- 2) ☒ To ensure optimal outcomes and improve quality of life
- 3) - To reduce dopamine levels
- 4) - To cure the disease

61) How many pairs of spinal nerves are there in the human body?

- 1) - 30
- 2) ☒ 31
- 3) - 32
- 4) - 33

62) Which of the following spinal nerves are involved in forming plexuses?

- 1) ☒ 8 cervical, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral, and 1 coccygeal
- 2) - 12 thoracic, 5 lumbar, and 5 sacral
- 3) - 8 cervical, 12 thoracic, and 5 lumbar
- 4) - 5 lumbar, 5 sacral, and 1 coccygeal

63) What are the three components of each spinal nerve?

- 1) ☒ Sympathetic, motor, and sensory
- 2) - Sympathetic, parasympathetic, and motor
- 3) - Sensory, motor, and autonomic
- 4) - Sympathetic, sensory, and autonomic

64) What is the purpose of progressive resistive exercises after tendon transfer?

- 1) - To reduce inflammation
- 2) ☒ To re-educate the transferred tendon
- 3) -) To prevent contractures
- 4) - To improve sensory feedback

65) When can strengthening exercises be started in PNI management?

- 1) - When muscle power reaches MMT grade 1
- 2) ☒ When muscle power reaches MMT grade 2
- 3) - When muscle power reaches MMT grade 3
- 4) - When muscle power reaches MMT grade 4

66) What is the rate of nerve regeneration?

- 1) - 1 cm per day
- 2) ☒ 1 mm per day
- 3) - 1 mm per week
- 4) - 1 cm per week

67) What happens when the endometrial tube is not intact during nerve regeneration?

- 1) - The nerve regenerates at a faster rate
- 2) - The nerve stops regenerating completely
- 3) ☒ The axonal sprouts form an end neuroma or neuroma in continuity
- 4) - none

68) Which of the following is a common cause of peripheral nerve injury?

- 1) - Hypertension
- 2) ☒ Diabetes mellitus
- 3) - Common cold



- 4) - Migraine
- 69) Which nerve injury classification describes complete loss of nerve function with no recovery?
- 1) - Neuropraxia
 - 2) - Axonotmesis
 - 3) + Neurotmesis
 - 4) - Myelopathy
- 70) Which plexus is responsible for innervating the upper limb?
- 1) - Cervical plexus
 - 2) - Lumbar plexus
 - 3) + Brachial plexus
 - 4) - Sacral plexus
- 71) What is the first step in physiotherapy management of a peripheral nerve injury?
- 1) - Strengthening exercises
 - 2) + Pain management and protection
 - 3) - Electrical stimulation
 - 4) - Surgery
- 72) Which nerve is commonly affected in carpal tunnel syndrome?
- 1) - Ulnar nerve
 - 2) - Radial nerve
 - 3) + Median nerve
 - 4) - Sciatic nerve
- 73) What is a sign of radial nerve injury?
- 1) + Wrist drop
 - 2) - Claw hand
 - 3) - Foot drop
 - 4) - Bell's palsy
- 74) What is the main goal of rehabilitation for a nerve injury?
- 1) - Improve muscle strength
 - 2) - Restore nerve function
 - 3) - Prevent contractures
 - 4) + All of the above
- 75) Which physiotherapy technique is used to stimulate nerve regeneration?
- 1) - Cryotherapy
 - 2) + Electrical stimulation
 - 3) - Hydrotherapy
 - 4) - Massage
- 76) A patient with foot drop likely has an injury to which nerve?
- 1) - Median nerve
 - 2) - Radial nerve
 - 3) + Peroneal nerve
 - 4) - Ulnar nerve
- 77) What is a common complication of long-term nerve injury?
- 1) - Hypermobility
 - 2) + Muscle atrophy
 - 3) - Increased bone density
 - 4) - High blood pressure
- 78) Which of the following is a common cause of axillary nerve injury?
- 1) - Fracture of the femur
 - 2) - Carpal tunnel syndrome



- 3) - Dislocation of the hip
4) + Dislocation of the shoulder
- 79) What is the purpose of splinting in PNI management?
- 1) - To strengthen muscles
2) + To prevent contractures and maintain functional position
3) - To reduce inflammation
4) - To improve sensory feedback
- 80) What is a characteristic feature of a preganglionic supraclavicular lesion?
- 1) - Positive Tinel's sign
2) - Absence of Horner's syndrome
3) + Presence of Horner's syndrome
4) - Tingling sensation in the limb