

Test 1

1. Radiographic sign in case of Reflex Sympathetic Dysfunction (Sudek's atrophy)-- general osteopenia
2. Hyoid bone—C3
3. A cock up splint is used for – wrist
4. Arroyo sign is an adverse papillary reaction in – Hypoadrenalism
5. 32 years old obese female complains of RUQ pain that radiates into the right shoulder—cholelithiasis
6. Pain in epigastric region of abdomen 2 hours after eating— duodenal ulcer
7. Atrophy of the thenar eminence should lead you to –carpal tunnel syndrome (Note- cubital tunnel syndrome- hypothenar eminence)
8. Atrophy of thenar eminence is due to compression of – median nerve.
9. Brown spots on thorax on x-ray, radiolucent eccentric well demarcated lesion in femur—fibrous dysplasia
10. Minimum amount of bone necessary before it appears on bone scan—3-5%
11. Shiny corner sign, syndesmophyte formation and Daggar's sign are noted—ankylosing Spondylitis
12. A male aged 45 presents with SOB upon exertion. He weighs 280 pounds, mild hypertension and back pain. What is his main problem?—obesity
13. High phosphorus intake may due to – soft drink
14. Most common cause of thiamine deficiency—chronic alcoholism
15. An adynamic ileus will present with—decreased bowel sounds
16. Positive Guaic Resin test of stool supports—GI bleeding
17. Contraindication of ultrasound—occlusive vascular disease (note- not neuroma)
18. Painful nodules on the distal lateral interphalangeal joint is seen in –osteoarthritis
19. A positive heterophilic agglutination test indicates—infectious mononucleosis
20. Pain of posteriolateral rib and anterior thorax due to –herpes zoster (not- usually along thoracic dermatome)
21. To correct an extensive restriction of right humeral ulnar joint, to appropriate segmental contact point is—olecranon process
22. To correct LLF fixation of Lumbar spine—side posture, right side up with clockwise torque
23. The best way to stretch the TFL is—side posture involved leg extended and adducted below the table
24. Which of the following will reproduce pain in a sprain but not a strain— isometric contraction
25. Wexler scale measure—Deep Tendon Reflexes
26. A female presents fever, nausea, history of vomiting and upper tract infection. What other finding would she have—low back pain
27. Bilateral shortened, thickened pedicles in lumbar spine can lead to – relative stenosis
28. A athletic will has acclimate to high altitude—increased hematocrit (note- not polycythemia vera)
29. Patient presents with low back pain and right leg pain. Raise the left leg in supine position produced pain in the contralateral leg. Best diagnosis—disc protrusion medial to the nerve root
30. Patient has ureter stone, most likely to be positive –Murphy's kidney punch
31. 70 years old male presents with grayish ring around cornea— normal
32. Patient with lateral recess stenosis on right and back pain will have—pain in right lateral flexion
33. The patient presents with right leg pain and antalgic lean to the left. What type of disc bulge ?—lateral
34. 50% of rotation of cervical of spine occur at – C1-C2
35. Loss of lateral 1/3 of eye brown is seen in – hypothyroidism
36. Patient has back pain radiating into both legs. In the forward flexed position , pain is relieved. The best demonstrated which disc? – central
37. Patient with lesion of trochlear nerve will not able to move the eyeball in which direction – down and inward.
38. Female presents with hypertension. Evaluation: indicate high blood pressure in upper extremities and decrease blood pressure in femoral region—coarction of aorta
39. Which test differentiate a lesion of posterior column and cerebellum— inability to stand still with eyes open
40. Patient with prostatitis and prostate will palpate as – swollen and asymmetrical
41. The type of pain accompanies a cluster headache—knife like
42. Patient presents with hypertension and visual blindness for 15 minutes. The second episodes in 3 weeks. An MRI of brain was negative. Diagnosis? – retinal artery TIA
43. 27 years old female 2 months after delivery; exercise recommend? – Kega's exercise
44. Scapular swinging – serratus anterior
45. Contraindication to upper cervical adjustment – Rheumatoid arthritis
46. CBC performed in patient with fatigue indicates abnormal leukocyte morphology – infectious mononucleous
47. Bilateral contraction of occipital muscles will cause – chin protraction
48. Which of following is NOT a position used to correction of thoracic vertebrae in extension – side posture
49. Which X-Ray view best to see the fovea capitis – A-P pelvis
50. To check for ascites the best procedure is – shifting dullness
51. The spinal location for the root of the scapula is – T3
52. Patient presents with facets tropism. Most of the motion on the coronal facet side is – lateral flexion
53. Elderly man complains extensive arthritis in many joints. Subchondral cysts at tibial femoral regions along with osteophytes condition is bilateral with loss of joint space in area involved – Osteoarthritis
54. Pancoast tumor would most likely cause neurological problems in the – upper extremities
55. In performing Mill's test which following occurs – stretch of the extensor carpii radialis brevis
56. Dysfunction of distal radioulnar joint alters which of following functions at wrist – pronator and supination
57. Basic difference between multiple myeloma and osteophytic metastasis of skulls on X-Ray is that lesion in multiple myeloma is – lytic, small, and symmetrical
58. Subdeltoid bursitis is secondary to calcification of which of the following tendons – supraspinalis
59. A 25 years old male presents with insidious onset of low back pain. He was diagnosed of Crohn's disease. What condition best explains the reason for the LBP – Ankylosing spondylitis
60. What of following is characteristic of metastasis lymph nodes – immovable
61. A mother presents with her daughter both had cherry red skin, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, varying degrees of SOB, confusion and incoordination. What else would you expect to find? – headache (Note- CO2 poisoning)
62. 72 years old male: hyporeflexia in upper extremities and hyperflexia in lower extremities and inability to climb stairs – Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
63. Patient with iliotial band syndrome would most likely also complain about -- dull lateral knee pain
64. What participates in orthostatic hypotension? Going from

- sitting to standing
65. Which of following position put greatest pressure on L/S disc – slumped sitting (note- sitting and stoop forward)
 66. Patients has (+) Trendelenburg test. Evaluate: swinging of buttocks as patient walks away, due to weakness of – gluteus medius
 67. Atrophic of hypothenar eminence, what nerve problem? – ulnar nerve
 68. Menier's disease includes tinnitus, transient deafness and ? – vertigo
 69. 12 years old with bloody discharge from ear. It is least likely to be caused by – serous otitis media
 70. Jaw jerk reflex checks with nerve? – cranial 5
 71. Which condition is suspected in patient with shuffling gait, resting tremor, oily skin, drooping eyes – Parkinson's disease
 72. Which type of tremor occurs in hyperthyroidism—fine or course
 73. Which following will cause Ca+ levels to rise -- Multiple Myeloma
 74. Patient supine, examiner flexes the unaffected knee onto the patient's chest. Other knee rises off the tables. What other orthopedic test would you expect to have (+) -- heel to buttock
 75. Patient has pain in LUQ of abdomen and a mass which extends medially toward the umbilicus that could not be palpated. There is notch at inferior border of the mass. Which organ is involved? – spleen
 76. A male presents with acute upper abdomen pain with increase amylase and lipase – pancreatitis
 77. Graydish white and stool in – biliary duct obstruction
 78. Patient with hydronephrosis, increase size of urinary bladder and ureter, what condition is it? – kidney stone
 79. TENS is best used for – chronic pain
 80. Correct ultrasound technique of chronic myofasciitis win lumbar spine – continue mode, 6-8 minutes, 1.5- 2.0 watts/ cm²
 81. What is found in neurogenic claudication that is not found in vascular claudication ? – relieved by flexion
 82. Which of the following condition is seen in scleroderma – Raynaud's phenomena
 83. A negative FANA test essentially eliminates the possibility of ___ as a diagnosis --- systemic lupus erythematosus
 84. To whom you refer a patient with well demarcated silver scales on the flexor surfaces of the elbows and sacroiliac pain—rheumatologist
 85. What else would you find with this patient—pitted nails
 86. What lab test ? – HLAB-27
 87. What orthopedic test would be positive ? Yeoman's
 88. Which following orthopedic test is done to confirm medial meniscus problem ? – Apley's compression
 89. A spondylolytic spondylolisthesis is most commonly found in – L5
 90. The difference between a classical and common migraine headache – visual hallucinations
 91. 15 years old male: low social economic background: cough, hemoptysis, night sweat, weight loss, sore muscle and joints – Tuberculosis
 92. Trachea deviates toward the side of --- atelectasis
 93. Allen's test Adson's test are positive, indicate – scalene anticus syndrome
 94. Female patient with bilateral arm pain, trouble holding her arm above head, parathesia bilateral of medial part of forearm and hand. She feels better than keep her arms down by her side – pectoris minor syndrome (note- Wright's test)
 95. 25 years old female, hat band type of headache at the end of day—tension headache
 96. 62 years old woman, throbbing headache, pain increase when she comb her hair. Lab: increase ESR – temporal arteristic (giant cell tumor)
 97. Patient: single red streak on thigh with central clearing and joint pain—lyme disease
 98. Bone lesion will resolve within 5 years without treatment--- fibrous cortical defect
 99. Normal pulse rate in 2 years old --- 105 (Note- normal range 90-140/minute)
 100. Patient: fatigue, malaise, generalized weakness and muscle pain. Other symptoms you expect associated with this--- tender points on the muscle belly
 101. Which of the following is commonly found in cardiac problems, but not liver problem – orthopnea
 102. Pain over half of the head relieved by pressure on the carotid artery best describes in what headache? – migraine
 103. Examiner palpates abdomen of a supine patient. Patient is asked to raise both legs off the table. This is done to determine the following – internal mass
 104. A person who stands on ladders for long periods of time or on hard surface most likely have—plantar fasciitis
 105. 2 years ago , a 35 years old male was blind in one eye for 5 minutes and loss proprioception. What if condition has returned. What do you suspect?—multiple sclerosis
 106. What is a normal micturition reflex for a 24 hour period in a normal adult – every 4-6 hours and once at night.
 107. Planar scintigraphy reveals a hot spot left of the midline between L5/S1. Which radiographic test is best to evaluate the spondylolisthesis—videofluoroscopy
 108. A 6 years old girl runs her hand through the wrinper of a washing machine and she can not move her arm. There are multiple hermatomas on the arm—refer out for emergency care
 109. 8 years old girl, one week history of shoulder pain and fever for a week. X-Ray negative, next thing – refer out to ER
 110. 30 years old female presents with chest pain and productive cough that started one week ago. There is mild tachycardiac and negative X-Ray findings—acute bronchitis
 111. 35 year old female presents with rales, a productive cough and no fever. The chest X-Ray is negative. Best diagnosis— acute bronchitis
 112. Positive in AS, Reiter's syndrome and psoriasis arthritis--- HLA B-27
 113. To prevent neural tube defects—folic acid (B9)
 114. Reduce inflammation in injured tissue--- bromelan, papaya, and Vit. C
 115. Obese person with mild hypertension, nausea nad back pain that wakes him up at night. What is the best modality to evaluate this patient---abdominal ultrasound
 116. Which X-Ray view is best to see the glenohumeral joint— baby arm
 117. A 16 years old male presents with a headache for the last 24 hours along with flue-like symptoms and a fever 101.8. There is pain in neck with cervical flexion. What is next procedure? --- test the CSF
 118. Best treatment for an acute moderate hamstring strain—avoid weight bearing
 119. Spinal fracture located in the spinal canal can best be seen on—CT scan
 120. Girl reaching for books and a pile of books fell on the vertex of her head. She now has severe upper cervical pain – Jefferson fracture
 121. Anhydrosis, ptosis, miosis—Horner's syndrome
 122. A lesion, well defined and scaly with Auspitz sign present suggests--- psoriasis
 123. Diagnosis for painless ulcer on the lower extremity with

- callous borders and an absent ankle jerk reflex—Diabetic neuropathy
124. 20 years old male with uteritis and joint pain, mild conjunctivitis – Reiter's syndrome
 125. Slight contraction with not joint movement –1/5
 126. Ultrasound over extensor polli brevis in the course of management for someone with--- deQuavain's disease
 127. Result of coupled motion in the cervical and upper thoracic –spinous rotate to the contralateral side of head lateral flexion
 128. A patient present with severe dysmenorrhea with not gynecological pathology present. What would you adjust?— upper lumbar
 129. 10 year old female gymnastic presents with low back pain after an aggressive workout. SPECT reveals a hot grade 1 spondylolisthesis at L-5. What is the initial management--- bracing for couple of weeks
 130. 10 years old girl presents with a scoliosis. Which part of the case history will help to determine the etiology of the scoliosis—family history
 131. 16 years old girl presents with a 28 degree scoliosis --- refers to a qualified orthopedist for bracing
 132. 14 years old boy presents with pain at the patella tendon on the tibial tuberosity. The area is painful and swollen--- Osgood Schlatter
 133. Tight hip flexors will cause--- increase lumbar lordosis with anterior weight bearing.
 134. Not used of acute injury --- shortwave diathermy
 135. The initial valve can best be auscultated in 5th left intercostal space--- mid clavicular line
 136. A patient presents with spinous left body right at C4. Which supine adjustment would correct this problem? --- supine the face, rotate the head to the left and contact right articular pillar
 137. L3 spinous process is rotated to the left and inferior. How should this patient be adjusted? --- right side up, contact the right mammillary
 138. The best exercise to recommended for an adolescent with scoliosis—swimming
 139. 35 years old male presents with history of increase cholesterol, cigarette smoke. Symptoms of angina and sedentary life style. Which factor is most important—father had an MI
 140. 30 years old with back pain. Which of the following condition most likely in this age group compared to 60 – AS
 141. 28 years old, right flank pain, construction worker, left his job due to pain—Diet pattern
 142. Most effective in DJD--- glucosamine sulfate
 143. 36 years old with one day history of diffuse cramping abdominal loss of appetite--- acute gastroenteritis
 144. Hydroxy appetite deposition disease (HADD) occurs at – shoulder
 145. Congenital abnormal of atlas predisposed to vertebrobasilar artery insufficiency--- posterior ponticus
 146. 19 years old female with tingling sensation in the fingertips, a feeling of faintness and bluish discoloration around the mouth should be suspected of –hyperventilation
 147. result of coupled motion in the lumbar spine if the patient ;laterally flexes to the right--- spinous rotated ipsilateral
 148. With the patient seated, the examiner takes the radial pulse. The patient asked to rotate and extend the head to the right and then take a deep breathe. Which neurovascular compression syndrome does this evaluate? – scalenus anticus
 149. Which of the following is most likely to occur following a thigh contusion--- myofascitis
 150. Shearing bone motions creates the most stress on an—L5/ S1 disc
 151. Which of the following history questions should be asked in a patient who presents with general aching, diffuse stiffness especially in the morning, poor sleeping habits, irritable bowel syndrome, paresthesias and occasional tension headaches— “Do you have any sore points in your muscles?”
 152. Patient with Down's syndrome should be adjusted only after which procedure is performed?—flexion/extension cervical films
 153. Which of the following conditions is more prevalence in female than in males—Rheumatoid arthritis
 154. Contraindication of edema--- Diathermy
 155. While playing volleyball. 15 years old girl twisted her ankle— ice, elevation, and rest
 156. To evaluate patient with scoliosis for pulmonary compromise-- spirometry
 157. Best used to evaluate a patient with a suspected MI—EKG
 158. Patient presents with right upper quadrant pain in the subcostal region. What is most likely area for referral--- right shoulder and inferior angle of scapula
 159. 35 years old male presents with ipsilateral face numbness and a dilated pupil on the side of the numbness. What is the best course of action?—call an ambulance
 160. The best way to measure lung capacity is –forced expiratory reserve
 161. 65 male propulsive gait, bradykinesia and tremors--- paralysis agitans (Parkinson's disease)
 162. Chiropractor would adjust a patient for--- subluxation
 163. Best test for the initial evaluation of a scoliosis—Adam's test
 164. Female with left high shoulder, right high ilium and low back pain. What orthopedic test –flexion Adam's
 165. What projection? – A-P thoracic for scoliosis
 166. What sign/symptoms would indicate a surgical consultation for scoliosis—respiratory compromise
 167. 29 years old male with sway back and lumbosacral pain. X-Ray shows spondylolisthesis of L4
 168. 32 years old female typist complains pain in anatomical snuff box. Hx indicates a hyperextension injury 2 months ago, decrease ROM and constant pain. Kembock's sign--- opaque of lunata
 169. C7 dermatone affects –triceps muscle
 170. Isthmic spondylolisthesis –broken pars
Dorsal angularis –Galeazzi fracture
Palmare angularis—Smith's fracture

Test 2

1. Aspirin causes- Reye's syndrome
2. Rheumatoid arthritis
3. Positive iliac compression test—SI joint adjustment
4. Best demonstrate spinal canal stenosis --- CT/MRI
5. Line over the superior femoral head. The femur head falls below this line. What is the best management ---consultation with MD
6. Opacification of the lens in the aging--- Cataracts
7. Elbow flexion/ extension occurs in a sagittal plane around a coronal axis
8. Lyme's disease presents with a three days camping trip one month previous
9. Best test to perform if a patient has suffered a blow to the skull – Guaic test
10. Connective tissue type inflammation is associated with systemic lupus erythematous
11. 58 years old male presents with paresthesia on the occiput and difficult with flexion and extension without resistance. There is no pinpoint pain on the occiput. The patient is unable

- to flexion on extension with resistance. First thing to do is—X-Ray
12. Low back pain and weak left leg abduction--- L5
 13. The best test for blood in the stool is the ---Guaiac test
 14. Weakness in thumb abduction and decrease sensation on the dorsum of the hand is probably due to a lesion of —radial nerve
 15. A 42 year old male complains about severe pain in the thoracolumbar region that radiates to his right groin. This indicates--- kidney stone
 16. The transverse portion of the cruciate ligament attaches to--- lateral mass of atlas
 17. A female complains about ptosis, diplopia, difficulty swallowing, and difficulty speaking. She states that symptoms are worse at the end of the day.---Dx- myasthenia gravis
 18. Normal fundoscopic finding—2:1 cup disc ratio
 19. Male complains about dark urine. Further testing can be avoided if question-- “ Does he take over the counter laxatives”
 20. Claw hand —ulnar nerve
 21. 40 years old female complains about headache and tunnel vision---send to a neurologist
 22. Vascular claudication in exacerbated by—exercise
 23. The preponderance of information needed to determine the diagnosis is gathered in—case history
 24. Increase calcium to maintain proper calcium balance ---high protein diet (cause losing bone mass – calcium)
 25. Radiographs to evaluate the position of the spine should be--- weight bearing position
 26. 20 years old male 24 hours headache during exercise. Pain killer doesn't help. His father die of a stroke at age 42 --- ruptured berry aneurysm
 27. Patient with right wrist pain one month after a mild right wrist sprain. The right wrist appears red and swollen. The patient is unwilling to move the right hand. Otherwise all other neurological tests are negative. The best diagnosis ---RSDS
 28. Radiographic should not be taken for ---patient education
 29. 20 years old male tingling on the 1st three digits of his hand with muscle weakness and thenar atrophy--- carpal tunnel syndrome
 30. Best treatment for myofascitis--- B vitamin and C vitamin
 31. Injury to the C7 nerve root could produce a problem with wrist flexors
 32. 3-5 % bone loss in necessary to be observed on--- a bone scan
 33. Patient with an acute symptomatic hamstring strain. The best initial treatment--- recommend avoidance of weight bearing.
 34. Psoriatic arthritis--- pitted of nail plate.
 35. Low back pain that radiated to the thigh and has increased pain with Valsalva's maneuver---space occupying lesion in the neural canal
 36. T6--- finger ab/adduction
 37. X-Ray indicates bilateral break in the pars interarticularis--- spondylolysis
 38. Tennis player stops abruptly to change direction on the tennis course. He states that he heard a pop in his knee followed by immediately swelling and he then limped off the court— anterior cruciate ligament
 39. Osteolytic metastasis, 50 male presents with back pain for past six months---missing pedicle on one side.
 40. Decrease Q angle ---- cause patellofemoral pain
 41. Best initial treatment plan for a 15 years old overweight male with acute Osteogood Schlatter disease diagnosis--- immobilization such as bracing
 42. Patient with cervical spine which radiates into the right arm. The pain increases when the head is in flexion and left rotation . Which has in most likely weak? --- SCM
 43. Patient with gluteal pain and pain down the lateral leg to the top of the big toe ---L5 nerve root
 44. Shooting pain of Tiz douloureux --- Cranial 5
 45. Bell's palsy--- Cranial 7
 46. Patientj with swollen painful peripheral joints bilaterally. You note ulnar dermatone of the fingers— RA
 47. Pain on a Zoster like disturbance --- shingles
 48. Capsulitis of the shoulder --- limited movement
 49. The best location for placement of the stethoscope to listen for a mild aortic stenosis in at the---2nd ICS on right
 50. Calcium oxalate kidney stone, patient should avoid--- Vitamin C
 51. Ivory white vertebrae--- Hodgkin's (anterior scalloping) ,osteoblastic metastasis, Paget's
 52. Evaluation iliotibial band syndrome---Ober's test
 53. What syndrome produces decreasing in radial pulse when both arms are placed in hyperextension
 54. The correct factors when taking a lateral thoracic radiography---under the axilla at T6
 55. Palpable nodule on the posterior superior shoulder, no abduction and external rotation of shoulder ---superspinatus muscle
 56. Present with frank (bright) blood in the stool--- hemorrhoids, anal fissure, and sigmoid polyps
 57. Great increase in alkaline phosphatase is most indicative of —Paget's disease
 58. Swinging of scapular is observe din patient doing push up— weakness of serratus anterior
 59. What age do migraine headache occur 1st time?—20's
 60. Which of the following is contraindication to prostatic massage--- acute prostatitis
 61. 67 years old male: right groin pain in morning and get better in day. Worse if exercise a lot. All orthopedic tests are negative for hip problem. Mild limitation on abduction and external rotation on joint. No evidence of fracture. Best treatment--trochanteric belt (for SI jt)
 62. A young male complaints onsets of headache immediately after ejaculation and afraid to have sex because pain. What is the proper case management—refer to a neurologist
 63. The patient has subluxation at C5-6. The vertebrae is RLF and left rotation. The correct contact point and thrust--- The doctor stabilizes the ear with doctor's right hand and thrush left to right, P-A and L to M.
 64. An unhappy woman complains about depression for the past 3 months. She lost 10 pounds without trying. There appear to be not symptoms. To whom should this woman referred to—psychologist
 65. Atrophy of the thenar eminence with tingling into the first 3 fingers on the same hand icdicates lesion of ---median nerve.
 66. Least significant predicting the progression of a scoliosis--- chronological age
 67. Which activities of daily living is most likely to aggravate scalenus anticus syndrome---sleeping with several pillows
 68. Which is best question to ask patient when you suspect having a mitral valve prolapse—““have yu ever been diagnosed rheumatic fever?”
 69. Which of the following utilized the Myerding classification— spondylolisthesi
 70. Patient present with narrowed arteries with chest with exertion. Which is relieved by rest. Dx—angina pectoralis
 71. Which of the following is appropriate management for an obese female with hyperlordosis--- stretch the quadriceps and strengthen the abdominal muscles
 72. Patient complains radicular symptoms into the web of hand between 1st and 2nd digit when head turned on one side , what

- condition? ---cervical disc
73. patient present with yellow hands and normal colored skin what question help to explain problem---have you increase your intake of yellow vegetables?
 74. Which of the following muscles is responsible for abduction of arm—deltoid
 75. Which of the following articular injuries is best treatment with mobilization rather than manipulation?—Glenohumeral
 76. A male patient begins crying during the case history. What would be best to produce/encourage a healthy doctor / patient relationship —assure him that crying is all right
 77. 20 year old male runner. Foot pain in early spring as he starting athletic training. Pain is felt fro heel extending to the ball of foot---stress fracture
 78. Steppage gait associated with —lower motor neuron lesion
 79. Dysfunction of distal radiocarpal joint will obvious during what action of wrist?--- flexion/extension
 80. Which condition is suspected when patient complains about arm pain when shoulders are thrush back an down ---clavicle and 1st rib
 81. Contraction of spinal muscle with pain and tenderness over ligament along with temperature change ---vertebrae subluxation
 82. Pain produce when patient hyperabduct the arms over the head syndrome—pec minor
 83. Patient: LBP difficult external rotation of leg. What theurapeutic stretching indicated?—Piriformis
 84. Which muscle is responsible for adduction of arm---pect. Major
 85. Best course of treatment for patient with knee pain and increase Q angle---strengthened vastus medialis
 86. Which muscle is most common primary malignancy---multiple myeloma
 87. After an MI, level of CPIC increase is directed proportion to ---size of the infarct
 88. Which of the following refers pain to ear?--- TMJ
 89. Which associated malar rash--- SLE
 90. Patient is a side posture position with left side up L4 vertebrae demonstrated disc herniation with right spine posterior and inferior. What is best procedure to adjust if involved side down---left mammillary, P to A line of drive
 91. Which exercise used to rehabilitate a shoulder injury--- pendular
 92. Which condition would a family history be important in the diagnosis--- migraine headache
 93. Which mineral best to prescribe for wound healing ---zinc
 94. An acute injury what modality is inappropriate?--- diathermy
 95. What skin color is increase in serum bilirubin in a Caucasian ---yellow
 96. A smooth symmetrical slightly elastic prostate : 6 cm with 3 cm in anal canal indicate--- benign prostatic hypertrophy
 97. A female complains LBP. X-Ray indicates osteotis condensans ilis. Management---trochanteric belt
 98. Which of skill should you discontinue treatment with cold pack—blue skin
 99. 60 years old male: swollen painful proximal interphalangeal joints. What arthritis is most likely--- rheumatoid arthritis
 - 100.least important question in car accident ---“How much damage was done to the car?”
 - 101.58 years old myalgia for many years, two days ago. She developed hip pain while walking—take X-ray
 - 102.If the cause of the pain can not be determined on X-Ray what would you do next---refer for a bone scan
 - 103.most likely complication of this problem--- inflammatory arthritis
 - 104.Which of the following lesions presents with a nidus---osteoid osteoma
 - 105.Patient is unable to extend and rotate the cervical to the right--contact C1 TP on the right
 - 106.Spastic paralysis in most commonly associated with --- upper motor neuron lesion
 - 107.Repetitive overhead pitching ---acromioclavicular separation
 - 108.An acute of dry cough accompanied by extreme shortness of breathe is most characteristic of ---pulmonary embolism
 - 109.46 obese female with low back pain and burning pain at the anterolateral portion of the right thigh. The pain becomes worse with sitting and is some what relieved by standing. The pain doesn't bother her at night. The best diagnosis is --- meralgia paresthetica
 110. When light shined into the right eye., papillary constriction occurs. When you shine the light in the left eye, the constriction is much less than the right eye. Which nerve is most likely affected---Left oculomotor nerve
 111. 25 years old female with right posterior thigh pain has a previous history of an L4 disc prolapsed for which she had surgery six months earlier. The symptoms she presently has are exactly same as those she had before surgery--- refer to her previous surgeon
 112. Female with stiff swollen, hot, tender joints in her hands. X-Ray reveals destruction of the ulnar styloid joint—RA
 113. Psoas muscle should be stretched muscle patient with--- a hyperlordosis
 114. Mitral stenosis presents with a diastolic murmur
 115. Aberration of horizontal is not X-ray finding in osteoporosis--- Markines
 116. Patient with anteriomedial leg paresthesia extending to the medial portion of the big toe--- I3, I4 disc lesion
 117. What is the major disadvantage to using a film badge--- can't know accumulated exposure
 118. Enlarged supraclavicular lymph node on the left is indicated of ---metastasis
 119. Pain with forward bending. The pain is worse when he stands up form a sitting position increase pain further. All neurological tests are negative and he has no radiating pain. The best indicates—facet syndrome
 - 120.Location of the Bregma---at coronal and sagittal plane mid point
 - 121.In case of spinal meningitis or subarachnoid hemorrhage. Which position of the head would produce the most pain--- flexion
 - 122.Fibulocalcaneal sprain with posterior calcaneal pain best way to adjust---talar distraction
 - 123.Most commonly implicated in lateral epicondylitis---extensor carpi radialis brevis
 - 124.Normal for the red blood count---4.9 to 6.2 million/ cubic mm
 - 125.Which of the following foods should not be avoided in a patient who has headaches---eggs
 - 126.Pathological compression fracture is noted on the X-Ray by--- overall body collapse
 - 127.The patient presents with wrist and hand pain. Exam: reveals a positive Tinel's test and Phelan's test---carpal tunnel syndrome
 - 128.Patient with hypertension, exertion dyspnea and edema in both lower extremities. What condition should be suspected first---congestive heart failure
 - 129.Postmenopausal woman presents with fine hair, fast pulse, very anxious, losing weight and extreme hypertension. The best diagnosis is--- hyperthyroidism
 - 130.Right posterior oblique. Best visualize the--- Right IVF at C5
 - 131.Xiphoid process is located at ---T10
 - 132.Occipitoatlantal joint —extension

133. Woman has difficult kitting and lifting up coins. She also has tingling in her fingers. Best diagnosis--- pronator teres syndrome
134. 13 years old boy with sever knee pain with redness and tenderness slight above the left knee. For past 24 hours he has had a fever. Three days ago he fell on his left knee and had a small laceration which was not significant upon presentation. What do you suspect he now has--- osteomyelitis
135. Young with woman with hilar lymphadenopathy is most likely to be diagnosis--- lymphoma
136. Edema of the lower leg and foot with a localized red, warm and tender area on the post calf of the affected extremity most likely indicates---deep vein thrombosis
137. 35 years old house painter was diagnosis with hyperabduction syndrome which has gradually become more sympathetic over the past six weeks. Hyperabduction maneuvers reproduce forearm and hand paresthesia and decrease the radial pulse .Neurological rests are normal for strength, sensation and deep tendon reflexes. The best case management is chiropractic adjustment--- stretching pectoralis muscle.
138. Shoulder pain which is exacerbated by flexing and supinating the forearm against resistance is characteristic of --- bicipital tendonitis
139. Knife-like quality pain--- Tic Doulouneuz
140. Contraindication of ice---compromised local circulation
141. Axial compression --- vertebral end plates damage
142. Numbness on the dorsum of the foot, but not between the big toe and second toe. Which condition is suspected--- superficial peroneal nerve compression and L5 nerve root lesion
143. Following a 48 hrs period of exercise. Which type of muscle movement would present with greatest amt of pain ---maximal eccentric
144. Which of the following is the most likely condition to occur in 15 years old overweight male—slipped capital femoral epiphysis
145. Tingling 1st 3 fingers fatigue, weakness, MCV 110 increased, decrease reticulocyte, leukocyte, and plates—bone marrow biopsy
146. The most common etiology of left ventricular hypertrophy is ---systemic hypertension
147. A patient with cirrhosis of the liver is likely to have--- diabetic mellitus, bronzing of the skin and hemocromatosis
148. Best way to confirm the presence of a malignant lymphoma is--- lymph node biopsy
149. The clinical sign that is the primary indicator of active inflammation in a joint is –increase stiffness at rest
150. A 48 years old female with fatigue, diarrhea and episodes of peculiar weak sweaty nervous spells. She has postural hypotension and hyperpigmentation of the skin and mucosa. The best dx--- hypoadrenalism
151. Swollen large jt was overlying skin wht is red and warm--- Gout, RA, pyogenic arthritis
152. Extension of the trunk is prevented by the---iliofemoral lig and the hip flexor ms
158. Lab exam- thick mucoid sputum reveals curschman’s spirals, and charcot Leyden crystals in a patient with respiratory distress is most indicative---asthma
159. Painful, red tender nodules on the legs is characteristic of --- erythema nodosum
160. Vertigo is most indicative of --- vestibular lesion
161. The preferred test to screen for the kidney is---serum creatinine
162. Facet imbrication is best visualized on which X-Ray view --- oblique view
163. A patient taking diuretics maybe deficiency in--- potassium
164. Which physical sign is most common in cirrhosis of the liver ---spider angioma
165. A pt w/ neck and shoulder pain that radiates sown his left arm. The pain decreases when places his left hand on the top of his head---IVF encroachment (Barkody’s test)
166. Most apt to result in pseudospondylolisthesis ---disc degeneration (DJD)
167. When palpate fixation using motion palpation technique, there is complete blockage and no spring end feel in any direction. This is classified as ---capsular fixation
168. Serum creatinine phosphokinase is most increase in---severe prolonged exercise
169. 65 yrs old male feeling lightheaded and recent hx of blackouts when rotates head or wears a tight collar. Best describes---carotid syncope
170. Pt presents with loss of proprioception--- tales dorsalis (and post. Column)
171. 20 yrs old female, acute non-traumatic induced condition that requires cervical x-rays. She is not within 10 days rule. What should you do?---wait for her to allow x-ray and do not force tx
172. 22 years old football player. Anterior thigh pain that started after tackles 24 hours ealier. He has acute confusion of thigh. Support technique--- cold pack
173. What is the most characteristic of a costotransverse fixation--pain is referred around the chest wall to he pectoral region
174. Reflex muscle spasm is most effectively treated using --- trigger point therapy
175. Sciatica pattern
176. Transverse cervical fracture
177. Location of Darwin’s tubercle
178. Where is sensory structure
179. What reason for scoliosis with thoracic concavity on this A-P film--- lateral hemivertebrae
180. Correct dx of 21 years old male--- Ewing’s sarcoma
181. Name this line---Mc Gregor
182. X-Ray finding indicates---AS
183. What condition ---spondylolisthesis (Napolian hat sign)
184. Dx- congenital block

Test3

1. Edema of lower leg and foot with localized and red, warm and tender on posterior calf---Deep vein thrombosis
2. Hx of expectoration producing cough for 2 years---chronic bronchitis
3. 75 years old male slipped and fell on buttocks, no neurologist deficits. Has pronounces kyphosis in thoracic spine. X-ray indicates---anterior. Compression fracture
4. 10 yrs old 2 weeks hx episodes of lightheadness and pin and needles sensation in hand and feet around mouth---hyperventilation
5. 28 years old female, painful joint, anorexia, low-grade fever, reddish discoloration of cheekbone. Joints are hot or red. Best lab test--- ANA
6. A slowly progressive metabolic bone disease characterized by initial phase of excess bone resorption and a reactive phase of excessive bone formation---Paget’s disease
7. 38 years male is weakness of right lower extremity. This is the 3rd episodes of weakness in the past 2 years, also complains of occasional blurred vison. Exam reveals hyperreflexia and extension plantar response in his lower extremity. Mild diplopia is recorded during extreme lateral deviation of left eye. Best dx--- Multiple sclerosis
8. The most appropriate tx for acute injury is---anticipate each step in the healing process and provide the opportunity for

- natural processes to express themselves
9. Subluxation of sternoclavicular joint results in a ____ displacement of head of the clavicle---lateral and superior
 10. 74 yrs old female, 2 weeks hx of back pain of insidious onset. Fatigue and malaise. A-P thoracic and lumbar x-ray: compression fracture at T6 and L3 with osteopenia. Elevate level of ____ indicates poorest prognosis---serum protein and sed rate
 11. 45 yrs old female progressive weakness of 7 months duration. She passes a kidney stone 3 months ago, indicates elevated calcium and alkaline phosphatase and phosphate. Chest x-ray: vertebral rib and distal clavicle osteoporosis. Dx---hyperparathyroidism
 12. A one month old male presents forceful projectile vomiting and sign of dehydration. Exam indicates visible epistalsis is from left to right and a palpable knot of muscle in the epigastric region. Best Dx---pyloric stenosis
 13. Foramina stenosis in cervical spine is not typically associated with ---hypertrophy of post longitudinal ligament
 14. 70 years old male: weakness in hip causes his pelvis to slump forward his non-weight bearing side. When he walks, his trunk is sway back, hypertrophy of calf muscles---muscle dystrophy
 15. Dx of idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis (DISH)? should be revealed ---Diabetic Mellitus
 16. 20 years old female, neck pain and headache. C/S x-ray-hypolordosis of C/S and early degeneration change in several disc. Determine the cause of problem, what question to ask--- Hx of injury
 17. What condition relief by aspirin?--- Osteoid osteoma
 18. Standing upright position, vertical flexion and extension takes place in a ____ plane around the ____ axis of motion--- sagittal and horizontal
 19. 14 years old son: irritable and disoriented, superficial abrasion of bruised on face, arm and torso beaten up in school; cold and clammy skin---obtain emergency medical assistance
 20. Resting tremor and bradykinesia ---Parkinson disease
 21. 6 years old male; head stiffness and difficult walking, + Romberg. Gait is staxic and walking in dark with his eye closed is impossible. Can do finger- finger test but not eye close---post horn
 22. Part of database provide of starting point evaluation--- History
 23. 65yrs old female right side anterior thigh pain over 3 years. Notable: her right leg is shorter than her left leg by 1". Patrick test is + on right---degenerative hip disease
 24. Extension of cervical spinal stenosis during degenerative post osteophytes can best be measured on which x-ray view--- lateral cervical extension
 25. 52yrs old female; LBP and sclerodermal right buttock and right posterior thigh pain. X-ray: increase sacral base angle and anterior thigh in weight bearing. What recommend long term relief?—maintaining abdominal and muscle tone
 26. Of the following which associated with stabbing, knife like quality of pain--- tic douloureux
 27. Test the cardinal fields of gaze does not check which nerve--- cranial nerve 5
 28. Proper x-ray taken to visualize SI joint is 40" tube film distant and ____ tube tilt--- 30" cephalic
 29. 35yrs old painter: diagnosis with hyperabduct syndrome, gradually symptomatic past 6 weeks forearm and hand paresthetic with hyperabduct--- chiropractic adjustment and stretch pectoris mss
 30. Which x-ray is minimize film fog--- radiographic grid
 31. 42yrs old asymptomatic female for examination. What information in hx would be single most predictor of future episodes of LBP---previous episodes of LPB
 32. What present indicate articular manipulation should concern, fundamental aspect of treatment—loss of joint play
 33. 36 yrs old female with neck pain and headache following vehicle accident. What statement to ask patient indicating greatest propensity for injury--- patient's car doesn't have head rest
 34. Acute LPB radiates to left lower extremity, along lateral thigh and lateral calf and dorsal of foot, indicate weakness of which muscle group--- hamstring
 35. 5 years old male, mild right hip pain suddenly for past 24 hours. He holds the affected limp in a position of flex, abduct, and external rotation. Tenderness on anterior hip joint. Pulse rate and temperature are normal. X-ray indicates no abnormal. Best dx---transient synovitis
 36. 26 yrs old: knee pain: restrict movement in involved knee joint. Leg was fracture in a cast for the past 6 weeks. Quadriceps atrophy is present with resulting fibrosis and binging down the quadriceps muscles. Patella is fixed in its cephalic ROM. Most effective way to restore movement of knee ---patella manipulations
 37. 28 yrs old male: one year hx of morning pain and stiffness in SI joint, lumbar spine pain, decrease rib expansion. Best care management---chiropractic care and rheumatological evaluation
 38. Shoulder pain exacerbated by flex and supination of forearm against resistance--- bicipital tendonitis
 39. Lucent cleft sign in posterior disc evulsion from anterior corner of cartilaginous end plate is best in --- lateral cervical extension
 40. 40 yrs old: posterior thigh pain. Pain at SLE but unknown origin. If origin is in SI joint or it is true radiculitis. What is next step to evaluate---Braggard's sign
 41. Spinal pain which subsides with rest--- joint dysfunction
 42. 50 yrs old male: sudden onset of acute left leg pain and no edema, no coolness and pallor of skin. When compared to right leg, superficial veins of affected leg appear to be collapse. Orthopedic (-) Best dx---arterial occlusion
 43. 67yrs old male, recurring leg cramping and numbness, an severe fatigue with pain. Which question to determine intermittent claudication---is symptom occur during exertion and stop during rest
 44. Which is the largest and strongest atlantoaxial ligament --- transverse
 45. Physical finding of L5 radiculopathy most closely resemble--- peroneal nerve injury
 46. Pain and paresthesia in 1st 3 fingers of hand. Pain awakes her at night. Exam: thenar atrophy and clumsiness with activities requiring 5 finger movements. Which nerve --- median nerve
 47. Most likely cause by generation of impulse at any site in heart other than SA node whether the ventricular rate is slow, normal on rapid---arrhythmias
 48. Exam: doctor places palm heels on a supine patient. Patient is asked to lift one foot off table. Which test is performed of contra-lateral heel exert pressure against examiner's palm-- Hoover's sign
 49. Sensory component of cranial nerve is stimulating the cornea with a wisp of cotton—trigeminal
 50. Signs and symptoms of vertebrobasilar artery ischemia do not include—depressed deep tendon reflexes, muscle fasciculation
 51. 28 yrs old male with headache. Exam: indicate difficult maintaining her balance and slightly decrease lower extremity sensory perception. Lhermitte's test is positive. X-ray is negative. Management—refer to neurologist (MS)
 52. What technique is result in optimal effective of patient can management program---maintaining goals for treatment
 53. Klumpke's paralysis is caused by injury to ____ nerve plexus---

- brachial
54. Which vitamin for carpal tunnel syndrome---B-6
 55. 62 yrs old: right temporal headache intermittent last four months. Burning pain and palpation of right temporal region is pain. Decrease vision in right eye---refer to vascular specialist (Giant cell tumor)
 56. Best test for ulceral colitis, Crohn's disease--- sigmoidoscopy and air contrast barium anema
 57. 34 yrs old female; neck stiffness and pain. Which information from patient's hx indicate for flex and extension X-rays---use steroids for RA
 58. 12 yrs old female; one month spasms and tenderness over L1 spinous process. X-rays: L1 is thin vertebral body. ESR is normal, dx---eosinophilic granuloma
 59. Occur during pregnancy or untreated diabetic mellitus--- moniliasis (a yeast)
 60. 50 years old: next and back stiffness and pain following a game of golf. Exam: a pupil constrict and dilate in response to visual accommodation, but not react to direction and indirect light reflex. History finding explain this---failure to wear sunglasses
 61. 70 years old female: back pain relates to work as secretary activity. Swat and continually verbalized her pain and grimaces during any movement. Pain is initiate with any test. Patient physically collapsed twice during examination. She resists all passive movements. Further evaluate--- psychological assessment
 62. 67 years old male: chronic productive cough mostly in morning and sometimes tinged with blood. Hx o chronic sinusitis and recurring brachial infection. Hypertrophy of right ventricle of heart---bronchiectasis
 63. 21 years old male: pain in morning stiffness in hip and lumbar, decrease lumbar lordosis nd decrease spinal flexor, x-ray: sclerosis of SI joint---AS
 64. Which muscle overstretch and swollen after a hyperextension injury---SCM
 65. Case management: athletic has brachial stretch injury. Result in paresthesia, muscle weakness and limit cervical motion---adequate neurological and diagnostic image exam (for bicipital stretch injury)
 66. 12 years old female: hives over body. What question---are you currently taking medications
 67. 60 years old male: neck pain and upper back pain. Long hx of alcohol intake and smoking. Dysphagia, loss of appetite and cough. Decrease ROM of cervical spine: enlarged liver, dilate veins, fixation of C5-6, T2. Dx---esophageal varices
 68. Bruits heard over epigastrium in a patient with recurrent onset of hypertension indicate---renal artery stenosis (George's test)
 69. 16 years old male: bilateral anterior leg pain is initiated when begins to walk and decrease after rest. Excellent physical condition what activity is least likely to aggravate his problem-- running on a grass surface
 70. A male patient: recent onset of severe colicky felt lower abdominal pain. Which cause him to writhe in pain on exam table. What condition--- acute urethral obstruction
 71. Patient presents with acute abdominal pain, midline abdominal mass, hypotension, rapid weak pulse and cold moist skin --- dissecting aortic aneurysm
 72. A recently married 19 years old female: hx of nausea, increase pain in the morning, never had symptoms before---pregnancy
 73. Back pain, thoracic scoliosis and left convexity and posterior rotation of left transverse process of T8, T8 fixation in extension. Use bilateral use thenar adjustment---patient is prone (for double thenar)
 74. What ligament has primary function limit anterior displacement of atlas on axis---Transverse lig
 75. (+) HLB-27 ---AS
 76. Primary hip flexor---psoas
 77. Patient with abdominal pain, patient points to location of pain---peptic ulcer
 78. 14 years old female: hx of headache 3 weeks at 10 am, headache lasts 10 to 20 minutes with lightheadness, increase heart rate and perspiration--- hypoglycemia
 79. Thoracic pain and weight on chest--- coronary artery disease
 80. Vitamin deficiency occurs due to atrophic gastritis or resection of intestine---B-12
 81. Muscle is palpated superficially over mid shaft of the clavicle---platysma
 82. Effect physical exam procedure for chronic hypertension or distal vascular structure and tissue---fundoscopy
 83. Right neck pain radiate to posterior right arm and forearm and into thumb and index fingers. Decrease brachioradialis reflex or right wrist extension and elbow flexor are weak on right. DTR increase on left lower limb. Sensation is intact lower limb. What causes C6 radiculopathy with myelopathy is--- tumor
 84. LBP reveals lumbar spine scoliosis with left convex and posterior rotation of left TP of L5. Motion indicate L5 fixation in extension. Dr stands on side of posterior, which is best procedure for a reinforced pisiformis contact adjustment--- the doctor's right pisiformis contact the left mamillary process of L5
 85. 14 years old patient: headache, fever, and stiff neck. X-ray: (-)--- meningitis
 86. Test determine radial and ulnar artery are supplied the hand to their full most capacity--- Allen's test
 87. Lack of pigment in skin, hair, and eyes---albinism
 88. What is most common for hypertension in general population---essential
 89. Right IVF between C3 and C4 can be visualized on x-ray views--- LPO
 90. Which specific enzyme test aids in early diagnosis of a MI and increase within 4 hours of infarction---CPK
 91. Tympanic with absent bowel sounds is most commonly seen in --- paralytic ileus
 92. Indicate of UMNL--- muscle spasticity
 93. Young adult arthritis pain. What addition information to determine Reiter's syndrome--- associated complaints
 94. Mineral indicates immune deficiency--- Zinc
 95. 46 yrs old male breathing difficult: barrel chest, short period of physical exertion and blow air thru mouth support himself by leaning his arm on desk. Question determine problem---Do you work around dust or other particulates(emphysema)
 96. Differentiate muscle strain and ligamentous sprain in C/S area--- resisted ROM and passive ROM
 97. Serum hematology of a male patient reveals normocytic anemia with increase reticulocyte (RBC destruction). Lab: indirect hyperbiliruremia. Which test should be next--- Coomb's test
 98. Most reliable procedure detecting nerve root compression--- Bowstring
 99. Clinical procedure of Down's syndrome---cervical radiographic stress studies
 100. Sound normal auscultated over peripheral of the lung--- vesicular
 101. Reliable indication of mechanical cervical nerve root compression--- unilateral hyporeflexia
 102. Which food stuff has the lowest calories content--- spinach
 103. Abdominal ascites with accompany puffiness of face indicates---nephrotic syndrome
 104. Which therapeutic technique is contraindication for acute cervical sprain---hydrocalator for 1st 48 hours

105. The caudal portion of thyroid cartilage is palpated at level--- C5
106. Patient has tremors, tachycardia and exophthalmosis --- hyperthyroidism
107. Struck in face and aspirate a tooth. Management—refer to emergency
108. 63 yrs old female, neck pain and fatigue, weakness and dyspnea and right upper quadrant pain. Ex- hepatomegaly, ankle edema, cyanosis of fingers and toe. Case management--- refer to neurologist
109. Physical exam- supine patient's jugular vein are noted to be pulsated level of ear lob. Patient should instruct – sit upright
110. 22 yrs old male, sudden onset dyspnea and sharp left sides chest pain. Good hx until one yr ago when he underwent emotional trauma. Shallow rapid breathe, decrease left hemithorax movement, decrease breathe sound over base of left lung. Heart rate is rapid---spontaneous pneumothorax
111. Which case history lead to dx of gout with foot pain--- dietary extravagance
112. Para-physiological space of joint motion occurs between motion___ as the---end of passive; limit of anatomical integrity
113. 28 yrs old: 2 weeks hx of night headache. Pain around right eye and causes it to water. She has three episodes 3 years ago. Dx---cluster headache
114. Accompany peripheral nerve pain, paresthesia of motor weakness and reflex loss—diabetic mellitus
115. Not a major risk factor for a MI--- chronic bronchitis
116. Recurrent chest pain, relieved by ingestion of antacids referred for--- upper GI series
117. Increase patient's susceptibility to pneumothorax--- chronic bronchitis
118. Posterior drawer's test evaluate--- posterior cruciate ligament
119. Benign calcified lung tumor composed of tissue, containing element of organ within known as coin lesion--- hamartoma
120. Lab test to evaluate insidious great toe pain--- uric acid
121. Conditions endemic to Southwestern U.S--- coccidioidomycosis
122. L/S – arteriosclerosis plague of abdominal aorta. A transverse diameter is greater than___ mm indicate aneurysm--- 40
123. Uncomplicated black eye should be treated as a ---contusion
124. A vertebrae motion segment exhibits___ direction of voluntary movement--- 6
125. Tumor described as mushroom shaped projection or bone affected the metaphysis of long bone---solitary osteochroma
126. Mineral promote adequate product of glucose tolerance factor---chromium
127. Deformity is characterized by sternum, which protrudes form a narrow thorax like the keel ship. Increase A-P diameter of chest---pectus caronatum(pigeon chest)
128. Papilledema caused by ___ pressure--- increase intracranial
129. Differential epophytes for osteoporosis--- age
130. (+) Gaenslen sign indicates--- SI lesion
131. During a diathermy tx; patient should feel ___ throughout tx period--- mild sensation warmth
132. L/S pain, radiating into right calf muscle. Patient supine which exercise lift left leg in order to determine aggravate symptome---well leg raise
133. What causes increase bradycardia---increase intracranial pressure
134. 23 yrs old 12 hours acute abdominal pain and right lower quadrant tenderness---appendicitis
135. Important factor to reduce radiation to patient---collimation
136. Presence of dyspnea indicates of need of medical opinion --- hemoptysis
137. Decrease hematocrit with increase reticulocyte count is characteristic of--- hemolytic
138. Contraindication of use of cold---compromised local circulation
139. 53 yrs old male, intense headache following by vomiting, photophobia and resist movement of head. 1st step in management---orthopedic exam
140. Facet hypertrophy or degenerative marginal changes of articular processes are cause which syndrome---lateral recess stenosis
141. (+) Sitting Becherew's test is accompany --- protrusion of a disc
142. Prolonged expiration, hyper-resonance in lung field, mild wheeze and rhonchi in a 60 yrs old male is most likely to be caused by---COPD
143. Which movement is greatest at coxofemoral joint---flexion
144. Food provides best Vitamin D source--- fish, liver oil and egg yolk
145. A normal hematocrit reading in adult male is ---47
146. A diet high in natural fiber is desirable because fiber--- massages the alimentary tube
147. What spinal condition is associated with ulcerative colitis--- sacroileitis
148. Wrist flexor weakness and decrease triceps--- C7
149. Osteochondroblastic dessicans of knee --- medial femoral condyle
150. 45 yrs old male, bilateral leg numbness, pin and needles sensation. X-ray: anterior slippage of L4-L5. Management --- take flex and extension x-ray
151. (+) Beevor's test indicate---involvement of T7 to T10 cord level
152. 42 years old male right shoulder pain. Decrease ROM, MRI early sign of adhesive capsulitis. Contraindication--- shoulder brace
153. Vitamin A toxicity --- hepatosplenomegaly, headache and peeling of skin
154. Balance of major scoliosis of 30 degree in a 36 yrs old --- chiropractic adjustment
155. Orthopedic exam effective differentiate medial ligamentous lesion and medial cartilaginous lesion--- Apley's
156. Female patient presents : severe neck pain and inability to move head. She was involved auto accident 2 hours ago. What should be done 1st--- non-kinetic cervical x-rays
157. Technique of carbohydrate loading used for—increase athletic endurance
158. Which skin lesion is bluish in color--- venous star
159. Diarrhea, flatulence, chelosis, glossitis are all characteristic ---folc acid deficiency (B-9)
160. Treating obesity. What tx will effective lower the set point to provide long term weight loss --- aerobic exercise program
161. Does Not produce thoracic kyphosis --- long thoracic nerve paralysis
162. Identified as a cause of migraine headache--- red wine (contain pyrodine)
163. An 82 yrs old, post upper dorsal spinal pain. X-ray: large calcified density over left lung/ hilar region anterior to ribs--- calcified mammary tissue
164. Heart: skipping beats or fluttering experiencing--- arterial fibrillation
165. Patient is asked to describe movements reproduced pain in what part of hx--- cause of pain
166. Which Vitamin aids in healing process, facilitate absorption of iron and has antioxidant characteristic--- ascorbic acid (Vitamin C)
167. Iatrogenic cause of hypertension--- oral contraception
168. Primary rotator of shoulder--- Infraspinatus

169. A young boy: knee pain for past 2 weeks, limp for past month, (+) Patrick's test---x-ray bilateral hip
170. Refer this patient to ---orthopedic
171. Pain referred to described--- somato-somatic
172. What condition you suspect--- slipped capital epiphysis
173. Contraindication for an elderly patient with osteoporosis--- traction
174. Treatment plan choice with patient with canal stenosis--- Cox technique
175. Found in Mediterranean area--- Thalassemia
176. Nerve for motor only--- oculomotor
177. Rib notching on inferior border of rib is result of ---coarctation of aorta
178. Order of soft tissue healing is ---inflammation, regeneration, remission
179. Tx: left rotation of spinous process of T1 using thumb move-- - extend patient's neck take thumb contact on the left side of T1 and adjust straight across
180. Posterior displacement of one vertebrae body to vertebrae body below is---retrolisthesis
181. Growth plate is not sealed, should not use heel lift, because it may cause axial compression force to increase , resulting in --- anatomical short leg
182. Spinal anal stenosis, what muscle to strengthen--- abdominal muscles
183. Refer pain to periumbilical area--- small intestine
184. Pain in neck and paresthesia and numbness in shoulder and down arm into 1st 2 two fingers, weakness neck extension, hyper-reflexia in right lower limb with weakness (UMNL) , weakness of brachioradialis--- C6 radiculopathy with myelopathy
185. Damage peroneal nerve responsible for --- steppage gait
186. Weakness of wrist flexors and dermatomes paresthesia, neurological involved--- C7
187. The direct pyramidal tract is located at which number
188. 37 yrs old: LBP associated with degenerate at L4, L5, and S1 levels. Dx made from this x-ray---unilateral calcification of iliolumbar ligament
189. Fovea corresponding to what number
190. Which silhouette depicts transverse sectional of lumbar
191. Transverse section of thoracic vertebrae
192. what is the sign?
193. Normal heart: S-1 heart sound in loudest at ---tricuspid
194. Diversified listing corresponding to middle vertebrae in diagram ---inferior

Test 4

1. 50 yrs old female smoke, dull achy pain in right neck with paresthesia extending into right medial forearm and hand. Pain increase turn head to right and look up. Posterior analysis: rounded, slumped, What test is it?--- Adson's test
2. Best dx--- TOS
3. Spasm of what muscle--- scalenus anticus
4. Test support diagnosis--- nerve conduction velocity
5. 57 years old L/S pain increase with exercise relieve by rest. X-ray: osteopenia. Lab: hypercalcemia and gamaglobulemia with normochromic, normocytic anemia. Dx—MM
6. Adolescent patient: hyperkyphosis in dorsal spine--- Scheuerman's disease
7. Patient presents with headache, jaw pain over TMJ and complaint bruxism, course of action--- adjust TMJ
8. Orthopedic accompany by ---left side heart failure
9. 64 yrs old, pain in left flank. Hyperesthesia in left 12th thoracic rib doesn't cross midline, bullous eruption in left flank--- herpes zoster
10. Bluish discoloration around umbilicus is called ---Cullen's sign
11. 55 yrs old female pain over malleolus radiates into calf and toes. Absent Achilles Reflex, Orthopedic test (+)---Simmond's test (aka Thompson)
12. Least beneficial modality for accurate dx if suspect of tarsal tunnel syndrome—x-ray
13. Pain pattern consistent with tarsal tunnel syndrome--- on plantar surface of the foot
14. Wake up in morning with acute torticollitis to right. What stretching exercise will best results (DISH)--- proprioception neuromuscular technique on left SCM
15. Closed packed position of hip joint--- extension, abduction and internal rotation
16. Muscle exercises incorporated if increase strength as desired result--- eccentric isotonic
17. Biceps reflex is used to evaluate what nerve root--- C5
18. 21 afebrile (no fever) female, sudden onset of violent headache for temporal and occipital and anterior head. Poor concentration, confusion, drowsiness ,and decrease motor function—subarachnoid hemorrhage
19. Chronic blood diarrhea, (-) RA, latex test and increase ESR. Dx--- ulcerative colitis
20. 8 yrs old dyspnea, indicating mild hyperresonance, tachycardia, limit diaphragm descent, prolapse expiration--- asthma
21. Which ligament maybe missing patient with Down's syndrome---transverse lig
22. Limiting motion of atlas and occiput--- atlaoccipital ligament
23. (+) Drop arm test in patient to indicate with injury--- supraspinatus
24. Horner's syndrome--- interrupt of sympathetic
25. Most common complaint in patient with heliobacteria pyloric infect--- pain after eating
26. O'Donoghue's triad --- medial meniscus, lateral collateral ligament, anterior cruciate ligament
27. Patient with posterior disc herniation Least appropriate--- side posture push move
28. 14 yrs old headache, facial pain following alternating of school; swelling of nose and bruising ---- meningitis
29. Pain lateral aspect of leg when descent the stair and (+) Ober's test ---TFL contracture
30. Patient suffers Grade 3 concussion and unconscious for 10 minutes and suffers amnesia for 30 hours. Patient are not allow to play football ----one year
31. Horner's syndrome Does Not include--- iritis
32. Advice patient with yeast infection ---acidophilus
33. Drooping of eyelid, no sweat on one side, and small pupil on one side --- Pancoast tumor
34. Vitamin for Carpal Tunnel syndrome—Vit B-6 (pyridoxine)
35. Not present with symptoms similar to CTS--- TOS
36. Not advisable for patient with osteoporosis--- increase Ca+, decrease protein, and increase weight bearing exercise
37. % of metastasis is osteolytic--- 75%
38. Patient of frozen shoulder--- limited motion in any direction
39. Walk with heel with foot inverted; nerve root level--- L4 (L4-5 disc)
40. Dx disc problem, what orthopedic test--- Lindner's test
41. Exercise is done without joint involvement--- isometric
42. Sudden urge to urinate in involuntary leaking; _____ incontinence--- urge
43. Spreading pain in thoracic and supraclavicular pain alleviated by flexing and bending forward--- pleurisy
44. Management of CTS Not include ---exercise to strengthen the flexors
45. 6 yrs old girl fever, malaise, joint pain. Best diagnosis test--- ASO (strep throat)

46. 32 yrs old male ; abdominal pain as cramping and colicky, frequent anxiety , cause of pain--- peristalsis dysfunction
47. 15 yrs old female nausea, fever, sunburn like skin rash and fatigue 4 days prior to menses, multiple joint pain and alopecia---SLE (malar rash)
48. Mild systolic murmur at 2nd intercostals space on the left. Murmur is --- pulmonic stenosis
49. Nerve passes thru transverse ligament of wrist--- median
50. Sudden onset of unilateral chest pain and dyspnea (pneumothorax)---hyperresonance
51. 65 years old male; spasm and bilateral leg pain comes on a predictable period of time with exercise and relieve by rest--- intermittent claudication
52. Treatment contraindication of acute L5 disc protrusion---side posture diversified
53. Contraindication for adjusting--- recent compression fracture
54. Creatinine clearance tests---for kidney
55. Paresthesia of the lateral forearm, thumb and 1st finger, what nerve--- C6
56. Contraindication for pregnancy male with ____ disorder--- cardiac problem
57. Carpal bone rotate anterior when wrist is placed in--- extension
58. Couple motion in cervical spine, similar to the ____ spine, in that the spinous process rotate into the _____. --- thoracic, convexity
59. Lateral displacement of patellar due to --- genu valgus
60. 65 yrs old male; dyspnea, fatigue, on exertion dyspnea lying supine. Inspiratory rales at base of lung on auscultation. DX-- congenital heart failure
61. What condition reverse normal G-H 2:1 ratio at shoulder--- frozen shoulder
62. Pain abduct arm at 20 degree arc around a 90 degree axis--- supraspinatus
63. Strengthen patient thoracic hyperkyphosis--- rhomboids
64. Lesion on skin extension surfaces which is scaly appearance and pitted nails—pencil in cup deformity (Psoriasis arthritis)
65. Plaques in eyelids of xanthelasma--- hypercholesterolemia
66. What does not affect scatter radiation--- speed of film
67. Headache, nausea, pain when bend head forward, No visual loss what expect to find in ophthalmoscopy in exam--- papilledema
68. Loss of central vision, but color vision is preserved--- malar degeneration
69. Focus first on distal object and focus object close to eyes what test--- accommodation reflex
70. Patient increases SGPT, SGOT and alkaline phosphatase, what organ malfunction--- liver
71. Child knee pain, No tenderness to palpate. No evidence of pathological on x-ray and what to do next? --- Orthopedic evaluation of hip
72. Performing manipulation of humerus utilize A-P glide with patient supine, contact--- G-H joint
73. Long standing chronic pain and committing suicide--- ask her how she intends to suicide
74. Spondylolisthesis with 8 mm displacement which is unstable --- refer to orthopedic
75. Adult patient sudden onset of headache, project vomiting and neck pain--- refer to neurologist
76. Pre injury status No further improved and no disability --- maximal medical improvement
77. What position doctor adjust a left post radius--- posterior with right thumb on radial head and arm pronated
78. Doing A-P glide of mortise joint. How do you motion palpate the patient--- A-P
79. Associated with resting tremor--- Parkinson's
80. Standing with both arm outstretching in front of her, lift both arm up, show oscillate of hands, exhibition of what--- intention tremor
81. Choreiform movements--- slow writing
82. Retraction and dimpling of nipples indicates--- malignancy
83. 50 years old male a cold one week ago, swollen lymph node, fever, ulceration, scabies around mouth---herpes simplex
84. Women most apt to have endometriosis--- 33 yrs old woman with no children
85. Contact patient to adjust trapezius--- proximal head of 1st metacarpal
86. Term: anode field effect refers to --- increase density of x-ray toward cathode side
87. Tear of anterior cruciate ligament with swelling will produce pain in the ____ area--- medial femoral condyle
88. A person with TIA is subject to --- atherothrombotic hemorrhage
89. 14yrs old male patient: diffuse walking upstairs due to weakness. Extension of upper extremity indicate weakness --- muscle dystrophy
90. 40yrs old history of paresthesia in leg 3yrs ago. Now is weakness in right arm---MS
91. 50yrs old female smoker, coldness, pallor, and cyanosis at hands--- Raynaud's
92. 30yrs old 8 month pregnancy; 3+ protein in early morning urine, 140/80 blood pressure and bilateral pitting edema--- pre-clampsia
93. 25yrs old female multiple joint pain, Raynaud's phenomena and dilation of blood vessels in skin that can be visualized what dx--- scleroderma
94. Back pain accompany by right leg pain in an antalgic patient lean to right side, loss of sensation of lateral side of leg extending into big toe--- posterior medial of L5 disc
95. Jammed wrist pain last one hour, burning pain in his wrist --- reflex sympathetic dystrophy
96. Schilling test --- absorption of B-12
97. Hyperlordosis is apt to pelvis listing ---Anterior Superior
98. Patient is supine flex head, knees flex bilaterally --- meningitis
99. Inflammation of what tissue refer pain to RLQ ---cecum
100. 70yrs old hip pain, test confirm dx--- Patrick's test
101. Formation of calcified plaque at atlas and MCL--- Pelligran's Steida Dx
102. Facet hypertrophy on degenerative margin change, most likely cause L/S syndrome--- lateral recess stenosis
103. Exercise increase strength--- high weight, low repetition
104. Sustain boot fracture to tibia. Which should be done to rehabilitation area--- swimming
105. Patellofemoral pain managed by --- strengthen vastus medialis
106. Most common cause 25-35--- Osteosarcoma
107. Chief complaint diffuse muscular pain increase during stress --- fibromyalgia
108. (+) Goldwright at 20 degree and (+) Gaenslen on right joint problem—right SI
109. Least appropriate in management of fibromyalgia --- home cryotherapy
110. Motion is most restricted in lumbar spine--- rotation
111. X-ray, most significant difference between RA and OA--- osteophyte
112. Traction contraindication--- joint dysfunction
113. Couple motion in L/S is similar to ____ spine, the body of vertebrae rotate into the _____.--- lower thoracic; convexity
114. Patient's hand is placed on top of head, cervical spine is relieved (Bakody's test) indicates--- cervical radiculopathy

115. Question should ask in hx if patient is suspected of having coccidioidomycosis --- do you live in Southwestern U.S
116. What nerve is involved in causing foot drop--- L4
117. Elder patient: nocturnal paroxysmal dyspnea and exertion dyspnea. Chest x-ray rales over base of lung--- heart failure
118. Walking in his toes and pain down lateral leg into web of big toe. The ___ disc is affected, irritating to ___ nerve--- L4-L5: L5 nerve
119. Female patient dysuria and urethral discharge (cystitis). Where it refers pain located--- suprapubic
120. 20yrs old female recurrent respiratory rhonchi and wheeze. Lab: eosinophilia. Dx--- asthma
121. 27yrs old male foot in cast. He fractures foot using crutches and complains weakness and decrease sensation of post forearm and posterior fingers. Best course of action--- adjust crutches
122. Direction of facets of T12-L1 is typically--- coronal to sagittal
123. Position of neck with greatest problem in person with Down's syndrome—flexion
124. Atlas is limited to rotate by—Alar ligament
125. 16yrs old female with 18 degree scoliosis, which is progressing--- monitor for next 3 months, adjust patient as needed
126. Right anterior oblique x-ray best to visualize which C/S --- right IVF
127. 65yrs old female with heat intolerance, anxiety and nervousness and weight loss --- hyperthyroidism
128. Treatment for patient with acute symptoms of osteochondritis desiccans—ice
129. Hyperabduction of arm, aggravates which neurovascular bundle syndrome--- pec minor
130. Best indicate lumbar distraction technique will success --- centralized LBP that diffuses to a larger region
131. Most accurate describes isometric strength--- maximum force that can be exerted against immovable object
132. A patient presents with fatigue, weight gain and inability to tolerate cold. Exam reveals hyporeflexia and blood pressure of 110/78. Dx--- hypothyroidism
133. A young female, intense pain and small painful ulcer in tips of fingers. Pain is aggravated by emotion and exposure to cold. Dx—how many cigarette do you smoke?
134. 14yrs old female with lymphadenopathy, pharyngitis and fatigue. CBC reveals mild leucocytosis and lymphocytes: with atypical lymphocytes---infectious mononucleous
135. Acute upper lung infection. Physical finding--- stridor, inspiratory retraction of supraclavicular muscles and fever
136. Intense headache and irritability, neck rigidity and weakness. What headache--- meningitis
137. 22yrs old male swollen pain rash on left ankle and acute LB stiffness, 6 months ago episode right knee. Lab test: WBC 11,300 (too high- infection)--- Gonococcal arthritis
138. Which position will most relief to someone with lumbar facet problem---flexion
139. Spinal motions produces a torsional force--- rotation
140. Involve auto accident patient presents with left eyelid drooping, constriction of left pupil and facial anhydrosis--- Horner's syndrome
141. Codman's exercise is essential in —rotator cuff tendonitis
142. Appropriate case management of patient 12 hours hx of fever and acute abdominal pain---refer to second opinion
143. Hyper action high pitch bowel sounds--- early mechanical obstruction of bowel
144. Festinating gait and pill rolling tremor and also --- Cogwheel rigidity (Parkinson's dx)
145. Not a danger sign of a patient with a headache ---relief with caffeine
146. Seat lateral position with right shoulder closest to upright film holder. Entire body is rotated to form a 45 degree angle to place of film with anterior portion of belly closest to film--- right IVF and right pedicle
147. 52 black male, hx of hypertension , chest pain, back pain one hour. Pain extends from between throat to epigastric of radiates to his upper back. Pain is sharp, constant and feels like being torn in half--- Aortic dissection
148. Dermatome over skin surface supply by---single nerve
149. Exercise best for 36yrs old secretary with hyperkyphosis of thoracic spine --- stretch the pectoralis and strengthen erector spinae
150. Cozen's test is used to evaluate--- lateral epicondylitis
151. 28yrs old efebriile female, severe headache and projectile vomiting--- brain tumor
152. Least likely in patient with LBP--- bladder dysfunction
153. Most appropriate strengthening exercises for rehab of an acute injury— isotonic
154. Young woman had surgery on her hip which was for a fractured femur. There is brassy or metallic looking lines on the x-ray and femoral neck is very white. What cause--- avascular necrosis
155. Tachycardia, tachypnea, systemic lupus erythematous, fever and knife-like chest pain which relief by sitting or bending forward--- pericardial rub
156. Experience sharp pain in chest with dyspnea and tachycardia--- decrease lung sound
157. 65yrs old female increase spinal pain. X-ray reveals increases bone density in the L/S and pelvis. Least appropriate test ---PSA
158. Patient with many squamous cells in urine indicates--- contamination of specimen
159. L2 dermatome is located in which areas--- groin to the anterior thigh
160. 8yrs old boy complains knee pain. Exam in pain in knee couldn't reproduce by orthopedic tests or upon flexion of knee--- take x-ray of pelvis
161. Most common calcified iliolumbar ligament--- DISH
162. Vitamin supplement associated with OA--- glucosamine salts
163. Hypoglycemic patient with dyspnea, tachycardia, blood pressure 140/85 and cool moist skin---sympathetic alliterative
164. Best adjustment for grade 2 spondylolisthesis--- anterior L5 drop
165. Least likely to produce back pain---gout
166. Hepatobiliary destruction which least helpful in dx--- intravenous pyelography
167. View of x-ray taken: absence of transverse ligament--- flex lateral
168. Film of lumbopelvis region is --- 15 degree internal rotation
169. Transverse friction massage treat--- chronic muscle spasm
170. Bilateral uncovertebral joint destruction will cause difficult with what movements--- extension malposition
171. LPB old man, missing pedicles and no sclerosis noted on opposite pedicle (metastasis of bone). How to treat? --- refer out to an oncologist
172. Movements stimulate a vasovagal response--- rotation or/and extension
173. Best position to place leg to evaluate Lateral collateral ligament of knee--- hip and knee straight out
174. Patient is stabbed in neck what happen to pupil if interruption of C/S sympathetic on right--- pupil restrict on right
175. No contraction on lower left face, muscles on face are working except lower section --- left cranial nerve 7
176. Large bowel obstruction will —decrease bowel movements
178. Chronic artery insufficient is associated with ---edema

179. Monteggia fracture ---ulnar fracture and dislocation of radioulnar joint
180. What is the most likely long term outcome of this problem--- AVN
181. Clubbing of fingers, what condition with finger like this— bronchogenic carcinoma
182. What decrease angle of lumbosacral region--- tight hamstring
183. What is it ? lumbosacral disc angle
184. What fracture occurs following hamstring injury--- avulsion
185. S-t segment
186. EKG -S- wave
187. Transverse view of cervical

Test 5

1. Strict vegetarian lacking of—Vitamin B12
2. Patient is able to point to site of retrosternal pain—reflux esophagitis
3. 72 yrs old recreational tennis instructor history of alcoholism and hypertension and ankle sprain healed. Dorsiflex of big toe is weak—L5
4. Above case disc—L4-5
5. Above case, systems are probably involved – musculoskeletal, endocrine, cardiovascular and nervous
6. Male jumped on flat form on his heels. Best measurement heel tibia angle. What is normal finding—your would expect calcaneal angle to be > 28 degree
7. 86 yrs old female chest pain lying horizontally, better with sit up. Dyspnea and mild exertion. Diagnosed before of left side heart failure—tachycardia
8. In above case, what relief her pain—sitting up
9. Above case, what is expected to find end stage—ascites
10. When the right superior oblique capitis muscle is contracted, it produces—extension with lateral flexion toward ipsilateral side
11. The anode heel effect to which --- less X-ray density concentrated toward the anode side of the tube
12. Difficult abduction and external rotation of shoulder—supraspinatus
13. Transverse fracture thru entire L-4 lumbar vertebrae in both laminar, both pars, pedicles, and spinous process—Chance fracture
14. Tic douloureux—lightening like pain unilaterally when chewing
15. Raynaud's phenomenon with triphase color change in hand due to artery spasm and increase by cold and stress, accompany by---reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy (RSDS)
16. Subperiosteal resorption of terminal tufts of fingers and nephrocalcinosis---hyperparathyroidism
17. Superior ASIS of left, superior PSIS on right would benefit from--- heel lifts (on the right)
18. Prone patient in post inferior ilium best position greatest amount of leverage--- extend the thigh
19. Neck and arm pain, hand in top of head relief pain---nerve root compression
20. pain in lower neck and shoulder region radiating to medial portion of arm with tender spot on axilla. Pain increases when arm is abducted--- stretch the pectorals and stretching rhomboids.
21. Perform Speed's test---bicipital tendonitis
22. Superficial enlarged lymph nodes cannot palpated---sacroiliac
23. Proper order of physical exam of abdomen---inspection, percussion, auscultation and palpation
24. 27 yrs old woman sudden onset of diffuse pain over entire and abdomen examine for---dissecting aortic aneurysm
25. 30 yrs old multi-parous female reddish vaginal discharge for 2 days, RLQ pain 2 weeks, Has PID 5 yrs ago. Beast engorged with hyperpigmentation of areola---ectopic pregnancy
26. Support neck when lying down when arising from recurrent position--- take X-rays
27. Down's syndrome participate in sport---evaluate C1-2 instability
28. PNF stretching utilizes all except---aerobic exercises
29. Migraine headache—throbbing
30. Male young mechanical last 30 minutes---running nose and tearing
31. LBP radiating to post thigh, red rash on palm and fingers and swollen red eyes--- how much alcohol does he consume
32. Young boy clear discharge and dried blood on corner of nose ---skull fracture
33. Abduction of shoulder --- G-H Joint
34. 33 yrs old construction worker, medical and posterior upper arm grade 4 biceps—C5
35. Modalities work deep in joints---interferential
36. Best part of hand evaluation for patient with fremitus—base of fingers of palmar surface
37. Most involved in penetration of X-ray beam---KVP
38. Limit C2 rotation---alar ligament
39. Sensoryneural hearing problem---Weber lateralize to good ear
40. Best use early bone change due to osteoporosis---CT Scan
41. Paresthesia of 4th and 5th digits. What disc---C7/T1
42. Where does herpes zoster lay dominant---dorsal root ganglion
43. Typical early Multiple Sclerosis (MS)---25yrs old female visual disturbance
44. ____ is not associate with Cushing Disease--- Weight gain
45. Modalities is not sensory to disease of early bone metastasis--bone scan
46. Contraindication of inverted traction---hypertension
47. 43 yrs old female pain in difference anatomical region, poorest prognosis--- unrelenting leg pain at night
48. Patellar subluxation---lateral
49. Patellar tracking dysfunction of pain in front of knee, how to correct---strengthen quadriceps
50. 22 male previous Cohn's disease, LBP and stiffness in the morning---Ankylosis Sclerosis (AS)
51. Which type of pain accompanies a disc problem--- dermatomal
52. Right leg pain and antalgia toward the left---lateral disc
53. 3 yrs old with exquisite lateral elbow pain after a hard pull on her arm by her father. Best way to reduce radial subluxation--elbow extension with axial distraction
54. Not performed when evaluating a knee injury---Apley's scratch
55. Organ in urobilinogen and bilirubin in urine---liver
56. Axial rotation of atlantoaxial couple is ____total axial cervical rotation---50%
57. Iliac compression test---SI Joint
58. Elderly, affected or lost first--- near vision
59. Adenohypophyseal tumor. What visual defect---bitemporal hemianopsia
60. Infection affect what part of long bone---metaphysis due to increase metabolism
61. Goldwait's test, patient experiences pain at 50degree--- lumbar disc
62. Management fro 15 yrs old female with 15 degree leveerotatory scoliosis--- re-evaluation every 3-6 months and order radiograph if curve progress
63. Shock like pain down arms and legs with flexion head---MS

64. Car accident, evaluate before cervical adjustment---ligamentous damage
65. 911 ER---lack of anal wink reflex
66. 65 yrs old diffuse lumbar spine, gluteal thigh pain after 6 hours of gardening. All orthopedic tests are negative, increase pain when exercise and decrease pain leaning forward---neurogenic claudication
67. pain in anatomical snuffbox. X-ray is unremarkable. (+) percussion test for 1st phalange. 2 weeks no resolved ---take another X-ray (scaphoid's fracture)
68. Pheochromocytoma---hypertension
69. Lump and asymmetry of breast tissue---mammogram
70. Constrict of muscle for pelvis to remain horizontal when all weight in one leg---abductors
71. Function scoliosis forward into Adam's position, lateral curvature improves. Cause of scoliosis---pelvis oblique
72. LBP radiates to right posterior thigh due to mild disc bulge. Avoid--- combine extension and left rotation
73. Cause compromise in a vertebrae due to rotation---facet tropism
74. Smelling breathe and chronic cough---bronchiectasis
75. Mild back pain at costovertebral junction that radiates around trunk. Experiencing painful breathing---Herpes zoster
76. Hyperthyroidism---fine tremor
77. Percussion note in pneumonic ---dull
78. Dull percussion note along left mid axillary line is due to ---infections mononucleosis
79. Patient's statement is associated with chief complaint---I have LBP
80. Patient is prone and C4 is adjusted left t post body and right spinous contact post articular pillar, line of correction—P-A, I-S
81. Tumor---visual problems and vomiting with a change in position
82. Muscles best promote spinal hygiene and balance---strengthen the spinal extensors
83. A crossed bilateral transverse pisiform adjustment is used to correct---rotation
84. Deficiency sense of smell or taste is due to lack of---zinc
85. Ligament prevents atlas from excessive rotation and laterality --- alae
86. Patient has congenital problem, part of history---family history
87. Dorsiflex and inversion of foot is weak---anterior compartment syndrome
88. Miosis of pupil, pinch neck no papillary dilation reflex---pancoast tumor
89. Splenomegaly and platelet counts 900,000 cm3---myelogenous leukemia
90. Nonpalpable lesion on skin---macule
91. Area of spine of RA effect---cervical
92. Lateral displacement of occiput will result in degree of ROM--lateral flexion
93. Foot drop and weak toe extension--- nerve compression
94. Least likely contraindication of upper cervical adjustment---Osteoarthritis
95. Not used to integrity of anterior cruciate ligament---Apley's compression
96. Bronchiogenic carcinoma located---azygous lobe
97. Cervical stenosis subsequent to spondylosis results in ---leg hyper-reflexia
98. Cause of kyphosis in adolescent ---Scheuman's Disease
99. LBP and fever---review of system
100. Mitral valve prolapse seen---systolic click
101. 40 yrs old female, least likely have---gout
102. 25 yrs old LBP, schmorl's node, positive anterior body weight--spinal extensor strengthening
103. 14 yrs old male pain, swelling and redness on anterior knee. Needle aspiration produced blood No pus---hemophilia
104. Active female fell on her arm and experience pain at elbow---radial head
105. Pain, swelling and pallor over tibial tuberosity and medial portion of leg 6 hours after jogging. 1st time running in past 6 months---anterior compartment syndrome
106. Hot, red, swollen knee---cellulitis
107. Thoracic spine, using bilateral hypothenar pisiform contact, which subluxation is corrected---rotation malposition
108. Numbness medial forearm and decrease grip strength---C7/T1
109. DJD appears most common ---C4 thru C6
110. Not associated with severe diabetic acidosis---warm clammy skin
111. Vitamin for peripheral neuropathy---thiamine
112. Chest exam of patient with pneumonia on routine urinalysis---fremitus
113. Teenage athletic with trace proteinuria on urianalysis---re-exam early morning urine
114. Shoulder pain 2 weeks, slight G-H tenderness and orthopedic test is not consistent with condition. X-ray-normal, next step is ---MRI
115. Not seen in myxedema---thick, bushy 1/3 of eyebrow
116. Strep throat also with---pharyngitis
117. Hemoptysis, most cause by---bronchogenic carcinoma
118. Lab reveals with late progression of Muscular Dystrophy---absence of dystrophin
119. Left sided heart failure with pulmonary edema, what type of sputum will visualized---red and frothy
120. LBP, bilateral sciatica, weight loss, PSA= 42 with elevated acid ivory phosphatase and alkaline phosphatase (* prostate cancer)---ivory white vertebrae
121. Increase frequent of urination, urinary frequency and nocturia. Force of urinary decreases. What lab test?--- PSA
122. Subjective scale of pain in lumbar spine---Oswestry Disability Index
123. Cough at night and relief by sitting up---pulmonary edema
124. Treatment for patient with (+) Wright's Test---pect minor stretching
125. Eat bite erosions with inflammatory synovial involved--- RA
126. Headache in afternoon 2 hours duration, relief by position---Cluster
127. Chronic anterior pelvis, shortening of which---flexors
128. Best position to maximize piriformis stretching---side lying with hip at 45degree angle
129. 14 years old athletic LBP, (+) Kemps' test---disc herniation
130. Hyperresonance in LUQ---gas in fundus
131. CNS is evaluated by performing position sense---posterior column
132. Treated with hip replacement---Avascular necrosis
133. Intrument to evaluate pericarditis and percardial effusion---EKG
134. Normal occur with person sits up from lying down---systolic increase by 10-15 mmHg
135. Examiner stands behind patient, patient is instructed to raise knee of un-involved side to 90 degree, what should occur---gluteal told should raise on the side of raised knee
136. Left posterior inferior ilium. Which occurs on right ilium?--- it becomes anterior superior
137. 30 mmHg difference in blood pressure from one side t other--subclavius steal syndrome
138. Best describes patient with tarsal tunnel syndrome---pain at

- bottom of foot into toes
139. Not correct about lymph nodes in malignancy---it is movable
 140. X-ray in Paget's disease--- cotton wool appearance
 141. Young male, atrophy of right upper trunk with paresthesia in arm and forearm but not hand---musculocutaneous plexus
 142. Full ROM against gravity with some resistance is grades---4/5
 143. 20 yrs hoarseness of throat, other to investigate---lungs
 144. Cozen's and Mill's tests are (+)---X-ray extremity
 145. Adjust knee subluxation, what should taken into consideration besides flex/ext---lateral translation
 146. X-ray view to visualize vacuum phenomenon---lateral
 147. best position for sleep in patient with orthopnea---supine with couple of pillows under head
 148. Carpal Tunnel Syndrome---B6
 149. Vitamin for increase prothrombin time---Vit K
 150. Chronic L/S facet syndrome have trouble performing--- quadriceps stretching
 151. Increase pain when leaning right, (+) nachlas, (+) Valisvalva, (+) Lasegue's. X-ray --transverse extra articular fracture. L3 spinous, hyperlordosis, sacralization, aberration of TP of L5 and L2-L3 posterior facets---DJD
 152. In above case, patient's prognosis---Good with proper exercise nutrition
 153. Above case, exercise is good---William's
 154. Above case, NOT important for treatment---family history of back problems
 155. Bilateral genu valgum caused by ---foot pronation
 156. Produces least amount of pain---nucleus pulposus
 157. Marfan's syndrome, tachpnea, hypotension, pain between scapulae. What else---dissecting aneurysm
 158. Patient with increase pronation of foot. You would not expect to find---hamstring strain
 159. Leukotrienes, prostaglandins and prostacycline are all primary derived from ---linoleic acid
 160. Groin, buttock and thigh pain but not go pass knee---facet syndrome
 161. X-ray, air is visualized in abdomen and intestine is totally distended---intestinal obstruction
 162. Test for MM---immunoelectrophoresis
 163. March fracture---2nd metatarsal
 164. Spiral fracture
 165. Correct an increase angle of --- stretching hamstring and stretch psoas
 166. Hold his arm against his body---limit motion/or use of a sling for support
 167. Normal tissue measurement---20 mm retrotracheal
 168. Listen with rheumatic fever--- mitral valve
 169. paget's
 170. Evaluation of papelledema
 171. perform this test (yergarson) for--- transverse humeral ligament
 172. Nerve implicated by condition---long thoracic
 173. Contraindication exercise for---extension
 174. 10yrs old pain anterior tibial. What should you ask---what is your physical activity
 175. Obese male hyperuricemia---Gout arthritis
 4. Bene Jones protein---MM
 5. Maneuvers can irritate iliotibial band---inversion with supination
 6. Severe toe in gait is most likely to have, as a cause--- increase femoral anterior version
 7. To correct anterior tables---Dr. faces patient with both hands interlaced on talus on the talus with longitudinal thrust
 8. A one year old, acute right hip pain, decrease ROM, and Patrick Fabere test, a (+) Trendelengber and subchondral lucency---Legg Calve Perthes
 9. Painter with hyper abduction syndrome---chiropractic adjustments with latissimus dorsi strengthening
 10. Hook of Hamate located in relation to pisiform---distal and lateral
 11. Left heel lift. This will correct of--- low sacrum on left side with convexity on the left
 12. What supplement for patient with DJD---glucosamine sulfate
 13. Produces RUQ pain after eating---cholecystitis
 14. Sharp mandibular pain what caused--- sympathetic trigeminal ganglion
 15. Conditions can result in osteoporosis---hyperparathyroidism
 16. Patient involved in accident, head trauma, irregular visual perception---retinal detachment
 17. Which requires immediate referral in patient with disc herniation---inability to urinate
 18. Treatment for Carpal Tunnel Syndrome is to brace the wrist in---extension
 19. Involuntary spastic motions of hand and face involved problem with---basal ganglia
 20. A deficiency of Vitamin B-12 will cause ---stocking and glove paresthesia
 21. Neck pain, (+) Jackson's test for upper cervical spine, 6 mm ADI on X-ray and sero positive. Next step--- refer to rheumatologist
 22. What test not useful in bicipital tendonitis---Apley's test
 23. 81 yrs old headache and never has headache before, tenderness on scalp. Which lab test---ESR
 24. Injured knee, stopped exercise pain went away. Then pain returned. What is the least---Schuerman's disease
 25. History of headache getting worse. Memory loss, visual disturbance and coordination problem. These symptoms indicate recent onset
 26. Which necessary for absorption of iron---ascorbic acid
 27. Which densities are most difficult to differentiate on X-ray--- skeletal muscle and organ tissue
 28. Bend forward from waist and L/S curve does not flatten. What muscle to stretch---psoas
 29. Triceps reflex. Which disc involved ---C6 disc
 30. Disc herniation with present greater back pain than leg pain, as well as radiation pain to both lower extremity---central
 31. Exercise for constant resistance with changing speed--- isotonic
 32. Examiner holds pen and take toward patient's bridge of nose---convergence
 33. Kocher's maneuver to correct dislocated shoulder---distract, external rotation, adduction, internal rotation
 34. 60 years old female breast cancer 6 yrs ago, following a bilateral radical mastectomy and chemotherapy, condition resolved, complaint anterior rib pain. What should be used to evaluate ---bone scan
 35. Cervical adjustment does not correct vertebrae, complain headache
 36. Best measurement of spinal stenosis in C/S---body canal ratio
 37. Lumbar canal stenosis. Most common symptoms---bilateral

Test 6

1. Not appropriate treatment for plantar fasciitis--- Toe lift
2. What nerve effect a person with atrophy of hypothenar eminence---ulnar
3. Emphysema with breathing difficulty. What is not found--- increased tactile fremitus

- sciatica
38. 26 yrs old female headache, photophobia and dizziness and nausea. What else--- prodrome
 39. Fell on her hand with her palm outstretched, bone most likely to be fractured---radius
 40. Heart muscle damage---AST
 41. Female with cold hands, after sitting in sun, neck rash and hand rash---SLE
 42. Mamillary process in L/S---superior and lateral to the superior articular process
 43. Type of chest pain, patient complains with heart attack--- crushing or squeezing
 44. Typical leading question in case history---does your pain goes to little toe
 45. Mononucleosis, which cell is elevated---lymphocyte
 46. T-1 vertebral body rotates posterior on right. How to adjust Dr. stands in left side, with left hand contact on spinous process with head flexed on the left
 47. Suprapubic pain, difficult with urination and LBP what else does she have--- burning with urination
 48. What effect anterior horn cells---polymyelitis
 49. 15 mm difference between blood pressure of left and right arm---subclavian
 50. Congenital anomaly of atlas lead to vertebral basilar artery insufficiency---posterior ponticus
 51. What segment cervical spine for nodding---atlanto-occipital
 52. Charcot's joint associate with ---tabes dorsalis
 53. Child difficult breathing with mild exertion and nocturnal dyspnea---asthma
 54. Pheochromocytoma has---hypertension
 55. Child holds his arm in internal rotation and adduction, swollen mass on anterior lateral aspect of humerus. What condition --- rupture biceps tendon
 56. Coca Cola colored urine, day colored stools and increase direct bilirubin--- hepatitis
 57. Female urinate 10-13X/day in small amounts --- urinary frequency
 58. Primary external rotator of shoulder---infraspinatus
 59. In diastolic, which two abnormal sound can be heard---mitral stenosis and pulmonic regurgitation
 60. Which would not prognosis experience dysphagia---Bell Palsy
 61. Present with worst prognosis---chronic active hepatitis
 62. Adduction muscle is tested and found to have full ROM against gravity with no resistance--- This muscle is scored 3/5
 63. What occurs at ends of swing phase and begin of stance--- heel strike
 64. Patient with paresthesia or medial part of humeral condyle. What nerve ---T1
 65. Worst outcome of muscle contusion---myositis ossificans
 66. Not contraindication for muscle contusion---compression
 67. 27 yrs old male, ivory white vertebrae and anterior scalloping of body of L3, lesion is not expansive---Hodgkin's
 68. Breast cancer is most apt to associated with ---lytic metastasis
 69. 35 yrs old male hyperkyphosis in dorsal spine with anterior head carriage---best exercise---stretching the pectoralis
 70. Best instrument to diagnose mitral valve prolapse--- echocardiogram
 71. (+) Retrograde filling test used to evaluate---saphenous vein competency
 72. Increase shoulder with hypertonicity on one side of trapezius. To compensate which direction would humeral head move--- lateral flexion and rotation towards the side of hypertonicity
 73. Patient presents with arteriosclerosis and intermittent claudication and like to walk normal distance. What best way--have patient walk 60 minutes a day and stop walking when painful and walk again
 74. Weak and atrophy of extension muscle of her hands and unsteady gait. What should investigate---ALS
 75. Pain in mandibular branch of trigeminal nerve when chewing and bruising his teeth---TMJ dysfunction
 76. Uncontrolled spastic movements, spastic paralysis in upper extremity and face. Where is lesion---basal ganglion
 77. Percussion tympanic note on LUQ---gas in fundus
 78. Accompany cluster headache ---tearing of eyes and nose discharge
 79. Prostate cancer early detect---PSA
 80. Papilledema causes ---increase intracranial pressure
 81. Patient in prone on high low table with table in flexion relief pain---disc disease
 82. Increase BUN---kidney disease
 83. Unilateral nasal discharge and congestion --- least diagnosis--tumor
 84. Lab test early, iron deficiency anemia is --- serum ferritin
 85. Cullen's sign ---hemoperitoneum
 86. Position places with greatest amount of stress in intervertebrae disc---sitting
 87. Contraindication to inversion traction---disc prolapse
 88. Correct lumbar hyperlordosis---tighten abdominal muscles
 89. Pain above lateral femoral condyle. Not effect by running downhill and skiing---ilitibial band syndrome
 90. Which is least likely to place stress on area with injury ---genu valgum
 91. Orthopedic test have to be (+)---Ober's
 92. Best treatment plan for this patient---continuous ultrasound
 93. Best for vertebra-basilar artery insufficiency---deKleyn's
 94. Hydroxyapatite deposition. Diagnosis is found---shoulder (HADD)
 95. Localized pain at L4. Dr. adjusts L-4 using a push move. Pain radiates down both legs---canal stenosis
 96. Head pain, X-ray multiple lucencies in skull. Lab test ---protein electrophoresis
 97. Does not utilize ionizing radiation---MRI
 98. 27 yrs old heavy smoker, pain in leg when walks, relief by rest(*Bueger's disease)---Doppler ultrasound
 99. Does not a physiological increase in temperature---meditation
 100. In standing patient, flex/extension occurs in a ___ plane along a ___ axis---sagittal/ horizontal
 101. Silvery rash on elbows and knee aggravate by stress and eating dairy product, other findings---pitted nails
 102. Spinal canal stenosis--- secondary to spondylolysis present with pathological reflexes
 103. L-5 dermatome muscle---gluteal medius
 104. Muscle responsible for internal rotation---latissimus dorsi
 105. Pallor and decrease temperature of hand test---Allen's
 106. 4-6 minutes of paralysis of one side of body---TIA
 107. Chronic foot neuropathy, pre-existing condition---DM
 108. Tumor relief by aspirin---osteoid osteoma
 109. 65 yrs old difficult breathing with mild exertion while laying supine. Increase pulse and increase cough, nocturnal dyspnea---CHF
 110. Which deformity is characterized by a sternum keel of ship--- pectus caronatum (pigeon's chest)
 111. 450 Todd units on lab test---Rheumatic fever
 112. During pregnancy or untreated Diabetes Mellitus--- Moniliasis (*thrush)
 113. While patches on mouth are seen in---candidiasis
 114. Congenital problem is most likely to be born without a Transverse ligament---Down's syndrome

115. Upper cervical ligament stops the anterior translation of atlas--
-transverse ligament
116. Not produce instability of ADI space---DISS
117. +4 for chronic tendon inflammation---transverse friction
massage
118. Take X-ray in patient with osteopenia---decrease MAS by
25%
119. Multiple Myeloma (MM) affects the cell types---plasmocytes
120. Boy right leg pain. X-ray laminates periosteum---Ewing's
sarcoma
121. Examiner thumb in PSIS and other S-2 tubercle and ask
patient to raise leg. Checking--- PSIS on raised side
122. Correct IN ilium, contact hand placed for correct ---medial
side of PSIS
123. Static palpation is not useful to determine---aberration motion
124. Fatigue, bradycardia, constipation and muscle weakness are
signs of---hypothyroidism
125. 65 yrs old female post menopause/ osteoporosis. Not
advised to administer---breast cancer
126. Best to visualize IVF in L/S---lateral
127. Set up measure L/S to lateral view in a female ---measure
1" above the iliac crest and 1" below then take the median of
both
128. 15 minutes after eating pain in epigastric region is reduced--
-peptic ulcer
129. 53 yrs old female pain in calves of her leg when she walks
---decrease dorsal pedal pulse
130. Cerebellar dyarthria. Finding ?---vowels are separated out
131. Sero positive Rh factor---scleroderma
132. Shingles affects---dorsal root ganglion
133. In atherosclerosis, not likely to occur---bilateral blood
pressure differential
134. Common finding in atelectasis---No breathe sound
135. (-) Yergason and Speed's tests. A mass above antercubital
fossa---rupture of bicep tendon
136. Frozen shoulder and acute capsulitis, best action---
mobilization
137. Greatest amount of flex/extension in spine---lumbar
138. Pain is worse in back in recumbent position, wake up in
morning with tired muscle---OA
139. Tremors in MS---intention
140. Transection of right optic nerve would result in ---Potassium
141. Cardiac diuretics, corticosteroids and heparin can cause
deficiency---ipsilateral visual loss
142. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease---progression exert
ional dyspnea
143. Prognosis of liver disease: increase anemia formation;
decrease glucose and serum albumin ---poor prognosis
144. 10 yrs old female joint pain, central rash in trunk, murmur in
mitral region---rheumatic fever
145. Calcification of anterior disc fibers produce---intercalary bone
146. Type I DM results in ---decrease vibratory sense
147. Winging of scapula is ---long thoracic
148. Lab test for MM---protein electrophoresis
149. Best test to detect early bone cancer---radionucleotide
150. 65 yrs old female abnormal gait with drags her toes are
exaggerated hip motion with knee flexion---hip disease
151. 27 yrs old male pain in legs when walks about one block
relief by standing, smoker in yrs, what test to use---Doppler
ultrasound
152. Loss of sensation of lateral leg to big toe---Guteal minimus
153. Thigh is smaller than calf---CPK test (* for muscular
dystrophy)
154. 60 yrs old female headache and at right eye pain. Never had
headache before---ESR test
155. Hypertrophy of degenerative marginal change in articular
process cause---lateral recess stenosis
156. 19 yrs old female light headiness and pins and needles
sensation around mouth and hand---hyperventilation
157. Tremor, exophthalmosis---hyperthyroidism
158. Medial upper arm---T1
159. One minute unconsciousness of pupillary light reflex is
unresponsive one side---call ambulance and soft collar
160. One Yergason's test (+), Transverse humeral test (-)---
Physical therapy to biceps
161. Decrease hematocrit with decrease reticulocyte---hemolysis
162. Typist with wrist pain, injury to wrist---keibock's disease
163. X-ray---fracture pars
164. Diagnosis for test---Tomography
165. Giant Schmorl's node
166. Osteochondritis dessicans
167. Gymnast fell and hurt knee---Osgood Schlatter's disease
168. L/S increase suboccipital headache---agenesis of posterior
arch and tubercle of C-1
169. 21 yrs old male LBP with say back---spondylolisthesis of L-4

Test 7

1. Increase patient's pain tolerance---Increase age
2. Tightness in chest, nauseate and weak, pulse is rapid and
weak 106/72---anxiety
3. Prostate cancer metastasize to---spine
4. Scapulae winging—scalene anterior
5. Lateral spinothalamic---Pain and temperature
6. Throbbing headache exaggerated by bending over and
decrease when standing---sinusitis
7. Cold pack for acute---5-10 minutes
8. Lesion of CN 5 ---hypesthesia of forehead
9. Paget's disease--- reel, scaly, crusty nipple
10. Enlarge lymph node under clavicle and behind SCM muscle--
-abdominal carcinoma
11. Flex/extension of C/S---RA
12. Urinary frequency and incomplete emptying---prostate exam
13. EKG require prompt intervention---ventricular tachycardia
14. Cholelithiasis---vomiting
15. Diplopia, left leg weak, right side hemiparesis of face ---
vascular accident
16. Exercise contraindication for patellar subluxation---isometric
quadriceps flexion
17. Patient exaggerate symptoms of test---Burn's bench
18. Transverse friction massage contraindication---
thrombophebitis
19. History of facet syndrome---William's exercise
20. Shoulder injury—Codman' test
21. L/S saggital
22. (+) Rust sign---take C/S X-ray
23. Medial meniscus tear—Murray's test
24. Hip trouble---Patrick's test
25. Space occupying lesion---Milligram
26. Bursitis---deltoid muscle
27. Hyperkyphosis of T/S---stretch pec and strengthen erector
spinae
28. Retropatellar pain when climbing up and downstairs---
patelofemoral dysfunction
29. Weak extensor tibial longus---L-5
30. L/S scoliosis, increase density of L-3 pedicle---unilateral pas
defects with contralateral reactive sclerosis

31. (+) Phalen---Anterior lunate bone
32. Cast patient's foot with acute partial Achilles tear---neutral
33. Transient blindness decrease rotation of C1-2 neck stiffness--
-refer to neurologist
34. 12 cups of coffee one day, sweating, racing heart—sinus
tachycardia
35. migraine headache---chocolate
36. Physical therapy modalities for vasoconstriction and
vasodilation---ice pack
37. S1 nerve root supply ---peroneus brevis
38. LBP when rides horse---facet syndrome
39. RUQ pain radiating to right shoulder after eating fatty meal---
diagnostic ultrasound (for gallbladder or stone)
40. Murphy's punch---renal stenosis
41. Holmes rebound test---cerebellum
42. DIP degeneration and pitted nails---PA
43. Right low back and buttock pain and posterior thigh and calf
pain --- Kemp' test
44. Above, X-ray—A-P lateral, oblique
45. Above case, DDx if condition is not clear up---disc protrusion
46. Above case, traction used for---promote nourishment to disc
47. Hydrocolator pack to skin conveys heat in---conduction
48. C/S flex occurs in ---sagittal x- axis (horizontal)
49. Arroyo sign is adverse papillary reaction---hypoadrenalism
50. Sudek's atrophy---generalized as osteopenia