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 pronounced 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 vision. 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 nonweight 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. 65 yrs 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. 52 yrs old female; LBP and scleroderma 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. 35 yrs 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. 42 yrs old asymptomatic female for examination. What information in hx would besingle 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. 67 yrs 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 patients 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—monilasis (a yeast)
60. 50 years old: next and back stiffness and pain following a game of golf. Exam: a pupil constict 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 of 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 and 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, T2. Dx—esophageal varices

68. Bruits heard over epigastrum 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. Xray: (-)--- 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 hematolgy of a male patient reveals normocytic anemia with increase reticulocyte (RBC destruction). Lab: indirect hyperbilirucleraemia. 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 exophalmosis—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 side 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—coccidiodomycosis

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 epiphytes 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 --- hepatosplenomegalia, 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—folic 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 Mediterrance 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.