1. 50 yrs old female smoke, dull achy pain in right neck with paresthesis extending into right medical 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---Scheureman'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--- herpetic 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 forttemporal 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'Donohughue’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 sink 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. Plagues 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 opthalmoscopy 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 radiaus— 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 3 yrs 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 antagic 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 plague at atlas and MCL—Pelligran’s Steida Dх

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
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 dessicans—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. 14yr old female with lymphadenopathy, pharyngitis and fatigue. CBC reveals mild leucocytosis and lymphocytes: with atypical lymphocytes—infected mononucelous.


137. 22yr 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).


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 36yr old secretory with hyperkyphosis of thoracic spine—stretch the pectoralis and strengthen erector spinae.

150. Cozen’s test is used to evaluate—lateral epicondylitis.

151. 28yr old efebrile 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 erythematosus, 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. 65yr 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

177. Chronic artery insufficient is associated with --- edema

178. Monteggia fracture --- ulnar fracture and dislocation of radioulnar joint

179. What is the most likely long term outcome of this problem--- AVN

180. Clubbing of fingers, what condition with finger like this--- bronchogenic carcinoma

181. What decrease angle of lumbosacral region--- tight hamstring

182. What is it ? lumbosacral disc angle

183. What fracture occurs following hamstring injury--- avulsion

184. S-t segment

185. EKG ---S- wave

186. Transverse view of cervical