

91/ A 65 years old pt with well treated collar fracture, few months later came with severe pain in hand with coldness color changes. x ray show big callus around radial head???.not remember This may be due to

- A- osteoarthritis of wrist
- B -prearticular ossification
- C- Sudeck's atrophy

92/ Sudeck's atrophy which is not true:-

- a- severe burning pain
- b- sympathetic hyperactivity
- c- trophic changes occur
- d- more perspiration

93/ which is not true about sudeck's atrophy:-

- a- osteoporosis of bones of hand
- b- fully curable by taking sympathetic nerve blocker

94/ what is the cause of hip dysplasia?

- A) mother malnutrition
- B) idiopathic

95/ Following the reduction of developmental dysplasia of the hip in an infant, the physical therapist should instruct the parents to maintain that hip in a stable position of:-

- a- flexion and adduction
- b- flexion and abduction
- c- extension and adduction
- d- extension and abduction

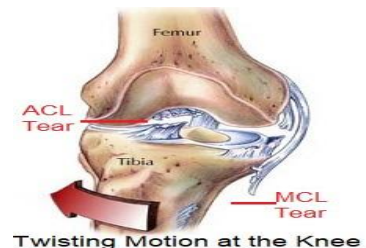
96/ All is true about meniscus except:-

- a- More injured than art. men
- b- Absorb about 90% of load on knee joint
- c- Injury from hyper ext injury

97/ History of foot ball players has injured by twisted knee and take out of game and after little time it swelling and warm. after few days it locks during climbing stairs and painful and cannot put full weight in walking :

- a- patella fracture
- b- tibia fracture
- c- MCL rupture
- d- Rupture of something of fibers

97/C:- MCL rupture due to it's injured by twisted knee, and there is ascending pain with swelling, warm and locks in some degree of flexion.



98/ years old foot player come to the physiotherapist with pain at the left knee joint while the physiotherapist taking history patient said that the injury occurred when he rotates to the right on weight bearing to the left knee. it was flexed 60 degree. that means that the injury is at :-

- a- medial collateral ligament
- b- semilunar cartilage at the knee
- c- femoral condyles
- d- upper shaft of the tibia

semilunar cartilage = meniscus

توقف نفسك

Sudeck's atrophy/reflex sympathetic dystrophy (RSD)/algodystrophy/causalgia
The term complex, regional pain syndrome is now being used to describe these pathological states. This is a complication where the patient complains of severe pain on movement, or at rest, out of proportion to the initial injury. The limb is swollen. The skin appears shiny and discoloured and feels cold; in extreme cases this may lead to the limb becoming exquisitely tender and discoloured. Osteoporosis and permanent contractures.

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99/ A patient is an outpatient facility because of an injury sustained to the right knee joint. Only the structures within the synovial cavity were compromised during the injury. Knowing this information only, the therapist is not concerned with injury to which of the following structure?

- a- Patellofemoral joint
- b- Anterior cruciate ligament
- c- Medial meniscus
- d- Femoral condyles

99/B:- The anterior cruciate ligament is located within the articular cavity but outside the synovial lining. The anterior and posterior cruciate ligaments have their own synovial lining.

100/ What portion of the adult knee meniscus is vascularized?

- a- Outer edges
- b- Inner edges
- c- The entire meniscus is vascular
- d- The entire meniscus is avascular

101/ delayed ulnar nerve due to fracture of:-

- a- olecranon fossa
- b- medial epicondyle
- c- lateral epicondyle

102/ Hyaline cartilage innervated by:-

- A - blood vessels
- b- synovial fluid
- c- epiphyseal growth

103/ Acceleration injury (whiplash injury) may cause:-

- a- pain in posterior aspect of neck
- b- pain at post aspect of back
- c- dislocation of vertebral column
- d- tearing of post para spinal ligament

103/A:- Whiplash is a nonmedical term used to describe neck

*pain following an injury to the soft tissues of your neck (specifically ligaments, tendons, and muscles). It is caused by an abnormal motion or force applied to your neck that causes movement beyond the neck's normal range of motion.

Symptoms of whiplash injury are:

- Neck pain
- Neck swelling
- Tenderness along the back of your neck
- Muscle spasms (in the side or back of your neck)
- Difficulty moving your neck around
- Headache
- Pain shooting from your neck into either shoulder or arm

104/ The most common site of fracture in old patient due to failing is:-

- a- head of femur
- b- trochanteric
- c- shaft of femur
- d- neck of femur

105/ All of the following is clinical features in fracture neck of femur except:-

- a- pain in hip region
- b- abduction of leg
- c- shortness of the limb
- d- lateral rotation of the leg

106/ The therapist receives a referral to evaluate a patient with a boutonniere deformity. With this injury, the involved finger usually presents in the position of:-

- a- Flexion of the proximal interphalangeal (PIP) joint and flexion of the distal interphalangeal (DIP) joint.
- b- Extension of the PIP joint and flexion of the DIP joint.

106/ Boutonniere deformity is a deformed position of the fingers or toes, in which the joint nearest the knuckle (PIP) is permanently bent toward the palm while the farthest joint (DIP) is bent back away (PIP flexion with DIP hyperextension). It is commonly caused by injury[1] or by an inflammatory condition like rheumatoid arthritis, or genetic conditions like Ehlers Danlos Syndrome.

