

B precipitated by ulnar neuritis

C usually occur in dominant side

145/paralysis of all intrinsic muscles of hand except abd poll brevis:-

A -median n

B -ulnar n

C -Radial n

146/most compression site of superficial peroneal nerve is :

a) Latral condyle of femure

b) Latral head of fibula

147/Pt with lordosis from standing and +ve Thomas test dueto

a- strong lumbar ext

b- fixed flex deformity

c- hamstring strain

148/What is the most likely cause of anterior pelvic tilt during initial contact (heel strike)?

a-Weak abdominals

b-Tight hamstrings

c-Weak abductors

d-Back pain

148/a. Abdominal muscles attach to the lower border of the ribs and the superior surface of the pelvis. Strong abdominals prevent excessive anterior rotation of the pelvis during gait.

149/If the line of gravity is posterior to the hip joint in standing, or what does the body first rely to keep the trunk from moving into excessive lumbar extension?

a-Iliopsoas muscle activity

b-Abdominal muscle activity

c-Anterior pelvic ligaments and the hip joint capsule.

d-Posterior pelvic ligaments and the hip joint capsule.

149/c. In static standing, the line of gravity is posterior to the hip joint. The body relies on the anterior pelvic ligaments and the hip joint capsule. The iliopsoas may be recruited at times, but anterior ligaments are used first to keep the trunk from extending in static stance.

150/sciatic nerve injury due to-

a) Post dislocate hip

b) Ant dislocate hip

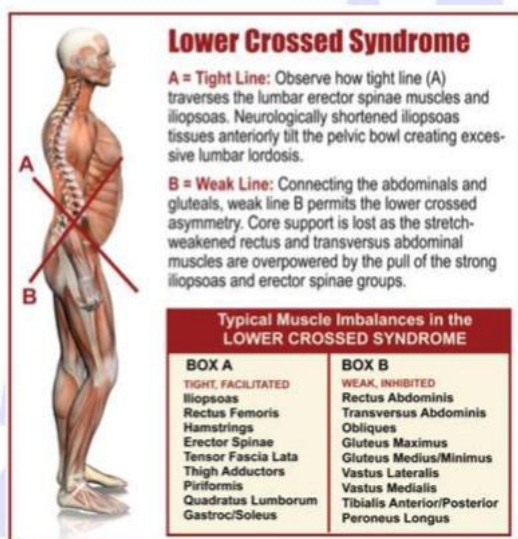
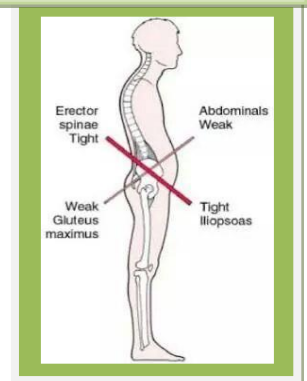
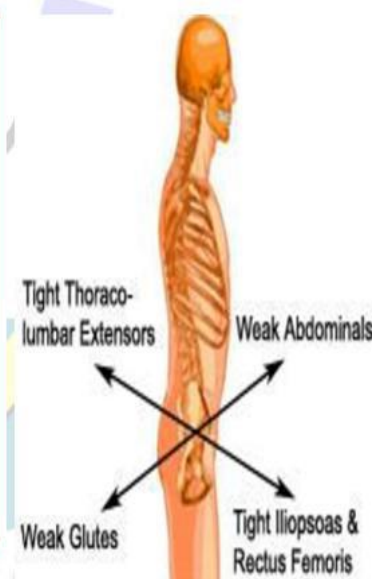


Fig. 3

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163/The most common deformity in geriatric is:-

- a-Kyphosis
- b-Scoliosis
- c-Kyphoscoliosis
- d-Lordosis

164/Severe kyphoscoliosis will lead to:-

- a- Left rather than right ventricular failure
- b- Right rather than left ventricular failure
- c- Frequent respiratory infections
- d- No cardiac abnormalities

165/You are evaluating an athlete who is complaining of pain in the left shoulder region. Your assessment of the shoulder elicits pain in the last 30 degrees of shoulder abduction range of motion. this finding is most congruent with:-

- a-calcific supraspinatus tendinitis.
- b-subacromial bursitis.
- c-acromioclavicular sprain.
- d-thoracic outlet syndrome.

166/Which of the following is the most vulnerable position for dislocation of the hip?

- a-30o hip extension, 30o hip adduction, and minimal internal rotation
- b-30o hip flexion, 30o hip adduction, and minimal external rotation
- c-30o hip flexion, 30o hip abduction, and minimal external rotation.
- d-30o hip extension, 30o hip abduction, and minimal external rotation.

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Resting	Closed Packed
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flexion 30 degrees• Abduction 30 degrees• External Rotation 10-15 degrees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extension• Adduction• Internal Rotation
	Stable position of the joint Tighten capsule

166/C. This is the loose-packed position of the hip

167/A patient with adhesive capsulitis of the glenohumeral joint should demonstrate the greatest limitation of motion when performing shoulder:-

- a-flexion.
- b-abduction.
- c-medial rotation.
- d-lateral rotation.

168/A therapist performs a test for a patient and was positive with the thigh of the patient raised some inches above the examination table. What is the test name and which muscle is shortened?

- a. Ober test – Iliotibial band
- b. Straight leg raising test – hamstring
- c. Thomas test – Iliopsoas
- d. Thomson – gastrocnemius

Thomas Test



- Pt Position = supine with both leg on table
- Evaluation
 - One hand under lumbar region
 - Passively flex one leg to chest
- Positive = straight leg raises off table
 - Increased lordotic curve