

2nd Semester 1432 – 1433 H
Final Exam RHS 331 Orthopedic (Practical)
Physical Therapy Program
Health Rehabilitation Science Department
College of Applied Medical Sciences
King Saud University

Student Name _____

Student University Number _____

Q 1. State whether the statement is true or false by write TRUE or FALSE in front of each statement.

- 1- The type of pain in Carpal tunnel disease is intermittent and in the medial side of the hand (False)
- 2- The type of pain in Cervical disc pathology is sharp and intermittent (False)
- 3- The numbness in TOS is presented in the whole upper extremities(True)
- 4- The edema is possible in Cervical disc pathology (False)
- 5- The numbness in the cubital tunnel is presented through the median nerve distribution (False)
- 6- The main provocation factor in cubital tunnel is muscle cramping & sustained grasp (False)
- 7- The main provocation factor in TOS is UE elevation (True)
- 8- The weak muscles in TOS is Triceps and rotator cuff muscles (True)
- 9- Usually headache is presented in cervical disc pathology more than in TOS (False)
- 10- Shoulder Tendinitis is common in the short head of the Biceps (False)
- 11- Shoulder Tendinitis is presented with pain in rest and continuous in type (False)
- 12- In shoulder Impingement syndrome treatment we concentrate in stretching the biceps brachii muscle (False)
- 13- The pain in rotator cuff muscles is deep ache and referred (True)
- 14- There is a decrease in ROM in rotator cuff tear especially in adduction of the shoulder (False)
- 15- MCL sprain is usually due to direct blow to the lateral side of the knee (True)

Q 2: Choose the most appropriate answer for the following:

- I. **The Q angle is created by line between .**
- 1- ASIS to the mid-patella & a line from the mid-patella to the tibial
 - 2- ASIS to the mid-patella & a line from the mid-patella to the talus
 - 3- ASIS to the mid-patella & a line from the mid-patella to the fibula
 - 4- None of the above
- II. **In MCL sprain/tears we may develop.**
- 1- Knee muscle weakness
 - 2- Thigh muscle weakness
 - 3- All the above
 - 4- None of the above
- III. **MCL sprain/tears is usually due to.**
- 1- Indirect blow to the lateral side of the knee
 - 2- Direct blow to the medial side of the knee
 - 3- Direct blow to the lateral side of the knee
 - 4- None of the above
- IV. **In ACL sprain there may be present with .**
- 1- Joint hyper mobility
 - 2- Joint hypo mobility
 - 3- All the above
 - 4- None of the above
- V. **Patellar Bursitis is common in.**
- 1- Bike Rider
 - 2- Surfers and wrestler
 - 3- Soccer player
 - 4- Swimmer
- VI. **In Patellar Bursitis s we may develop.**
- 1- Knee muscle weakness
 - 2- Thigh muscle weakness
 - 3- A callus
 - 4- None of the above
- VII. **In Plica syndrome the pain usually is .**
- 1- A long the posterior patella side
 - 2- A long the medial patella side
 - 3- A long the lateral patella side
 - 4- A long the knee joint line

VIII. An example of a normal bone to bone end feel is :

- 1- Shoulder flexion
- 2- Neck rotation
- 3- Ankle dorsiflexion
- 4- None of the above

IX. An example of an abnormal empty end feel is :

- 1- Meniscal injuries
- 2- Neck rotation
- 3- Acute bursitis
- 4- None of the above

X. An example of an abnormal muscle spasm end feel is :

- 1- Shoulder flexion hypo tonicity
- 2- Upper trapezius hypo tonicity
- 3- Upper trapezius hyper tonicity
- 4- Frozen shoulder

Q 3: Fill in space the complete meaning for each abbreviation.

AFO

c⁻

HNP

DDD

n/a

NWB

LLB

JRA

POD

SOB

ORIF

H/O

s⁻

s/p

DM

Good Luck