

**1 Muscles located on the ventral aspect of the forearm usually conduct what movement(s)?**

- a extension of the digits and abduction at the wrist joint
- b flexion of the digits and of the wrist
- c extension of the wrist joint
- d adduction and abduction of the digits

**2 To what structures does the tensor fascia lata muscle attach?**

- a anterior superior iliac spine and to the lateral condyle of the tibia via the iliotibial tract
- b anterior superior iliac spine and to the medial condyle of the tibia via the iliotibial tract
- c anterior inferior iliac spine and to the lateral condyle of the tibia via the iliotibial tract
- d anterior inferior iliac spine and to the medial condyle of the tibia via the iliotibial tract

**3 What is the order, from lateral to medial, of the erector spinae muscles?**

- a iliocostalis, longissimus, spinalis
- b iliocostalis, spinalis, longissimus
- c longissimus, iliocostalis, spinalis
- d longissimus, spinalis, iliocostalis

**4 Where is the sciatic nerve located?**

- a medial to the inner lip of the ASIS
- b medial to the inner lip of the PSIS
- c between the coccyx and the ischial tuberosity
- d between the greater trochanter and the ischial tuberosity

**5 Which muscle flexes the forearm?**

- a latissimus dorsi
- b triceps brachii
- c biceps brachii
- d deltoid

**6 Which of the following muscles is the deepest?**

- a soleus
- b gastrocnemius
- c tibialis anterior
- d flexor digitorum longus

**7 A positive posterior drawer sign in testing the knee indicates damage to which ligament?**

- a anterior cruciate ligament
- b posterior cruciate ligament
- c medial collateral ligament
- d lateral collateral ligament

**In sacroiliac joint motion palpation, as the therapist places one thumb on the PSIS and one thumb on**

**8 the sacrum, the thumb on the PSIS should (in normal motion) do what?**

- a not move at all as the client raises their knee
- b move toward the sacrum as the client raises their knee
- c move downward as the client raises their knee
- d move upward as the client raises their knee

**9 Which test would you perform for a sacroiliac joint sprain?**

- a Apley's scratch test
- b Valsalva's maneuver
- c Ober's sign
- d Gaenslen's maneuver

**10 If a therapist has more than one type of relationship with a client, what is this called?**

- a dual relationship
- b partnership
- c mutual reciprocity
- d client-therapist relationship

**Which of the following is inappropriate behaviour for a therapist if he/she is developing an**

**11 attraction for a client?**

- a invite the client for a date to see if the attraction is mutual
- b seek professional help
- c refer the client to another therapist
- terminate the therapist-client relationship and use professional discretion in making the decision to
- d pursue a romantic relationship with the client

**12 The atlanto-occipital joint is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a 2nd class lever
- b 1st class lever
- c 3rd class lever
- d none of the above

**13 There are two primary types of joint positions What are they?**

- a closed-packed and open-packed
- b closed-packed and wide-packed
- c closed-packed and deep-packed
- d closed-packed and high-packed

**14 Which condition is a contraindication to joint play?**

- a nerve compression or entrapment
- b hypermobile joints
- c joint stiffness caused by disuse or immobility
- d muscle spasm or guarding

**15 Hyperlordosis is a postural dysfunction that presents as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a an increased lumbar lordosis and a decreased pelvic angle
- b an increased lumbar lordosis and an increased pelvic angle
- c a decreased lumbar lordosis and an increased pelvic angle
- d a decreased lumbar lordosis and a decreased pelvic angle

**Which of the following should NOT be performed during the late stages of degenerative disc**

**16 disease?**

- a treatment to any post-surgical scarring
- b mobilize hypermobile joints
- c effleurage and gentle petrissage over the affected area
- d massage areas of compensation

**17 Which of the following is NOT a possible sign or symptom for a trigger point?**

- a spontaneous pain
- b local twitch response
- c positive jump sign
- d increased circulation in the muscle local to the trigger point

**18 When frictioning a tendonitis, what would cause you to stop frictioning?**

- a decrease in pain
- b increase in pain
- c redness
- d pain in your fingers

**19 Which muscle tendons are most involved in tennis elbow?**

- a extensor carpi radialis longus and brevis, supinator
- b extensor digiti minimi, extensor pollicis brevis
- c flexor carpi radialis longus and brevis, pronator teres
- d biceps brachii, brachioradialis

**A client presents with acquired torticollis in the acute stage. Your assessment would find which of**

**20 the following?**

spasm and increased tone in the sternocleidomastoid, scalene, levator scapulae and the upper fibres of

- a the trapezius muscle
- b tenderness in the posterior cervical muscles
- c spasm and decreased tone in the SCM, scalene, levator scapula and upper traps
- d increased ROM in right lateral flexion and rotation

**21 What is diastasis recti?**

- a a fatal condition during pregnancy
- b a violent sprain to the erector spinae muscles
- c separation of the linea alba during pregnancy
- d a contagious viral infection

**22 What is atrophy?**

- a an increase in cell size and is caused by loss of innervation and reduced blood supply
- b an increase in cell numbers and is caused by increase cell division rate
- c a reduction in cell size and is caused by a decreased workload, inadequate nutrition, and ageing
- d a reduction in cell size and is caused by increased functional demand

**23 Where does the initiation of voluntary muscle impulses for skeletal movement occur?**

- a frontal lobe
- b parietal lobe
- c occipital lobe
- d temporal lobe

**24 A cold arm bath is NOT useful \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a for tiredness
- b to help decrease blood flow
- c for acute lateral epicondylitis
- d to initially warm up cold hands

**25 Which of the following conditions is a contraindication to giving an Epsom salts bath?**

- a muscle aches and pains
- b acute sprains
- c arthritis
- d sluggish circulation