Pharmacy Practice Quiz #2 - May 1, 2006

True/False
Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. When evaluating a joint, you should first start with active ROM and then proceed to passive ROM if active ROM is abnormal.
   a. True
   b. False

2. When evaluating a joint always compare with the other side.
   a. True
   b. False

3. Eversion in joint movement means to turn outward.
   a. True
   b. False

4. Subjective data are descriptive and generally can not be quantitated.
   a. True
   b. False

5. When you are evaluating the strength of a muscle, you find that the patient has full range of motion, movement against gravity, with full resistance. This would be commonly graded as a 5/5.
   a. True
   b. False

6. When you are evaluating the strength of a muscle, you find that the patient is unable to move the muscle. This would be commonly graded as a 0/5.
   a. True
   b. False
7. When you are evaluating the strength of a muscle, you find that the patient has full range of motion, movement against gravity, but not against resistance. This would be commonly graded as a 3/5.
   a. True
   b. False

8. Gout would be considered a metabolic type of musculoskeletal condition.
   a. True
   b. False

9. Osteoarthritis could be considered a mechanical type of musculoskeletal condition.
   a. True
   b. False

10. Osteoarthritis is most commonly affects the hands, feet, hips, spine and knees.
    a. True
    b. False

11. Pain at rest is a common finding with osteoarthritis.
    a. True
    b. False

12. Goniometer is used to measure joint range of motion.
    a. True
    b. False

13. The onset of rheumatoid arthritis can be gradual or sudden, sometimes weeks to months.
    a. True
    b. False
14. The onset of osteoarthritis can be insidious, over many years.
   a. True
   b. False

15. Clinical presentation of drug induced myopathies include muscle weakness, muscle pain, fatigue and weight loss.
   a. True
   b. False

16. A partial tear with minor joint instability is a considered a grade 2 sprain.
   a. True
   b. False

17. A good question to ask when evaluating a patient for a sports injury would be “Did you feel/hear any crack, snap or pop?”
   a. True
   b. False

18. Dislocation is a complete separation of the contact between two bones in a joint caused by trauma.
   a. True
   b. False

19. Four major objective signs of backache are: loss of lumbar lordosis, lateral tilt, muscle spasm of erector sinal muscles and decreased ROM of lumbar spine.
   a. True
   b. False
Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

20. Which type of joints are frequently moving articulations that are enclosed by a capsule of fibrous articular cartilage?
   a. Synarthrosis
   b. Synchondroses
   c. Amphiarthroses
   d. Diarthroses

21. The type of joint that has the widest range of motion in all planes is the:
   a. ball and socket.
   b. condyloid.
   c. gliding.
   d. saddle

22. Spinal vertebrae are separated from each other by:
   a. bursae.
   b. tendons.
   c. disks.
   d. ligaments.

23. The glenohumeral joint is the other name for the:
   a. elbow
   b. shoulder.
   c. wrist.
   d. scapula.

24. The joint where the humerus, radius, and ulna articulate is the:
   a. wrist.
   b. elbow.
   c. shoulder.
   d. clavicle
25. The cruciate ligaments within the knee provide for:
   a. anterior and posterior stability
   b. medial and lateral stability
   c. movement on one plane
   d. pivoting and rotation

26. The tibia, fibula, and talus articulate to form the
   a. ankle
   b. knee
   c. hip
   d. pelvis

27. The family history for a patient with joint pain should include information about
   siblings with
   a. trauma to skeletal system
   b. chronic atopic dermatitis
   c. genetic disorders
   d. obesity

28. The musculoskeletal exam should begin when:
   a. the patient enters the exam room.
   b. during the collection of subjective data.
   c. when height is measured
   d. when joint mobility is assessed

29. Pain, disease of the muscle, or damage to the motor neuron may all cause:
   a. bony hypertrophy
   b. muscle crepitis
   c. muscle hypertrophy
   d. muscle wasting
30. The physical assessment technique most frequently used to assess joint symmetry is:
   a. inspection
   b. palpation
   c. percussion
   d. use of joint calipers

31. The temporomandibular joint is palpated:
   a. under the mandible, anterior to the sternocleidomastoid muscle
   b. above the mandible at midline
   c. anterior to the tragus
   d. at the mastoid process

32. Ulnar deviation and swan neck deformities are characteristic of:
   a. rheumatoid arthritis
   b. osteoarthritis
   c. osteoporosis
   d. congenital defects

33. Bony overgrowths of the DIP joints are called:
   a. swan neck deformities
   b. Bouchard nodes
   c. ganglions
   d. Heberden nodes

34. A tingling sensation radiating from the wrist to the hand on striking the median nerve is a positive:
   a. Allis sign
   b. Gower sign
   c. Homan sign
   d. Tinel sign
35. A positive straight leg raise test usually indicates:
   a. leg length discrepancy
   b. improperly conditioned muscles
   c. lumbar nerve root irritation
   d. hip bursitis

36. Which one of the following techniques is used to detect a torn meniscus?
   a. Drawer test
   b. McMurray test
   c. Thomas test
   d. Trendelenburg test

37. Anterior cruciate ligament integrity is assessed via the:
   a. Lachman test
   b. Appley test
   c. valgus stress test
   d. varus stress test

38. A red-hot swollen joint in a 40-year-old man should lead you to suspect:
   a. trauma
   b. bursitis
   c. gout
   d. degenerative arthritis

39. An adult with bowed tibias and a shortened thorax may have:
   a. ankylosing spondylitis
   b. Paget disease
   c. rheumatoid arthritis
   d. Sprengel deformity

40. In differentiating osteoarthritis from rheumatoid arthritis, you remember that the osteoarthritis patient typically exhibits:
   a. pain most pronounced after periods of rest
   b. depression
   c. sudden onset
   d. less weakness and fatigue
41. Dupuytren contracture affects the:
   a. hip flexor muscle
   b. rotator cuff
   c. carpal tunnel
   d. palmar fascia

42. Older adults most often lose height because of:
   a. osteoporosis
   b. femoral anteversion
   c. bursitis
   d. ankylosing spondylitis

43. When assessing for carpal tunnel syndrome, Tinel's sign is performed by tapping:
   a. the ulnar nerve
   b. the volar carpal ligament
   c. the median nerve
   d. the trigeminal nerve

44. When suspecting drug induced myopathies you have to consider in your differential:
   a. strain or sprain
   b. influenza
   c. existing rheumatologic condition
   d. all of the above
Matching

Definitions
a. decrease angle between joints  e. turn down
b. increase angle between joints  f. turn up
c. draw away from center         g. turning inward
d. draw towards center          h. turning outward

45. Flexion
46. Abduction
47. Adduction
48. Supinate
49. Inversion
50. Eversion