

**REHAB QUIZ**

1. **All are technique of proprioceptive facilitation technique except?**
  - A) Adding resistive exercise to involuntary activity
  - B) Stretching the muscle to increase excitation
  - C) Using specific reflex activity to produce specific muscle action
  - D) Use of the tonic neck reflex
2. **Hydro collator packs are heated in water up to**
  - A) 90-100° F
  - B) 110-130° F
  - C) 140-160° F
  - D) 180-200° F
3. **Preservation of stump length and tissue in congenital and acquired amputations is essential because**
  - A) It alleviates parental guilt
  - B) Prosthesis are better if shorter
  - C) Any tissue with sensation enhances tactile exploration and sensory feedback
  - D) Balance and coordination will be better
4. **All are characteristic radiographic changes in Psoriatic arthropathy except**
  - A) Erosion of terminal phalangeal tufts
  - B) 'Whittling' of phalanges, metacarpals and metatarsals
  - C) Ground glass opacity
  - D) Pencil in cup deformity
5. **All are component of SAPHO except**
  - A) Arthritis
  - B) Pustulosis
  - C) Hyperostosis
  - D) Osteitis
6. **An infant with upper extremity deficiency can be fitted with a passive prosthesis between 3-6 months of age for all except**
  - A) Making limb length bilaterally equal
  - B) Promoting eye hand control
  - C) Encouraging unilateral hand activities
  - D) Propping support in sitting and crawling
7. **Intranuclear ophthalmoplegia is most commonly seen in**
  - A) CVA
  - B) Multiple sclerosis
  - C) Brain tumour
  - D) Guillain- Barre syndrome
8. **A patient appears to have good strength in the hand and can use it for gross activities automatically but cannot perform skilled movements. This form of disability is called**
  - A) Constructional apraxia
  - B) Kinetic apraxia ( motor apraxia)
  - C) Ideational apraxia
  - D) Ideomotor apraxia.
9. **Lesion involving the posterior parietal region of the non dominant hemisphere will result in**
  - A) Constructional apraxia
  - B) Kinetic apraxia ( motor apraxia)
  - C) Ideational apraxia
  - D) Ideomotor apraxia
10. **Fromet sign is seen in injury of the**
  - A) Median nerve
  - B) Radial nerve
  - C) Ulnar nerve
  - D) Musculocutaneous nerve

**ANSWERS**

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1-A; 2-C; 3-D; 4-D; 5-B; 6-A; 7-C; 8-C; 9-D; 10-C