

1. The Faber (Patrick's) test is used to assess which structure?
 - (A) hip joint
 - (B) ankle joint
 - (C) iliotibial band
 - (D) thoracic spine

2. Myotome testing is performed using
 - (A) deep static pressure.
 - (B) superficial stroking.
 - (C) passive joint movement.
 - (D) isometric muscle contraction.

3. The C5 dermatome is assessed by contacting a patient's
 - (A) palm
 - (B) axilla
 - (C) lateral arm
 - (D) anterior neck

4. Mastitis is a condition affecting a patient's
 - (A) milk ducts.
 - (B) hair follicles.
 - (C) sebaceous glands.
 - (D) axillary lymph nodes.

5. Piriformis syndrome involves compression of which nerve?
 - (A) pudendal
 - (B) sciatic
 - (C) obturator
 - (D) femoral

6. Ligamentous injury is known as
- (A) strain.
 - (B) sprain.
 - (C) fracture.
 - (D) contusion.
7. Bony tissue formed within a muscle as a result of trauma is referred to as
- (A) myositis ossificans.
 - (B) a subdural hematoma.
 - (C) subcutaneous ecchymosis.
 - (D) endochondral ossification.
8. Which of the following cells transports oxygen within the body?
- (A) leukocytes
 - (B) thrombocytes
 - (C) adipocytes
 - (D) erythrocytes
9. The anterior cruciate ligament limits which movement?
- (A) forward displacement of the tibia in relation to the femur
 - (B) backward displacement of the tibia in relation to the femur
 - (C) medial displacement of the patella in relation to the femur
 - (D) lateral displacement of the patella in relation to the femur
10. When passively abducting the leg, which of the following muscles is stretched?
- (A) gracilis
 - (B) semimembranosus
 - (C) obturator internus
 - (D) vastus intermedius

11. What does it mean when a joint is placed in the close-packed position?
- (A) the joint surfaces are most congruent to one another
 - (B) the muscles crossing the joint are under maximum stretch
 - (C) the joint is in its least stable position and most prone to injury
 - (D) the muscles and ligamentous structures crossing the joint are under complete slack
12. Accessory motion of a joint refers to
- (A) involuntary joint movements such as rotation of the clavicle during shoulder flexion.
 - (B) voluntary movements of a joint such as abduction or external rotation.
 - (C) involuntary, protective joint movements which function to tighten the capsule and avoid dislocations.
 - (D) voluntary movements of a joint which combine movements across planes such as circumduction.
13. Which of the following muscles protracts the scapula?
- (A) pectoralis minor
 - (B) supraspinatus
 - (C) rhomboids
 - (D) subclavius
14. The alar ligaments limit which of the following movements at the cervical spine?
- (A) flexion
 - (B) rotation
 - (C) extension
 - (D) retraction
15. Which of the following structures articulates with the atlas?
- (A) C3 superior facets
 - (B) occipital condyles
 - (C) temporal styloid processes
 - (D) external occipital protuberance

16. Which of the following ligaments attaches to the medial aspect of the lateral epicondyle of the femur and the anterior intercondylar area of the tibia?
- (A) medial collateral
 - (B) lateral collateral
 - (C) anterior cruciate
 - (D) posterior cruciate
17. Cardiac muscle fibres can be characterized as
- (A) involuntary and striated.
 - (B) voluntary and striated.
 - (C) involuntary and smooth.
 - (D) voluntary and smooth.
18. A Massage Therapy patient reveals the name of a chiropractor who has repeatedly sexually abused him during treatment. Under the Regulated Health Professions Act (RHPA) the Massage Therapist is required to
- (A) file a report with the College of Massage Therapists of Ontario.
 - (B) inform the chiropractor that the patient has disclosed the abuse.
 - (C) file a report with the College of Chiropractors of Ontario.
 - (D) inform the chiropractor's clinic manager of the abuse.
19. Diminished vision in dim lighting is associated with a deficiency in which vitamin?
- (A) vitamin A
 - (B) vitamin B12
 - (C) vitamin C
 - (D) vitamin D3
20. Long term use of which of the following medications is associated with tissue fragility?
- (A) anticoagulants
 - (B) narcotic analgesics
 - (C) corticosteroids
 - (D) benzodiazepines

21. Frictions are useful to treat which of the following conditions?
- (A) migraine headache
 - (B) chronic lateral epicondylitis
 - (C) facial pain from trigeminal neuralgia
 - (D) joint pain associated with rheumatoid arthritis
22. Which of the following exercises poses the greatest risk for a patient with diastasis recti?
- (A) wide stance squats
 - (B) standing wall push ups
 - (C) trunk curls from supine
 - (D) alternate leg extensions while on hands and knees
23. Which of the following conditions is characterized by unilateral calf swelling, redness and pain?
- (A) Baker's cyst
 - (B) lymphedema
 - (C) varicose veins
 - (D) deep vein thrombosis
24. Which of the following patients is most susceptible to developing decubitus ulcers?
- (A) bedridden patient with spinal cord injury
 - (B) athletic patient with history of NSAID use
 - (C) diabetic patient who stands for long hours
 - (D) patient with a history of gastrointestinal complaints
25. A patient presents with fever, nausea, and rapidly worsening pain in the right lower abdominal quadrant. The RMT/MT should refer the patient for medical assessment based on suspicion of
- (A) chronic constipation.
 - (B) hiatal hernia.
 - (C) diverticulosis.
 - (D) appendicitis.

26. Which of the following homecare activities is recommended for a patient with a c-curve scoliosis?
- (A) stretching techniques to the muscles of the concave side of the curve
 - (B) strengthening techniques to the muscles on the concave side of the curve
 - (C) deep moist heat to the muscles of the convex side of the curve
 - (D) stretching techniques to the muscles of the convex side of the curve

Key

1. A
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. A
11. A
12. A
13. A
14. B
15. B
16. C
17. A
18. C
19. A
20. C
21. B
22. C
23. D
24. A
25. D
26. A