

**King Saud University**  
**Collage of Applied medical science.**  
**Rehabilitation Department.**

**1<sup>st</sup> MID-TERM EXAM PAPER**

**Course: RHS 231**

**Date: 28/2/2012**

**Time: 10-11 AM.**

Student Name:

Number:

**GOOD LUCK**

**Mai A. Aldera.**

## **Section (A): Multiple choice**

(5 Marks)

- (1) Stapes bone is an example of :
- Small bone
  - Skeletal bone
  - compound bone
  - Flat bone.
- (2) Osteoprotic patient have fracture at 3ed metatarsal bone after prolonged using of treadmill, the fracture type is:
- Close fracture.
  - Compound fracture.
  - Stress fracture.
  - Green stick fracture.
- (3) Damage in vascular vessels after fracture is one of the :
- Late complication.
  - Complication after 2 hours .
  - Complication after 12 hours.
  - Immediate complication.
- (4) The employment who is not in high risk of occupational fracture is:
- Nurse.
  - Dentist.
  - Physical therapist.
  - Builder.
- (5) Aseptic necrosis is a terminology used to describe:
- Bone death without infection
  - Bone death with infection
  - Avascular necrosis.
  - Infection in bone tissue.
- (6) An operation of cutting tendon:
- Osteotomy.
  - Tendotomy.
  - Tenotome.
  - Osteotome.
- (7) Term used to describe partial dislocation:
- Separation.
  - Partial separation.
  - Subluxation.
  - Dislocation.
- (8) Fatigue fracture also known as:
- Overload fracture.
  - Green stick fracture.
  - Stress fracture.
  - Simple fracture.
- (9) Comminuted fracture refer to :
- Fracture with open skin.
  - Fracture with sever complication.
  - Fracture with many small fragments bone.
  - Fracture with displaced bone.
- (10) Is not one of the fracture management aims:
- Saving the contra lateral side.
  - Saving the patient life.
  - Saving the limb.
  - Improve function.

## **Section (B): Short answer**

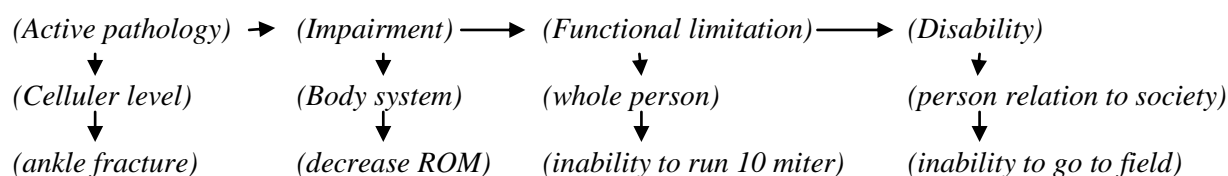
(5 Marks)

- (1) Explain how poor immobilization can interfere with fracture healing?

*It's one of the late complication. Prolonged poor immobilization may cause misalignment and/or deformity.*

- (2) Explain the disability model by given one example?

\*student can give any example.



- (3) What are the stages of fracture healing?

1. *Hematoma*
2. *Subperiosteal and endosteal*
3. *Callus*
4. *Consolidation*
5. *Remodeling*

- (4) Identify the purpose of fracture classification?

1. *Used as a treatment guide*
2. *To assist with prognosis*
3. *To speak a common language with others in order to compare results or to communicate.*

- (5) Explain the meaning of the following terminology:

**Osteosynthesis:**

*Operation to joint bones, usually by internal or external fixation.*

**Osteotomy:**

*Operation to cut across a bone.*

### **Section (C): Essay question**

(5 Marks)

Debate the prognosis stage in physiotherapy management?

**\*marks distribution:**

- 4 marks: content.
- 1 mark: structure and spelling.

**\*students must mention what are the stages of physical therapy management: (1mark)**

The five elements of patient/client management in PT:

1. Examination
2. Evaluation
3. Diagnosis
4. Prognosis
5. Intervention

**\*students can write in details by their word what is the prognosis stage, but it must contain the following headline: (3marks)**

- The determination of the predicted optimal level of improvement in function and the amount of time needed to reach the level.
- Anticipated goals are the intended result of the patient/client management.
- These goals may be expressed as short or long-term goals (outcomes).
- Patient may set their own goals.
- Prognosis stage also known as a (plan of care).