

Homework Assignment Orthopedics and Neurology
Wrist

1. The ulnar tunnel is also known as one of the following.
 - a. Ulnar canal
 - b. Guyon's tunnel
 - c. Big Dig
 - d. Guyon's canal

2. Evaluation of the wrist involves historical evaluation in order to determine two of the following conditions.
 - a. Carpal instability and tenosynovitis
 - b. Wrist sign and Tinel's sign
 - c. Active and passive ROM
 - d. Overuse or trauma

3. A positive Finklestein's test attempts to rule-in one of the following conditions.
 - a. Stenosing capsulitis
 - b. Neuritis
 - c. Synovitis
 - d. De Quervain's disease

4. Which of the following conditions would not be suspected following an acute injury?
 - a. Carpal instability
 - b. Ulnar tunnel syndrome
 - c. Fracture of the scaphoid
 - d. Carpal tunnel syndrome

5. Which of the following positive tests would indicate the need for radiographic evaluation of the wrist?
 - a. Phalen's test
 - b. Pinch test
 - c. Finkelstein's
 - d. Watson's

6. Nerve conduction studies might be indicated with one of the following conditions of the wrist.
 - a. Stenosing tenosynovitis
 - b. Fracture of the scapula
 - c. Fracture of the scaphoid
 - d. Compression neuropraxia

7. When are the anatomical structures of the carpal tunnel best palpated?
 - a. When painful
 - b. With inflammation
 - c. Post heat therapy
 - d. Never

8. Guyon's canal palpation requires location of the following landmarks.
 - a. Hamate and radius
 - b. Hook of the pisiform and radius
 - c. Hamate and ulna
 - d. Hook of the hamate and the pisiform

9. When is deep palpation of the ulnar nerve indicated?
 - a. When asymptomatic
 - b. With inflammation
 - c. Following resolution of neuropraxia
 - d. Never

10. Why should you palpate the ulnar styloid process and the radial tubercle?
 - a. Check for tenderness, deformity, pain, and swelling
 - b. Evaluate for RA
 - c. Check for Colles' fracture
 - d. All of the above

11. A common site of ulnar artery compression is one of the following.
 - a. Tunnel of Guyon at the elbow
 - b. Carpal tunnel
 - c. Ulnar tunnel
 - d. All of the above

12. Allen's test evaluates for the following reactions.
 - a. Blanching of skin
 - b. Vascular coloration of hand
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above

13. Ulnar deviation requires movement of the wrist. Which one?
 - a. Medially
 - b. Toward the midline
 - c. Opposite of lateral
 - d. All of the above

14. Which muscles and nerves are involved with ulnar deviation of the wrist?
 - a. Flexor carpi ulnaris muscle and radial nerve
 - b. Extensor carpi ulnaris muscle and ulnar nerve
 - c. Flexor carpi ulnaris muscle and ulnar nerve
 - d. All of the above

15. What is the maximum normal range of ulnar deviation?
 - a. 35 degrees
 - b. 31 – 39 degrees
 - c. 39 degrees

- d. All of the above
16. Reverse Phalen's test is best described as one of the following procedures.
- a. Active and passive behavior
 - b. Passive extension of wrist and active compression of the wrist
 - c. Compression of the wrist following active extension of the wrist
 - d. None of the above
17. If your patient presented signs of ulnar nerve compression with clawing of the ring finger, which specialized imaging might you consider ordering?
- a. Radiographic study of the contralateral wrist
 - b. CT scan of the ipsilateral shoulder
 - c. Bone scan of the cervical spine
 - d. MRI of the involved wrist
18. Inflammation of the tendon and sheath of the abductor pollicis longus and the extensor pollicis brevis might lead to a diagnosis of which of the following conditions?
- a. Hoffman's disease
 - b. Finklestein's disease
 - c. Acute tendon strain
 - d. All of the above
19. Carpal instability of the wrist might present which of the following signs and symptoms?
- a. Crepitus
 - b. Wrist pain
 - c. Apprehension
 - d. All of the above
20. Ulnar neuropraxia may present one of the following signs and symptoms.
- a. Weakness of grip
 - b. Pain upon compression of the extensor tendons of the wrist
 - c. Paresthesia of the index finger and thumb
 - d. All of the above
21. List the orthopedic special tests that you would perform on a patient presenting with pain, weakness, and numbness in the wrist and hand.