1) A patient hurts her knee on a fall while skiing. List seven specific anatomical structures which are examined as part of the examination of the knee joint:
   1. patella
   2. anterior cruciate
   3. posterior cruciate
   4. lateral meniscus
   5. medial meniscus
   6. lateral collateral ligament
   7. medial collateral ligament

2) A 68-year-old man presented to your clinic last week complaining of shortness of breath and you ordered x-rays taken. Describe the components of an x-ray (what you would describe to somebody over the phone)

   Must include the following attributes:
   1. quality of film
   2. rotation
   3. bony structures
   4. soft tissues
   5. vascular structures
   6. lung fields

3) List the six (directions of movement) components of the range of motion for the hip joint:
   1. flexion
   2. extension
   3. internal rotation - medial
   4. external rotation - lateral
   5. abduction
   6. adduction
4) A 50-year-old obese, diabetic woman presents with mid- to right-upper quadrant abdominal pain. The pain has been present for 1-2 weeks intermittently. It occurs mostly after eating with some nausea, no vomiting. She’s tried antacids with possibly some relief. No fevers, no diarrhea. She presents with her pain today. What four (4 ONLY) diagnoses are you considering? Include for each diagnosis the process and system involved (3 blanks per question).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
<th>System</th>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
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<tbody>
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5) (cont. from above case) What specific physical exam techniques are most likely to confirm your possible diagnoses? (Be specific about the technique you would perform and the finding that you are looking for)?

| 1.      |        |           |
| 2.      |        |           |
| 3.      |        |           |
| 4.      |        |           |

6) (cont. from above case) What diagnostic tests would be most helpful in confirming the suspected diagnosis? List both the test as well as the diagnosis that the test is tied to.

NOTE: Multichemistry, or other panels are NOT accepted. Be specific. You may include tests other than blood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Diagnosis being considered</th>
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7) A patient with hematemesis has had a basic history elicited consisting of the standard OPQRST questions. List six additional relevant questions that relate specifically to the symptom of hematemesis. (OPQRST questions, better/worse, quantity, associated symptoms, timing etc. are **NOT** accepted).

Example: History of peptic ulcer disease?

- History PUD?
- History barrier breaker (ASA, NSAIDs)?
- History alcohol?
- History retching prior to hematemesis?
- History liver disease?
- History alcohol abuse?
- History melena?
- History light headedness, orthostatic symptoms?
- Estimate amount of blood

8) As part of a complete physical examination you decide to examine the lymph nodes. **Using correct terminology**, list seven node areas to assess during the physical examination.

1. anterior cervical
2. posterior cervical
3. submandibular
4. supraclavicular
5. occipital
6. axillary
7. femoral