1) List three elements necessary for a malpractice claim:
1. 
2. 
3. Plaintiff attorney sees possibility of money reward, injury, sub-standard care, sub-standard care directly results in injury

2) A 6-year-old has had multiple bouts of acute otitis media and serous otitis media. She complains of poor hearing, and on exam has retracted, dull, non-mobile drums with a left-sided air-fluid level. You expect her Rinne test to show: Bone conduction greater than air conduction.

3) Give two reasons why it is preferable to use a professional interpreter rather than a family member or friend when working with a non-English speaking patient.
1. To preserve doctor-patient confidentiality.
2. To ensure proper explanation of medical conditions and procedures.
3. To increase the patients ability to be entirely honest with the physician.
4. To alleviate potential patient discomfort or embarrassment or cultural hesitations in discussing certain issues.

4) A 26-year-old woman presents to clinic with her husband for her first prenatal appointment. What clinical data could you use to assist in determining the EDC?
First day of LMP
Date of positive urine pregnancy test
Level of BHCG
Date of positive heart tones with Doppler
Date of positive heart tones with Fetoscope
Fetal movement
Fundal height
Ultrasound

5) List three ways to minimize chances of successful malpractice claims.
1. Documentation is primary and key to minimize any claim, includes legible and easy to follow diagnosis and treatment plan. Never alter or change a record. Preserve it.
2. Proper informed consent, and properly documented, PARQ noted...
3. Notify medical malpractice insurance company early and follow instructions from claims rep and defense lawyer. Never try to handle on your own, or make any admissions of guilt or fault.
Bonus, be up front and available when things go wrong.

6) Describe all the key elements of informed consent.
P-Procedures
7) Examination of the cranial nerves involves checking extraocular movements.
1. Four extraocular muscles are innervated by which cranial nerve?
   - CN III - Oculomotor nerve
2. The superior oblique muscles and lateral rectus muscles are innervated by which cranial nerves?
   - CN IV - Trochlear nerve and CN VI - Abducens nerve, respectively.

8) A 28-year-old woman presents saying she had a positive pregnancy test. She would like to know when she is expected to deliver. What questions would you like to ask her about her contraceptive and menstrual history to assist in dating the pregnancy?
   1. Periods regular?
   2. When was her last menstrual period?
   3. Was the last period normal (amount of bleeding and duration)?
   4. Was she on birth control pills?

9) A 45-year-old man presents with a two-month history of pain over the lateral aspect of elbow at the epicondyle. You suspect a lateral epicondylitis (tennis elbow). Describe the physical exam maneuver that would support this diagnosis. Wrist extension against resistance with pain at lateral epicondyle.

10) The Romberg test (equilibrium) is a test of which part of the brain?
1. cerebellum

Describe how to perform the Romberg test (equilibrium):
2. Eyes closed, feet together, watch for swaying
3. Patient loses balance on Romberg testing

11) A 7-year-old presents with complaints of right ear pain. On physical examination, you note no erythema but the tympanic membrane appears to be bulging. What physical examination maneuver should you perform to test for tympanic membrane mobility?
1.
What is causing the membrane to bulge?
2.

What is this condition called?
3.

1. pneumatic otoscopy
2. fluid in middle ear/pressure
3. otitis media

12) Describe how to test for motor functioning of the median nerve in the hand:
1. Thumb opposition, wrist flexion, finger spread (abduction)

13) A 9-month-old boy presents with a three-day history of cough, coryza (nasal discharge), and noisy breathing. He has had an intermittent tactile fever. His past medical history is unremarkable. His five-year-old sister has had respiratory infections all winter. Both parents smoke. List the four (four ONLY) most likely possible diagnoses:
1. Upper respiratory infection
2. Pneumonia
3. Bronchitis/bronchiolitis
4. Reactive airway disease/asthma
5. TB
6. Foreign body

14) (cont. from case above) This patient’s mother now remembers that another child at this baby’s day care center has been diagnosed with RSV (viral) infection. What physical findings of RSV might you expect to find?
1. Fever
2. Tachypnea
3. Coryza
4. Wheezes
5. Rhonchi
6. Retractions
7. Nasal flaring
COUGH NOT ACCEPTED

15) To determine if occupational or environmental exposures are involved as contributing factors to a patient complaint, what are two other areas which should be explored in addition to the patients current occupation and living situation?
1. Past occupational history
2. Past and present activities and hobbies (woodworking, welding, etc.)
3. Recent travel
16) Name four red flag signs or symptoms that may indicate a patient is having a depressive episode, especially if more than one is present (Four ONLY):
1. insomnia
2. fatigue
3. anorexia
4. diminished concentration
5. pessimism
6. apathy
7. suicidal thoughts
8. low mood

17) A patient presents complaining of abdominal pain. You are concerned about appendicitis. Describe how to elicit guarding when examining the abdomen: Palpatory pressure to elicit involuntary firming/contraction of reactive muscles.

18) What is the meaning of a positive straight leg raise test in a patient with back pain? Pain in the leg during this test suggests nerve impingement.

19) For the deep tendon reflexes named below, name the spinal levels they are testing:
1. Triceps (arm):
   C7-8
2. Patellar:
   L2-4
3. Biceps (arm):
   C5-6
4. Achilles:
   S1-2