

Part II – Neurological examination

(relating to Gogelová: Angličtina pro fyzioterapeuty,
p. 98–117)

1. Provide the missing word class: If the verb is given, complete the noun. If the noun is given, complete the verb. Define the word class of both words – noun (n.) or verb (v.). Translate the first word into Czech.

- 1.1. Comprehension
- 1.2. Neglect
- 1.3. Consideration
- 1.4. Tremor
- 1.5. Impairment
- 1.6. Fasciculation
- 1.7. Attend
- 1.8. Examiner
- 1.9. Eversion
- 1.10. Response
- 1.11. Suspect
- 1.12. Stroke
- 1.13. Tap
- 1.14. Sensation
- 1.15. Close
- 1.16. Swab
- 1.17. Distinguish
- 1.18. Droop
- 1.19. Assume
- 1.20. Extent

2. Fill in the missing letter/letters in the words below. Make sentences including these words.

- 2.1. take a S.P of water
- 2.2. .ESTIN. position
- 2.3. SN.P one's fingers
- 2.4. TO..UE B.ADE
- 2.5. SL...ED speech
- 2.6. SH.UG (one's shoulders)
- 2.7. Two-point DISCRI...ATION
- 2.8. TUN..G .ORK
- 2.9. DA.A.E .O the spinal CO..
- 2.10. ..BRATORY ..NSATION
- 2.11. VI..AL AC..TY
- 2.12. ...SORY .OSS
- 2.13. REIN..RCE
- 2.14. .EVIATIO.
- 2.15. J,W-JER. REFL..

3. Match the appropriate sentence halves:

- 3.1. This is a test
- 3.2. This allows cervical
- 3.3. Pain in the anterior thigh
- 3.4. Ask the patient
- 3.5. Assess the gag
- 3.6. The hypoglossal nerve
- 3.7. The slump test may be quite uncomfortable and
- 3.8. The slump test helps the therapist
- 3.9. Dim
- 3.10. Note what happens
- 3.11. Have the patient

- a. extension to be added as a desensitizing test.
- b. to turn their head against resistance.
- c. differentiate between local and distant causes.
- d. indicates a shortening of the hip flexors or irritation of the L4 nerve root.
- e. to the pupil.
- f. is the motor to the tongue.
- g. close their eyes.
- h. for sciatic nerve irritation.
- i. challenging, so care must be taken with the test.
- j. reflex by gently stroking the soft palate on each side.
- k. the lights and ask the patient to look into the distance.

4. True (= T) or False (= F)?

- 4.1. A flaccid muscle is a muscle that has reduced its tone, and appears soft, loose and droopy.
- 4.2. Myotome is a group of muscles supplied by a group of nerve roots.
- 4.3. Fasciculation often causes a flicker of movement under the skin.
- 4.4. If somebody's perception is impaired, it is weakened or damaged.
- 4.5. A lesion is a sort of damage, a tissue that has suffered a trauma, a site of abnormal tissue change.
- 4.6. An impairment of cognitive functioning always dramatically interferes with daily life, functioning, and independence.
- 4.7. Hemiballism is a violent form of dyskinesia.
- 4.8. The clasp knife phenomenon relates to corticospinal spasticity.
- 4.9. Dyskinesia doesn't involve chorea.
- 4.10. The gag reflex is marked by chorea.
- 4.11. The cogwheel phenomenon can also be observed in respiration.

- 4.12. The cogwheel is typical of parkinsonism.
- 4.13. In isometric contractions, movement occurs around the joint.
- 4.14. In isotonic contractions, the muscle's length remains the same.
- 4.15. Patients with a suspected injury to T4-T5 should be tested for a plantar response.

5. Fill in a missing word in each blank, the first letter/letters may help you identify the word:

- 5.1. If reflexes seem hyperactive, it is recommended to test for ankle c.....
- 5.2. An exaggerated reflex response may be b about by anxiety.
- 5.3. Exaggerated reflex responses may also indicate an u motor neuron lesion.
- 5.4. Ha..... the patient alternately touch their nose with their right and left index fingers.
- 5.5. The ta..... stance test is used to assess static balance.
- 5.6. While doing it, the patient should be asked to pl..... one foot directly in front of the other.
- 5.7. To test vibratory sensation, a low-pitched tuning f..... should be used.
- 5.8. If you move a part of your body up and down or from side to side, performing little movements, you w..... it.
- 5.9. The fleshy underside of a finger is referred to as a finger p.....
- 5.10. The patient is not in a position to dis..... these two sensations, i.e. to t..... one from the other.

- 5.11. The physiotherapist st.....
a wisp of cotton across the patient's left cornea to test the patient's corneal reflex.
- 5.12. During the Rinne test, place the vibrating tuning fork against the m..... process.
- 6. Identify which word the underlined word collocates with, i.e. which word the underlined word occurs typically together with:**
- 6.1. Wrinkle – forehead? soft palate?
- 6.2. Visual – acuity? swab?
- 6.3. Puff out – one's teeth? one's cheeks?
- 6.4. Dilated – eyelid? pupil?
- 6.5. Take? Place? – a sip of water
- 6.6. Tongue – blade? sheet?
- 6.7. Slurred – vision? speech?
- 6.8. Blurred – vision? speech?
- 6.9. Purse – one's lips? one's jaws?
- 6.10. Clench – one's teeth? one's neck?
- 6.11. Sense – for position? of position?
- 6.12. Mary slumped? hung down? into the armchair, she had used up all her energy.
- 6.13. If there is a substantial loss of facial muscle tone in somebody, we refer to a sagging of the face, i.e. facial drop? droop?
- 7. Choose the correct answer if a correct answer exists. Each question may have none, one or more correct answers.**
- 7.1. Which of the following are general things to consider during a neurological examination?
- a. The patient likely already knows what will happen

- b. There are no differences between central and peripheral defects
 - c. Side-to-side asymmetry should be something to look for
 - d. All patients may display slightly different symptoms
- 7.2. Which of the following are involuntary movements?
- a. Jumps
 - b. Clapping
 - c. Running
 - d. Tremors
- 7.3. Resistance training mainly helps prevent:
- a. Muscular atrophy
 - b. Muscular hypertrophy
 - c. Muscular tonus
 - d. Psychological disturbances
- 7.4. Muscle spasticity should be assessed using:
- a. Quick movements
 - b. Slow movements
 - c. Quick or slow movements
 - d. Both, quick and slow movements
- 7.5. Which of the following are steps in the Berg Balance Test?
- a. Tandem standing
 - b. Table stepping
 - c. Reaching backwards with the arms stretched back
 - d. Putting an object on the ground
- 7.6. Which of the following typically falls outside of the scope of practice for a physiotherapist?
- a. Strength testing
 - b. Balance testing
 - c. Olfactory testing
 - d. Reflex testing
- 7.7. When conducting a sensory assessment, lightly touching the forearms tests the nerves originating from which area?
- a. C4
 - b. L2-L3

- c. C1 and T6
 - d. C6 and T1
- 7.8. Which of the following are not standard tests for the Cochlear nerve?
- a. Weber test
 - b. Rinne test
 - c. Smith test
 - d. Janda test
- 7.9. Which of the following is hardest?
- a. To touch something
 - b. To tap something
 - c. To hit something
 - d. To stroke something
- 7.10. Which of the following can you hear?
- a. A click of the tongue
 - b. A snap of the fingers
 - c. A blink of the eye
 - d. A droop of the face