1. The O'Donoghue's Maneuver involves the use of passive and restrictive range of motion testing in order to identify soft-tissue injury. When the patient experiences an increase in pain with passive flexion of the cervical spine after painless restrictive flexion, which tissue injury would you suspect?
   a. Cervical strain
   b. Cervical strain and sprain
   c. Cervical sprain
   d. Cervical myospasia

2. A patient presents for evaluation of their spine following an episode of severe neck and arm pain with paresthesias and motor weakness in the left upper extremity. The patient has not been able to walk for long distances without increasing the neck and arm pain. While performing the history process, the patient places the left hand on the vertex of his skull. Name the sign.
   a. Lhermitte’s
   b. Dejerine’s
   c. Bakody’s
   d. Rust’s

3. You are called into the office on a Sunday afternoon to evaluate a new patient with a chief concern of neck pain following a roll-over motor vehicle accident. Observation during the history taking process reveals an anxious and disheveled male patient with cervical hard collar. He claims that he was released from the hospital on Saturday. Upon removal of the hard collar, the patient grasps both sides of his head. What sign is being demonstrated by this patient?
   a. Lhermitte’s
   b. Dejerine’s
   c. Bakody’s
   d. Rust’s

4. A patient states that she is experiencing sharp, lancinating pain down the spine and the left leg when she puts in her eye drops. You are familiar with a test that involves cervical flexion, which evokes such sensorial reactions. Which sign are you considering?
   a. Lhermitte’s
   b. Dejerine’s
   c. Bakody’s
   d. Rust’s

5. During the history taking process your patient coughs and experiences severe neck pain with radiating pain down the left arm. You are familiar with a sign that is present when pain increases upon coughing, sneezing, and/or having a bowel movement. Which sign are you considering?
   a. Lhermitte’s
   b. Dejerine’s
   c. Bakody’s
   d. Rust’s

6. Your patient is high school football star lineman. The coach asked that you treat his neck and arm after he experienced a dead arm after a hard tackle. The patient advises you that he
experienced a sharp, shooting pain down the affected arm when he reached into the back seat of his car to grab his coat. Do you think this might be a neurological sign? If so, which one would you select?
   a. Lhermitte’s
   b. Soto-Hall’s sign
   c. Bakody’s
   d. Bikele’s

7. Physical examination of your patient with neck and arm pain reveals a positive shoulder depression test and a negative cervical distraction test. What do you suspect is wrong with this patient?
   a. Chronic joint dysfunction
   b. Myofascial pain
   c. Nerve root adhesion
   d. Acute cervical strain

8. Your patient is experiencing severe neck and arm pain following a rear-end motor vehicle accident. In order to comply with the adage, “primum non nocere,” you decide to perform the least provocative maneuvers first and the most provocative maneuvers last during your orthopedic testing. Which test would you select as your initial special test?
   a. Cervical compression
   b. Valsalva’s
   c. Cervical distraction
   d. Soto-Hall

9. Your patient presents with a chief concern of severe neck pain following a neck injury that took place 10 years prior. You perform cervical distraction and foraminal compression testing with increased neck pain and radiating pain down the right arm to the thumb. What is wrong with your patient?
   a. Acute myalgia
   b. Myofascial pain
   c. Nerve root compression
   d. Osteoporosis

10. A young patient presents with neck pain and stiffness after swimming in pond. He is febrile with nuchal rigidity. While performing cervical passive flexion with the patient in a supine position, you notice that the patient’s knees flex toward the abdomen. What condition is most likely the cause of your patient’s neck pain?
    a. Spinal subluxation
    b. Spinal strain
    c. Unstable cervical spine
    d. Spinal meningitis

11. Please describe the Valsalva maneuver and explain what condition would cause a positive test with radicular pain down the arm.
12. Please describe the cervical distraction procedure and the significance of a positive distraction test.

13. Describe the shoulder distraction maneuver and the significance of pain on the ipsilateral side versus the contralateral side of the neck.


15. Please describe the “doorbell sign” and its significance. Which test might reveal this sign?