1. Orthopedic examination of the shoulder should implement a systematic approach to evaluation of a patient with shoulder pain. Which of the following protocols is most appropriate?
   a. History, observation, palpation, range of motion, and special orthopedic testing
   b. History, observation, range of motion, special orthopedic testing, and imaging studies
   c. History, observation, palpation, special orthopedic testing
   d. **History, observation, palpation, range of motion, special orthopedic testing, and imaging studies**

2. Which of the following conditions would demonstrate a positive Dawbarn’s test?
   a. Adhesive capsulitis
   b. Glenohumeral instability
   c. **Shoulder bursitis**
   d. Brachial plexus neuropraxia

3. Which of the following conditions would demonstrate a positive Adson’s test?
   a. Shoulder bursitis
   b. **Thoracic outlet syndrome**
   c. Bicipital tendinitis
   d. Adhesive capsulitis

4. Which of the following conditions would demonstrate a positive Dugas test?
   a. **Shoulder dislocation**
   b. Thoracic outlet syndrome
   c. Adhesive capsulitis
   d. Bicipital tendinitis

5. Which of the following shoulder conditions would demonstrate the presence of Tinel’s sign?
   a. **Brachial plexus neuropraxia**
   b. Thoracic outlet syndrome
   c. Adhesive capsulitis
   d. Supraspinatus tendinitis

6. When a palpable gap is revealed in the rotator cuff of the shoulder, which of the following conditions would you suspect?
   a. Calcium deposits
   b. **Grade three strain**
   c. Tendinitis
   d. Grade three sprain
7. When palpation of the belly of the biceps muscle reveals tenderness, which of the following conditions would you suspect?
   a. **Strain**
   b. Tendinitis
   c. Rotator cuff syndrome
   d. Bursitis

8. When palpation of the anterior deltoid muscle reveals pain and Dawbarn’s test is positive, you would suspect which of the following conditions?
   a. **Subacromial bursitis**
   b. Deltoid strain
   c. Subscapularis myofascial trigger points
   d. Infraspinatus

9. Supraspinatus tendinitis testing that produces pain in the posterior aspect of the shoulder may indicate which of the following conditions?
   a. Subacromial bursitis
   b. Muscle strain
   c. **Subscapularis trigger points**
   d. Bicipital tendinitis

10. When challenging the rotator cuff with provocative maneuvers, which of the tendons is most often symptomatic expressive?
    a. Infraspinatus
    b. **Supraspinatus**
    c. Teres minor
    d. Subscapularis

11. When active shoulder range of motion is limited and produces severe, sharp, stabbing pain in the deltoid muscle but passive range of motion is asymptomatic, which of the following conditions would you suspect?
    a. Deltoid strain
    b. Supraspinatus trigger points
    c. **Axillary nerve compression**
    d. Thoracic outlet syndrome

12. When a patient presents with anterior shoulder pain, pain upon palpation of the arm/elbow flexor tendon, and pain upon active and passive elbow flexion and extension, which of the following conditions would you suspect?
    a. Supraspinatus tendinitis
    b. **Bicipital tendinitis**
    c. Infraspinatus tendinitis
    d. Teres minor tendinitis
13. Your patient reveals during the history-taking interview that she is experiencing pain and catching in the front of the shoulder with reaching for objects placed overhead. She complains of pain in the shoulder with sleeping on it with morning stiffness in the neck and the shoulder. Your initial examination reveals localized tenderness in the anterior shoulder and pain upon active and passive range of motion. Which provocative maneuver would provide you with the best confirmatory findings?
   a. Wright’s test
   b. Anterior drawer sign
   c. ____________
   d. Dugas test

14. Your patient presents with reduced and painful shoulder range of motion after falling onto his outstretched hand. Which of the following tests would be most appropriate?
   a. ____________________
   b. Dawbarn’s test
   c. Speed’s test
   d. Wright’s

15. As you examine your patient described in question 12, which of the following tests would be most appropriate in order to differentiate the condition?
   a. Sp
   b. Brachial plexus tension test and Tinel’s Sign test
   c. Dugas and anterior drawer sign tests
   d. Wright’s and Drop arm tests

16. What anatomical structures would you apply pressure with palpation in order to elicit pain and paresthesias if your patient presents with the signs and symptoms of a neurogenic thoracic outlet syndrome?
   a. Erb’s point and occipital nerves
   b. Cervical spinous processes and ligamentum nuchae
   c. Brachial plexus and cervical nerve roots
   d. Upper trapezius muscles