

Multiple Choice Quiz 2

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF CLINICAL TESTS FOR THE SACROILIAC JOINT

A Review of the Literature

- Which sacroiliac joint ligament is tensed during counternutation of the sacrum?
 - a. Sacrotuberous ligament.
 - b. Sacrospinous ligament.
 - c. Long dorsal sacroiliac ligament.
 - d. None of the above.
- Which pain provocation test was considered valid and reliable?
 - a. Gillets test.
 - b. Thigh Thrust test.
 - c. Gaenslen's test.
 - d. None of the above.
- Movement at the sacroiliac joint is limited to around?
 - a. 0.5
 - b. 2.5
 - c. 5.0
 - d. 7.5
- Which motion palpation test was considered valid and reliable?
 - a. Iliac Crest Tissue Tension test.
 - b. Spine test.
 - c. Unilateral Hip Rotation test.
 - d. No motion palpation tests were considered valid and reliable.
- According to Fortin & Falco, a positive result for the Finger Point test requires the subject to?
 - a. Point with one finger to localise the site of pain to an area immediately superomedially to the PSIS within 1cm.
 - b. Localise the site of pain to the PSIS.
 - c. Point to an area within 2 inches of the PSIS to indicate the site of maximal pain.
 - d. Point with one finger to localise the site of pain to an area immediately inferomedially to the PSIS within 1cm.
- Due to the minimal sacroiliac joint movement and the probability that larger observed movements are created by palpatory illusion due to soft tissue tension, the authors suggested abandoning the concept of motion palpation tests and describing them as?
 - a. Soft tissue tension tests.
 - b. Tests of dynamic control of the sacroiliac joint complex.
 - c. Sacroiliac joint force closure tests.
 - d. None of the above.
- The authors suggest a series of tests may be required to fully assess the sacroiliac joint complex. From the following list:
 - 1) Rule out articular dysfunction in surrounding joints.
 - 2) Identify the source of pain.
 - 3) Examine the dynamic components of the sacroiliac joint complex.
 - 4) Apply sacroiliac joint intra-articular anaesthetic injection.the complete set of tests are?
 - a. 1, 2, 3 & 4.
 - b. 1, 2 & 4.
 - c. 3 & 4.
 - d. 1, 2 & 3.
- Which of the following factors was NOT identified by the authors as a concern about the reviewed studies?
 - a. Use of subjects with multiple episodes of low back pain.
 - b. Standardisation and experience in test execution.
 - c. Use of anaesthetic block as a 'gold standard'.
 - d. Methodological quality.
- The posterior layer of the thoracolumbar fascia is attached inferiorly to which of the following muscles?
 - a. Latissimus dorsi and erector spinae.
 - b. Latissimus dorsi only.
 - c. Erector spinae only.
 - d. Latissimus dorsi, erector spinae and gluteus medius.
- The posterior layer of the thoracolumbar fascia extends superiorly to which of the following muscles?
 - a. Rhomboids only.
 - b. Rhomboids and splenius.
 - c. Suboccipitals.
 - d. Upper trapezius.

Peter Cattley, James Winyard & John Trevaskis.

This quiz has been accredited by COCA at: *one(1), category "1" point.*

This multiple choice quiz is based on an article in Section 1 of this issue. Please read each of the above questions carefully and place an "X" in the box of the corresponding correct answer. Please note that there is only one correct answer to each question. Then provide your NAME where indicated below, remove this page and return to: COCA, PO Box 1010, RINGWOOD VIC 3134.

NAME: _____