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**The Supply Center**  
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**QUIZ: Girth Measurements, Sensory Perception & Reflexes (Part 3)**

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*All questions must be answered in order to receive credit.*

## Questions: Neurological: Part 3 Girth Measurements, Sensory Perception and Reflexes

1. Measurement of the body part girth is used to determine which of the following
  - A. Atrophy
  - B. Functional abnormalities
  - C. Anatomic abnormalities
  - D. None of the above
  - E. All of the above
  
2. True or False: When measuring the extremity girth, the muscle is to be in a contracted state.
  
3. True or False: When measuring the girth of the upper extremity , the location of the measurement is at the brachium and antebrachium.
  
4. True or False: The measurement is to be made at the location of the lesion and not the maximum girth.
  
5. When describing the sensation tested, which of the following descriptive terms means diminished sensation?
  - A. Anesthesia
  - B. Hypoesthesia
  - C. Hyperesthesia
  - D. Analgesia
  - E. Hyperalgesia
  - F. Asterogenesis
  
6. When describing the sensation tested, which of the following descriptive terms means increased sensibility to pain (tenderness)?
  - A. Anesthesia
  - B. Hypoesthesia
  - C. Hyperesthesia
  - D. Analgesia
  - E. Hyperalgesia
  - F. Asterogenesis

7. When describing the sensation tested, which of the following descriptive terms means complete loss of sensation?
- A. Anesthesia
  - B. Hypoesthesia
  - C. Hyperesthesia
  - D. Analgesia
  - E. Hyperalgesia
  - F. Asterogenesis
8. When describing the sensation tested, which of the following descriptive terms means increased tactile sensation?
- A. Anesthesia
  - B. Hypoesthesia
  - C. Hyperesthesia
  - D. Analgesia
  - E. Hyperalgesia
  - F. Asterogenesis
9. When describing the sensation tested, which of the following descriptive terms means complete loss of sensation?
- A. Anesthesia
  - B. Hypoesthesia
  - C. Hyperesthesia
  - D. Analgesia
  - E. Hyperalgesia
  - F. Asterogenesis
10. When describing the sensation tested, which of the following descriptive terms means complete loss of pain sensation?
- A. Anesthesia
  - B. Hypoesthesia
  - C. Hyperesthesia
  - D. Analgesia
  - E. Hyperalgesia
  - F. Asterogenesis

11. When describing the sensation tested, which of the following descriptive terms means the inability to recognize familiar objects by the sense of touch?
- A. Anesthesia
  - B. Hypoesthesia
  - C. Hyperesthesia
  - D. Analgesia
  - E. Hyperalgesia
  - F. Astereognosis
12. If there is a loss of sensation or impairment, such a loss can indicate which of the following?
- A. Spinal tract lesion
  - B. Brainstem lesion
  - C. Cerebral lesion
  - D. All of the above
13. The lateral forearm dermatome tests sensation of which nerve root?
- A. C4
  - B. C5
  - C. C6
  - D. C7
  - E. C8
14. The middle finger dermatome tests sensation of which nerve root?
- A. C4
  - B. C5
  - C. C6
  - D. C7
  - E. C8
15. The top of the foot dermatome tests sensation of which nerve root?
- A. L4
  - B. L5
  - C. S1
  - D. S2

16. Which of the following is not a sensation testing?
- A. Light touch
  - B. Sharp
  - C. Dull
  - D. Muscle strength
  - E. Temperature
  - F. Deep Pressure
  - G. Vibration
17. True or False: An interruption in the basic reflex arc results in the increase of reflex, while pressure on the nerve root itself may increase its intensity.
18. True or False: An absent reflex bilaterally is normal.
19. True or False: A deep tendon reflex helps locate the lower motor neuron lesion and differentiate it from the upper motor neuron lesion.
20. The biceps reflex tests which nerve root?
- A. C4
  - B. C5
  - C. C6
  - D. C7
21. The Achilles reflex tests which nerve root?
- A. L3
  - B. L4
  - C. L5
  - D. S1
  - E. S2
22. When grading a deep tendon reflex, which indicates a normal reflex?
- A. 0
  - B. 1+
  - C. 2+
  - D. 3+
  - E. 4+
  - F. 5+

23. When grading a deep tendon reflex, which indicates a decreased reflex?
- A. 0
  - B. 1+
  - C. 2+
  - D. 3+
  - E. 4+
  - F. 5+
24. A Babinski's reflex tests for?
- A. Upper motor neuron lesion
  - B. Lower motor neuron lesion
  - C. Middle motor neuron lesion
  - D. Lateral motor neuron lesion
  - E. Medial motor neuron lesion
25. A normal Babinski's reflex for a patient over 20 months of age is?
- A. Toes turn downward, plantarflex
  - B. Toes splay in abduction
  - C. Great toe extends
  - D. You will not get a response after 20 months of age