Diagnosis of Somatic Dysfunction – Chapter 3

1. Impaired or altered function of related components of the neuromusculoskeletal system, treatable by OMT is
   A. (CORRECT) somatic dysfunction (slide 4).
   B. referred pain.
   C. organic pathology.
   D. subluxation.
   E. sprain/strain pattern.

2. An acute somatic dysfunction should have characteristic findings of
   A. fibrosis.
   B. (CORRECT) edema (slide 5).
   C. dry, puritic skin.
   D. palor.
   E. ropiness.

3. An area of somatic dysfunction that is responsible for and maintains a total pattern of dysfunction is the
   A. viscerosomatic dysfunction.
   B. flexed dysfunction.
   C. extended dysfunction.
   D. (CORRECT) primary dysfunction (slide 7).
   E. nonneutral dysfunction.

4. Somatic dysfunctions following Fryett’s type I mechanics are always
   A. flexed.
   B. extended.
   C. (CORRECT) neutral (slide 10).
   D. the primary dysfunction.
   E. pathologic dysfunctions.

5. Single segment dysfunctions that are non-neutral are
   A. (CORRECT) rotated and sidebent in the same direction (slide 12).
   B. only occur pathologically.
   C. known as anatomic dysfunctions.
   D. rotated and sidebent in opposite directions.
   E. caused by rotation that results in secondary sidebending and flexion or extension.