

# ACSP College Manual: Appendix 2 (continued)

GANONG, W.F., **Review of Medical Physiology.** (Lange Medical Publications)

Chapter 1	General
Chapters 2-5	nerve and muscle
Chapter 6	reflexes
Chapter 7	sensation
Chapter 12	posture
Chapter 13	autonomic nervous system
Chapter 14	visceral regulation
Chapter 16	higher functions
Chapters 17-24	endocrinology and metabolism
Chapters 25-26	gastrointestinal
Chapters 27-33	cardiovascular
Chapters 34-37	respiratory
Chapters 38-39	renal and fluids

KUMAR, V., COTRAN, R.S. & ROBBINS, S.L. **Basic Pathology.** (W.B. Saunders)

Chapters on General Pathology: Cell Injury, Death and Adaptation; Acute and Chronic Inflammation; Repair; Hemodynamic disorders; Disorders of the Immune System; Neoplasia; Genetic and Pediatric diseases; Environmental Diseases; Infectious Diseases), plus chapter on the musculoskeletal System

WILMORE, J.H. & COSTILL, D.L., **Physiology of Sport and Exercise.**

(Human Kinetics)

All chapters

## ACSP COLLEGE MANUAL: APPENDIX 3

### PART 2 EXAMINATION

**Paper 1** is a multiple choice question paper of 120 questions, each worth one mark. Marks will not be deducted for incorrect answers. Two types of questions may be used. Procedural rules apply to each and will be given, in full, at the commencement of each question type. Abbreviated instructions will follow until the completion of that question type.

The types of questions which may be used are:

1. Incomplete statements or questions are followed by five suggested completions or answers of which **only one** is correct.

Procedural rules: For each question select the completion or answer which is best and blacken or cross the circle corresponding (A, B, C, D or E) opposite the question number on the answer sheet.

#### Examples:

1. Acute rupture of the anterior cruciate ligament:
  - A. Is a common scuba diving injury
  - B. Is unheard of before skeletal maturity
  - C. In most cases will not repair with conservative treatment
  - D. Is best imaged with ultrasound
  - E. In an adolescent strongly suggests the presence of osteochondritis dissecans

**(Correct answer is C)**

2. Which of the following statements is true of chronic Achilles injury?

- A. It is more common in cyclists than runners
- B. It typically causes pain under the heel
- C. It is rare in the absence of significant leg length difference
- D. Rupture is often the presenting symptom
- E. It is less common in leap years

**(Correct answer is D)**

3. Concussion:

- A. Can occur without loss of consciousness
- B. Is an EEG diagnosis
- C. Is best treated with aggressive rehydration
- D. Is associated with fluoridation of the domestic water supply
- E. Produces permanent changes in REM sleep

**(Correct answer is A)**

2. Incomplete statements or questions are followed by four suggested completions or answers of which one or more than one is correct. The combinations of correct answers are arranged in five possible groups.

Procedural rules: For each question select the correct or most appropriate responses and blacken the circle corresponding to the letter opposite the question number on the answer sheet according to the rules below:

Blacken or cross **A** if only 1, 2 and 3 are correct

Blacken or cross **B** if only 1 and 3 are correct

Blacken or cross **C** if only 2 and 4 are correct

Blacken or cross **D** if only 4 is correct

Blacken or cross **E** if all are correct

#### Examples:

1. The definitive diagnosis of gout can be made on the basis of:

- 1. Leucocyte pleomorphism on a bone marrow biopsy
- 2. Detection of calcium pyrophosphate crystals in joint fluid
- 3. Decreased 24-hour urinary excretion of uric acid
- 4. Detection of monosodium urate crystals in the aspirate of a tophus

**(Correct answer is D – only completion 4 is correct)**

2. Isolated ruptures of the posterior cruciate ligament (PCL):

- 1. Lead to instability with twisting/turning
- 2. Rarely predispose to degenerative change
- 3. Lead to recurvatum on clinical testing
- 4. Can usually be treated conservatively

**(Correct answer is D – only completion 4 is correct)**

3. Talar dome fractures:

- 1. Are most reliably excluded by CT Scan
- 2. Have a distinctive appearance on triple-phase bone scan
- 3. Are rarely visible on plain X-ray
- 4. Typically cause pain and stiffness after activity

**(Correct answer is C – only completions 2 and 4 are correct)**