

Flex Therapist CEUs

Shoulder - Adhesive Capsulitis: Clinical Assessment & Treatment

1. What age group is most likely to develop Adhesive Capsulitis?

- A. 40-60 years old
 - B. 30-40 years old
 - C. 60-70 years old
 - D. 20-40 years old
-

2. Which stage of Adhesive Capsulitis is most painful?

- A. Thawing
 - B. Freezing
 - C. Frozen
 - D. None of Above
-

3. What is one nonconservative treatment option for Adhesive Capsulitis?

- A. Shoulder Replacement
 - B. Arthroscopic nerve block
 - C. Manipulation under Anesthesia
 - D. None of Above
-

4. What is normal and Adhesive Capsulitis range of motion values for external rotation?

- A. Normal: 20; AC: 10
 - B. Normal: 55, AC: 33
 - C. Normal: 100, AC: 35
 - D. Normal: 60; AC: 15
-

5. Name two comorbidities associated with a higher risk of developing AC.

- A. Traumatic Brain Injury and hypertension
 - B. Coronary artery disease and Myasthenia Gravis
 - C. Dementia and hypertension
 - D. Diabetes Mellitus and cardiovascular disease
-

6. What are the most common symptoms of Adhesive Capsulitis?

- A. Pain and loss of range of motion
 - B. Pain and instability
 - C. Instability and loss of range of motion
 - D. Loss of range of motion and clicking sensation
-

7. What are the three recognized stages of Adhesive Capsulitis in order of clinical presentation?

- A. Thawing, Freezing, Frozen
 - B. Freezing, Frozen, Thawing
 - C. Frozen, Thawing, Freezing
 - D. Freezing, Thawing, Frozen
-

8. List two conservative management techniques for Adhesive Capsulitis.

- A. Hyrodilation and Arthroscopic capsular release
 - B. Manipulation under anesthesia and physical therapy
 - C. Physical therapy and coricosteroid injection
 - D. Total shoulder replacement and cryotherapy
-

9. How long should a patient pursue conservative management before nonconservative management can be considered?

- A. 1 month
 - B. 2-3 months
 - C. 4-6 months
 - D. over 6 months
-

10. Which ranges of motion of the glenohumeral joint are the most affected by Adhesive Capsulitis?

- A. Internal rotation, extension
 - B. External rotation, abduction, flexion
 - C. Horizontal adduction and external rotation
 - D. Abduction, internal rotation and extension
-