Flex Therapist CEUs

Stroke - Role of Physical Therapy

1. Which type of CVA has the highest mortality rate?

A. Hemorrhagic
B. Ischemic
C. Cryptogenic
D. Embolic

---

2. What type of gait pattern is commonly exhibited in patients after a cerebellar stroke?

A. Spastic
B. Steppage
C. Propulsive
D. Ataxic

---

3. What intervention may be prioritized after a patient post ischemic CVA in acute care is able to stand with CGA?

A. Lower Extremity Exercises
B. High Level Balance Training
C. Assisted Ambulation
D. Transfers

---

4. Which is the most commonly affected artery by ischemic CVA?

A. Anterior Cerebral Artery
B. Middle Cerebral Artery
C. Vertebrobasilar Artery
D. Posterior Cerebral Artery

---

5. Which outcome test for balance assesses a person's ability to maintain balance during several static and dynamic activities?

A. TUG
B. BBS
C. 6MWT
D. mRS

---

6. What is the hallmark sign of a cerebellar CVA?

A. Aphasia
B. Lower Extremity Weakness
C. Poor Coordination
D. Loss of Upper Extremity Sensation

---

7. What addition to a walker should be used for a patient with 1/5 wrist and hand strength to allow safe ambulation?

A. Brakes
B. Lever
C. Platform
D. Wheels

---

8. Which spinal tract carries information about crude touch and temperature?

A. Spinothalamic
B. Corticospinal
C. Vertebrospinal
D. Rubrospinal

---

9. What clinical problem occurs when one has difficulty forming sentences and speaking fluently?

A. Broca's Aphasia
B. Wernicke's Aphasia
C. Receptive Aphasia
D. Global Aphasia

---

10. Which measure is used to evaluate a person's ability to perform basic activities of daily living (ADLs) and mobility tasks?

A. BBS
B. FIM
C. TUG
D. mRS

---

11. Which of the following is not a lifestyle factor associated with having a stroke?

A. Sedentary Behavior
B. Smoking
C. Drinking Alcohol Excessively
D. Bleeding Disorder

---

12. Which orthotic device should be used for a patient who cannot clear their foot while ambulating?

A. AFO
B. KAFO
C. HKAFO
D. Foot Orthotic

---

13. Which scale measures muscle tone for patients with neurological disorders?

A. Muscle Tone Scale
B. Modified Ashworth Scale
C. Weber Test
D. Rinne Test

---

14. What type of stroke occurs from bleeding between the pia mater and arachnoid mater?

A. Subdural Hemorrhage
B. Intracerebral Hemorrhage
C. Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
D. Embolic CVA

---

15. What action should a PT take if their patient in outpatient therapy admits to feeling depressed the majority of the time?

A. Take No Action, This is Expected
B. Counsel the Patient
C. Call the Patient's Family
D. Refer to Professional Mental Health Clinician

---

16. Which of the following is concerning in a physical therapist examination for a patient post CVA?

A. SpO2 of 94%
B. BP of 82/45
C. HR of 98
D. RR of 19

---

17. What immediate intervention should a PT in home health take if the patient is using their hands to stabilize themselves in the bathroom?

A. Recommend and Order Grab Bars
B. Focus on Dynamic Balance
C. Prevent Patient from Using Objects for Stability

D. Have Family Member Guard Patient

---

18. What is the focus of the subacute phase of rehabilitation after CVA?

A. Endurance
B. Returning Fully to Prior Level
C. Independent Ambulation by Six Weeks
D. Progressive Gait, Balance, and Strength Training within Tolerance

---

19. What should be the focus of outpatient physical therapy for a patient who had a Left MCA stroke one year ago, who struggles most with stair negotiation due to lower extremity weakness?

A. Progressive Strengthening
B. Upper Extremity Coordination Exercises
C. CIMT
D. Balance Training

---

20. Which of the following is not a deficit following PCA stroke?

A. Prosopagnosia
B. Cortical Blindness
C. Lower Extremity Weakness
D. Memory Impairments

---

21. Which phase of rehabilitation focuses on simulating real-world activities and return prior level of function?

A. Acute
B. Subacute
C. Chronic
D. Sub Chrnoic

---

22. What is the purpose of a turning schedule for patients who are confined to bed in stroke rehabilitation?

A. Preserving Strength
B. Reducing Pressure Wound Risk
C. Improving Bed Mobility
D. Reducing Caregiver Burden

---

23. Which intervention involves the immobilization of a strong limb to force a patient to use the weaker side?

A. Virtual Reality

B. Stability Enforcement
C. CIMT
D. Dynamic Balance Training

---

24. Which lobe of the cerebrum is responsible for processing sensory information?

A. Frontal
B. Parietal
C. Temporal
D. Occipital

---

25. What is a neurological sign characterized by a rhythmic, involuntary, and repetitive muscle contraction and relaxation?

A. Clonus
B. Ataxia
C. Dysmetria
D. Intention Tremor

---

26. At what point should a physical therapist begin mobility progression with patients after a stroke?

A. 72 Hours Following Stroke
B. As Early as Medically Able
C. One Week after the CVA
D. Once Patient is Alert and Oriented

---

27. Which of the following are not deficits from an ACA stroke?

A. Apraxia
B. Gait Disturbances
C. Neglect Syndrome
D. Upper Extremity Weakness

---

28. What intervention allows for task specific training, enhances patient engagement, feedback, and provides a safe environment?

A. CIMT
B. Clinical Training
C. Home Rehabilitation
D. Virtual Reality

---

29. The integrity of which pathway is being tested with light touch discrimination?

A. Spinothalamic Tract
B. Corpus Callosum
C. Dorsal Column Medial Lemniscus
D. Rubrospinal Tract

---

30. What type of stroke occurs when a blood clot forms elsewhere in the body to bloc a vessel in the brain?

A. Embolic CVA
B. Hemorrhagic CVA
C. Cryptogenic CVA
D. Thrombotic CVA

Copyright © 2026 Flex Therapist CEUs

Visit us at https://www.flextherapistceus.com