You must fill out the information below to receive your results and possible CME credit. You must correctly answer 70% or more of the five questions below to be awarded CME credit. Submit completed test to jenny@societyhq.com for scoring.

Name:

AOA #:

Email Address:

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Module 9: Pediatric Scoliosis OMT Module

1. A 13 year old patient presents for sports physical. She is healthy. Menarche was 11 months ago. On forward bending test, you notice a thoracic rib hump. You diagnose her with scoliosis. What is the next step in her management?
   - ☐ A. Bone scan
   - ☐ B. Heel lift left leg
   - ☐ C. Oblique flexion X-rays of the thoracic spine
   - ☐ D. Osteopathic manipulative treatment
   - ☐ E. Re-check with scoliometer in 12 months

2. Which of the following has been found to decrease in a patient treated with OMT for low back pain?
   - ☐ A. Chiropractic visits
   - ☐ B. Cortisol levels
   - ☐ C. Lumbar range of motion
   - ☐ D. NSAID use
   - ☐ E. Serotonin levels

3. Which of the following is concerning for significant progression of a scoliosis curve as measured by Cobb angle?
   - ☐ A. 5 degrees in 5 months
   - ☐ B. 5 degrees in 10 months
   - ☐ C. 5 degrees in 15 months

- [ ] D. 5 degrees in 2 years
- [ ] E. 5 degrees in 5 years

4. Which of the following spinal curves in present in the newborn period?
   - [ ] A. All curves are present
   - [ ] B. Cervical lordosis
   - [ ] C. Lumbar lordosis
   - [ ] D. Thoracic lordosis
   - [ ] E. Thoracic kyphosis

5. A 14 year old girl presents after a friend noticed a mass in her back during gym class. On forward flexion at the waist, you notice a rib hump of the right thoracic spine. When she swings her upper body to the left, the hump disappears. Which of the following is the correct diagnosis?
   - [ ] A. Congenital scoliosis
   - [ ] B. Functional scoliosis
   - [ ] C. Idiopathic scoliosis
   - [ ] D. Neuromuscular disease
   - [ ] E. Short right leg