

Certified Cervical & Temporomandibular Therapist (CCTT) - Sample Examination Questions

The following sample questions are presented in the same multiple-choice format as the CCTT Examination.

Answers are provided at the end for self-assessment.

1.

The following reflex has strong validity regarding lesions affecting the upper motor neurons often associated with cervical myelopathy. This reflex, if positive, may denote spinal cord compression or intracranial pathology that should be fully evaluated by a radiologic work-up. A positive reflex sign is present if the patient's index finger and thumb flex while the clinician snaps/flicks their middle finger. The name of this reflex is:

- A. Upper Babinski Reflex
 - B. Hoffman's Reflex
 - C. Torg-Pavlov Reflex
 - D. Sugarman's Reflex
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2.

Eagle's Syndrome is craniofacial pain produced by active cervical rotation compressing sensitive cervical spine structures against the elongation of which of the following processes?

- A. Zygomatic process
 - B. Styloid process
 - C. Uncinate process
 - D. Mastoid process
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3.

Which of the following groups of cranial nerves travel with the spinal tract of trigeminal?

- A. Olfactory, facial, oculomotor, vagus, and abducens
 - B. Facial, vagus, glossopharyngeal, optic, and trochlear
 - C. Vagus, spinal accessory, facial, hypoglossal, and glossopharyngeal
 - D. Glossopharyngeal, vagus, acoustic, trochlear, and oculomotor
-

4.

In an MRI of the temporomandibular joint taken in the sagittal plane, the part of the temporomandibular disk that is located just behind the posterior band is the:

- A. Bilaminar zone
 - B. Epimysium
 - C. Lateral pterygoid muscle
 - D. Temporomandibular ligament
-

5.

A patient complains of sensibility loss of the skin of the temporal region and around the ear. Moreover, proprioception of the temporomandibular joint is affected. Which nerve is most probably affected?

- A. Auriculotemporal
 - B. Spinal accessory
 - C. Supraorbital
 - D. Facial
-

6.

A physical therapist is manually palpating the area between the lateral border of the trapezius muscle and the posterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle, one centimeter below the suboccipital bone. Which muscular structure is she palpating?

- A. Oblique Capitis Superior
 - B. Rectus Capitis Anterior
 - C. Rectus Capitis Lateralis
 - D. Splenius Capitis
-

7.

In a patient presenting with posterior cranial rotation, the lateral cervical X-ray would likely disclose:

- A. Narrowing of the C5-C6 interspace
 - B. Advanced degenerative joint disease
 - C. Multiple disc herniations
 - D. Decreased distance between the occiput and C1
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8.

A patient has a diagnosis of a displaced disc without reduction of the right temporomandibular joint. Which clinical sign would most likely be expected upon functional examination?

- A. A deflection upon protrusive movement to the left
 - B. A deviation of the mandible throughout opening and closing
 - C. An intermediate "click" with opening and closing
 - D. A restriction of lateral movement to the left
-

9.

A patient has an active mouth opening of 57 mm, a left deviation on opening, a clicking sound at the end of opening and at the beginning of closing, laterotrusion to

the left side of 13 mm, and to the right side of 10 mm. She has no history of trauma. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Anterior disk displacement with reduction of the left temporomandibular joint
 - B. Anterior disk displacement with reduction of the right temporomandibular joint
 - C. Hypermobility of the left temporomandibular joint
 - D. Hypermobility of the right temporomandibular joint
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10.

A female patient complains of recurring headaches manifesting in attacks lasting one to two days. It has a unilateral character, a pulsating quality, and is associated with nausea, photophobia, and phonophobia. What type of headache is she suffering from?

- A. Cervicogenic headache
 - B. Cluster headache
 - C. Migraine
 - D. Tension-type headache
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11.

A 60-year-old female patient is sent to a physical therapist for treatment of myofascial jaw pain. On examination, tenderness of the masticatory muscles to palpation is found on both sides. In addition, with mandibular range-of-motion movements, the patient winces and complains of electric shock-like pains in her left cheek and upper jaw. In addition to myofascial pain, the most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Atypical odontalgia
 - B. Glossopharyngeal neuralgia
 - C. Paroxysmal hemicrania
 - D. Trigeminal neuralgia
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Answer Key

1. B
 2. B
 3. C
 4. A
 5. A
 6. D
 7. D
 8. D
 9. D
 10. C
 11. D
-

Related Documents:

- *Full Study Guide & Reading List* (recommended reading, blueprint, and preparation tips)
- *Full Application Instructions*