

# STUDY GUIDE

## Component B

This exam is the second of three required to be awarded a Certificate of Registration by the CCEB. These exams are designed to evaluate your competence for practicing chiropractic in Canada.

You will be tested on

- Your understanding of terminology (or vocabulary);
- Your understanding of fact and principle (or generalization);
- Your understanding of radiographic images;
- Your ability to recommend appropriate actions (in some specific practical problem situations);
- Your ability to make evaluative judgments;
- Your ability to arrive at an appropriate diagnosis on the basis of the information provided in a clinical vignette; and
- Your ability to make appropriate patient management recommendations on the basis of information provided in a clinical vignette.

The exam has two sections. Each section is allowed three hours.

All questions have one best answer and have equal marking value. Up to 10% of the questions appearing on the exam may be used for the purposes of pre-testing new items and may not be applied towards a candidates overall score.

The number of questions in each content area of each examination varies from examination to examination. This table is a basic overview of the importance that the CCEB exams place on various topics. For further information regarding content, please refer to the [Examination Content - Candidate Information](#) document.

## Exam Content

### **Patient Presentations**

<b>Presentation</b>	<b>Frequency of patients</b>
lowback	<b>19% - 25%</b>
neck	<b>13% - 19%</b>
mid-back/thoracic	<b>9% - 15%</b>
dizziness/headache/head trauma	<b>7% - 11%</b>
hip/pelvis	<b>6% - 10%</b>
shoulder	<b>6% - 10%</b>
knee/leg	<b>3% - 7%</b>
foot	<b>2% - 6%</b>
arm/elbow	<b>2% - 6%</b>
Chest/abdomen	<b>1% - 5%</b>
hand	<b>1% - 5%</b>
face/jaw	<b>1% - 5%</b>
Other	<b>0% - 4%</b>

<b>Content Area</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Administration, Ethics & Documentation	<b>8% +/- 5%</b>
Clinical and Differential Diagnosis	<b>27% +/- 5%</b>
Diagnostic Imaging – Image Interpretation	<b>13% +/- 5%</b>
Diagnostic Imaging- Radiographic Theory	<b>7% +/- 3%</b>
Patient Assessment – Physical Examinations and History Taking	<b>25% +/- 5%</b>
Treatment, Technique & Rehabilitation	<b>20% +/- 5%</b>

### Question Types

*Pick A (Single Best Answer)*

1. Which of the following findings elicited during the case history should lend to an immediate referral to an allopathic facility?
  - A. difficulty breathing
  - B. loss of bowel or bladder control
  - C. loss of motor control of the foot
  - D. rapid unexplained weight loss

2. A 21 year old male, 178 cm, 67 kg, week-end athlete presents with weakness in the arm. The weakness was first noticed the morning after an all night bus ride returning from a slow pitch tournament. The patient had fallen asleep with his arm over the seat in front of him. If the patient is unable to laterally abduct the arm, which is the muscle most likely involved?
- A. coracobrachialis
  - B. deltoid
  - C. subscapularis
  - D. triceps brachii, longhead
3. A 39-year-old female bus driver is in the office because she has been having some trouble with a headache around her right eye. It started gradually about a month ago, and has increased in intensity over the last week or two. It's an intense (7/10), boring headache that lasts all day. Nothing makes the pain go away, but she has noticed that coughing and leaning forward make the pain worse. She weighs herself every week, and yesterday when she weighed herself, she calculated that she has lost 10 pounds in the last month without changing her diet or exercising. She is concerned because during her route yesterday, she forgot where she was going and the passengers had to tell her where to stop. Last week, she was having a headache and she blacked out. She woke up on the floor and was unable to see clearly for several minutes. She does not want to return to work, as she is afraid for the safety of her passengers. A preliminary examination shows that her gait is unsteady and her coordination is poor. What is causing this patient's headaches?
- A. benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
  - B. cranial nerve pathology
  - C. glaucoma
  - D. intracranial mass

Note: Questions are based on the metric system. Some diagnostic imaging questions have case radiographic images, and will have up to four Pick A (single best answer) questions pertaining to the images.