

## Chapter 1. Clinical Decision Making

### Multiple Choice

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_ 1. What is the **MOST** appropriate classification of patient impairments that are the result of inactivity and expanding multisystem dysfunction following a stroke?
- Direct impairments
  - Indirect impairments
  - Composite impairments
  - Comprehensive impairments
- \_\_\_ 2. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describes the difference between measurement and diagnosis?
- Measurement describes phenomena in terms that can be analyzed numerically, whereas diagnosis is the process that labels patients and classifies their illnesses, leading to the determination of prognoses.
  - Diagnosis describes phenomena in terms that can be analyzed numerically, whereas measurement is the process that labels patients and classifies their illnesses, leading to the determination of prognoses.
  - Diagnosis and measurement are part of the same process, and the terms can be used interchangeably.
  - Measurement requires the use of SOAP notes, whereas diagnosis is facilitated exclusively through the physical therapy guide.
- \_\_\_ 3. Which one of the following **BEST** describes the **FIRST** step that a physical therapist should take when integrating best evidence into clinical practice?
- Identify current best evidence on the most successful interventions for the patient's diagnosis.
  - Mine the available data and critically appraise the evidence for its validity, level of evidence, and applicability.
  - Integrate the best evidence into clinical decision making after discussing it with the patient.
  - Identify a clinically relevant question that is important for the patient.
- \_\_\_ 4. Which of the following questions is designed to assess capacity for functional activities and participation when interviewing a patient who suffered a stroke?
- How much of a problem do you have in walking long distances?
  - Is the problem of walking made worse or better by use of an assistive device?
  - How much difficulty do you have walking a quarter of a mile?
  - How much of a problem do you have going up and down stairs?
- \_\_\_ 5. Which one of the following disability standardized instruments is **MOST** specific for a patient recovering from a stroke?
- Functional Independence Measure
  - Fugl-Meyer Assessment of Physical Performance
  - Short Form-36

d. Berg Balance Scale

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. If a clinical diagnostic test for patients with cervical radiculopathy is positive in 95% of patients who truly have the disease, but it is also positive in a large number of healthy individuals, what is this test most useful for?
- a. Ruling out cervical radiculopathy
  - b. Ruling in cervical radiculopathy
  - c. Neither ruling in nor ruling out cervical radiculopathy
  - d. Both ruling in and ruling out cervical radiculopathy

## Chapter 1. Clinical Decision Making

### Answer Section

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: B

Explanation: These impairments are best classified as indirect impairments because they result from inactivity and expanding multisystem dysfunction.

PTS: 1

REF: From: Chapter 1

TOP: Content: Examination

2. ANS: A

Explanation: Measurement describes phenomena in terms that can be analyzed numerically, whereas diagnosis is the process that labels patients and classifies their illnesses, leading to the determination of prognoses. The test-taker will need to know and understand the differences between the two concepts.

PTS: 1

REF: From: Chapter 1

TOP: Content: Examination

3. ANS: D

Explanation: The importance of starting with a clinically relevant question that integrates patient values is commonly overlooked, even though it is necessary for integrating best evidence into clinical practice.

PTS: 1

REF: From: Chapter 1

TOP: Content: Examination

4. ANS: C

Explanation: Asking whether the individual has difficulty walking a quarter of a mile is both specific to capacity and quantifiable.

PTS: 1

REF: From: Chapter 1

TOP: Content: Examination

5. ANS: B

Explanation: The test-taker needs to know that the Fugl-Meyer scale is specific to stroke, whereas the other instruments are used in a variety of diagnoses.

PTS: 1

REF: From: Chapter 1

TOP: Content: Examination

6. ANS: A

Explanation: The test-taker will need to understand the concepts of sensitivity and specificity and understand their clinical utility in this example. This test is highly sensitive but has low specificity; thus, it is more useful for ruling out the disease.

PTS: 1

REF: From: Chapter 1

TOP: Content: Examination

## Chapter 1 - PTA: Clinical Decision Making

### Multiple Choice

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_ 1. The physical therapist in your facility asks you to assist with discharge planning for your patient. Which of the following is **NOT** appropriate for the PTA to complete?
- The discharge prognosis
  - Instruction in a home exercise program
  - Patient and family education
  - Ordering of recommended equipment
- \_\_\_ 2. A patient who has Parkinson's disease is currently unable to do an independent transfer. Using disablement terminology, this is an example of which of the following?
- Health condition
  - Impairment
  - Activity limitation
  - Participation restriction
- \_\_\_ 3. Which of the following statements best describes the "art of clinical practice"?
- The PTA focuses on the task at hand to be sure she will stay on schedule.
  - The PTA carefully documents her patient's activities in the pool.
  - The PTA adjusts her input (e.g., verbal and manual) in response to the patient.
  - The PTA carefully follows the clinic procedures for doing an ultraviolet treatment.
- \_\_\_ 4. The **BEST** patient-centered approach for patient compliance is which of the following?
- The PTA asks questions, providing options, and the patient selects one choice.
  - The PTA provides a recommendation and asks for agreement.
  - The PTA lists the sequence for treatment.
  - The PTA directs the treatment but asks the patient to put into words what was selected.
- \_\_\_ 5. Written charting errors should be corrected by which one of the following processes?
- Inform the supervising therapist that a mistake was made in charting.
  - Erase the mistake and put in the correct information.
  - Draw a line through the mistake and attach your supervising therapist's initials.
  - Draw a line through the mistake and initial and date directly above the error.

## **Chapter 1 - PTA: Clinical Decision Making Answer Section**

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

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|-----------|--------|
| 1. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 2. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 3. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 4. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 5. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |