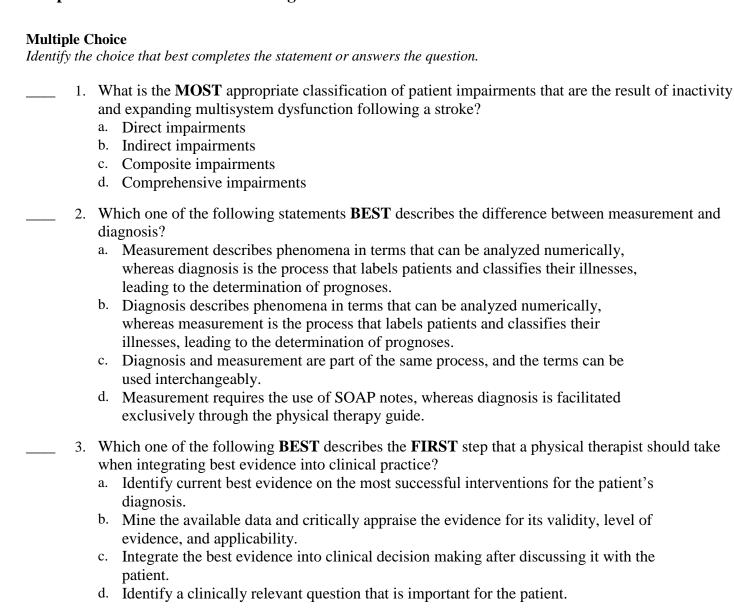
Chapter 1. Clinical Decision Making



- 4. Which of the following questions is designed to assess capacity for functional activities and participation when interviewing a patient who suffered a stroke?
 - a. How much of a problem do you have in walking long distances?
 - b. Is the problem of walking made worse or better by use of an assistive device?
 - c. How much difficulty do you have walking a quarter of a mile?
 - d. 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?
 - a. Functional Independence Measure
 - b. Fugl-Meyer Assessment of Physical Performance
 - c. 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? a. The discharge prognosis b. Instruction in a home exercise program c. Patient and family education d. 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? a. Health condition b. Impairment c. Activity limitation d. Participation restriction 3. Which of the following statements best describes the "art of clinical practice"? a. The PTA focuses on the task at hand to be sure she will stay on schedule. b. The PTA carefully documents her patient's activities in the pool. c. The PTA adjusts her input (e.g., verbal and manual) in response to the patient. d. The PTA carefully follows the clinic procedures for doing an ultraviolet treatment. The **BEST** patient-centered approach for patient compliance is which of the following? a. The PTA asks questions, providing options, and the patient selects one choice. b. The PTA provides a recommendation and asks for agreement. c. The PTA lists the sequence for treatment. d. 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?

- a. Inform the supervising therapist that a mistake was made in charting.
- b. Erase the mistake and put in the correct information.
- c. Draw a line through the mistake and attach your supervising therapist's initials.
- d. Draw a line through the mistake and initial and date directly above the error.

Chapter 1 - PTA: Clinical Decision Making Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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