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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The first national organization formed for medical assistants was the
   a. CAAHEP.
   b. ABHES.
   c. AMT.
   d. AAMA.

   ANS: D
   The AAMA (American Association of Medical Assistants) was the first professional organization formed for medical assistants on a national level.

   REF: p. 18 | CAAHEP: X.C.5 | ABHES: 1.c
   OBJ: 4. List professional medical assisting organizations.

2. Which of the following organizations became the most famous medical school in the world in the 1800s?
   a. Royal Society of London
   b. General Medical Council of Britain
   c. Geneva Medical College
   d. Johns Hopkins University

   ANS: D
   The leaders at Johns Hopkins transformed the organization and curriculum of clinical teaching and made Johns Hopkins the most famous medical school in the world at that time.

   REF: p. 16 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
   OBJ: 2. Summarize the history of medicine and its significance to the medical assisting profession.

3. Which scientist first described the manner in which the heart functions as a pump that continually circulates the blood?
   a. Edward Jenner
   b. William Harvey
   c. John Hunter
   d. Andreas Vesalius

   ANS: B
   William Harvey announced in 1628 that the heart acts as a muscular pump, forcing and propelling the blood throughout the body.

   REF: p. 17 | CAAHEP: I.C.7 | ABHES: 1.b
   OBJ: 2. Summarize the history of medicine and its significance to the medical assisting profession.

4. What contribution made by Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis drastically reduced deaths that commonly took place in hospitals?
   a. Promotion of the use of vaccinations in Hungary
   b. Insistence on the disinfection of physicians' hands before they assisted with childbirth

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c. Encouragement of better educational methods for hospital personnel
d. Discovery that heat killed disease-causing microorganisms in contaminated water

ANS: B
Semmelweis realized that infections were caused by physicians who did not wash and disinfect their hands before assisting with childbirth.

REF: p. 17 | CAAHEP: III.C.4 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 2. Summarize the history of medicine and its significance to the medical assisting profession.

5. Which two scientists developed a vaccine that brought polio under control?
a. Helen Taussig and Alfred Blalock
b. Albert Sabin and Jonas Salk
c. Alexander Fleming and Howard Florey
d. Walter Reed and Sir Frederick Grant Banting

ANS: B
Sabin and Salk developed the vaccination that brought polio under control.

REF: p. 17 | CAAHEP: I.C.9 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 2. Summarize the history of medicine and its significance to the medical assisting profession.

6. Which procedure was first performed by Dr. Christiaan Barnard?
a. Operation to save babies born with malformed hearts
b. Heart transplant from one human to another
c. Catheterization for diagnosis of heart disease
d. Injection of penicillin to cure infectious diseases

ANS: B
Dr. Christiaan Barnard performed the world's first heart transplant from one human to another.

REF: p. 17 | CAAHEP: I.C.9 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 2. Summarize the history of medicine and its significance to the medical assisting profession.

7. Which statement best describes the main difference between the DO and the MD?
a. The training for the DO includes more courses and a longer residency.
b. Only the MD can prescribe drugs for the prevention and treatment of disease.
c. The DO places more emphasis on the relationship of the musculoskeletal structure to the function of organs and tissues in the body.
d. The license for the MD has more requirements and is more difficult to earn.

ANS: C
Doctors of osteopathy stress preventive medicine and holistic patient care. They also place a special emphasis on the musculoskeletal system and osteopathic manipulative therapy.

REF: p. 20 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

8. Which healthcare professional is trained to practice medicine under the supervision of a physician?
a. Medical technologist

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b. Paramedic
c. Medical assistant
d. Physician assistant

ANS: D
Physician assistants practice medicine under the supervision of a licensed physician.

REF: p. 26 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

9. The allied health specialist who performs ultrasound diagnostic procedures under the supervision of a physician is called a(n)
a. cytotechnologist.
b. diagnostic medical sonographer.
c. electroneurodiagnostic technologist.
d. perfusionist.

ANS: B
A diagnostic medical sonographer performs ultrasound diagnostic procedures under the order and supervision of a physician.

REF: p. 21 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

10. A medical doctor who specializes in the treatment of disorders of the eye is called an
a. otolaryngologist.
b. optometrist.
c. obstetrician.
d. ophthalmologist.

ANS: D
The medical doctor who specializes in eye disorders is an ophthalmologist. An optometrist is not a medical doctor.

REF: p. 24 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

11. Which legislation most affects the quality of laboratory reports and results?
a. OSHA
b. CLIA
c. CDC
d. WHO

ANS: B
CLIA (Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments) regulates the quality of laboratory reports and results.

REF: p. 27 | CAAHEP: I.C.10 | ABHES: 10.b
OBJ: 3. Identify national departments and agencies that focus on health.

12. What type of registered nurse has advanced training to diagnose and treat common illnesses?
a. Anesthetist

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b. Practitioner
c. Dietician
d. Practical

ANS: B
Nurse practitioners are trained to diagnose and treat common illnesses under the supervision of a physician.

REF: p. 26 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

13. The agency that inspects facilities for workplace safety violations is
a. the CDC.
b. OSHA.
c. CLIA.
d. the DHHS.

ANS: B
OSHA, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, exists to ensure safety in the workplace.

REF: p. 18 | CAAHEP: X.C.5 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 3. Identify national departments and agencies that focus on health.

14. A method of prioritizing patients so that the most urgent cases receive care first is called
a. case management.
b. accreditation.
c. triage.
d. quality control.

ANS: C
Triage is the sorting and allocation of treatment to patients according to a system of priorities designed to maximize the number of survivors and treat the sickest patients first.

REF: p. 15 | CAAHEP: V.P.3 | ABHES: 3.a
OBJ: 1. Define, spell, and pronounce the terms listed in the vocabulary.

15. The Father of Medicine contributed which of the following to medicine?
a. Dissection techniques
b. More than 500 treatises
c. Hippocratic Oath
d. Robotics

ANS: C
Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, wrote the Hippocratic Oath.

REF: p. 16 | CAAHEP: I.A.1 | CAAHEP: I.A.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 2. Summarize the history of medicine and its significance to the medical assisting profession.

16. The organization that is a clearinghouse for information and statistics associated with healthcare is the
a. CDC.

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b. USAMRIID.
c. WHO.
d. DHHS.

ANS: A
The CDC, or Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is a clearinghouse for information and statistics on disease and symptoms in the healthcare arena.

REF: p. 18 | CAAHEP: III.C.7 |ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 3. Identify national departments and agencies that focus on health.

17. Which of the following patients is *not* receiving care in an ambulatory center?
a. A patient in a freestanding emergency center
b. A patient in a day surgery center
c. A hospital inpatient
d. A patient in a physician's office

ANS: C
A hospital inpatient is not considered to be inside an ambulatory care center.

REF: p. 27 | CAAHEP: V.C.10 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 7. Summarize the various types of medical specialties and healthcare facilities.

18. Which of the following physicians are trained to find pressure points and weight distribution problems?
a. Podiatrists
b. Chiropractors
c. Osteopaths
d. Dentists

ANS: A
Podiatrists are trained to find pressure points and weight distribution problems.

REF: pp. 25-26 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

19. The National Library of Medicine is part of what organization?
a. USAMRIID
b. CDC
c. NIH
d. WHO

ANS: C
The National Library of Medicine is part of NIH (the National Institutes of Health).

REF: p. 18 | CAAHEP: I.A.1 | CAAHEP: I.A.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 3. Identify national departments and agencies that focus on health.

20. Which of the following is *not* a category of compliance for meeting standards of care?
a. Assessment and care of patients
b. Orientation, education, and training of staff
c. Physicians' rights

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d. Medical staff qualifications

ANS: C
Patients' rights, not physicians' rights, is a category of compliance for meeting standards of care.

REF: p. 26 | CAAHEP: X.C.4 | ABHES: 4.f
OBJ: 9. Differentiate between scope of practice and standards of care for medical assistants, and compare and contrast provider and medical assistant roles in terms of standard of care.

21. The health professional who provides basic patient care services, including diagnosing illnesses and prescribing medications, is a
a. nurse practitioner.
b. nurse anesthetist.
c. licensed practical nurse.
d. vocational nurse.

ANS: A
The nurse practitioner can provide patient care, diagnose illnesses, and prescribe medication under the supervision of a physician.

REF: p. 26 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

22. Which of the following agencies, founded in 1939, is a nationally recognized certification agency for multiple allied health professionals?
a. NHA
b. AMT
c. AAMA
d. CAAHEP

ANS: B
The American Medical Technologists (AMT) was founded in 1939 as a nationally recognized certification agency for multiple allied health professionals, including Medical Laboratory Technician (MLT), Phlebotomy Technician (RPT), Medical Assistant (RMA), Medical Administrative Specialist (CMAS), and Dental Assistant (RDA).

REF: p. 18 | CAAHEP: X.C.5 | ABHES: 1.c
OBJ: 4. List professional medical assisting organizations.

23. DO refers to which of the following physicians?
a. Doctor of medicine
b. Osteopathic physicians
c. Doctor of chiropractic
d. Doctor of optometry

ANS: B
Osteopathic physicians (Doctor of Osteopathy [DO]) complete requirements similar to those of MDs to graduate and practice medicine. Osteopaths use medicine and surgery, in addition to osteopathic manipulative therapy (OMT), in treating their patients.

REF: p. 20 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b

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OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

24. Medical centers and regional and specialty hospitals are considered _____.
    a. primary level of care
    b. secondary level of care
    c. tertiary level of care
    d. interconnected level of care

    ANS: C
    Tertiary level of care includes the following: a referral system for primary or secondary care facilities, providing care for complicated cases for trauma and medical centers and regional and specialty hospitals.

    REF: p. 26 | CAAHEP: V.C.10 | ABHES: 1.b
    OBJ: 7. Summarize the various types of medical specialties and healthcare facilities.

25. Which of the following is *not* a key feature of the medical home?
    a. Comprehensive care
    b. Patient-centered care
    c. Inpatient services
    d. Accessible services
    e. Quality and safety

    ANS: C
    According to the AHRQ, the medical home has five core functions and attributes: 1. *Comprehensive care,* 2. *Patient-centered care,* 3. *Coordinated care,* 4. *Accessible services,* and 5. *Quality and safety.*

    REF: pp. 27-28 | CAAHEP: VIII.C.4 | ABHES: 1.b
    OBJ: 8. Define a patient-centered medical home (PCMH) and discuss its five core functions and attributes.

26. One factor is absolutely true about all practicing medical assistants—they are not independent practitioners. Whether certified or not, regardless of length of training or experience, every medical assistant must practice under the direct supervision of a physician or other licensed practitioner (e.g., nurse practitioner or physician assistant).
    a. Both statements are true.
    b. Both statements are false.
    c. The first statement is true; the second is false.
    d. The first statement is false; the second is true.

    ANS: A
    One factor is absolutely true about all practicing medical assistants—they are not independent practitioners. Whether certified or not, regardless of length of training or experience, every medical assistant must practice under the direct supervision of a physician or other licensed practitioner (e.g., nurse practitioner or physician assistant).

    REF: p. 28 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
    OBJ: 9. Differentiate between scope of practice and standards of care for medical assistants, and compare and contrast provider and medical assistant roles in terms of standard of care.

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27. All of the following are examples of specific tasks that are beyond the scope of practice of medical assistants *except* one. Which is the *exception*?
    a. Giving out drug samples with provider permission
    b. Making recommendations about OTC drugs and remedies
    c. Operating laser equipment
    d. Analyzing test results

    ANS: A
    Some specific tasks are beyond the scope of practice of medical assistants, including the following: performing telephone or in-person triage, assessing or diagnosing symptoms, prescribing medications or making recommendations about over-the-counter drugs and remedies, giving out drug samples without provider permission, automatically submitting refill prescription requests without provider orders, administering intravenous (IV) medications and starting, flushing, or removing IV lines unless permitted by state law, analyzing or interpreting test results, and/or operating laser equipment.

    REF: p. 28 | CAAHEP: X.C.1 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b | ABHES: 1.d
    OBJ: 5. Discuss the typical job description of a medical assistant, and describe the role of the medical assistant as a patient navigator.

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. Match the DHHS agency with its role(s) in medical assisting. (*Select all that apply.*)
    a. Establishing regulations to protect individuals in the workplace
    b. Clearinghouse for information and statistics associated with healthcare
    c. Child services, including immunizations
    d. Supports and conducts biomedical research
    e. Establishes regulations that affect all healthcare facilities
    f. Provides funding for research projects
    g. Development of the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard
    h. Oversight of Medicare and Medicaid programs

    ANS: C, H
    Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS): The principal U.S. department for providing essential human services and protecting the health of all Americans, especially those unable to help themselves. The DHHS is made up of more than 300 programs covering research; child services, including immunizations; financial assistance for low-income families; programs for the elderly; and oversight of Medicare and Medicaid programs.

    REF: p. 18 | CAAHEP: X.C.5 | ABHES: 1.c
    OBJ: 3. Identify national departments and agencies that focus on health.

2. Match the CDC agency with its role(s) in medical assisting. (*Select all that apply.*)
    a. Establishing regulations to protect individuals in the workplace
    b. Clearinghouse for information and statistics associated with healthcare
    c. Child services, including immunizations
    d. Supports and conducts biomedical research
    e. Establishes regulations that affect all healthcare facilities
    f. Provides funding for research projects
    g. Development of the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard

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h. Focuses on specific health-related issues

ANS: B, E, H
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): The principal U.S. federal agency concerned with health. It conducts research on health-related issues and serves as a clearinghouse for information and statistics associated with healthcare. The divisions of the CDC focus on specific health-related issues; some of these divisions are the National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention; the Public Health Practice Program Office; the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities; and the National Center for Health Statistics. The CDC establishes regulations that affect all healthcare facilities.

REF: p. 18 | CAAHEP: III.C.7 | ABHES: 1.c
OBJ: 3. Identify national departments and agencies that focus on health.

3. Match the NIH agency with its role(s) in medical assisting. (*Select all that apply.*)
   a. Establishing regulations to protect individuals in the workplace
   b. Clearinghouse for information and statistics associated with healthcare
   c. Child services, including immunizations
   d. Supports and conducts biomedical research
   e. Establishes regulations that affect all healthcare facilities
   f. Provides funding for research projects
   g. Development of the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard
   h. Oversight of Medicare and Medicaid programs

   ANS: D, F, H
   National Institutes of Health (NIH): The NIH is part of the public health service and seeks to improve the health of the American people. It supports and conducts biomedical research into the causes and prevention of diseases and uses a modern communications system to furnish biomedical information to the healthcare professions. It consists of 27 different institutes and centers, in addition to the National Library of Medicine. Thousands of research projects are under way in NIH laboratories and clinics at any given time. The NIH also provides funding for research projects conducted at universities, medical schools, and hospitals.

   REF: p. 18 | CAAHEP: X.C.5 | ABHES: 1.b
   OBJ: 3. Identify national departments and agencies that focus on health.

4. Match the OSHA agency with its role(s) in medical assisting. (*Select all that apply.*)
   a. Establishing regulations to protect individuals in the workplace
   b. Clearinghouse for information and statistics associated with healthcare
   c. Child services, including immunizations
   d. Supports and conducts biomedical research
   e. Establishes regulations that affect all healthcare facilities
   f. Provides funding for research projects
   g. Development of the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard
   h. Focuses on specific health-related issues

   ANS: A, G

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Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA): An agency of the Department of Labor responsible for establishing and enforcing regulations to protect individuals in the workplace. OSHA's influence in the healthcare setting is far-reaching, especially in the areas of infection control and the development of the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard to protect healthcare workers and patients from contracting infectious diseases in a healthcare setting.

REF: p. 18 | CAAHEP: X.C.5 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 3. Identify national departments and agencies that focus on health.

COMPLETION

1. A(n) _____ treats life-threatening illnesses and supervises ambulance services.

   ANS:
   paramedic
   Paramedics treat life-threatening illnesses and injuries and supervise ambulance services.

   REF: p. 23 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
   OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

2. _____ therapists are trained to use oxygen therapy and to measure lung capacity.

   ANS:
   Respiratory
   Respiratory therapists use oxygen therapy and measure lung capacity.

   REF: p. 23 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
   OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

3. The credentials DDS and DMD are used by _____.

   ANS:
   dentists
   Dentists use the credentials DDS or DMD.

   REF: p. 25 | CAAHEP: V.C.10 | ABHES: 1.b
   OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

4. _____ are important points or groups of statistical values that indicate the quality of care provided in a healthcare institution.

   ANS:
   Indicators
   Indicators deal with quality of care in a medical facility.

   REF: p. 26 | CAAHEP: I.C.12 | ABHES: 10.a
   OBJ: 1. Define, spell, and pronounce the terms listed in the vocabulary.

5. The principal U.S. agency for providing essential human services is the _____.

   ANS:

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DHHS
The DHHS (Department of Health and Human Services) provides essential human services.

REF: p. 18 | CAAHEP: X.C.5 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 3. Identify national departments and agencies that focus on health.

6. A physician whose primary professional focus is hospitalized patients is called a(n) _____.

ANS:
hospitalist
A hospitalist usually is employed by a healthcare facility and focuses on hospitalized patients.

REF: p. 20 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

7. A group of diverse medical and healthcare systems practices and products that are not generally considered part of conventional medicine is called _____.

ANS:
complementary and alternative medicine (CAM)
complementary and alternative medicine
CAM
Complementary medicine is used in combination with conventional medicine.

REF: p. 15 | CAAHEP: V.P.10 | ABHES: 9.i
OBJ: 1. Define, spell, and pronounce the terms listed in the vocabulary.

8. A registered nurse who administers anesthetics to patients is called a nurse _____.

ANS:
anesthetist
A nurse anesthetist administers anesthetics; a nurse practitioner provides basic care services.

REF: p. 26 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

9. Podiatrists care for the patient's _____.

ANS:
feet
Podiatrists are educated in caring for the feet, including surgical treatment.

REF: p. 25 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

10. Koch's _____ apply to bacteriology in relation to the cause of disease.

ANS:
postulates

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Koch's postulates are his theory of rules that must be followed before an organism can be accepted as the causative agent in a given disease.

REF: p. 17 | CAAHEP: I.C.9 | ABHES: 2.c
OBJ: 2. Summarize the history of medicine and its significance to the medical assisting profession.

11. _____ was the founder of neonatology.

ANS:
Dr. Virginia Apgar
Dr. Virginia Apgar founded neonatology.

REF: p. 17 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 2. Summarize the history of medicine and its significance to the medical assisting profession.

TRUE/FALSE

1. Most medical assisting positions are in hospitals.

ANS: F
Most medical assisting positions are in physicians' offices, although some medical assistants do work in various hospital departments.

REF: p. 18 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.d
OBJ: 5. Discuss the typical job description of a medical assistant, and describe the role of the medical assistant as a patient navigator.

2. An occupational therapist works to help patients regain functions and improve their quality of life.

ANS: T
Occupational therapists work to help patients regain functions, which improves their quality of life.

REF: p. 23 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

3. Chiropractors treat only bone and joint disorders.

ANS: F
Chiropractors are wellness physicians who treat all parts of the body.

REF: p. 20 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

4. Physician assistants are allowed to write prescriptions in most states.

ANS: T
In most states, physician assistants can write prescriptions under the supervision of a physician.

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REF: p. 23 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

5. Many hospitals are designed as an integrated delivery system (IDS).

ANS: T
An integrated delivery system is a network of healthcare providers and organizations which provides or arranges to provide a coordinated continuum of services to a defined population.

REF: p. 26 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 7. Summarize the various types of medical specialties and healthcare facilities.

6. A *standard* is an item or indicator that is used as a measure of quality or compliance.

ANS: T
Standards measure quality or compliance.

REF: p. 26 | CAAHEP: X.C.1 | ABHES: 4.b | ABHES: 4.c | ABHES: 4.f
OBJ: 9. Differentiate between scope of practice and standards of care for medical assistants, and compare and contrast provider and medical assistant roles in terms of standard of care.

7. *Holistic* refers to the individual parts of the body rather than all of its systems.

ANS: F
Holistic refers to all the systems of the body as a whole rather than to individual parts.

REF: p. 15 | CAAHEP: X.C.10 | ABHES: 3.a
OBJ: 1. Define, spell, and pronounce the terms listed in the vocabulary.

8. Doctors of osteopathy usually practice allopathic medicine.

ANS: F
Doctors of osteopathy practice osteopathic medicine. Medical doctors practice allopathic medicine.

REF: p. 20 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

9. *Quality* refers only to whether the patient liked the food in a hospital or had to wait for a procedure.

ANS: F
Quality encompasses many categories of compliance, such as safety management and assessment of patients.

REF: p. 26 | CAAHEP: I.C.12 | ABHES: 10.a
OBJ: 9. Differentiate between scope of practice and standards of care for medical assistants, and compare and contrast provider and medical assistant roles in terms of standard of care.

10. A hospitalist spends most of his or her time in the office.

ANS: F

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The hospitalist spends most of the workday in the hospital, caring for inpatients.

REF: p. 20 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

11. Salk and Pasteur developed the polio vaccine.

ANS: F
The polio vaccine was developed by Salk and Sabin.

REF: p. 17 | CAAHEP: I.C.9 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 2. Summarize the history of medicine and its significance to the medical assisting profession.

12. A doctor of chiropractic receives much less training than a medical doctor or doctor of osteopathy.

ANS: F
A doctor of chiropractic studies many of the same subjects as an MD or a DO but has a specialty interest in chiropractic rather than, for example, geriatrics or obstetrics.

REF: p. 20 | CAAHEP: X.C.2 | ABHES: 1.b
OBJ: 6. Identify a variety of allied health professionals who are part of the healthcare team.

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