Mosbys Pathology for Massage Professionals 5th edition Salvo Test Bank

SKU: 9780323765213-TEST-BANK

Chapter 02: Assessment and Documentation: Client Intake, Consent, and Treatment Planning
Salvo: Mosby's Pathology for Massage Professionals, 5th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which part of the massage session is based on the client's health history, the interview, and other assessments?
   a. Intake form
   b. Treatment plan
   c. Informed consent
   d. Referral form

   ANS: B
   A treatment plan is devised based on information gathered from client's health history, interview and other assessments.

   REF: p. 19
   TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
   MSC: ELAP: section 43.5 (Client Assessment)

2. What process involves evaluating a client's condition based on subjective reporting and objective findings?
   a. Countertransference
   b. Progress report
   c. Documentation
   d. Assessment

   ANS: D
   Assessments involve evaluating a client based upon subjective reporting and objective findings.

   REF: p. 20
   TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
   MSC: ELAP: section 43.5 (Client Assessment)

3. Which term refers to information such as client experiences and symptoms as learned from the client during an intake?
   a. Informed consent
   b. Subjective data
   c. Palpation assessment
   d. Objective data

   ANS: B
   Subjective data is based upon client perceptions of their experiences and symptoms.

   REF: p. 37
   TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
   MSC: ELAP: section 6.5 (Documentation and Client Files)

4. Which term refers to client information that is measurable and verifiable?

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a. Subjective data
b. Informed consent
c. Objective data
d. Scope of practice

ANS: C
Objective data refers to the visual and palpation-based information about a client that is measurable and verifiable during the intake process.

REF: p. 37
TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
MSC: ELAP: section 6.5 (Documentation and Client Files)

5. If a massage therapist records information on the client's intake form, the massage therapist needs to
a. use a different color pen.
b. write in pencil so it can be erased.
c. place initials next to the entry.
d. highlight the information.

ANS: C
Placing initials next to client entries ensures accuracy of record keeping by the massage therapist.

REF: p. 21
TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
MSC: ELAP: section 6.5 (Documentation and Client Files)

6. Which question is considered open-ended?
a. On a scale from 1 to 5, what is your pain level today?
b. Do you still have pain in your shoulder area?
c. Do you feel any pain in the area treated in the last session?
d. What can you tell me about your pain level today?

ANS: D
Open-ended questions allow a client to elaborate upon an answer as opposed to close-ended questions which require an affirmative answer.

REF: p. 27
TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
MSC: ELAP: section 43.5 (Client Assessment)

7. Which action should the massage therapist avoid when interviewing a client?
a. Using both open-ended and close-ended questions
b. Staying focused on what is being said
c. Indicating that a response is right, wrong, or interesting
d. Listening intently and signaling interest

ANS: C
A massage therapist needs to remain neutral when interviewing a client.

REF: p. 27
TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)

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MSC: ELAP: section 43.5 (Client Assessment)

8. Internally rotated shoulders with head forward posture is an example of
   a. objective data.
   b. subjective data.
   c. palpation results.
   d. morbidity risk.

   ANS: A
   Internal rotation of the shoulders is a visible and verifiable item to witness within a client's posture.

   REF: p. 37
   TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
   MSC: ELAP: section 43.5 (Client Assessment)

9. Clients providing clear answers to a therapist is essential in order to provide
   a. an efficient means to scheduling other clients.
   b. communication with other health care providers.
   c. effective treatment planning for the client.
   d. an appropriate fee structure of the sessions.

   ANS: C
   Effective treatment planning entails receiving accurate clear answers from a client.

   REF: p. 19
   TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
   MSC: ELAP: section 43.5 (Client Assessment)

10. If a client who normally receives deep tissue sessions refuses to receive a deep tissue modality on a particular session date, the therapist should
    a. stick to the techniques outlined in the original treatment plan.
    b. tailor the session to the client's demands on that day.
    c. suggest that it be revisited after the primary complaint is resolved.
    d. tell the client their usual bodywork is always appropriate.

    ANS: B
    Right of refusal determines that a client can request modifications of treatment plans at any time.

    REF: p. 32
    TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
    MSC: ELAP: section 43.5 (Client Assessment)

11. Visual analog scales (VAS), numeric rating scales (NRS), and verbal descriptor scales (VDS) are all used to measure the client's
    a. pain level.
    b. communication.
    c. range of motion.
    d. muscular tension.

    ANS: A

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Characteristics of pain can be recorded using visual analog scales (VAS), numeric rating scales (NRS), and verbal descriptor scales VDS). These are quick and easy to administer, are easily understood, and provide quantifiable data.

REF: p. 24
TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
MSC: ELAP: section 43.5 (Client Assessment)

12. When performing the treatment plan, the massage therapist should
    a. follow it to the letter, even if the client's goals change.
    b. realize 50% improvement in function is insufficient.
    c. accomplish complete freedom from pain for the client.
    d. realize 100% function and pain relief may be unachievable.

ANS: D
Providing realistic expectations will be a sound method to formulating treatment plans.

REF: p. 37
TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
MSC: ELAP: section 43.5 (Client Assessment)

13. Because lubricant sensitivity cannot always be predetermined, the massage therapist should have
    a. talcum powder available.
    b. gloves available.
    c. the option of using a hypoallergenic lubricant.
    d. the ability to massage the fully clothed client.

ANS: C
Hypoallergenic lubricants will aid individuals with sensitivities to lubricants.

REF: p. 29
TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
MSC: ELAP: section 82.0 (Core Concepts of Massage and Bodywork Application)

14. What does the Implementation portion of an APIE note entail?
    a. Treatment strategies formulated for future sessions
    b. Methods and techniques employed in the present session
    c. Subjective and objective data derived from the client
    d. Responses witnessed physically and emotionally from sessions

ANS: B
The methods and techniques implemented during a present session will be recorded under the Implementation section of an APIE note.

REF: pp. 38-39
TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
MSC: ELAP: section 43.5 (Client Assessment)

15. Which part of a prescription refers to a list used to report medical services and procedures given to patients?
    a. CPT code

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b. ICD code
c. Registration number
d. Provider information

ANS: A
Prescriptions the patient's name, the patient's diagnostic code (ICD code), the date written, name and address of the prescribing provider, and other legal requirements such as a registration number. Prescriptions for procedures also list the procedural code (CPT code). CPT stands for current procedural terminology and is a list of codes used to report medical services and procedures administered to patients.

REF: p. 23
TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
MSC: ELAP: section 43.5 (Client Assessment)

16. Which approach should the massage therapist take when assessing a client's pain?
a. Determine the original cause because it is essential to the quality of the sensation.
b. Ask the client questions using the acronym OPPQRST.
c. Accept only the terms mild, moderate, or severe to describe the sensation.
d. Ask the client questions using the acronym CARE.

ANS: B
The acronym OPPQRST asks pertinent questions related to a client's pain.

REF: p. 28
TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
MSC: ELAP: section 43.5 (Client Assessment)

17. The term for *the capacity of individuals to obtain, communicate, and understand information and services to make appropriate decisions about their wellbeing* is
a. active communication.
b. assessment literacy.
c. health literacy.
d. diagnostic assessment.

ANS: C
Health literacy is defined as the capacity of individuals to obtain and understand information and services to make appropriate health care decisions.

REF: p. 21
TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
MSC: ELAP: section 13.0 (Using Anatomic and Health Care Terminology)

18. Which type of document does a massage therapist send to a client's healthcare provider if the client presents with signs and symptoms of a possible condition?
a. Intake form
b. Informed consent
c. Medical release
d. Referral letter

ANS: D

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When a client presents with signs and symptoms of a possible condition or when a diagnosed condition worsens, it is vital that massage practitioners write a referral letter to the client's healthcare provider for medical evaluation. This is acting in the best possible interest of the client.

REF: p. 40
TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
MSC: ELAP: section 13.0 (Using Anatomic and Health Care Terminology)

19. Which guideline is part of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)?
    a. Assign passwords to those who access electronic client files.
    b. Obtain verbal permission from clients to send them marketing materials.
    c. Store client files in an unlocked cabinet.
    d. Obtain verbal consent from each client prior to treatment.

    ANS: A
    HIPPA pertains to all electronic data of client health records. Assigning passwords to those who access electronic client files protects client information from being viewed by just anyone.

    REF: p. 22
    TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
    MSC: ELAP: section 6.5 (Key Principles of Documentation & Keeping Good Client Files)

20. Which condition is a local contraindication for massage?
    a. Inflamed lymph node
    b. Fever
    c. Exacerbation stage of lupus
    d. Stroke

    ANS: A
    An inflamed lymph node is a local contraindication since only one area within one body region is affected.

    REF: p. 21 TOP: MTBOK: section 210.4 (Pathology)
    MSC: ELAP: section 13.0 (Using Anatomic and Health Care Terminology)

21. A client reporting a contagious disease is presenting with
    a. an endangerment site.
    b. a local contraindication.
    c. an absolute contraindication.
    d. a pain tolerance.

    ANS: C
    An absolute contraindication is a "red light" to receiving massage. A contagious disease is an absolute contraindication for massage.

    REF: pp. 20-21 TOP: MTBOK: section 210.4 (Pathology)
    MSC: ELAP: section 13.0 (Using Anatomic and Health Care Terminology)

22. Which term means *professional activities that can be performed legally by members of a licensed profession*?

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a. Informed consent
b. Scope of practice
c. Standard of care
d. Health literacy

ANS: B
Scope of practice refers to professional activities that can be performed legally by members of a licensed profession and the context these activities can be applied. Scope of practice is defined by state law or the practice act.

REF: p. 32
TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
MSC: ELAP: section 43.5 (Client Assessment)

23. A client condition that could be made worse by the application of massage is called
a. evidence-informed practice.
b. an assessment.
c. a contraindication.
d. standard of care.

ANS: C
A contraindication is a condition which could be aggravated by the application of massage.

REF: p. 20
TOP: MTBOK: section 210.5 (Assessment, Treatment Planning and Documentation)
MSC: ELAP: section 43.5 (Client Assessment)

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