Cooper's Fundamentals of Hand Therapy 4th edition Wietlisbach Test Bank

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Test Bank - Chapter 02

Q1: What is “sensitivity” in relation to a diagnostic test?

A. The percent of clients who have a condition and have a negative result on a diagnostic test for that condition

B. The percent of clients who do not have a condition and have a negative result on a diagnostic test for that condition

C. The percent of clients who do not have a condition and have a positive result on a diagnostic test for that condition

D. The percent of clients who have a condition and have a positive result on a diagnostic test for that condition (Correct)

Q2: What is evidence-based practice?

A. Following the most recently published protocol manual

B. Doing what you learned in school or at a recent continuing education opportunity

C. Consulting the most experienced therapist you can access

D. Integrating the best evidence, the therapist’s expertise, and the client’s values (Correct)

Q3: Which of the following is a foreground question?

A. In people with chronic unilateral lateral epicondylitis, what are the interventions that occupational and physical therapists use most frequently?

B. In people with chronic unilateral lateral epicondylitis, how effective is inhibition kinesio taping compared with sham taping in reducing self-reported pain intensity? (Correct)

C. What is the mean duration of symptoms in women with chronic unilateral lateral epicondylitis who present to occupational or physical therapy for the first time?

D. What is the prevalence of chronic unilateral lateral epicondylitis in male framing carpenters who are greater than 50 years old?

Q4: How are likelihood ratios used?

A. To decide which test to use for your client’s situation, before you administer the test

B. To calculate the chances that a client has a particular condition, after a particular test result (Correct)

C. To calculate the odds of a false positive result, given the prevalence of the condition in your area

D. To rank the evidence by likelihood of valid results based on risk of bias

Q5: Which of the following requires the use of a nomogram?

A. Sensitivity and specificity

B. Likelihood ratios (Correct)

C. Positive and negative predictive values
D. Receiver operating characteristic curves

Q6: What is the formula for specificity? (See Table 2.2 below.) The TruthCondition presentCondition absentYour test results+TPFP–FNTNTP, true positive; FN, False negative; FP, false positive; TN, true negative.

A. TP/(TP+FN)
B. TN/(FN+TN)
C. TN/(FP+TN) (Correct)
D. TP/(TP+FP)

Q7: A diagnostic test has a sensitivity of 89% and a specificity of 53%. Which of the following will this test do well?

A. Neither rule in nor rule out the condition
B. Rule the condition out (Correct)
C. Rule the condition in
D. Both rule in and rule out the condition

Q8: If you could use only ONE test to diagnose a particular condition in therapy, which would be the best single test to use?

A. A test with 98% sensitivity and 51% specificity
B. A test with 48% sensitivity and 48% specificity
C. A test with 78% sensitivity and 81% specificity (Correct)
D. A test with 53% sensitivity and 97% specificity

Q9: Which of the below ranges of likelihood ratios will generate large, conclusive changes in probability after a positive test result?

A. 1 to 2
B. >10 (Correct)
C. 1 to 0.5
D. <0.1

Q10: Using the nomogram below, calculate the post-test probability, given the following information: Sensitivity 0.78 Specificity 0.71 LR+2.7 LR–0.31 Pre-test probability 50% Test result positive [Image omitted]

A. About 73% (Correct)
B. About 99%
C. About 55%
D. About 23%

Q11: What does a minimal clinically important difference tell you?

A. Whether the intervention and control groups in a randomized controlled trial were actually different

B. The amount of difference or change on an outcome measure that a client will experience as a meaningful improvement (Correct)

C. The difference reported by a client on a self-report questionnaire

D. Whether a change in a client's symptoms was worth the financial and resource costs