Advanced Health Assessment and Diagnostic Reasoning 4th edition Rhoads Test Bank

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Chapter: Chapter 01 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is an example of subjective data that may be collected during a health assessment?
A) Height and weight
B) A patient's recall of his or her past health conditions
C) Results from an abdominal CT scan
D) Complete blood count
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Functions of the Interview and Health History
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies
Taxonomy: Application

2. Which of the following is true regarding the data taken in a health history?
A) Most health history data are objective and measurable.
B) Objective data are error-free, quantifiable data.
C) Subjective data, being inherently less accurate, are of less value than objective data.
D) A successful individualized plan of care must incorporate subjective data.
Ans: D
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: Functions of the Interview and Health History
Subject: Chapter 1
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Taxonomy: Analysis

3. What do Coulehan and Block define as "listening to the total communication . . . and letting the patient know that you are really hearing"?
A) Cultural competence
B) Patience
C) Empathy
D) Top-tier communication

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Ans: C
Complexity: Moderate
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4. The provider is preparing to take a health history for a new patient. He takes the patient to a private room and asks the patient to don a hospital gown. After stepping outside to give the patient sufficient time to change, he then comes back in and asks permission to conduct the history. He sits next to the patient at eye level, discreetly observes the patient for any sensory deficits, and asks the patient if he may take brief notes of the conversation. During the conversation, he gives the patient time to answer questions fully. He makes sure that his questions do not contain technical terms and quietly observes the patient's nonverbal behaviors throughout. Which mistake did the provider make?
A) He should have allowed the patient to remain fully clothed in their own clothing for their comfort.
B) He should not have omitted technical terminology. Patients like having a chance to learn.
C) He should have seated himself slightly above eye level to give the patient nonverbal reassurance of his experience and professionalism.
D) He should have asked explicitly about the nonverbal changes he was noticing in order to gain a deeper level of understanding of the patient's current condition.
Ans: A
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: Taking a Health History
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Taxonomy: Analysis

5. Which of the following is true of both comprehensive and focused health histories?
A) They both include identifying data.
B) They both include a social history.
C) They both include a family history.
D) They are both conducted in emergency situations.
Ans: A
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Taking a Health History
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Taxonomy: Application

6. In the mnemonic devise PQRST, which of the following includes describing the location of the symptoms?
A) Precipitating factors
B) Quality
C) Radiation
D) Severity
Ans: B
Complexity: Difficult
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Taxonomy: Analysis

7. What is the current mnemonic device for taking a health history?
A) PQRST
B) CLIENT OUTCOMES
C) PRACTICE
D) GOOD MEDICINE
Ans: B
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Taking a Health History
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Taxonomy: Recall

8. When taking a PMI, which of the following is correct?
A) Do *not* take the statement "I'm allergic to. . . " at face value.
B) Ask the patient for a very brief summary of their current health.
C) If a patient states that they have been vaccinated with BCG, make sure to administer a PPD test.
D) CAM documentation is no longer a requirement.
Ans: A
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: Taking a Health History
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Taxonomy: Remember

9. Which of the following is a first-degree relative to the patient who has experienced premature onset of CVD?
A) Sister at 62
B) Cousin at 62
C) Aunt at 59
D) Grandfather at 44
Ans: A
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: Taking a Health History
Subject: Chapter 1
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Taxonomy: Analysis

10. Recording the patient's occupation falls under which category?
A) PHI
B) FH
C) SH
D) ROS
Ans: C
Complexity: Easy
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Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies
Taxonomy: Recall

11. A focused ROS:
A) involves a wider range and shallower level of questions than a comprehensive ROS.
B) includes questions directed toward the systems most likely to be involved in the patient's symptoms.
C) includes questions seeking significant positives to narrow down the body systems affected.
D) covers all body systems.
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
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12. A patient comes to the clinic complaining of repeated headaches and lightheadedness. As the provider takes a health history, he or she should:
A) perform a comprehensive ROS.
B) skip the social history in order to focus on the current issue.
C) focus her interest and questions on the patient's neurologic system.
D) spend a good deal of time assessing the reliability of the information she is getting.
Ans: C
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: Taking a Health History
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True/False

1. True or False? A patient's recall of his or her current health needs and past health is subject to error and is also a critical component in the caregiving process.
Ans: True
Complexity: Moderate
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2. True or False? Ethnocentrism, belief in the superiority of one's own beliefs and values, is a major barrier to establishing effective patient–provider relationships.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
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Taxonomy: Recall

3. True or False? A 58-year-old man at risk of diabetes, with a sedentary lifestyle and unhealthy diet, is unwilling to follow his provider's recommendations to modify his routine. Because he has not yet experienced the negative health consequences of his actions, he cannot be classified as resistant.
Ans: False
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Interviewing
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Taxonomy: Application

4. True or False? When taking a patient's chief complaint, rephrase the stated reason using standard medical terminology for clarity.
Ans: False
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Taking a Health History
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Taxonomy: Recall

5. True or False? Family history should include both parents and grandparents, if information is known.
Ans: True
Complexity: Moderate
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6. True or False? Social history includes a detailed diet history, best performed as a record of food and beverage intake by the patient for a typical week, that includes things like use of salt and oil in food preparation and methods of cooking.
Ans: True
Complexity: Moderate
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Essay

1. What does PQRST stand for?
Ans: Precipitating factors, quality, radiation, severity, and timing
Complexity: Difficult

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2. What are 10 body systems that compose a comprehensive review of systems?
Ans: 10 of the following: general/constitutional, skin, eyes, ears, nose, mouth/throat, cardiovascular, respiratory, gastrointestinal, genitourinary, breast, musculoskeletal, neurologic, mental/psychiatric, lymphatic, hematologic, and endocrine
Complexity: Difficult
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