Advanced Health Assessment and Diagnostic Reasoning 5th edition Rhoads Test Bank

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Advanced Health Assessment and Diagnostic Reasoning, Fifth Edition
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Assessment quiz
Chapter 1

Import Settings:
Base Settings: Brownstone Default
Information Field: Complexity
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Information Field: Taxonomy
Highest Answer Letter: D
Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No
NAS ISBN13: 9781284300222, add to Ahead, Title tags

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) Past medical history
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 statement is true regarding the data taken in a health history?
A) Most health history data are measurable.
B) Objective data are error-free and quantifiable.
C) Subjective data are of less value than objective data.
D) A successful individualized plan of care must incorporate subjective data.
Ans: D
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Functions of the Interview and Health History
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies
Taxonomy: Understanding

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

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C) Empathy
D) Top-tier communication
Ans: C
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Interviewing
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies
Taxonomy: Recall

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
Ans: A
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: Taking a Health History
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies
Taxonomy: Analysis

5. Which information is included in both comprehensive and focused health histories?
A) Identifying data
B) Social history
C) Family history
D) Head-to-toe review of symptoms
Ans: A
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Taking a Health History
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies
Taxonomy: Recall

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: Easy

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Ahead: Taking a Health History
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies
Taxonomy: Recall

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
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies
Taxonomy: Recall

8. When obtaining a past medical history, 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 received the Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) immunization, make sure to administer a PPD test.
D) CAM documentation is no longer a requirement.
Ans: A
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: Taking a Health History
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies
Taxonomy: Understand

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: Moderate
Ahead: Taking a Health History
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies
Taxonomy: Application

10. Recording the patient’s occupation falls under which category?
A) History of present illness
B) Family history

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C) Social history
D) Review of systems
Ans: C
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Taking a Health History
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies
Taxonomy: Recall

11. Which approach would the provider take when conducting a focused ROS?
A) Include a wider range and shallower level of questions than a comprehensive ROS.
B) Include questions directed toward the systems most likely to be involved in the patient's symptoms.
C) Include questions seeking significant positives to narrow down the body systems affected.
D) Include all body systems.
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Taking a Health History
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies
Taxonomy: Application

12. A patient comes to the clinic complaining of repeated headaches and lightheadedness. As the provider takes a health history, they should:
A) perform a comprehensive ROS.
B) skip the social history in order to focus on the current issue.
C) focus their interest and questions on the patient's neurologic system.
D) spend a good deal of time assessing the reliability of the information they are getting.
Ans: C
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: Taking a Health History
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies
Taxonomy: Application

True/False

1. True or False? A patient's recall of their current health needs and past health is subject to error and is also a critical component in the caregiving process.
Ans: True
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Functions of the Interview and Health History
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2. True or False? Ethnocentrism, the 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
Ahead: Interviewing
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies
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
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies
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
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies
Taxonomy: Recall

5. True or False? Family history should include both parents and grandparents, if information is known.
Ans: True
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Taking a Health History
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies
Taxonomy: Application

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 such as the use of salt and oil in food preparation and methods of cooking.
Ans: True
Complexity: Moderate
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Essay

1. How should the provider handle a conversation with a patient who is upset?
Ans: Be an attentive listener and reflect on what is seen and heard from the patient. Give the patient the opportunity to confirm the provider's observations and explain what they are experiencing.
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: Interviewing
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies
Taxonomy: Analysis

2. What are 10 body systems that comprise a comprehensive review of systems?
Ans: Ten 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
Ahead: Taking a Health History
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