Medical Conditions in the Athlete 3rd edition Flanagan Test Bank

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1. Examination of a patient with a medical condition ideally follows which of the following systematic approaches?

a. comprehensive medical history, palpation, observation

b. history, inspection and observation, palpation, special tests

*c. comprehensive medical history, systemic review, condition-specific examination

d. inspection and observation, orthopedic history, condition-specific examination, special tests

2. A patient who has a history of diabetes and asthma, which may or may not be related to the current condition he or she is being evaluated for, would be documented as having which of the following?

*a. comorbid conditions

b. multiple signs and symptoms

c. extensive medical history

d. cephalocaudal conditions

3. Family history is an important component of a comprehensive history. Which of the following conditions and diseases have a genetic tendency?

a. heart disease, syncope, sinus infections

b. Achilles tendon rupture, mental illness, viral infections

c. asthma, tinnitus, vertigo

*d. heart disease, hypertension, addictions

4. Assessment of vital signs includes height and weight, blood pressure, heart rate, and which of the following?

*a. body temperature

b. mental status

c. neurological symptoms

d. BMI

5. A blood pressure cuff that is too small for an athlete will result in which of the following?

a. abnormally low blood pressure reading

*b. abnormally high blood pressure reading

c. will not affect blood pressure reading

d. false positive blood pressure reading

6. When taking a blood pressure reading, the fifth Korotkoff sound is referred to and recorded as which of the following?

a. prehypertension

b. systolic pressure

*c. diastolic pressure

d. arterial occlusion

7. Bradycardia is common in athletes and is defined as which of the following?

*a. fewer than 60 beats/min

b. fewer than 80 beats/min

c. more than 100 beats/min

d. more than 65 beats/min

8. Which of the following methods is known to be the most reliable measure of core body temperature?

a. axillary temperature

b. oral temperature

c. tympanic temperature

*d. rectal temperature

9. When a health-care professional uses a stethoscope for auscultation, the bell is used for high-pitched sounds such as bowel, lung, and normal heart sounds.

a. True
*b. False

10. The review of body systems in an orthopedic evaluation focuses on one anatomical site or system while a review of body systems for general medical conditions focuses on_____.

Correct Answer(s):
a. all systems

b. multiple systems