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Chapter 2: Physical Therapist Practice Settings

True/False

1. The *Guide to Physical Therapy Practice* describes conditions seen in physical therapy and the types of tools used to treat those conditions.

ANS: True
OBJ: Describe the purpose of the American Physical Therapy Association's (APTA's) *Guide to Physical Therapist Practice.*
Rationale: "The *Guide* also describes the types of conditions seen in physical therapy and the many types of tests, measures, and interventions used by clinicians to treat those conditions."

2. The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) model of patient categorization focuses more on the patient's level of function than on the patient's diagnosis.

ANS: True
OBJ: Explain how the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health and the Biopsychosocial Model of Health can be applied to individualize each patient's needs, goals, and interventions.
Rationale: "[In the ICF model] health and disability are classified in a manner that is not mutually exclusive. The focus, therefore, should be less on the condition and more on the impact of the associated functional loss on one's activities and ability to participate in society."

3. A patient who is unable to drive and lacks transportation to an outpatient clinic automatically qualifies for receiving in-home PT services.

ANS: False
OBJ: Describe typical practice settings in which PTs and PTAs are employed.
Rationale: "Merely being unable to drive or lacking transportation to an outpatient clinic is not sufficient justification for receiving physical therapy in the home."

4. PTAs are allowed to work in most of the same practice settings as PTs.

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ANS: True
OBJ: Describe typical practice settings in which PTs and PTAs are employed.
Rationale: “PTAs work in most of the same practice settings and with most of the same types of patients as do PTs.”

5. Wound care is part of the physical therapist’s scope of practice.

ANS: True
OBJ: Identify common patient conditions seen and interventions provided by PTs and PTAs in typical practice settings.
Rationale: “PTs, and to a lesser extent PTAs, may be involved in the application of hydrotherapy or electrotherapy to encourage wound healing.”

6. A patient admitted to a transitional care unit usually plans on returning to a previous living setting or lesser level of care.
ANS: True
OBJ: Describe typical practice settings in which PTs and PTAs are employed.
Rationale: “However, any patient admitted to a TCU is admitted under the assumption that the placement is short term.”

Multiple Choice

7. PTs and PTAs help patients achieve maximum functional ability by decreasing:
A: Strength, coordination, and flexibility
B. Cardiovascular endurance
C. The likelihood of repetitive-use injuries
D. Circulation to healing wounds
ANS: C
OBJ: Give examples of activities and techniques that physical therapists (PTs) and physical therapist assistants (PTAs) use to help an individual improve movement skills and achieve maximum functional ability.
Rationale: C is only item that should be decreased by the PT; all others should be increased.

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8. Services provided by physical therapists in the acute care setting are **least** likely to be provided in:
A. The emergency room
B. The inpatient rehabilitation unit
C. The cardiac care unit
D. The operating room

ANS: D
OBJ: Describe typical practice settings in which PTs and PTAs are employed.
Rationale: Cardiac rehabilitation, ER PT, and IPR are all identified as specialized areas in acute care PT.

9. Which of the following is **not** considered a specialty area within outpatient physical therapy?
A. Sports medicine
B. Industrial medicine
C. Hospice care
D. Aquatic therapy

ANS: C
OBJ: Identify common patient conditions seen and interventions provided by PTs and PTAs in typical practice settings.
Rationale: "Other specialized areas of outpatient practice include the following: sports medicine . . . aquatic therapy . . . industrial medicine." Hospice is not considered to be part of outpatient practice.

10. A newly graduated PTA is **most** likely to get a position in which of the following settings?
A. Grade school
B. Home care agency
C. Transitional care unit within a skilled nursing facility
D. An outpatient clinic specializing in women's health

ANS: C
OBJ: Describe how PTAs are utilized in various practice settings and with different patient populations.
Rationale: Pediatrics, home care, and women's health are all identified in the textbook as settings in which PTAs need more experience prior to working in them.

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11. PTAs will interact with other professions that deliver traditional rehabilitation services. According to the textbook, which of the following is included in the category of traditional rehabilitation service providers?
A. Dieticians
B. Speech-language pathologists
C. Pharmacists
D. Chaplains

ANS: B
OBJ: List other professions and health-care providers with whom PTs and PTAs most commonly interact.
Rationale: "The other health-care providers and professionals with whom physical therapy clinicians [include] other traditional rehabilitation providers, such as occupational therapists and speech-language pathologists."

12. In which setting are PTAs **least** likely to be utilized?
A. Sports medicine
B. Hospice care
C. Pediatrics
D. Emergency room physical therapy

ANS: D
OBJ: Describe how PTAs are utilized in various practice settings and with different patient populations.
Rationale: "Owing to the one-time-only nature of these visits, physical therapy in this type of setting is almost exclusively provided by PTs."

13. Which of the following factors is **least** likely to be a consideration for variations in patients' response to functional loss within the biopsychosocial model of health?
A. Presence of different comorbidities
B. Societal influences on each patient
C. The primary patient diagnosis
D. Individual psychological outlooks

ANS: C
OBJ: Explain how the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health and the Biopsychosocial Model of Health can be applied to individualize each patient's needs, goals, and interventions.
Rationale: "Similarly, under the **biopsychosocial model of health** (Fig. 2-2), differing physical, psychological, and societal factors overlap during any given health condition and therefore will uniquely influence each person's level of function. Both models encourage health-care providers to consider in greater depth the multiple factors that can

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also cause one person's response to functional loss to be very different from that of another person's, even if their physiological levels of function are similar."

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