Therapeutic Modalities - The Art and Science 3rd edition Draper Test Bank

SKU: 9781975121327-TEST-BANK

Test Bank Questions, Chapter 2, Evidence-Based Practice

1. Name the four primary sources of information that clinicians use to make treatment decisions.

   Ans: Tradition, experience, research, and theory

2. Why does evidence-based practice particularly value randomized clinical trials?

   A) Randomized clinical trials do not include control subjects.

   B) Randomized clinical trials are controlled research that reduces bias in results.

   C) Randomized clinical trials test the broadest range of subjects.

   D) Randomized clinical trials are performed by skilled professionals.

   Ans: B

3. Which of the following is NOT an example of an evidence-based medicine database?

   A) CINAHL

   B) PEDro

   C) Academic Search Complete

   D) PubMed

   Ans: C

4. The practice of medicine based on evidence began when Cochrane set up the Cochrane Collaboration of research evidence.

   A) True

   B) False

   Ans: B

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5. What is the relationship between evidence-based medicine and evidence-based practice?
   A) They are the same.
   B) One is the application of the other.
   C) One is used primarily by health care students and the other by only licensed clinicians.
   D) It depends on what part of the world you live in.
   E) None of the above.
   Ans: B

6. Which of the following are statements of philosophy of patient care for clinicians practicing EBM?
   A) Convert the need for information about a specific patient/case into a specific, structured, and answerable question.
   B) Find the best evidence to answer the question.
   C) Critically evaluate the evidence for validity, impact, and applicability.
   D) Integrate the critical evaluation with your clinical expertise and with the patient's biology, values, and life circumstances.
   E) All of the above.
   Ans: E

7. Which of the following describes what happens to a patient after receiving care?
   A) Clinical outcomes
   B) Best practices
   C) Clinical guidelines
   D) Protocol
   E) None of the above
   Ans: A

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8. Which of the following outcome measures provide a clinician with the patient's prospective of how treatment is going?

   A) MRI results

   B) Range of motion measurements

   C) Measures of joint instability

   D) Short Form 12 health survey questionnaire

   Ans: D

9. Which of the following is not included in health-related quality-of-life research?

   A) Beliefs

   B) Expectation

   C) Perceptions

   D) Intellect

   E) Values

   Ans: D

10. Which of the following values compares the risk between treatment groups?

    A) Specificity

    B) Relative risk

    C) Relative risk reduction

    D) Numbers needed to treat

    E) Numbers needed to harm

    Ans: B

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11. Which of the following values reports the relative decrease in negative outcomes related to a treatment?

A) Specificity

B) Relative risk

C) Relative risk reduction

D) Numbers needed to treat

E) Numbers needed to harm

Ans: C

12. Which of the following values indicated the number of patients that need to be treated with an intervention before an outcome is changed in a positive manner?

A) Specificity

B) Relative risk

C) Relative risk reduction

D) Numbers needed to treat

E) Numbers needed to harm

Ans: D

13. Which of the following values indicated the number of patients that need to be treated with an intervention before an outcome is changed in a negative manner?

A) Specificity

B) Relative risk

C) Relative risk reduction

D) Numbers needed to treat

E) Numbers needed to harm

Ans: E

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14. Which of the following does effect size values express?

    A) The magnitude of outcome differences

    B) The number of patients that need to be treated

    C) The number of patient that will be harmed

    D) The level of evidence

    Ans: A

15. The core of EBM is quality of evidence, but there is no uniformity in the use of terms or in classification systems.

    A) True

    B) False

    Ans: B

16. Following are the five levels of quality of research evidence upon which to make medical decisions, ranked highest to lowest quality. Which of the following is out of place; meaning it is ranked higher than it should be?

    A) Systematic reviews or meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials and high-quality, single, randomized controlled trials

    B) Well-designed cohort studies

    C) Expert opinion, based on reasoning from physiology, bench research, or underlying principles

    D) Case-control studies

    E) Case series and poor-quality cohort and case-control studies

    Ans: C

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17. Expert opinion, based on reasoning from physiology, bench research, or underlying principles, is considered which level of evidence? Base your answer on the CEBM scale.

A) 1

B) 2

C) 3

D) 4

E) 5

Ans: E

18. A systematic review with consistent patient-oriented evidence that supports a treatment, is considered what level of evidence? Base your answer on the SORT scale.

A) 1

B) 2

C) 3

D) 4

E) 5

Ans: A

19. Which of the following appraisal scale can assess a meta-analysis?

A) Jadad

B) PEDro

C) AMSTAR-2

D) CAT

Ans: C

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20. Using the GRADE system, which of the following clinical recommendation should be used to describe a situation where there is some randomized trial data with limitations?

A) Very high

B) High

C) Moderate

D) Low

E) Very low

Ans: C

21. Which of the following best describes standard of care?

A) A clinical recommendation from a systematic review

B) A standard therapy that experts agree is appropriate and is widely acceptable

C) The result of EMHC

D) The result of single randomized clinical trial

Ans: B

22. What percentage of patients do good medical guidelines apply?

A) 50%

B) 60%

C) 70%

D) 80%

E) 90%

Ans: D

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