

Chapter 1. Clinical Decision Making

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. What is the **MOST** appropriate classification of patient impairments that are the result of inactivity and expanding multisystem dysfunction following a stroke?
- Direct impairments
 - Indirect impairments
 - Composite impairments
 - Comprehensive impairments
- _____ 2. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describes the difference between measurement and diagnosis?
- Measurement describes phenomena in terms that can be analyzed numerically, whereas diagnosis is the process that labels patients and classifies their illnesses, leading to the determination of prognoses.
 - Diagnosis describes phenomena in terms that can be analyzed numerically, whereas measurement is the process that labels patients and classifies their illnesses, leading to the determination of prognoses.
 - Diagnosis and measurement are part of the same process, and the terms can be used interchangeably.
 - Measurement requires the use of SOAP notes, whereas diagnosis is facilitated exclusively through the physical therapy guide.
- _____ 3. Which one of the following **BEST** describes the **FIRST** step that a physical therapist should take when integrating best evidence into clinical practice?
- Identify current best evidence on the most successful interventions for the patient's diagnosis.
 - Mine the available data and critically appraise the evidence for its validity, level of evidence, and applicability.
 - Integrate the best evidence into clinical decision making after discussing it with the patient.
 - Identify a clinically relevant question that is important for the patient.
- _____ 4. Which of the following questions is designed to assess capacity for functional activities and participation when interviewing a patient who suffered a stroke?
- How much of a problem do you have in walking long distances?
 - Is the problem of walking made worse or better by use of an assistive device?
 - How much difficulty do you have walking a quarter of a mile?
 - How much of a problem do you have going up and down stairs?
- _____ 5. Which one of the following disability standardized instruments is **MOST** specific for a patient recovering from a stroke?
- Functional Independence Measure
 - Fugl-Meyer Assessment of Physical Performance
 - Short Form-36

d. Berg Balance Scale

- _____ 6. If a clinical diagnostic test for patients with cervical radiculopathy is positive in 95% of patients who truly have the disease, but it is also positive in a large number of healthy individuals, what is this test most useful for?
- a. Ruling out cervical radiculopathy
 - b. Ruling in cervical radiculopathy
 - c. Neither ruling in nor ruling out cervical radiculopathy
 - d. Both ruling in and ruling out cervical radiculopathy

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Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: B

Explanation: These impairments are best classified as indirect impairments because they result from inactivity and expanding multisystem dysfunction.

PTS: 1

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2. ANS: A

Explanation: Measurement describes phenomena in terms that can be analyzed numerically, whereas diagnosis is the process that labels patients and classifies their illnesses, leading to the determination of prognoses. The test-taker will need to know and understand the differences between the two concepts.

PTS: 1

REF: From: Chapter 1

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3. ANS: D

Explanation: The importance of starting with a clinically relevant question that integrates patient values is commonly overlooked, even though it is necessary for integrating best evidence into clinical practice.

PTS: 1

REF: From: Chapter 1

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4. ANS: C

Explanation: Asking whether the individual has difficulty walking a quarter of a mile is both specific to capacity and quantifiable.

PTS: 1

REF: From: Chapter 1

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5. ANS: B

Explanation: The test-taker needs to know that the Fugl-Meyer scale is specific to stroke, whereas the other instruments are used in a variety of diagnoses.

PTS: 1

REF: From: Chapter 1

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6. ANS: A

Explanation: The test-taker will need to understand the concepts of sensitivity and specificity and understand their clinical utility in this example. This test is highly sensitive but has low specificity; thus, it is more useful for ruling out the disease.

PTS: 1

REF: From: Chapter 1

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