

Goodman & Snyder: Differential Diagnosis for Physical Therapists, 5th Edition

Chapter 02: Interviewing as a Screening Tool

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What is the single most important tool in screening for medical disease?

- A. Radiographic testing
- B. Special orthopedic testing
- C. The client interview
- D. Systems review

ANS: C

RATIONALE: The client interview, including the personal and family history, is the single most important tool in screening for medical disease.

2. There are several signs that might give a clue to the therapist that a client is functionally illiterate. Which of the following is *not* one of these signs?

- A. Misspelled words
- B. Not completing intake forms
- C. Identifying pills by looking at the pill rather than naming the medication from the label
- D. Circling “yes” through all questions on a personal history form

ANS: D

RATIONALE: When given a choice between “yes” and “no” answers to questions, functionally illiterate adults often circle “no” to everything. The therapist should briefly interview each client to verify the accuracy of answers given on any questionnaire or throughout the form.

3. What communication technique should a physical therapist use when beginning a client interview?

- A. Open-ended questions
- B. Closed-ended questions
- C. Funnel sequence or technique
- D. Paraphrasing

ANS: A

RATIONALE: Beginning an interview with an open-ended question is advised even though this gives the client the opportunity to control and direct the interview. This type of interviewing style demonstrates to the client that what he or she has to say is important.

4. What is the most common primary risk factor for disease, illness, and comorbidities?

- A. Gender

- B. Age
- C. Smoking
- D. Diabetes

ANS: B

RATIONALE: Age is the most common primary risk factor for disease, illness, and comorbidities. It is the number one risk factor for cancer.

5. What is the last life cycle of a woman?

- A. Reproductive years
- B. Perimenopause
- C. Menopausal
- D. Postmenopausal

ANS: D

RATIONALE: The life cycle of a woman begins with premenses and continues through the reproductive years, perimenopause, menopausal, and postmenopausal.

6. Which of the following groups is most likely to exhibit osteoporosis?

- A. White women
- B. White men
- C. African-American women
- D. African-American men

ANS: A

RATIONALE: White women have the highest per capita rate of osteoporosis.

7. Which of the following is not a sign or symptom of eating disorders?

- A. Weight loss
- B. Inability to tolerate heat
- C. Dry skin and hair
- D. Bradycardia

ANS: B

RATIONALE: The inability to tolerate cold is a sign of a possible eating disorder. All of the other choices are also signs or symptoms of eating disorders.

8. Alcohol falls under which of the following categories of abused substances?

- A. Depressants
- B. Stimulants
- C. Opiates
- D. Hallucinogens

ANS: A

RATIONALE: Alcohol and barbiturates are considered depressants.

9. Which of the following is not a sign of withdrawal from excessive alcohol consumption?
- A. Insomnia
 - B. Agitation
 - C. Loss of appetite
 - D. Dry skin

ANS: D

RATIONALE: Symptoms of autonomic hyperactivity may include excessive perspiration, insomnia, general restlessness, agitation, and loss of appetite. Mental confusion, disorientation, and acute fear and anxiety can occur.

10. The therapist begins an evaluation in a patient who is indicating he or she is taking psychotropic medications. What physical symptoms should the therapist look for during the evaluation?
- A. Postural orthostatic hypotension
 - B. Dry skin
 - C. Hypertension
 - D. Poor memory recall

ANS: A

RATIONALE: Any patient who is taking a psychotropic medication must be monitored carefully for dizziness, drowsiness, and postural orthostatic hypotension.

11. What vital sign does Dr. James Cyriax recommend all therapists take in any client with back pain of unknown origin?
- A. Heart rate
 - B. Temperature
 - C. Blood pressure
 - D. Respiration rate

ANS: B

RATIONALE: Temperature in a patient with back pain of unknown origin could lead the therapist to screen more thoroughly for conditions such as urinary tract infection.

12. Which of the following is a quick three-question screening tool for domestic abuse?
- A. Woman Abuse Screening Tool (WAST)
 - B. Composite Abuse Scale (CAS)
 - C. Index of spouse abuse
 - D. Partner Violence Screen (PVS)

ANS: D

RATIONALE: The PVS, a quick three-question screening tool, may be the easiest to use because it is positive for partner violence if even one question is answered yes. When compared with other screening tools the PVS has 64.5% to 72.4% sensitivity in detecting partner abuse and 80.3% to 84.4% specificity.

13. In children younger than 18 months old, fractures of which bones are more likely to be associated with abuse rather than accidental trauma?

- A. Femur
- B. Humerus
- C. Ribs
- D. Metacarpals

ANS: C

RATIONALE: In the pediatric population, fractures of the ribs, tibia/fibula, radius/ulna, and the clavicle are more likely to be associated with abuse than with accidental trauma especially in children younger than 18 months old. In the group older than 18 months, a rib fracture is highly suspicious of abuse.

14. Which of the following is not a side effect of long-term use of steroids?

- A. Excessive sweating
- B. Increased pain thresholds
- C. Tissue edema
- D. Proximal muscle weakness

ANS: A

RATIONALE: Long-term use of steroids resulting in side effects such as proximal muscle weakness, tissue edema, and increased pain threshold offers objective findings during the examination of the client.

15. Which of the following is a side effect of local injection of corticosteroids?

- A. Liver damage
- B. Kidney damage
- C. Impaired cardiovascular function
- D. Accelerated joint destruction

ANS: D

RATIONALE: Side effects of local injection of corticosteroids may include soft tissue atrophy, changes in skin pigmentation, accelerated joint destruction, and tendon rupture, but it poses no problem with liver, kidney, or cardiovascular function.