Import Settings:

Base Settings: Brownstone Default

Information Field: Complexity

Information Field: Ahead

Information Field: Subject

Information Field: Advanced Health Assessment and Diagnostic Reasoning

Information Field: Taxonomy

Highest Answer Letter: D

Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

NAS ISBN13: 9781284171228, add to Ahead, Title tags

**Chapter: Chapter 02 - Quiz**

**Multiple Choice**

1. What are the two main general considerations of physical examinations listed in the text?

A) Preparation and sequence

B) Medical and financial

C) Patient interaction and scope

D) Inspection and palpation

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: General Considerations

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Application

2. The physician has begun her first physical examination on a new patient who has come to the clinic for a well-patient visit. Which of the following is true?

A) The first thing the physician will do as part of the physical examination is perform the history.

B) This will likely be a head-to-toe examination.

C) As a first exam, this will likely be brief and focused.

D) The patient, on his first visit, will likely be disoriented and unaware of the physician’s tone and expressions.

Ans: B

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: General Considerations

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Analysis

3. The physician records a sound as “tympanic.” The physician has just performed which assessment technique?

A) Palpation

B) Auscultation

C) Percussion

D) Compression

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Assessment Techniques

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Application

4. A physician is listening to a patient’s heart, but something has negatively impacted the sound. Which of the following has most likely caused this?

A) Indirect rather than direct percussion

B) A double-lumen stethoscope

C) Lack of palpation

D) Loose-fitting ear tips

Ans: D

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Assessment Techniques

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Analysis

5. Which of the following is included on the list of basic equipment needed for a physical examination?

A) Syringe

B) Measuring tape

C) Occult blood testing materials

D) Culture media

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Head-to-Toe Examination

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Recall

6. What does a physician use the Weber and/or Rinne tests for?

A) Assessing the lungs

B) Performing an abdominal fluid wave text

C) Testing hearing

D) Observing posture and balance

Ans: C

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Head-to-Toe Examination

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Analysis

7. The red reflex is a test of:

A) the abdomen.

B) the spine.

C) the eyes.

D) the mouth.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Head-to-Toe Examination

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Recall

8. If the physician is evaluating thoracic expansion, percussing the kidneys, and inspecting the skin for lesions, the patient is in which position?

A) Patient seated and facing examiner

B) Patient seated and facing away from examiner with back exposed

C) Patient standing

D) Patient supine with chest exposed

Ans: B

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Head-to-Toe Examination

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Analysis

9. Which position is only performed on female patients?

A) Reclining 45 degrees

B) Lithotomy position

C) Leaning forward reaching for toes

D) Supine with abdomen exposed

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Head-to-Toe Examination

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Recall

10. Which part of the body of a neonate should be studied first?

A) Abdomen

B) Chest

C) Hands and feet

D) Head

Ans: D

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Head-to-Toe Examination

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Analysis

11. Which of the following assessments is specific to the geriatric patient?

A) Functional

B) General

C) Physical

D) Developmental

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Head-to-Toe Examination

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Application

12. A functional assessment includes which of the following components?

A) Abdominal assessment

B) Visual assessment

C) Assessment of flaccidity, tension, and spasticity

D) Assessment of mental status and mood impairment

Ans: D

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Head-to-Toe Examination

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Analysis

**True/False**

1. True or False? The history should be performed separately from the physical examination.

Ans: False

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Function of the Physical Examination

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Analysis

2. True or False? When the patient is already under the ongoing care of the clinician and presents with a specific problem-oriented complaint, the physician performs a focused physical examination.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: General Considerations

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Recall

3. True or False? Indirect percussion involves touch by instrument or object and requires no physical contact between the physician and patient.

Ans: False

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Assessment Techniques

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Application

4. True or False? The physical exam begins as the patient enters the room.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Head-to-Toe Examination

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Recall

5. True or False? Jugular venous pressure is measured when the patient is reclining 45 degrees.

Ans: True

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Head-to-Toe Examination

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Application

6. True or False? The kidneys should be examined both while the patient is supine and while the patient is seated facing away from the examiner.

Ans: True

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Head-to-Toe Examination

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Application

**Essay**

1. What are the positions that all adult patients will be asked to assume during a physical examination?

Ans: Seated and facing examiner (without chest exposed and with chest exposed); seated facing examiner while reclining 45 degrees; seated and facing away; supine (with chest exposed, with abdomen exposed, with legs exposed); standing

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Head-to-Toe Examination

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Analysis

2. What methods are mentioned in the text to win cooperation of pediatric patients of different ages?

Ans: Take a few minutes to establish a relaxed environment. Give a 1-year-old an object to hold in his hands. With a toddler, use a gentle pat, pleasing words, or interactive play. Allow children to touch the equipment used during the examination.

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Head-to-Toe Examination

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Physical Examination Strategies

Taxonomy: Analysis