**Chapter 1: Examination Process**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

 1. True/False. The clinician should consider the contralateral side during the evaluation process.

ANS: True

 2. All of the following are considered a part of the inspection aspect of the evaluation process except:

1. Functional limitations that are present
2. Obvious or subtle deformity
3. Cuts, abrasions, open wounds
4. Point tenderness

ANS: D

 3. Which of the following components of the exam is the most informative?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | History |
| b. | Inspection/observation |
| c. | Palpation |
| d. | Special tests |

ANS: A

 4. The medical record does *not* allow for which of the following?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Communicating information about the patient |
| b. | Documenting facts regarding the patient |
| c. | Giving a disposition about the patient |
| d. | Giving the treatment protocol for the patient |

ANS: D

 5. True/False. The ICF model tends to focus on the patient’s pathology.

ANS: False

 6. Short Answer: List 10 history questions that might be included in the initial evaluation.

 7. Which of the following should *not* be done in an effort to minimize the risk of misdiagnosis?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Involve patients in their own healthcare. |
| b. | Understand cultural groups’ attitudes, beliefs, and values as related to issues of health and illness. |
| c. | Use only the clinician’s experiences or cultural beliefs when thinking about a diagnosis. |
| d. | Use cultural resources and knowledge to address healthcare problems. |

ANS: C

 8. True/False. During the history taking process, the clinician should ask about previous injury to the uninjured limb.

ANS: True

 9. All of the following are appropriate previous history questions except:

1. When did this episode occur?
2. Has it reoccurred since the initial onset?
3. Are you allergic to any medication?
4. Who evaluated and treated this injury previously?

ANS: C

 10. A patient comes to the athletic training room with an acute ankle sprain. Which of the following pain descriptions is typically used to indicate acute pain symptoms?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | “It hurts from my toes to my knee.” |
| b. | “My whole ankle is throbbing.” |
| c. | “It hurts right here” (pointing to the anterior talofibular ligament). |
| d. | There is no difference between the feeling of acute and chronic pain. |

ANS: C