

Chapter 02

Introduction to Health Records

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the importance of health records?
 - A. They contain information crucial to patient care.
 - B. They contain roadmaps to a patient's health history.
 - C. They provide a clearer picture of the best route to take in future treatment of the patient.
 - D. All of these.
 - E. None of these.
2. Which part of most medical notes contains information such as medical history, duration, and quality of the problem and any exacerbating or relieving factors for that problem?
 - A. subjective
 - B. objective
 - C. assessment
 - D. plan
 - E. none of these
3. Which part of most medical notes contains information such as the patient's physical exam, laboratory findings, and imaging studies performed at the visit?
 - A. subjective
 - B. objective
 - C. assessment
 - D. plan
 - E. none of these
4. Which part of most medical notes contains information that could be a diagnosis, identification of the problem, or a differential diagnosis?
 - A. subjective
 - B. objective
 - C. assessment
 - D. plan
 - E. none of these

5. The part of the medical record that outlines a course of action consistent with a health care provider's assessment is the _____.
- A. subjective
 - B. objective
 - C. assessment
 - D. plan
 - E. none of these
6. Which of the following statements is FALSE about the SOAP method?
- A. Diagnostic work in medicine is similar to the investigative work of a detective; the SOAP method begins with an analysis and ends with collecting data to confirm the diagnosis.
 - B. Most medical notes share a consistent pattern in their organization and layout that reflects the SOAP thought process.
 - C. SOAP is an acronym that stands for Subjective, Objective, Assessment, and Plan.
 - D. SOAP reflects a general thought process used by most medical professionals.
 - E. The SOAP method is repeated in every health care visit across all disciplines of medicine.
7. The story of the patient's problem is known as the
- A. chief complaint.
 - B. family history.
 - C. history of present illness.
 - D. review of history.
 - E. social history.
8. The best definition for a *review of systems* is
- A. a description of individual body systems in order to discover any symptoms not directly related to the main problem.
 - B. a record of habits such as smoking, drinking, drug abuse, and sexual practices that can impact health.
 - C. any significant illnesses that run in the patient's family.
 - D. other significant past illnesses such as high blood pressure, asthma, or diabetes.
 - E. the story of the patient's problem.
9. Which of the following components of the health record is NOT included under the subjective section?
- A. chief complaint
 - B. family history
 - C. past medical history
 - D. review of systems
 - E. social history

10. Which of the following pairs of terms are opposites?

- A. acute, abrupt
- B. exacerbation, symptom
- C. febrile, afebrile
- D. genetic, hereditary
- E. lethargy, malaise

11. The medical term _____ describes a patient concern that just started recently, or has a sudden onset.

- A. acute
- B. chronic
- C. febrile
- D. lethargic
- E. noncontributory

12. The medical term given to describe a patient's symptoms or disease as becoming more and more severe or evident each day is

- A. abrupt.
- B. acute.
- C. genetic.
- D. malaise.
- E. progressive.

13. Which of the following is the correct definition for the term *symptom*?

- A. Something a health care provider notices
- B. Something that has been going on for a while now.
- C. Something that runs in the family.
- D. Not feeling well
- E. Something a patient feels

14. Which of the following is the correct definition for the term *chronic*?

- A. All of a sudden
- B. Has been going on for a while
- C. Runs in the family
- D. Gets progressively worse
- E. Something a patient feels

15. A patient complains of itchy skin and has a very noticeable rash. Which of the following terms is appropriate to use to describe the rash?
- A. alert
 - B. marked
 - C. objective
 - D. oriented
 - E. unremarkable
16. In the patient's medical record, a note states that the patient has unremarkable symptoms. *Unremarkable* is a medical term used to mean that the symptoms
- A. stand out.
 - B. get progressively worse.
 - C. get progressively better.
 - D. do not bother the patient.
 - E. are normal.
17. During a patient examination, a medical professional may feel parts of the patient's body. This technique is called
- A. auscultation.
 - B. diagnosing.
 - C. palpation.
 - D. palpitation.
 - E. percussion.
18. Which of the following statements is the best definition for differential diagnosis?
- A. A list of conditions the patient may have based on symptoms and results of the exam
 - B. A problem that results from a disease or injury
 - C. Another way of saying assessment
 - D. The cause of a disease
 - E. What the health care professional thinks the patient has
19. The risk for being sick is known as
- A. malignant.
 - B. morbidity.
 - C. mortality.
 - D. prognosis.
 - E. remission.

20. The best definition of a systemic infection is an infection that
- A. stays in a certain part of the body.
 - B. infects all or most of the body.
 - C. is a dangerous problem.
 - D. is a problem resulting from disease or injury.
 - E. is easy to treat.
21. Which of the following are the correct roots and definitions for the term *pathogen*?
- A. *path/o* (development, nourishment) + *gen* (generation, cause) = *pathogen* (development or nourishment of the cause)
 - B. *path/o* (development, nourishment) + *gen* (suffering, disease) = *pathogen* (development or nourishment of the suffering/disease)
 - C. *path/o* (generation, cause) + *gen* (suffering, disease) = *pathogen* (generation/cause of the suffering/disease)
 - D. *path/o* (suffering, disease) + *gen* (development, nourishment) = *pathogen* (development or nourishment of the suffering/disease)
 - E. *path/o* (suffering, disease) + *gen* (generation, cause) = *pathogen* (generation/cause of the suffering/disease)
22. When a medical professional gives the patient a *prognosis*, he/she is telling the patient
- A. the chances for things getting better or worse.
 - B. the organism that causes the problem.
 - C. the risk for being sick.
 - D. the risk for dying.
 - E. what he/she thinks the patient has.
23. All of the following statements about the term *discharge* are true EXCEPT
- A. It can mean to send home.
 - B. It is included as part of the plan section in a health care note.
 - C. It literally means to unload.
 - D. It can mean that the patient has been cured.
 - E. It refers to a fluid coming out of a part of the body.
24. The medical term *prophylaxis* refers to
- A. extremely clean, germ-free conditions.
 - B. observation of a patient.
 - C. preventive treatment.
 - D. telling the patient that the problem is not serious or dangerous.
 - E. treating the symptoms but not actually getting rid of the cause.

25. In order to treat the symptoms and make the patient feel better, a medical professional may recommend that the patient
- A. be discharged.
 - B. be observed.
 - C. receive prophylactic medication.
 - D. be given reassurance.
 - E. receive supportive care.
26. The patient's medical record noted that the patient experienced *sequelae* after his heart attack. This means that the patient
- A. had an increased risk for sudden death.
 - B. developed a problem resulting from disease or injury.
 - C. had hidden problems.
 - D. had diseased tissue.
 - E. could develop another heart attack.
27. Which of the following terms is the correct opposite for the *proximal* part of the body?
- A. distal
 - B. dorsum
 - C. ipsilateral
 - D. prone
 - E. ventral
28. All of the following terms refer to the front EXCEPT
- A. antral.
 - B. anterior.
 - C. dorsal.
 - D. ventral.
29. If a patient is *prone*, he is
- A. lying on his belly.
 - B. lying on his back.
 - C. lying on his left side.
 - D. lying on his right side.
 - E. standing.

30. When a person uses her left hand to reach to the right, she is showing _____ movement.
- A. bilateral
 - B. contralateral
 - C. ipsilateral
 - D. lateral
 - E. unilateral
31. A (n) _____ scan of the body divides the body in slices from right to left.
- A. coronal
 - B. ipsilateral
 - C. sagittal
 - D. supine
 - E. transverse
32. Which part of the SOAP method most accurately describes the following excerpt from a patient's clinic note? " T: 99.0; HR: 60; RR: 20; BP: 112/70. General: Pleasant, responsive. No acute distress. Respiratory: clear to auscultation. No wheezes, rales, rhonchi, or crackles. Good air exchange. No increased work of breathing."
- A. Subjective
 - B. Objective
 - C. Assessment
 - D. Plan
 - E. Prescription
33. If a patient's infection is classified as *occult*, this means the infection is
- A. dangerous.
 - B. getting better.
 - C. getting worse.
 - D. hidden.
 - E. without a known or specific cause.
34. If a patient's disease is classified as *malignant*, this means the disease is
- A. dangerous.
 - B. getting better.
 - C. getting worse.
 - D. hidden.
 - E. without a known or specific cause.

35. The medical term for the cause of a disease is

- A. diagnosis.
- B. etiology.
- C. impression.
- D. remission.
- E. sequelae.

36. A _____ infection is an infection that stays in a certain part of the body.

- A. degenerate
- B. localized
- C. malignant
- D. recurrent
- E. systemic

37. A _____ symptom is one that a patient has again and again.

- A. degenerate
- B. malignant
- C. idiopathic
- D. recurrent
- E. chronic

38. According to the following discharge summary, which of the following statements is true about this patient? "Mrs. Roxana Collach presented to the emergency department with a 2-day history of increasing epigastric pain. She described the pain as constant and dull with radiation to her back. She also had progressive anorexia. She denied nausea, emesis, or diarrhea. She was febrile in the emergency department and had marked epigastric tenderness on exam with guarding. Her abdomen was slightly distended and she was mildly jaundiced. Her elevated amylase and lipase confirmed the suspicion of acute pancreatitis. She was admitted for pain control and intravenous fluids."

- A. Her anorexia was getting better.
- B. She was vomiting constantly.
- C. She was diagnosed with pancreatitis.
- D. She did not have any epigastric tenderness.
- E. She was not given intravenous fluids.

39. The following is an excerpt from a patient's discharge summary. Which of the following is NOT true about this excerpt? "Miss Susan Nesbit is a 12-year-old female who first visited her primary care provider for dysuria. A urinalysis was ordered, but the patient could not urinate in the office. She took the urinalysis cup home but did not return with the sample. The next day, Susan's dysuria worsened. She developed a fever of 102.3° F, vomiting and hematuria so she returned to the clinic. A urinalysis performed in the office revealed significant pyuria, hematuria, and albuminuria. Since Susan was not able to keep any fluids down, her primary care provider sent her to the emergency department for evaluation for admission."
- A. Her primary care physician sent her to the emergency department for evaluation and admission.
 - B. It contains the history of the present illness.
 - C. The patient is 12 years old.
 - D. The patient returned to the clinic when her dysuria worsened and she became febrile.
 - E. The patient went to the emergency department before seeing her primary care physician.
40. Read this excerpt from a patient's health record. "Johnny's history is significant for tympanostomy tubes placed bilaterally when he was 2 years old. One tube left a persistent perforation in the tympanic membrane, so he had a tympanoplasty at 3 years of age. He has not had any episodes of otitis media in the past 2 years." This is the patient's
- A. chief complaint.
 - B. history of present illness.
 - C. past medical history.
 - D. personal social medical history.
 - E. review of systems.
41. The patient had tympanostomy tubes placed bilaterally. Which is the correct breakdown and definition of the term *bilateral*?
- A. *bi* (one) + *later* (out to the side) + *al* (condition) = condition one side
 - B. *bi* (side) + *later* (toward the middle) + *al* (condition) = condition toward the middle of the side
 - C. *bi* (side) + *later* (toward the side) + *al* (pertaining to) = pertaining to toward the side
 - D. *bi* (two) + *later* (side) + *al* (pertaining to) = pertaining to two sides
 - E. *bi* (two) + *lateral* (toward the middle) = towards the middle of both ears
42. The correct definition for the term *disposition* is
- A. what happened to the patient at the end of the visit.
 - B. the main reason for the patient's visit.
 - C. how the patient is feeling.
 - D. when the patient will be sent home.
 - E. none of these.

43. Read the following health record excerpt. "Miss Sweet arrived in the emergency department lethargic but responsive. Given her history and vomiting, we were concerned about diabetic ketoacidosis. The patient's finger stick blood sugar test result of 320 confirmed hyperglycemia, and a urinalysis revealed both glucosuria and ketonuria. An intravenous was started and labs were sent. Chemistry profile showed hypernatremia, hypokalemia, and acidemia. The pediatric intensive care team was contacted for transfer to the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit." According to this excerpt, when Miss Sweet arrived at the emergency department, she
- A. was alert and oriented to person, place and time.
 - B. did not look very sick and was able to answer questions and interact with health care professionals.
 - C. did not look very sick but acted very sick.
 - D. looked sick and was unable to answer questions or interact with health care professionals.
 - E. looked sick but was able to answer questions.
44. In order for the medical professional to perform a physical examination, he asked the patient to lie on his back. This is called the _____ position.
- A. caudal
 - B. dorsal
 - C. prone
 - D. proximal
 - E. supine
45. The umbilicus (belly button) is located on the _____ part of one's body.
- A. anterior, lateral
 - B. anterior, medial
 - C. dorsal, lateral
 - D. dorsal, medial
 - E. lateral, medial
46. If a body part is located inferior to another body part, its position is
- A. above the other body part.
 - B. on the side of the other body part.
 - C. in front of the other body part.
 - D. below the other body part.
 - E. behind the other body part.

47. The superior vena cava is a large-diameter short vein that carries deoxygenated blood from the body to the heart. It is located in the *anterior* right *superior* mediastinum. The correct definitions of *anterior* and *superior* are
- A. back, above.
 - B. back, below.
 - C. front, above.
 - D. front, below.
48. A patient has a rash on the top of both hands. Which of the following is the correct medical term for the location of the rash?
- A. bilateral, dorsum
 - B. bilateral, palmar
 - C. bilateral, plantar
 - D. unilateral, dorsum
 - E. unilateral, palmar
49. The plane that divides the body into slices, front to back, is the _____ plane.
- A. sagittal
 - B. transverse
 - C. horizontal
 - D. coronal
 - E. midsagittal
50. As part of a patient's treatment plan, she was admitted to the hospital for observation. This means that the
- A. patient needs to undergo further tests before she can be diagnosed.
 - B. patient will be discharged with a prescription.
 - C. patient is admitted so that medical professionals can watch or keep an eye on her.
 - D. patient will be sent home to see if the symptoms get better on their own.
 - E. patient's symptoms resolved after her hospital stay.
51. All of the following statements about the medical term *remission* are true EXCEPT
- A. It is a term that a medical professional might use in the assessment part of the health record.
 - B. It means the illness has been cured.
 - C. It means to get better or improve.
 - D. It is most often used when discussing cancer.
 - E. None of these.

52. In a medical record, the main reason for the patient's visit is the
- A. social history.
 - B. review of systems.
 - C. family history.
 - D. history of present illness.
 - E. chief complaint.
53. The section of the medical record containing information related to a patient's habits such as smoking, alcohol use, drug abuse and sexual practices would be found in the
- A. chief complaint.
 - B. social history.
 - C. family history.
 - D. review of systems.
 - E. past medical history.
54. The medical term that means a condition suddenly gets worse is
- A. remission.
 - B. progressive.
 - C. exacerbation.
 - D. malaise.
 - E. chronic.
55. The meaning of the medical term *malaise* is
- A. not feeling well.
 - B. difficulty breathing.
 - C. difficulty walking.
 - D. having a fever.
 - E. having severe pain.
56. A synonym for the term *hereditary* is
- A. progressive.
 - B. chronic.
 - C. non-contributory.
 - D. genetic.
 - E. idiopathic.

57. The term used to describe a problem that developed all of a sudden is
- A. chronic.
 - B. acute.
 - C. progressive.
 - D. exacerbation.
 - E. abrupt.
58. A problem that worsens more and more each day is said to be
- A. progressive.
 - B. acute.
 - C. chronic.
 - D. abrupt.
 - E. exacerbation.
59. The physical examination technique that involves listening with a stethoscope is called
- A. percussion.
 - B. auscultation.
 - C. palpation.
 - D. palpitation.
 - E. inspection.
60. The physical examination technique that involves hitting something and listening to the resulting sound or feeling the resulting vibration is called
- A. percussion.
 - B. auscultation.
 - C. palpation.
 - D. palpitation.
 - E. inspection.
61. A patient who is alert and oriented x 3 can
- A. answer questions and is aware of who he or she is.
 - B. answer questions and is aware of the current time or date.
 - C. answer questions and is aware of where he or she is.
 - D. All the answers are correct.
 - E. None of the answers are correct.

62. A _____ refers to diseased tissue.

- A. pathogen
- B. benign
- C. lesion
- D. malignant
- E. sequelae

63. A tumor is labeled as *benign*. This means that

- A. the tumor is safe, not cancerous.
- B. the tumor is cancerous.
- C. the tumor has spread.
- D. the tumor is localized.
- E. the diagnosis of the tumor is pending.

64. The medical term that means the cause of the disease is

- A. idiopathic.
- B. prognosis.
- C. etiology.
- D. remission.
- E. diagnosis.

65. The medical term that means what the health care professional thinks the patient has is

- A. idiopathic.
- B. prognosis.
- C. etiology.
- D. remission.
- E. diagnosis.

66. A synonym for the word *assessment* is

- A. etiology.
- B. prognosis.
- C. remission.
- D. impression.
- E. differential diagnosis.

67. An infant died of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). The physician told the parents that the cause of the infant's death was *idiopathic*. This means that

- A. the infant died from a hereditary condition.
- B. the infant died from a localized infection.
- C. the cause of the infant's death is pending.
- D. the cause of the infant's death is unknown.
- E. the infant had a hidden heart defect.

68. The medical term that refers to the risk for dying is

- A. mortality.
- B. morbidity.
- C. prognosis.
- D. sequelae.
- E. idiopathic.

69. If a patient's lab results are pending, this means that

- A. the patient's blood sample wasn't any good and had to be re-drawn.
- B. the patient is waiting to have his blood drawn.
- C. the health care provider is waiting for the results.
- D. the lab tests will be done in the morning.
- E. the blood sample has been sent to another lab for testing.

70. A patient is scheduled for *palliative* treatment. This means that the patient

- A. will be cured of the disease.
- B. will receive chemotherapy.
- C. will be scheduled for surgery.
- D. will have the symptoms treated without getting rid of the disease.
- E. will receive preventative treatment.

71. The definition for the medical term *sterile* is

- A. preventative treatment.
- B. extremely clean, germ-free environment.
- C. treating the symptoms.
- D. free of blood-borne pathogens.
- E. contaminated.

72. The medical term that means toward the bottom and comes from the Latin meaning tail is

- A. cranial.
- B. proximal.
- C. inferior.
- D. caudal.
- E. antral.

73. A synonym for the term posterior is

- A. antral.
- B. dorsal.
- C. medial.
- D. caudal.
- E. inferior.

74. If a body part is located inferior to another body part, its position is

- A. above the other body part.
- B. on the side of the other body part.
- C. in front of the other body part.
- D. below the other body part.
- E. behind the other body part.

75. The medical term that means pertaining to the same side is

- A. bilateral.
- B. unilateral.
- C. contralateral.
- D. ipsilateral.
- E. monolateral.

76. A patient with bilateral plantar warts has lesions on the

- A. palm of one hand.
- B. palm of both hands.
- C. sole of one foot.
- D. soles of both feet.
- E. top of both feet.

77. The prefix in the term *unilateral* means

- A. same.
- B. both.
- C. one.
- D. opposite.
- E. half.

78. The body plane that divides the body from top to bottom is the _____ plane.

- A. transverse
- B. coronal
- C. sagittal
- D. midsagittal

79. Significant past illnesses such as high blood pressure, diabetes, or asthma would be documented in which section of the health record?

- A. social history
- B. chief complaint
- C. review of systems
- D. past surgical history
- E. past medical history

80. In a patient's medical record, which term would be used to indicate that something is not related to the specific problem the patient is experiencing?

- A. abrupt
- B. noncontributory
- C. contributory
- D. unremarkable
- E. remarkable

81. All of the following pairs are opposite terms EXCEPT

- A. remission/exacerbation.
- B. acute/chronic.
- C. congenital/genetic.
- D. unremarkable/marked.
- E. febrile/afebrile.

82. The findings from the techniques of auscultation, percussion, and palpation would be found in which part of the patient's medical record?
- A. S
 - B. O
 - C. A
 - D. P
83. Under assessment, the physician has written that he wants to "rule out angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, gastroesophageal reflux disease, and pectoral muscle strain." Ruling out various diseases is called a (n)
- A. diagnosis.
 - B. prognosis.
 - C. etiology.
 - D. differential diagnosis.
 - E. pending diagnosis.
84. A physician informed the patient that he has six months to live following a diagnosis of pancreatic cancer. This is called a
- A. diagnosis.
 - B. prognosis.
 - C. sequelae.
 - D. mortality.
 - E. remission.
85. Receiving a yearly influenza vaccine is a form of
- A. reassurance.
 - B. palliation.
 - C. prophylaxis.
 - D. disposition.
 - E. supportive care.
86. The term in body orientation that means farther away from the center is
- A. distal.
 - B. proximal.
 - C. medial.
 - D. anterior.
 - E. superior.

87. The term that means toward the top is

- A. caudal.
- B. superior.
- C. cranial.
- D. anterior.
- E. medial.

88. The left hemisphere controls movement on the right side of your body. This is called _____ control.

- A. bilateral
- B. unilateral
- C. ipsilateral
- D. contralateral
- E. translateral

89. A patient suffered burns on the palms of both hands. This would be documented in the medical record as burns to the _____ region.

- A. plantar
- B. dorsal
- C. palmar
- D. medial
- E. lateral

90. The plane that divides a body into a right and left side is the _____ plane.

- A. coronal
- B. sagittal
- C. transverse
- D. vertical
- E. axial

Chapter 02 Introduction to Health Records **Answer Key**

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the importance of health records?

- A. They contain information crucial to patient care.
- B. They contain roadmaps to a patient's health history.
- C. They provide a clearer picture of the best route to take in future treatment of the patient.
- D. All of these.**
- E. None of these.

Health records contain information crucial to patient care, are roadmaps to a patient's health history, and provide a clearer picture of the best route to take in future treatment of the patient.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.02
Topic: Types of Health Records*

2. Which part of most medical notes contains information such as medical history, duration, and quality of the problem and any exacerbating or relieving factors for that problem?

- A. subjective**
- B. objective
- C. assessment
- D. plan
- E. none of these

The part of most medical notes that contains information such as medical history, duration, and quality of the problem and any exacerbating or relieving factors for that problem is known as the subjective part of the notes.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.01
Topic: The SOAP Method*

3. Which part of most medical notes contains information such as the patient's physical exam, laboratory findings, and imaging studies performed at the visit?

A. subjective
B. objective
C. assessment
D. plan
E. none of these

Information such as the patient's physical exam, laboratory findings, and imaging studies performed at the visit would be contained in the objective part of the medical notes.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.01
Topic: The SOAP Method

4. Which part of most medical notes contains information that could be a diagnosis, identification of the problem, or a differential diagnosis?

A. subjective
B. objective
C. assessment
D. plan
E. none of these

After a health care provider has gathered information from the patient and performed any necessary investigations (for example: physical exams, laboratory studies, or imaging studies), the health care provider then formulates an assessment, which could be a diagnosis, identification of the problem, or a differential diagnosis.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.01
Topic: The SOAP Method

5. The part of the medical record that outlines a course of action consistent with a health care provider's assessment is the _____.
- A. subjective
 - B. objective
 - C. assessment
 - D. plan**
 - E. none of these

The course of action consistent with a health care provider's assessment is known as the plan.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.01
Topic: The SOAP Method

6. Which of the following statements is FALSE about the SOAP method?
- A. Diagnostic work in medicine is similar to the investigative work of a detective; the SOAP method begins with an analysis and ends with collecting data to confirm the diagnosis.**
 - B. Most medical notes share a consistent pattern in their organization and layout that reflects the SOAP thought process.
 - C. SOAP is an acronym that stands for Subjective, Objective, Assessment, and Plan.
 - D. SOAP reflects a general thought process used by most medical professionals.
 - E. The SOAP method is repeated in every health care visit across all disciplines of medicine.

Diagnostic work in medicine begins with data collection and concludes with an analysis.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.01
Topic: The SOAP Method

7. The story of the patient's problem is known as the
- A. chief complaint.
 - B. family history.
 - C. history of present illness.**
 - D. review of history.
 - E. social history.

The story of the patient's problem is known as the history of present illness.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.02
Topic: Types of Health Records

8. The best definition for a *review of systems* is
- A.** a description of individual body systems in order to discover any symptoms not directly related to the main problem.
 - B. a record of habits such as smoking, drinking, drug abuse, and sexual practices that can impact health.
 - C. any significant illnesses that run in the patient's family.
 - D. other significant past illnesses such as high blood pressure, asthma, or diabetes.
 - E. the story of the patient's problem.

A review of systems is a description of individual body systems in order to discover any symptoms not directly related to the main problem.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.02
Topic: Types of Health Records

9. Which of the following components of the health record is NOT included under the subjective section?
- A. chief complaint
 - B. family history
 - C. past medical history
 - D.** review of systems
 - E. social history

The chief complaint as well as the family, past medical, and social histories are all part of the subjective section of the health record (the patient's personal story of his or her health issues).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.01
Learning Outcome: 02.02
Topic: The SOAP Method
Topic: Types of Health Records

10. Which of the following pairs of terms are opposites?

- A. acute, abrupt
- B. exacerbation, symptom
- C. febrile, afebrile**
- D. genetic, hereditary
- E. lethargy, malaise

Febrile means to have a fever and afebrile means the patient does not have a fever.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

11. The medical term _____ describes a patient concern that just started recently, or has a sudden onset.

- A. acute**
- B. chronic
- C. febrile
- D. lethargic
- E. noncontributory

A patient concern that just started recently, has a sudden onset, or has a severe symptom is called acute.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

12. The medical term given to describe a patient's symptoms or disease as becoming more and more severe or evident each day is

- A. abrupt.
- B. acute.
- C. genetic.
- D. malaise.
- E. progressive.**

The medical term that describes a patient's symptoms or disease as becoming more and more severe or evident each day is progressive.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

13. Which of the following is the correct definition for the term *symptom*?

- A. Something a health care provider notices
- B. Something that has been going on for a while now.
- C. Something that runs in the family.
- D. Not feeling well
- E. Something a patient feels**

A symptom is something a patient feels.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

14. Which of the following is the correct definition for the term *chronic*?

- A. All of a sudden
- B. Has been going on for a while**
- C. Runs in the family
- D. Gets progressively worse
- E. Something a patient feels

Chronic means that the patient's complaints have been going on for a while.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

15. A patient complains of itchy skin and has a very noticeable rash. Which of the following terms is appropriate to use to describe the rash?

A. alert
B. marked
C. objective
D. oriented
E. unremarkable

The term marked means that something (the rash) really stands out.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

16. In the patient's medical record, a note states that the patient has unremarkable symptoms. *Unremarkable* is a medical term used to mean that the symptoms

A. stand out.
B. get progressively worse.
C. get progressively better.
D. do not bother the patient.
E. are normal.

Unremarkable is another way of saying normal.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

17. During a patient examination, a medical professional may feel parts of the patient's body. This technique is called

A. auscultation.
B. diagnosing.
C. palpation.
D. palpitation.
E. percussion.

The technique of palpation means to feel parts of the patient's body.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

18. Which of the following statements is the best definition for differential diagnosis?
- A.** A list of conditions the patient may have based on symptoms and results of the exam
 - B. A problem that results from a disease or injury
 - C. Another way of saying assessment
 - D. The cause of a disease
 - E. What the health care professional thinks the patient has

A differential diagnosis is a list of conditions the patient may have based on the symptoms exhibited and the results of the exam.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

19. The risk for being sick is known as
- A. malignant.
 - B.** morbidity.
 - C. mortality.
 - D. prognosis.
 - E. remission.

The risk for being sick is known as morbidity.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

20. The best definition of a systemic infection is an infection that
- A. stays in a certain part of the body.
 - B.** infects all or most of the body.
 - C. is a dangerous problem.
 - D. is a problem resulting from disease or injury.
 - E. is easy to treat.

A systemic infection infects all or most of the body.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

21. Which of the following are the correct roots and definitions for the term *pathogen*?

- A. *path/o* (development, nourishment) + *gen* (generation, cause) = *pathogen* (development or nourishment of the cause)
- B. *path/o* (development, nourishment) + *gen* (suffering, disease) = *pathogen* (development or nourishment of the suffering/disease)
- C. *path/o* (generation, cause) + *gen* (suffering, disease) = *pathogen* (generation/cause of the suffering/disease)
- D. *path/o* (suffering, disease) + *gen* (development, nourishment) = *pathogen* (development or nourishment of the suffering/disease)
- E. *path/o* (suffering, disease) + *gen* (generation, cause) = *pathogen* (generation/cause of the suffering/disease)**

The correct roots and definitions are *path/o* (suffering, disease) + *gen* (generation, cause) = *pathogen* (generation/cause of the suffering/disease).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Create
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

22. When a medical professional gives the patient a *prognosis*, he/she is telling the patient

- A. the chances for things getting better or worse.**
- B. the organism that causes the problem.
- C. the risk for being sick.
- D. the risk for dying.
- E. what he/she thinks the patient has.

When a medical professional gives the patient a prognosis, he/she is telling the patient the chances for things getting better or worse.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

23. All of the following statements about the term *discharge* are true EXCEPT

- A. It can mean to send home.
- B. It is included as part of the plan section in a health care note.
- C. It literally means to unload.
- D.** It can mean that the patient has been cured.
- E. It refers to a fluid coming out of a part of the body.

Just because a patient has been discharged does not mean he/she has been cured.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

24. The medical term *prophylaxis* refers to

- A. extremely clean, germ-free conditions.
- B. observation of a patient.
- C.** preventive treatment.
- D. telling the patient that the problem is not serious or dangerous.
- E. treating the symptoms but not actually getting rid of the cause.

The medical term prophylaxis refers to preventative treatment.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

25. In order to treat the symptoms and make the patient feel better, a medical professional may recommend that the patient

- A. be discharged.
- B. be observed.
- C. receive prophylactic medication.
- D. be given reassurance.
- E.** receive supportive care.

In order to treat the symptoms and make the patient feel better, a medical professional may recommend that the patient receive supportive care.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute

26. The patient's medical record noted that the patient experienced *sequelae* after his heart attack. This means that the patient
- A. had an increased risk for sudden death.
 - B. developed a problem resulting from disease or injury.**
 - C. had hidden problems.
 - D. had diseased tissue.
 - E. could develop another heart attack.

Sequelae are problems resulting from disease or injury, in this case, the patient's heart attack.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

27. Which of the following terms is the correct opposite for the *proximal* part of the body?
- A. distal**
 - B. dorsum
 - C. ipsilateral
 - D. prone
 - E. ventral

Proximal means closer in to the center; its opposite is distal which means farther away from the center.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

28. All of the following terms refer to the front EXCEPT
- A. antral.
 - B. anterior.
 - C. dorsal.**
 - D. ventral.

Antral, anterior, and ventral refer to the front; dorsal refers to the back.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

29. If a patient is *prone*, he is

- A.** lying on his belly.
- B. lying on his back.
- C. lying on his left side.
- D. lying on his right side.
- E. standing.

If a patient is prone, he is lying on his belly.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

30. When a person uses her left hand to reach to the right, she is showing _____ movement.

- A. bilateral
- B.** contralateral
- C. ipsilateral
- D. lateral
- E. unilateral

Contralateral refers to the opposite side.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

31. A (n)_____ scan of the body divides the body in slices from right to left.

- A. coronal
- B. ipsilateral
- C. sagittal**
- D. supine
- E. transverse

A sagittal scan of the body divides the body in slices from right to left.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 02.03

Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

32. Which part of the SOAP method most accurately describes the following excerpt from a patient's clinic note? " T: 99.0; HR: 60; RR: 20; BP: 112/70. General: Pleasant, responsive. No acute distress. Respiratory: clear to auscultation. No wheezes, rales, rhonchi, or crackles. Good air exchange. No increased work of breathing."

- A. Subjective
- B. Objective**
- C. Assessment
- D. Plan
- E. Prescription

This information is part of the patient's physical exam, which is the objective part of the SOAP method.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 02.05

Topic: The SOAP Method

33. If a patient's infection is classified as *occult*, this means the infection is

- A. dangerous.
- B. getting better.
- C. getting worse.
- D. hidden.**
- E. without a known or specific cause.

The term *occult* means that the source of the infection is hidden.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

34. If a patient's disease is classified as *malignant*, this means the disease is

- A.** dangerous.
- B. getting better.
- C. getting worse.
- D. hidden.
- E. without a known or specific cause.

The term *malignant* means dangerous.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

35. The medical term for the cause of a disease is

- A. diagnosis.
- B.** etiology.
- C. impression.
- D. remission.
- E. sequelae.

The medical term that means the cause of a disease is etiology.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

36. A _____ infection is an infection that stays in a certain part of the body.

- A. degenerate
- B. localized**
- C. malignant
- D. recurrent
- E. systemic

The term localized means that something (in this case an infection) stays in a certain part of the body.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

37. A _____ symptom is one that a patient has again and again.

- A. degenerate
- B. malignant
- C. idiopathic
- D. recurrent**
- E. chronic

The term *recurrent* means to have again and again.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

38. According to the following discharge summary, which of the following statements is true about this patient? "Mrs. Roxana Collach presented to the emergency department with a 2-day history of increasing epigastric pain. She described the pain as constant and dull with radiation to her back. She also had progressive anorexia. She denied nausea, emesis, or diarrhea. She was febrile in the emergency department and had marked epigastric tenderness on exam with guarding. Her abdomen was slightly distended and she was mildly jaundiced. Her elevated amylase and lipase confirmed the suspicion of acute pancreatitis. She was admitted for pain control and intravenous fluids."
- A. Her anorexia was getting better.
 - B. She was vomiting constantly.
 - C.** She was diagnosed with pancreatitis.
 - D. She did not have any epigastric tenderness.
 - E. She was not given intravenous fluids.

The patient had pancreatitis, which was confirmed by elevated amylase and lipase levels.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.05
Topic: Abbreviations
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

39. The following is an excerpt from a patient's discharge summary. Which of the following is NOT true about this excerpt? "Miss Susan Nesbit is a 12-year-old female who first visited her primary care provider for dysuria. A urinalysis was ordered, but the patient could not urinate in the office. She took the urinalysis cup home but did not return with the sample. The next day, Susan's dysuria worsened. She developed a fever of 102.3° F, vomiting and hematuria so she returned to the clinic. A urinalysis performed in the office revealed significant pyuria, hematuria, and albuminuria. Since Susan was not able to keep any fluids down, her primary care provider sent her to the emergency department for evaluation for admission."
- A. Her primary care physician sent her to the emergency department for evaluation and admission.
 - B. It contains the history of the present illness.
 - C. The patient is 12 years old.
 - D. The patient returned to the clinic when her dysuria worsened and she became febrile.
 - E.** The patient went to the emergency department before seeing her primary care physician.

The patient first visited her primary care physician (PCP) before going to the emergency department (ED).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.05
Topic: Abbreviations
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

40. Read this excerpt from a patient's health record. "Johnny's history is significant for tympanostomy tubes placed bilaterally when he was 2 years old. One tube left a persistent perforation in the tympanic membrane, so he had a tympanoplasty at 3 years of age. He has not had any episodes of otitis media in the past 2 years." This is the patient's
- A. chief complaint.
 - B. history of present illness.
 - C. past medical history.**
 - D. personal social medical history.
 - E. review of systems.

Past medical history refers to other significant past illnesses such as high blood pressure, asthma, or diabetes.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.05
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

41. The patient had tympanostomy tubes placed bilaterally. Which is the correct breakdown and definition of the term *bilateral*?
- A. *bi* (one) + *later* (out to the side) + *al* (condition) = condition one side
 - B. *bi* (side) + *later* (toward the middle) + *al* (condition) = condition toward the middle of the side
 - C. *bi* (side) + *later* (toward the side) + *al* (pertaining to) = pertaining to toward the side
 - D. *bi* (two) + *later* (side) + *al* (pertaining to) = pertaining to two sides**
 - E. *bi* (two) + *lateral* (toward the middle) = towards the middle of both ears

The term *bilateral* breaks down into the prefix *bi-* (two), root *later* (side) and suffix *-al* (pertaining to). The definition is pertaining to two sides.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

42. The correct definition for the term *disposition* is

- A. what happened to the patient at the end of the visit.
- B. the main reason for the patient's visit.
- C. how the patient is feeling.
- D. when the patient will be sent home.
- E. none of these.

The term disposition refers to what happened to the patient at the end of the visit.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

43. Read the following health record excerpt. "Miss Sweet arrived in the emergency department lethargic but responsive. Given her history and vomiting, we were concerned about diabetic ketoacidosis. The patient's finger stick blood sugar test result of 320 confirmed hyperglycemia, and a urinalysis revealed both glucosuria and ketonuria. An intravenous was started and labs were sent. Chemistry profile showed hyponatremia, hypokalemia, and acidemia. The pediatric intensive care team was contacted for transfer to the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit." According to this excerpt, when Miss Sweet arrived at the emergency department, she

- A. was alert and oriented to person, place and time.
- B. did not look very sick and was able to answer questions and interact with health care professionals.
- C. did not look very sick but acted very sick.
- D. looked sick and was unable to answer questions or interact with health care professionals.
- E. looked sick but was able to answer questions.

A lethargic patient has a decrease in level of consciousness and is a general indication that the patient is really sick. Responsive means a patient is able to answer questions and is alert and interactive.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.05
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

44. In order for the medical professional to perform a physical examination, he asked the patient to lie on his back. This is called the _____ position.

A. caudal
B. dorsal
C. prone
D. proximal
E. supine

Supine means lying on the back.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

45. The umbilicus (belly button) is located on the _____ part of one's body.

A. anterior, lateral
B. anterior, medial
C. dorsal, lateral
D. dorsal, medial
E. lateral, medial

The umbilicus (belly button) is located on the anterior (front) and medial (toward the middle) part of one's body.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

46. If a body part is located inferior to another body part, its position is

A. above the other body part.
B. on the side of the other body part.
C. in front of the other body part.
D. below the other body part.
E. behind the other body part.

The term *inferior* means below so the position would be below the other body part.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute

47. The superior vena cava is a large-diameter short vein that carries deoxygenated blood from the body to the heart. It is located in the *anterior* right *superior* mediastinum. The correct definitions of *anterior* and *superior* are
- A. back, above.
 - B. back, below.
 - C. front, above.**
 - D. front, below.

Anterior means the front and superior means above.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

48. A patient has a rash on the top of both hands. Which of the following is the correct medical term for the location of the rash?
- A. bilateral, dorsum**
 - B. bilateral, palmar
 - C. bilateral, plantar
 - D. unilateral, dorsum
 - E. unilateral, palmar

The term *bilateral* means both sides and the term *dorsum* refers to the top of the hand or foot.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

49. The plane that divides the body into slices, front to back, is the _____ plane.
- A. sagittal
 - B. transverse
 - C. horizontal
 - D. coronal**
 - E. midsagittal

The coronal plan divides the body in slices from front to back.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

50. As part of a patient's treatment plan, she was admitted to the hospital for observation. This means that the
- A. patient needs to undergo further tests before she can be diagnosed.
 - B. patient will be discharged with a prescription.
 - C.** patient is admitted so that medical professionals can watch or keep an eye on her.
 - D. patient will be sent home to see if the symptoms get better on their own.
 - E. patient's symptoms resolved after her hospital stay.

The medical term *observation* means to watch or keep an eye on.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

51. All of the following statements about the medical term *remission* are true EXCEPT
- A. It is a term that a medical professional might use in the assessment part of the health record.
 - B.** It means the illness has been cured.
 - C. It means to get better or improve.
 - D. It is most often used when discussing cancer.
 - E. None of these.

The medical term *remission* means to get better or improve and it is most often used when discussing cancer. *Remission* does not mean the disease was cured.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

52. In a medical record, the main reason for the patient's visit is the

- A. social history.
- B. review of systems.
- C. family history.
- D. history of present illness.
- E. chief complaint.**

The chief complaint is the main reason for the patient's visit.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.02
Topic: Types of Health Records

53. The section of the medical record containing information related to a patient's habits such as smoking, alcohol use, drug abuse and sexual practices would be found in the

- A. chief complaint.
- B. social history.**
- C. family history.
- D. review of systems.
- E. past medical history.

The social history contains information related to habits such as smoking, alcohol use, drug abuse and sexual practices that can impact health.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.02
Topic: Types of Health Records

54. The medical term that means a condition suddenly gets worse is

- A. remission.
- B. progressive.
- C. exacerbation.**
- D. malaise.
- E. chronic.

The term *exacerbation* means that a condition suddenly gets worse. This term is often applied to chronic diseases such as emphysema, irritable bowel syndrome, chronic leukemia, and multiple sclerosis.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

55. The meaning of the medical term *malaise* is

- A. not feeling well.
- B. difficulty breathing.
- C. difficulty walking.
- D. having a fever.
- E. having severe pain.

The medical term *malaise* means not feeling well.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

56. A synonym for the term *hereditary* is

- A. progressive.
- B. chronic.
- C. non-contributory.
- D. genetic.
- E. idiopathic.

A synonym for the term *hereditary* is genetic and its meaning is that it runs in the family.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

57. The term used to describe a problem that developed all of a sudden is

- A. chronic.
- B. acute.
- C. progressive.
- D. exacerbation.
- E. abrupt.

An abrupt problem is one that comes on all of a sudden.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

*Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records*

58. A problem that worsens more and more each day is said to be

- A.** progressive.
- B. acute.
- C. chronic.
- D. abrupt.
- E. exacerbation.

A problem that worsens more and more each day is said to be progressive.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records*

59. The physical examination technique that involves listening with a stethoscope is called

- A. percussion.
- B.** auscultation.
- C. palpation.
- D. palpitation.
- E. inspection.

Auscultation means to listen with an instrument called a stethoscope.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records*

60. The physical examination technique that involves hitting something and listening to the resulting sound or feeling the resulting vibration is called

A. percussion.
B. auscultation.
C. palpation.
D. palpitation.
E. inspection.

Percussion means hitting something and listening to the resulting sound or feel the resulting vibration. It is often used on the chest to listen to the density of the lungs.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records*

61. A patient who is alert and oriented x 3 can

A. answer questions and is aware of who he or she is.
B. answer questions and is aware of the current time or date.
C. answer questions and is aware of where he or she is.
D. All the answers are correct.
E. None of the answers are correct.

A person who is alert is able to answer questions. Oriented x 3 means the person is aware of who they are, where they are and the current time or date (person, place and time).

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records*

62. A _____ refers to diseased tissue.

A. pathogen
B. benign
C. lesion
D. malignant
E. sequelae

A lesion refers to diseased tissue.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium*

Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

63. A tumor is labeled as *benign*. This means that

- A. the tumor is safe, not cancerous.
- B. the tumor is cancerous.
- C. the tumor has spread.
- D. the tumor is localized.
- E. the diagnosis of the tumor is pending.

The word benign means safe. A tumor that is labeled as benign would be safe, or non-cancerous.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

64. The medical term that means the cause of the disease is

- A. idiopathic.
- B. prognosis.
- C. etiology.
- D. remission.
- E. diagnosis.

Etiology refers to the cause of a disease.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

65. The medical term that means what the health care professional thinks the patient has is

- A. idiopathic.
- B. prognosis.
- C. etiology.
- D. remission.
- E. diagnosis.

Diagnosis refers to what the health care professional thinks the patient has.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

66. A synonym for the word *assessment* is

- A. etiology.
- B. prognosis.
- C. remission.
- D. impression.**
- E. differential diagnosis.

An impression is a synonym for the word *assessment*.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

67. An infant died of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). The physician told the parents that the cause of the infant's death was *idiopathic*. This means that

- A. the infant died from a hereditary condition.
- B. the infant died from a localized infection.
- C. the cause of the infant's death is pending.
- D. the cause of the infant's death is unknown.**
- E. the infant had a hidden heart defect.

The medical term *idiopathic* refers to an unknown specific cause, something that happens for no apparent reason.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

68. The medical term that refers to the risk for dying is

- A. mortality.
- B. morbidity.
- C. prognosis.
- D. sequelae.
- E. idiopathic.

Mortality refers to the risk for dying.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

69. If a patient's lab results are pending, this means that

- A. the patient's blood sample wasn't any good and had to be re-drawn.
- B. the patient is waiting to have his blood drawn.
- C. the health care provider is waiting for the results.
- D. the lab tests will be done in the morning.
- E. the blood sample has been sent to another lab for testing.

The term *pending* means waiting for. If lab tests are *pending*, the health care provider is waiting for the results to be released.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

70. A patient is scheduled for *palliative* treatment. This means that the patient

- A. will be cured of the disease.
- B. will receive chemotherapy.
- C. will be scheduled for surgery.
- D. will have the symptoms treated without getting rid of the disease.
- E. will receive preventative treatment.

Palliative care means treating the symptoms, but not actually getting rid of the disease.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03

71. The definition for the medical term *sterile* is

- A. preventative treatment.
- B. extremely clean, germ-free environment.**
- C. treating the symptoms.
- D. free of blood-borne pathogens.
- E. contaminated.

Sterile refers to an environment that is extremely clean and free of germs. A sterile environment is especially important during medical procedures and surgery.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 02.03

Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

72. The medical term that means toward the bottom and comes from the Latin meaning tail is

- A. cranial.
- B. proximal.
- C. inferior.
- D. caudal.**
- E. antral.

Caudal means toward the bottom and comes from the Latin meaning tail.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 02.03

Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

73. A synonym for the term posterior is

- A. antral.
- B. dorsal.**
- C. medial.
- D. caudal.
- E. inferior.

The terms *dorsal* and *posterior* are synonyms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

74. If a body part is located inferior to another body part, its position is

- A. above the other body part.
- B. on the side of the other body part.
- C. in front of the other body part.
- D.** below the other body part.
- E. behind the other body part.

The term *superior* means above so the position would be above the other body part.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

75. The medical term that means pertaining to the same side is

- A. bilateral.
- B. unilateral.
- C. contralateral.
- D.** ipsilateral.
- E. monolateral.

Ipsilateral means pertaining to the same side.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

76. A patient with bilateral plantar warts has lesions on the

- A. palm of one hand.
- B. palm of both hands.
- C. sole of one foot.
- D.** soles of both feet.
- E. top of both feet.

Plantar refers to the sole of the foot. Bilateral means that the warts are located on the soles of both feet.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

77. The prefix in the term *unilateral* means

- A. same.
- B. both.
- C. one.**
- D. opposite.
- E. half.

The prefix in the term *unilateral* is *uni-* which means one.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

78. The body plane that divides the body from top to bottom is the _____ plane.

- A. transverse**
- B. coronal
- C. sagittal
- D. midsagittal

The transverse plane divides the body from top to bottom.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

79. Significant past illnesses such as high blood pressure, diabetes, or asthma would be documented in which section of the health record?

A. social history
B. chief complaint
C. review of systems
D. past surgical history
E. past medical history

The past medical history contains information on significant past illnesses such as high blood pressure, diabetes, or asthma.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.02
Topic: Types of Health Records

80. In a patient's medical record, which term would be used to indicate that something is not related to the specific problem the patient is experiencing?

A. abrupt
B. noncontributory
C. contributory
D. unremarkable
E. remarkable

Noncontributory means not related to this specific problem.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

81. All of the following pairs are opposite terms EXCEPT

A. remission/exacerbation.
B. acute/chronic.
C. congenital/genetic.
D. unremarkable/marked.
E. febrile/afebrile.

Congenital means that a child was born with the condition and genetic means that the condition runs in the family.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

82. The findings from the techniques of auscultation, percussion, and palpation would be found in which part of the patient's medical record?

A. S
B. O
C. A
D. P

Auscultation, percussion, and palpation are techniques used during a physical examination and would be found under the objective section of a patient's medical record.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.01
Topic: The SOAP Method

83. Under assessment, the physician has written that he wants to "rule out angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, gastroesophageal reflux disease, and pectoral muscle strain." Ruling out various diseases is called a (n)

A. diagnosis.
B. prognosis.
C. etiology.
D. differential diagnosis.
E. pending diagnosis.

A differential diagnosis refers to a list of conditions the patient may have based on the symptoms exhibited and the results of the exam.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

84. A physician informed the patient that he has six months to live following a diagnosis of pancreatic cancer. This is called a

A. diagnosis.
B. prognosis.
C. sequelae.
D. mortality.
E. remission.

Prognosis refers to the chances for things getting better or worse.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

85. Receiving a yearly influenza vaccine is a form of

A. reassurance.
B. palliation.
C. prophylaxis.
D. disposition.
E. supportive care.

Prophylaxis refers to preventative treatment such as vaccines.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

86. The term in body orientation that means farther away from the center is

A. distal.
B. proximal.
C. medial.
D. anterior.
E. superior.

Distal means farther away from the center.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03

87. The term that means toward the top is

- A. caudal.
- B. superior.
- C. cranial.**
- D. anterior.
- E. medial.

Cranial means towards the top.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 02.03

Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

88. The left hemisphere controls movement on the right side of your body. This is called _____ control.

- A. bilateral
- B. unilateral
- C. ipsilateral
- D. contralateral**
- E. translateral

Contralateral refers to the opposite side. The left hemisphere controls the right side of the body and the right hemisphere controls the left side of the body.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 02.03

Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

89. A patient suffered burns on the palms of both hands. This would be documented in the medical record as burns to the _____ region.

A. plantar
B. dorsal
C. palmar
D. medial
E. lateral

The palmar region refers to the palm of the hand.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records

90. The plane that divides a body into a right and left side is the _____ plane.

A. coronal
B. sagittal
C. transverse
D. vertical
E. axial

The sagittal plane divides the body in slices right to left.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 02.03
Topic: Common Terms on Health Records