

Student name: _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

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 are correct.
- E) None of these is correct.

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) All the following statements about the SOAP method are true **EXCEPT**

A) diagnostic work in medicine is like 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 is a sharp, severe symptom.

- A) acute
- B) chronic

- C) febrile
- D) lethargic
- E) abrupt

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

- A) stand out.
- B) get progressively worse.
- C) are inflamed.

medical term used to mean that the symptoms

- 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) superior

- C) ipsilateral
- D) inferior
- 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) Read the following excerpt from a patient's medical record: "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

- 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.

39) Read the following excerpt from a patient's discharge summary: "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." Which of the following statements is NOT true about this excerpt?

- 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

admitted for pain control and intravenous fluids." According to the discharge summary, which of the following statements is true about this patient?

- E) She was not given intravenous fluids.

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

- A) chief complaint.
- B) history of present illness.
- C) past medical history.

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) =

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.

episodes of otitis media in the past 2 years." This excerpt refers to the patient's

- D) social medical history.
- E) review of systems.

pertaining to two sides
E) *Bi* (two) + *lateral* (toward the middle) = towards the middle of both ears

- 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 medical history

and recent onset of 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 bloodwork was drawn and sent to the lab. Chemistry profile showed hypernatremia, hypokalemia, and acidemia. The pediatric intensive care team was contacted for

- 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

44) To perform a physical examination, the medical professional asked the patient to lie on his back. This is called

- A) caudal
- B) dorsal

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

- A) anterior, lateral
- B) anterior, medial
- C) dorsal, lateral

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.

transfer to the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit."

According to this excerpt, when Miss Sweet arrived at the emergency department, she

or interact with health care professionals.

E) looked very sick but was able to answer questions.

the _____ position.

- C) prone
- D) proximal
- E) supine

D) dorsal, medial
E) anterior, proximal

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 in the *anterior* right *superior* mediastinum. The correct

- A) back, above.
- B) back, below.

definitions of *anterior* and *superior* are

- 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 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 chronic condition suddenly gets worse is

- A) remission.
- B) progressive.
- C) exacerbation.
- D) acute.
- E) chronic.

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

- A) not feeling well.
- B) decreased level of consciousness.
- 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 suddenly 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) an 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

- A) percussion.
- B) auscultation.

feeling the resulting vibration is called

- C) palpation.
- D) palpitation.
- E) inspection.

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

- A) answer questions and is aware of the current time or date.
- B) answer questions and is aware of who he or she is.
- C) answer questions and is aware of where he or she is.
- D) answer questions and is aware of the current time or date.
- E) all the answers are correct.

F) answer questions and is aware of where he or she is.

- G) none of the answers are correct.
- H) all the answers are correct.
- I) 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 the

- A) tumor is safe, not cancerous.
- B) tumor is cancerous.
- C) tumor has spread.

- D) tumor is localized.
- E) 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) observation.

- 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 the

- A) infant died from a hereditary condition.
- B) infant died from a localized infection.
- C) cause of the infant's death is pending.

- D) cause of the infant's death is unknown.
- E) 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 the
- A) patient's blood sample wasn't any good and had to be re-drawn.
 - B) patient is waiting to have his blood drawn.
 - C) health care provider is waiting for the results.
 - D) lab tests will be done in the morning.
 - E) blood sample has been sent to another lab for testing.
- 70) A patient is scheduled for *palliative* treatment. This means that the patient will
- A) be cured of the disease.
 - B) receive chemotherapy.
 - C) be scheduled for surgery.
 - D) have the symptoms treated without getting rid of the disease.
 - E) receive preventive treatment.
- 71) The definition for the medical term *sterile* is
- A) preventive 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 *superior* 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

- A) Non-significant
- B) Noncontributory

problem the patient is experiencing?

- C) Contributory
- D) Unremarkable
- E) Remarkable

81) All the following pairs have opposite meanings 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 section of

- A) S
- B) O

the patient's medical record?

- 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."

- A) diagnosis.
- B) prognosis.
- C) etiology.

Ruling out various diseases is called a (n)

- 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 of the brain 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) Information regarding any past surgeries the patient had would be found under which section of a patient's medical note?

- A) Assessment
- B) Subjective
- C) Objective

- D) Plan
- E) Review of systems

Answer Key

Test name: CH-02:
Test Bank

- 1) D
- 2) A
- 3) B
- 4) C
- 5) D
- 6) A
- 7) C
- 8) A
- 9) D
- 10) C
- 11) A
- 12) E
- 13) E
- 14) B
- 15) B
- 16) E
- 17) C
- 18) A
- 19) B
- 20) B
- 21) E

22) A

23) D

24) C

25) E

26) B

27) A

28) C

29) A

30) B

31) C

32) B

33) D

34) A

35) B

36) B

37) D

38) C

39) E

40) C

41) D

42) A

43) E

44) E

45) B

46) D

47) C

48) A

49) D

50) C

51) B

52) E

53) B

54) C

55) A

56) D

57) E

58) A

59) B

60) A

61) E

61) H

62) C

61) E

61) H

63) A

64) C

65) E

66) D

67) D

68) A

69) C

70) D

71) B

72) D

73) B

74) A

75) D

76) D

77) C

78) A

79) E

80) B

81) C

82) B

83) D

84) B

85) C

86) A

87) C

88) D

89) C

90) B