

Chapter 1: Clinical Decision Making

1. When planning a patient intervention, the physical therapist should
 - A) coordinate care of the patient with other professionals.
 - B) allow the case manager to coordinate the discharge.
 - C) choose only one intervention for the patient.
 - D) follow protocols without consideration of the patient's needs.
2. When providing patient/client-related instruction the therapist should
 - A) direct all instruction to the patient only during the initial visit.
 - B) provide instruction to all patients/clients in the same manner.
 - C) provide instruction to facilitate understanding of the patient's condition.
 - D) plan all instruction for immediately prior to the patient's discharge.
3. Interventions to improve the patient's range of motion would be considered
 - A) restorative.
 - B) compensatory.
 - C) preventive.
 - D) facilitative.
4. Interventions to facilitate wheelchair propulsion would be considered
 - A) restorative.
 - B) compensatory.
 - C) preventive.
 - D) facilitative.
5. When planning a patient intervention the physical therapist should
 - A) choose tasks the patient cannot accomplish so the need for therapy is clear.
 - B) identify interventions that allow the patient to meet one goal at a time.
 - C) follow a specific protocol developed for the patient's medical diagnosis.
 - D) consider the frequency, intensity, and duration of the intervention.
6. As the physical therapist is evaluating the patient's progress toward documented outcome goals, it is noted that the patient is not progressing as anticipated. What is the most appropriate question for the therapist to ask?
 - A) How did the patient's goals relate to the institution's goals?
 - B) Was this patient appropriate for physical therapy intervention?
 - C) Were the goals and outcomes realistic for this patient?
 - D) Should I document the patient's status at this time?
7. One reason for noncompliance with a prescribed intervention is
 - A) the therapist has communicated the expected outcomes well.
 - B) the patient and family were not involved in the planning process.
 - C) the patient is working toward personally meaningful goals.
 - D) the patient is not expected to return to prior level of function.

8. Evidence-based practice requires therapists to
 - A) weigh all research published in peer-reviewed journals equally.
 - B) integrate research evidence with clinical expertise and patient values.
 - C) use the newest interventions promoted in continued education courses.
 - D) use only interventions that have level 1 studies showing efficacy.

9. When documenting in the patient's medical record the therapist must
 - A) include all statements made by the patient to the clinician in the objective section.
 - B) abbreviate all medical terms so only other clinicians can read the record.
 - C) make all corrections to any errors using correction fluid or by erasure.
 - D) document all intervention provided including frequency, duration, and intensity.

Answer Key

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. D