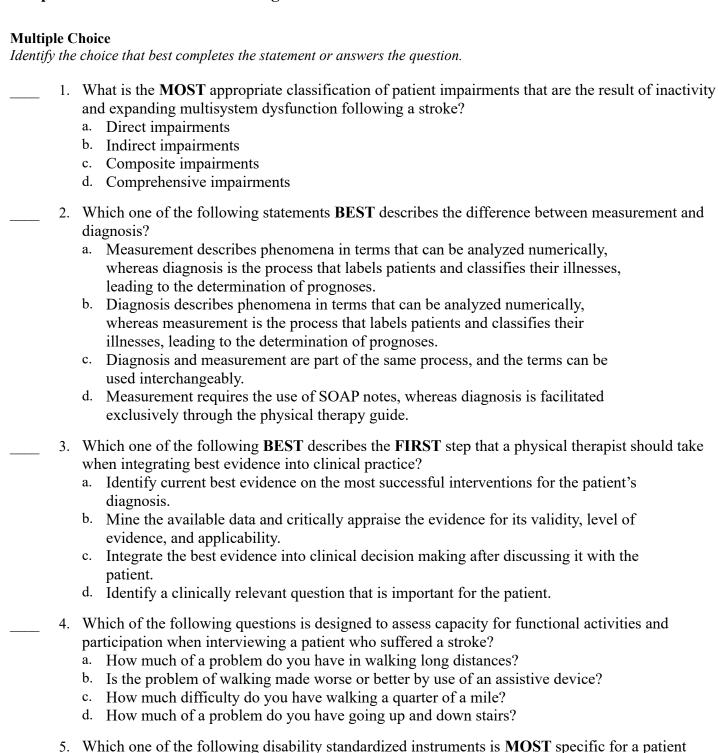
Chapter 1. Clinical Decision Making



- recovering from a stroke?
- a. Functional Independence Measure
- b. Fugl-Meyer Assessment of Physical Performance
- c. Short Form-36

- d. Berg Balance Scale
- 6. If a clinical diagnostic test for patients with cervical radiculopathy is positive in 95% of patients who truly have the disease, but it is also positive in a large number of healthy individuals, what is this test most useful for?
 - a. Ruling out cervical radiculopathy
 - b. Ruling in cervical radiculopathy
 - c. Neither ruling in nor ruling out cervical radiculopathy
 - d. Both ruling in and ruling out cervical radiculopathy

Chapter 1. Clinical Decision Making Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: B

Explanation: These impairments are best classified as indirect impairments because they result from inactivity and expanding multisystem dysfunction.

PTS: 1 REF: From: Chapter 1 TOP: Content: Examination

2. ANS: A

Explanation: Measurement describes phenomena in terms that can be analyzed numerically, whereas diagnosis is the process that labels patients and classifies their illnesses, leading to the determination of prognoses. The test-taker will need to know and understand the differences between the two concepts.

PTS: 1 REF: From: Chapter 1 TOP: Content: Examination

3. ANS: D

Explanation: The importance of starting with a clinically relevant question that integrates patient values is commonly overlooked, even though it is necessary for integrating best evidence into clinical practice.

PTS: 1 REF: From: Chapter 1 TOP: Content: Examination

4. ANS: C

Explanation: Asking whether the individual has difficulty walking a quarter of a mile is both specific to capacity and quantifiable.

PTS: 1 REF: From: Chapter 1 TOP: Content: Examination

5. ANS: B

Explanation: The test-taker needs to know that the Fugl-Meyer scale is specific to stroke, whereas the other instruments are used in a variety of diagnoses.

PTS: 1 REF: From: Chapter 1 TOP: Content: Examination

6. ANS: A

Explanation: The test-taker will need to understand the concepts of sensitivity and specificity and understand their clinical utility in this example. This test is highly sensitive but has low specificity; thus, it is more useful for ruling out the disease.

PTS: 1 REF: From: Chapter 1 TOP: Content: Examination