Multiple Choice: Select the one BEST answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. In Oregon, there are special confidentiality rules (in addition to the confidentiality rules which govern all medical records) for which of the following:
   A. HIV/Aids related treatment.
   B. Alcohol and drug treatment.
   C. Mental health records.
   D. Genetic information.
   E. All of the above. **

Multiple Choice: Select the one BEST answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

2. Palpation of the abdomen should include deep palpation prior to light palpation:
   A. True
   B. False **

3. According to the Center for Disease Control the greatest health threat in the United States is:
   A. Obesity.
   B. The threat of biological warfare.
   C. Depression.
   D. Alzheimer’s.
   E. Inappropriate use of antibiotics.

4. You are examining a patient who presents with complaints of abdominal pain. Name two blood vessels in the abdomen where bruits can be heard (left and right are not accepted).
   1. Renal arteries  2. Aorta  Common Iliac  Femoral  Celiac

5. Upon examination of the testes, it is important to assess the patient for what objective findings:
   1. Cancer  Tenderness
   2. Sexual maturation/size  Descending testes
   3. Mass

6. Why do you check both breasts, at the same time, upon examination even when a patient has a complaint regarding one breast?
   Symmetry
7. A patient hurts her knee on a fall while skiing. List seven specific anatomical structures which are examined as part of the examination of the knee joint:

1. effusion  swelling
2. ligamentous stability decreased ROM
3. meniscal integrity
4. patellar laxity
5. crepitus
6. warmth
7. redness

8. You are examining a patient with a complaint of “cough”. Describe what the following terms mean and where they are heard:

Vesicular breath sounds:
Long inspiration, short expiration: peripheral lung fields

Bronchial breath sounds:
Equal inspiration and expiration or longer expiration than vesicular: trachea or manubrium

9. A patient presents complaining of abdominal pain. You are concerned about appendicitis. Describe how to elicit rebound tenderness when examining the abdomen:

Press fingers firmly and slowly on the abdomen, and then quickly withdraw them.

10. If you saw the above structure aligned as they are through your otoscope, would you be examining the patient’s right or left ear?

Right

11. A patient presents with concerns about hypertension. List the normal adult range of values for the following:

1. heart rate: 60 - 100 beats per minute
2. blood pressure (include units)
   (a) systolic
   systolic 100 - 140 mm Hg
(b) diastolic
diastolic 60 - 90 mm Hg

3. respiratory rate: 12/14 to 20 breaths per minute

4. jugular venous pressure (include units): <9cm of H2O

12. A patient presents complaining of blurred vision. You decide to perform an ophthalmologic exam. List three structures seen in the ophthalmoscope examination:
   1. red reflex retinal vessels (anterior veins)
   2. optic disk fovea
   3. macula lens (don’t see unless a problem)
      vitreous (don’t see unless a problem)

13. A female patient presents for a complete physical examination, including a Pap smear. List four anatomical structures that should be inspected during examination of the external female genitalia:
   1. Urethra Bartholin's gland
   2. labia
   3. Vaginal opening or introitus
   4. clitoris

14. A patient presents with vomiting and a very quiet abdomen. Hypoactive (decreased) bowel sounds may be indicative of what general bowel conditions:
   1. ileus Obstruction
   2. Peritonitis

15. A patient with severe hepatitis presents for examination. Name two physical examination findings of the abdomen in the patient with ascites (fluid in the abdomen):
   1. shifting dullness protuberant abdomen
   2. fluid wave

16. A male patient presents for a complete physical examination. In palpating the contents of the scrotum the normal palpable anatomical structures examined include:
1. Testes
2. Epididymitis
3. Vas deferens
4. Venous plexus