1) List 4 things that a battered patient needs to hear from her physician.

1 - That you believe her
2 - That she is not crazy
3 - That no one deserves to be beaten
4 - That she is not alone
5 - That Domestic Violence is a crime
6 - That there is hope the violence can end
7 - That there is help in the community
8 - I (the doctor) will be there for you

2) You are evaluating an elderly patient’s ability to live on his/her own. List six BASIC Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) that a patient must perform every day.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6. bathing, ambulation, toileting, transfers, eating, dressing...continence

3) Which would be more helpful to find recorded in a patient’s chart: the patient’s own words describing his mood, or the description from a former clinician describing the patient’s mood?

Why?

The patient’s. Because there is always a chance of misinterpretation or assumption when someone other than the patient describes how s/he feels. The patient’s own words take out the intermediary.
4) Losses of Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) usually occur in the reverse order by which children acquire these skills. Which ADL is usually the last to go? Eating

5) Describe how you test the corneal reflex:

Have the person look away, touch cotton swab to eye, see if they blink.

6) Describe how to perform the Romberg test (equilibrium):

Eyes closed, feet together, watch for swaying.

7) Describe what is meant by a POSITIVE Romberg test (equilibrium):

Patient loses balance on Romberg test.

8) List five Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs) that elderly patients need to perform to maintain an independent living situation.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5. shopping, transportation, cooking, housework, managing money, telephone, manage medications

9) Developmental assessment of the infant includes what four major categories of behavior.
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
   1. personal-social 
   2. fine motor-adaptation 
   3. language 
   4. gross motor skills

10) Describe the finding associated with each level of the deep tendon reflex (0 - 4) grading system.
0: no response 
1: diminished 
2: active or expected response 
3: brisker than expected 
4: hyperactive with intermittent clonus

11) Name ten indicators of a patient’s mental status which are evaluated during a full Mental Status Examination (e.g., ‘thought processes’).
1. 
2. 
Appearance, Behavior, Speech, Registration, Mood, Affect, Orientation, Attention/Concentration, Memory, Abstraction, Fund of Knowledge, Relatedness, Insight, Thought Content, Perceptions, Judgement, Cognitive Functions

12) List the terms used to describe each level of the muscle strength (0-5) grading scale. (3 pts)

0: no muscular activity
1: fasciculations only
2: active movement when gravity is eliminated
3: active movement against gravity
4: active movement against gravity and some resistance
5: active movement against full resistance

13) Describe 1) how to test for clonus in the ankle and 2) what is seen if clonus is present.

1.) Knee flexed, rapid dorsiflexion of the foot.

2.) Oscillation of the foot between dorsiflexion and plantar flexion.
14) Explain what distinguishes an illusion from a hallucination:

An illusion has some basis in fact which is misinterpreted by the patient. A hallucination is without any basis in reality.

15) Define and explain the following terms:

1. Compliance

2. Therapeutic alliance

3. Patient non-disclosure

1. Pts ability to fulfill the requirements of their therapy (meds, etc.)
2. Pt. and physician work together toward best approach at therapy.
3. Pt. leaves out pertinent information whether on purpose or not - NOT CONFIDENTIALITY!

16) List the four general components of the problem-focused medical write-up:

1. Subjective
2. Objective
3. Assessment
4. Plan