

Advanced Health Assessment and Diagnostic Reasoning, Third Edition  
Test Bank

Import Settings:

Base Settings: Brownstone Default

Information Field: Complexity

Information Field: Ahead

Information Field: Subject

Information Field: Advanced Health Assessment and Diagnostic Reasoning

Information Field: Taxonomy

Highest Answer Letter: D

Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

NAS ISBN13: 9781284171228, add to Ahead, Title tags

**Chapter: Chapter 01 - Quiz**

**Multiple Choice**

1. Which of the following is an example of subjective data that may be collected during a health assessment?

A) Height and weight

B) A patient's recall of his or her past health conditions

C) Results from an abdominal CT scan

D) Complete blood count

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

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Ahead: Functions of the Interview and Health History

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies

Taxonomy: Application

2. Which of the following is true regarding the data taken in a health history?

A) Most health history data are objective and measurable.

B) Objective data are error-free, quantifiable data.

C) Subjective data, being inherently less accurate, are of less value than objective data.

D) A successful individualized plan of care must incorporate subjective data.

Ans: D

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Functions of the Interview and Health History

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Taxonomy: Analysis

3. What do Coulehan and Block define as "listening to the total communication . . . and letting the patient know that you are really hearing"?

A) Cultural competence

B) Patience

C) Empathy

D) Top-tier communication

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Ans: C  
Complexity: Moderate  
Ahead: Interviewing  
Subject: Chapter 1  
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies  
Taxonomy: Recall

4. The provider is preparing to take a health history for a new patient. He takes the patient to a private room and asks the patient to don a hospital gown. After stepping outside to give the patient sufficient time to change, he then comes back in and asks permission to conduct the history. He sits next to the patient at eye level, discreetly observes the patient for any sensory deficits, and asks the patient if he may take brief notes of the conversation. During the conversation, he gives the patient time to answer questions fully. He makes sure that his questions do not contain technical terms and quietly observes the patient's nonverbal behaviors throughout. Which mistake did the provider make?

- A) He should have allowed the patient to remain fully clothed in their own clothing for their comfort.
- B) He should not have omitted technical terminology. Patients like having a chance to learn.
- C) He should have seated himself slightly above eye level to give the patient nonverbal reassurance of his experience and professionalism.
- D) He should have asked explicitly about the nonverbal changes he was noticing in order to gain a deeper level of understanding of the patient's current condition.

Ans: A  
Complexity: Difficult  
Ahead: Taking a Health History  
Subject: Chapter 1  
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies  
Taxonomy: Analysis

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5. Which of the following is true of both comprehensive and focused health histories?

- A) They both include identifying data.
- B) They both include a social history.
- C) They both include a family history.
- D) They are both conducted in emergency situations.

Ans: A  
Complexity: Moderate  
Ahead: Taking a Health History  
Subject: Chapter 1  
Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies  
Taxonomy: Application

6. In the mnemonic devise PQRST, which of the following includes describing the location of the symptoms?

- A) Precipitating factors
- B) Quality
- C) Radiation
- D) Severity

Ans: B  
Complexity: Difficult  
Ahead: Taking a Health History  
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Taxonomy: Analysis

7. What is the current mnemonic device for taking a health history?

- A) PQRST
- B) CLIENT OUTCOMES
- C) PRACTICE
- D) GOOD MEDICINE

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Taking a Health History

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies

Taxonomy: Recall

8. When taking a PMI, which of the following is correct?

- A) Do *not* take the statement "I'm allergic to. . ." at face value.
- B) Ask the patient for a very brief summary of their current health.
- C) If a patient states that they have been vaccinated with BCG, make sure to administer a PPD test.
- D) CAM documentation is no longer a requirement.

Ans: A

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Taking a Health History

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies

Taxonomy: Remember

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9. Which of the following is a first-degree relative to the patient who has experienced premature onset of CVD?

- A) Sister at 62
- B) Cousin at 62
- C) Aunt at 59
- D) Grandfather at 44

Ans: A

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Taking a Health History

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies

Taxonomy: Analysis

10. Recording the patient's occupation falls under which category?

- A) PHI
- B) FH
- C) SH
- D) ROS

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Taking a Health History

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Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies  
Taxonomy: Recall

11. A focused ROS:

- A) involves a wider range and shallower level of questions than a comprehensive ROS.
- B) includes questions directed toward the systems most likely to be involved in the patient's symptoms.
- C) includes questions seeking significant positives to narrow down the body systems affected.
- D) covers all body systems.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Taking a Health History

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies

Taxonomy: Application

12. A patient comes to the clinic complaining of repeated headaches and lightheadedness. As the provider takes a health history, he or she should:

- A) perform a comprehensive ROS.
- B) skip the social history in order to focus on the current issue.
- C) focus her interest and questions on the patient's neurologic system.
- D) spend a good deal of time assessing the reliability of the information she is getting.

Ans: C

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Taking a Health History

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Taxonomy: Analysis

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### True/False

1. True or False? A patient's recall of his or her current health needs and past health is subject to error and is also a critical component in the caregiving process.

Ans: True

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Functions of the Interview and Health History

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Taxonomy: Recall

2. True or False? Ethnocentrism, belief in the superiority of one's own beliefs and values, is a major barrier to establishing effective patient-provider relationships.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Interviewing

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Taxonomy: Recall

3. True or False? A 58-year-old man at risk of diabetes, with a sedentary lifestyle and unhealthy diet, is unwilling to follow his provider's recommendations to modify his routine. Because he has not yet experienced the negative health consequences of his actions, he cannot be classified as resistant.

Ans: False

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Interviewing

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies

Taxonomy: Application

4. True or False? When taking a patient's chief complaint, rephrase the stated reason using standard medical terminology for clarity.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Taking a Health History

Subject: Chapter 1

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Taxonomy: Recall

5. True or False? Family history should include both parents and grandparents, if information is known.

Ans: True

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Taking a Health History

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Interview and History-Taking Strategies

Taxonomy: Application

6. True or False? Social history includes a detailed diet history, best performed as a record of food and beverage intake by the patient for a typical week, that includes things like use of salt and oil in food preparation and methods of cooking.

Ans: True

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Taking a Health History

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## Essay

1. What does PQRST stand for?

Ans: Precipitating factors, quality, radiation, severity, and timing

Complexity: Difficult

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2. What are 10 body systems that compose a comprehensive review of systems?  
Ans: 10 of the following: general/constitutional, skin, eyes, ears, nose, mouth/throat, cardiovascular, respiratory, gastrointestinal, genitourinary, breast, musculoskeletal, neurologic, mental/psychiatric, lymphatic, hematologic, and endocrine  
Complexity: Difficult  
Ahead: Taking a Health History  
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Taxonomy: Analysis

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