

Test Bank for Therapeutic Modalities 3rd Draper

TEST BANK SAMPLE PREVIEW

PUBLISHER

Wolters Kluwer

COPYRIGHT

2020

RESOURCE TYPE

Test Bank

ISBN

9781975121327

Test Bank Questions, Chapter 2, Evidence-Based Practice

1. Name the four primary sources of information that clinicians use to make treatment decisions.

Ans: Tradition, experience, research, and theory

2. Why does evidence-based practice particularly value randomized clinical trials?

- A) Randomized clinical trials do not include control subjects.
- B) Randomized clinical trials are controlled research that reduces bias in results.
- C) Randomized clinical trials test the broadest range of subjects.
- D) Randomized clinical trials are performed by skilled professionals.

Ans: B

3. Which of the following is NOT an example of an evidence-based medicine database?

- A) CINAHL
- B) PEDro
- C) Academic Search Complete
- D) PubMed

Ans: C

4. The practice of medicine based on evidence began when Cochrane set up the Cochrane Collaboration of research evidence.

- A) True
- B) False

Ans: B

5. What is the relationship between evidence-based medicine and evidence-based practice?
- A) They are the same.
 - B) One is the application of the other.
 - C) One is used primarily by health care students and the other by only licensed clinicians.
 - D) It depends on what part of the world you live in.
 - E) None of the above.

Ans: B

6. Which of the following are statements of philosophy of patient care for clinicians practicing EBM?
- A) Convert the need for information about a specific patient/case into a specific, structured, and answerable question.
 - B) Find the best evidence to answer the question.
 - C) Critically evaluate the evidence for validity, impact, and applicability.
 - D) Integrate the critical evaluation with your clinical expertise and with the patient's biology, values, and life circumstances.
 - E) All of the above.

Ans: E

7. Which of the following describes what happens to a patient after receiving care?
- A) Clinical outcomes
 - B) Best practices
 - C) Clinical guidelines
 - D) Protocol
 - E) None of the above

Ans: A

8. Which of the following outcome measures provide a clinician with the patient's prospective of how treatment is going?

- A) MRI results
- B) Range of motion measurements
- C) Measures of joint instability
- D) Short Form 12 health survey questionnaire

Ans: D

9. Which of the following is not included in health-related quality-of-life research?

- A) Beliefs
- B) Expectation
- C) Perceptions
- D) Intellect
- E) Values

Ans: D

10. Which of the following values compares the risk between treatment groups?

- A) Specificity
- B) Relative risk
- C) Relative risk reduction
- D) Numbers needed to treat
- E) Numbers needed to harm

Ans: B

11. Which of the following values reports the relative decrease in negative outcomes related to a treatment?

- A) Specificity
- B) Relative risk
- C) Relative risk reduction
- D) Numbers needed to treat
- E) Numbers needed to harm

Ans: C

12. Which of the following values indicated the number of patients that need to be treated with an intervention before an outcome is changed in a positive manner?

- A) Specificity
- B) Relative risk
- C) Relative risk reduction
- D) Numbers needed to treat
- E) Numbers needed to harm

Ans: D

13. Which of the following values indicated the number of patients that need to be treated with an intervention before an outcome is changed in a negative manner?

- A) Specificity
- B) Relative risk
- C) Relative risk reduction
- D) Numbers needed to treat
- E) Numbers needed to harm

Ans: E

14. Which of the following does effect size values express?

- A) The magnitude of outcome differences
- B) The number of patients that need to be treated
- C) The number of patient that will be harmed
- D) The level of evidence

Ans: A

15. The core of EBM is quality of evidence, but there is no uniformity in the use of terms or in classification systems.

- A) True
- B) False

Ans: B

16. Following are the five levels of quality of research evidence upon which to make medical decisions, ranked highest to lowest quality. Which of the following is out of place; meaning it is ranked higher than it should be?

- A) Systematic reviews or meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials and high-quality, single, randomized controlled trials
- B) Well-designed cohort studies
- C) Expert opinion, based on reasoning from physiology, bench research, or underlying principles
- D) Case-control studies
- E) Case series and poor-quality cohort and case-control studies

Ans: C

17. Expert opinion, based on reasoning from physiology, bench research, or underlying principles, is considered which level of evidence? Base your answer on the CEBM scale.

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4
- E) 5

Ans: E

18. A systematic review with consistent patient-oriented evidence that supports a treatment, is considered what level of evidence? Base your answer on the SORT scale.

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4
- E) 5

Ans: A

19. Which of the following appraisal scale can assess a meta-analysis?

- A) Jadad
- B) PEDro
- C) AMSTAR-2
- D) CAT

Ans: C

20. Using the GRADE system, which of the following clinical recommendation should be used to describe a situation where there is some randomized trial data with limitations?

- A) Very high
- B) High
- C) Moderate
- D) Low
- E) Very low

Ans: C

21. Which of the following best describes standard of care?

- A) A clinical recommendation from a systematic review
- B) A standard therapy that experts agree is appropriate and is widely acceptable
- C) The result of EMHC
- D) The result of single randomized clinical trial

Ans: B

22. What percentage of patients do good medical guidelines apply?

- A) 50%
- B) 60%
- C) 70%
- D) 80%
- E) 90%

Ans: D