**HS II-UNIT 3.01-Diagnostic and Therapeutic Services Study Guide**

1. Define therapeutic services:
2. Define diagnostic services:
3. Which position is most appropriate for a doctor to examine a patient’s right hip?
4. During an exam, the nurse assists the patient into the room and prepares her for the exam. During the exam, the nurse’s responsibility to the patient is to:
5. Which position would you place a patient whose is hypotensive?
6. If a patient’s systolic blood pressure is elevated, you should be concerned with the heart \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Describe the best way to check a patient’s respirations.
8. What ambulatory device would provide the most controlled support for an elderly patient with a fractured tibia?
9. Inserting lab results and progress notes into the patient’s chart are examples of:
10. What position is best for the patient to get a rectal exam?
11. When documenting about respirations, if the patient’s breathing is observed as speeding up and slowing down, this would be referred to as?
12. Gathering information about a previous illness from a patient occurs during which part of the patient interview?
13. Give an example of subjective data.
14. A patient presents with right knee pain. You know that as you check the patient into the emergency department, the symptoms will be documented in which part of the patient’s chart?
15. Why is it important for the healthcare professional to be competent when taking combined vital signs?
16. What factor can both increase AND decrease pulse?
17. What is the name of a relaxing type of massage?
18. Define dyspnea:
19. Define apnea:
20. Define orthopnea:
21. Define hypothermia:
22. Define hyperthermia:
23. A physical therapist determines a patient’s current range of motion and starts to exercise the injured joint. This is which step in the patient care process?
24. Which pulse site should be checked if the patient is experiencing decreased sensation of their lower limbs?
25. Can vital signs provide data that can be used to treat illnesses?
26. What instrument is used to examine a child’s ears?
27. Define Cheyne-Stokes respirations:
28. When the doctor orders an abdominal x-ray and ultrasound, this is which part of the patient care process?
29. What is the normal range for systolic\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and diastolic\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blood pressure?
30. That position should a patient be placed in that is experiencing orthopnea?
31. The doctor’s orders will be documented in what part of the SOAP notes?
32. What ambulatory device is most appropriate for a baseball player with a fracture metatarsal?
33. Which position would facilitate breathing and drainage?
34. What are some symptoms of hypothermia?
35. What are some symptoms of hyperthermia?
36. Define subjective data and give one example.
37. Define objective data and give one example.
38. The most accurate method for obtaining a temperature is:
39. What position is needed for pelvic exams and delivery of a baby?
40. When transferring a patient from the stretcher to the bed, what is the most important thing to remember in order to keep the patient safe?
41. Define hyperopia.
42. Define myopia.
43. What is the name of the eye chart used to measure vision?
44. What is the name of the eye chart used to determine color blindness?
45. When the doctor explores the patient’s response to a new clinical trial medication, this is which part of the patient care process?