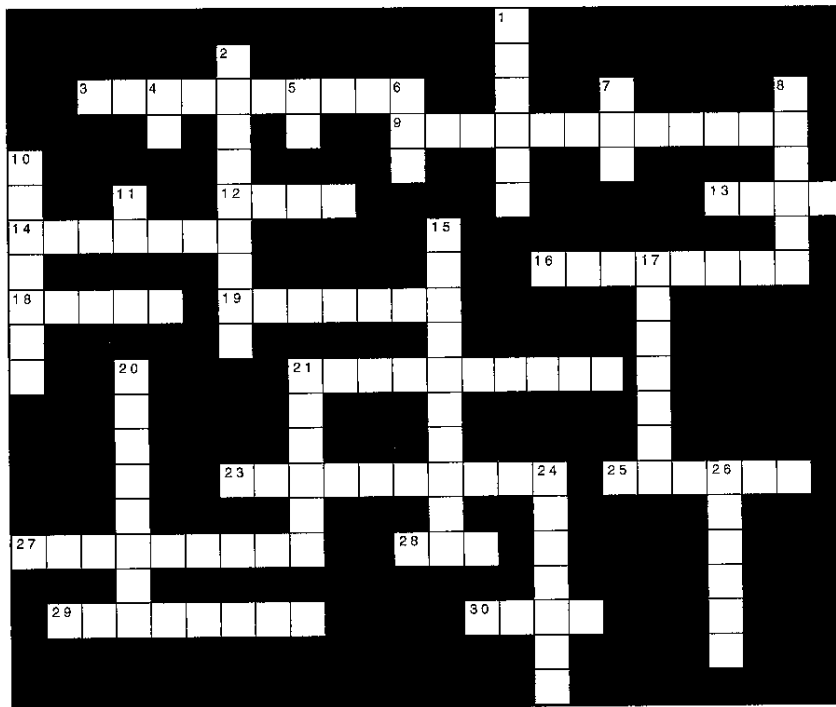


ASSIGNMENT SHEET**CHAPTER 14: PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS AND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES****Unit 1: Procedures of the Eye and Ear****WORDS TO KNOW CHALLENGE****A. Crossword Puzzle****ACROSS**

3. Red blindness
9. Green blindness
12. Regarding the ear
13. Please _____ the eye chart
14. Medical term for earwax
16. Another word for lavage
18. To open and close eyes fast
19. Visual acuity chart
21. Instrument used to measure hearing
23. Blue blindness
25. Used to protect hands from body fluids/standard precautions
27. Measuring intraocular pressure
28. An organ used for sight
29. Used with otoscope to examine the ear
30. Small amount of sterile cotton (holds medication in ear)

DOWN

1. Carefully
2. Color blindness (both red and green)
4. Abbreviation for left eye
5. Abbreviation for right eye
6. To state further
7. Hearing organ
8. Means "to wash out"
10. Unit for measuring volume of sound
11. Abbreviation for both eyes
15. Study of the fundus of the eye
17. To introduce a solution into a cavity
20. Instrument used to examine the ear
21. Clearness/sharpness of perception
24. The external ear
26. Capacity for sight

A. Matching: Match the term in column I with its description in column II.

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
_____ 1. Pelli-Robson chart	a. For behaviors indicating visual disturbances
_____ 2. For examining babies' ears	b. Pull up and back to straighten the ear canal
_____ 3. 20 feet	c. A screening tool for near vision acuity
_____ 4. Ear instillation	d. Cotton saturated with medication for ear
_____ 5. For examining adults' ears	e. Required distance one stands from visual acuity chart
_____ 6. Observe patient	f. To treat infection, anesthetize, dilate pupil, relieve irritation
_____ 7. Snellen chart	g. Measures contrast sensitivity for earlier diagnosis of eye disease
_____ 8. Eye instillation	h. Pull down and back to straighten the ear canal
_____ 9. Wick	i. Determines color vision acuity
_____ 10. Jaeger system	j. To treat infection, relieve pain, soften cerumen
	k. A screening for distance visual acuity

B. Short Answer

1. What must the medical assistant remember to do with the ophthalmoscope and otoscope in preparing for eye and ear examinations? _____

2. What types of patients will require being tested for visual acuity with the letter "E" chart? _____

3. What is the Ishihara screening method, and why is it administered to patients? _____

4. Why is it necessary for the medical assistant to wear latex gloves when performing procedures on the eye and ear? (see procedure) _____

5. What is the purpose of an eye irrigation? (see procedure) _____

6. What is cerumen? _____

7. Why must impacted cerumen be softened and irrigated from the ear? _____

8. Explain why the tip of an eye (medication) dropper or the tip of a tube of eye ointment must never touch the secretions of the eye or the eye itself. _____

9. Describe the Rinne test for hearing. _____

10. Describe the Weber test for hearing. _____

11. List common behaviors that may indicate hearing loss. _____

12. List common complaints that may indicate visual disturbances. _____

13. What is the purpose of the audiometer? _____

B. Fill in the Blanks

1. When irrigating the eye, administer the fluid from the _____ to the _____.
2. Use a solution of about _____ to _____ degrees Fahrenheit to irrigate the ear.
3. When instilling drops into the ear of an infant or small child, pull the ear _____ and _____.
To instill drops in an older child or adult, pull the ear _____ and _____.
4. The performing vision screening test of the eyes is called measuring _____.
5. The distance vision test uses a _____ chart and the near vision uses a _____ chart.
6. Screening patients for color vision acuity is done with _____ color plates.
7. An _____ is used to screen for hearing acuity.
8. A tuning fork is used to perform the _____ and _____ tests.
9. Hearing is measured by tones that are in different ranges of _____ and level of _____ intensity.

CASE STUDIES

Scenario 1

The physician asks the medical assistant to irrigate a patient's ear for removal of impacted cerumen. She prepares the irrigating fluid but can't find the thermometer to check the temperature of the fluid. She inserts the irrigating syringe straight into the ear and begins the irrigation. While the medical assistant is irrigating the patient's ear, the patient complains of pain and a feeling of heat in the ear. The medical assistant continues the irrigation anyway, despite the patient's complaints, because the physician is in a hurry and is running behind.

Critical Thinking Questions

1. Should the medical assistant continue with the irrigation after the patient complains about pain and heat? _____

2. What could be the outcome of continuing with the irrigation? _____

3. Did the medical assistant have the syringe properly positioned? _____

Scenario 2

The medical assistant is asked to instill some medication into a patient’s ear. She prepares the medication, pulls down and back on the patient’s ear, and instills the medication. After instilling the drops, she places a dry cotton ball in the patient’s ear canal and instructs the patient to leave it in place for 30 minutes.

Critical Thinking Questions

1. Did the medical assistant use the best method to ensure that the ear canal was open? _____

2. Should the medical assistant have placed a cotton ball into the patient’s ear canal? _____

3. What might the outcome be when instilling medication in this manner? _____

UNIT APPLICATION

Performance Objective Practice

- A. One student will role play the patient and the other the medical assistant. The medical assistant should set up all necessary equipment for an eye irrigation and mimic the procedure without actually using any solution. Discuss the importance of irrigating from the inner canthus to the outer canthus.
- B. Students should research the different types of ear irrigation systems, besides the syringe method, that are now being used. Make a list of the pros and cons of each.
- C. Discuss the position of the ear when instilling medication and why the ear canal must be straight and fully open during the instillation.
- D. Role play with one student as the medical assistant and one as the patient. Have the medical assistant demonstrate the proper way to open the patient’s eye for instillation of a liquid and an ointment.
- E. Conduct Snellen visual acuity testing and compare the results obtained when testing patients both with and without their corrective lenses.
- F. Practice screening near visual acuity and have students explain the procedure.
- G. Have a discussion about the importance of color vision testing. Make a list of the occupations in which color vision is critical.

Performance Competency

Following completion of performance objective practice, use the Performance Evaluation Checklists 14-1, 14-2, 14-3, 14-4, 14-5, 14-6, and 14-7 in the workbook to perform the procedures for evaluation.

CERTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION PREPARATION

- _____ 1. Patients should be reminded of all of the following things concerning their eyes except:
- a. to have a routine eye exam
 - b. to put lubricating drops in their eyes at least once a day
 - c. to wear protective sunglasses when needed
 - d. to wear safety goggles when performing duties that could result in flying material

- _____ 2. Before irrigating or instilling medication into the eye, the medical assistant should check:
- a. to be sure he or she is using the proper form of the medication
 - b. the temperature of the medication
 - c. the lot number of the medication
 - d. the manufacturer of the medication
- _____ 3. Which of the following should the patient be told about an ear irrigation?
- a. It might be slightly painful.
 - b. The patient may feel dizzy.
 - c. The solution should feel cool.
 - d. The solution should feel hot.
- _____ 4. Why shouldn't the dropper touch the ear during instillation of the medication?
- a. It will contaminate the medication.
 - b. It could injure the patient's ear.
 - c. The proper amount may not be instilled.
 - d. The medication may not reach the proper location in the ear.
- _____ 5. What should the patient be instructed to do after instillation of medication in the eye?
- a. Rub the eye
 - b. Close the eye and roll the eyeball around
 - c. Leave the eye open
 - d. Blink the eye several times
- _____ 6. Which of the following should be noted if observed during visual acuity testing?
- a. Squinting
 - b. Straining
 - c. Tearing of the eyes
 - d. All of these answers
- _____ 7. Contrast sensitivity testing of the eyes is used for:
- a. glaucoma testing
 - b. color vision testing
 - c. earlier diagnosis of certain eye diseases such as macular degeneration
 - d. near visual acuity
- _____ 8. In which of the following hearing screenings is the vibrating tuning fork held against the patient's mastoid bone?
- a. Weber test
 - b. Rinne test
 - c. Vertex test
 - d. Ishihara test



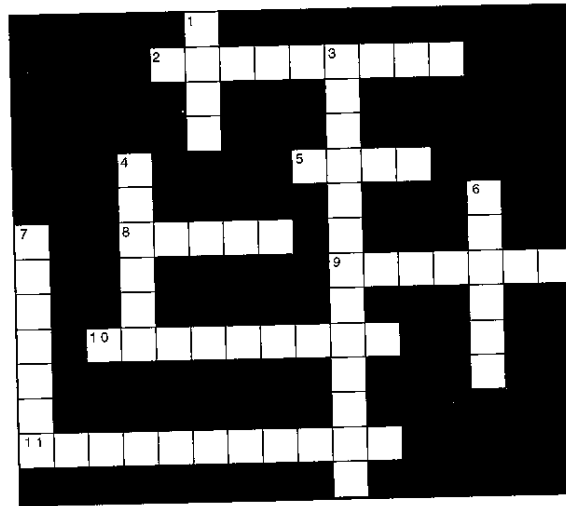
ASSIGNMENT SHEET

CHAPTER 14: PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS AND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

Unit 2: Preparing for Examinations

WORDS TO KNOW CHALLENGE

A. Crossword Puzzle: Fill in the exam name or position associated with the clues below.



ACROSS

- 2. Pelvic exam
- 5. _____-chest
- 8. Back, posterior exam
- 9. Another name for Sims'
- 10. Another name for supine
- 11. Head, neck, and chest area exam

DOWN

- 1. Rectal exam and treatment
- 3. Shock
- 4. Anterior body
- 6. _____ recumbent
- 7. Table at 45°-60° angle

B. Matching: Match the exam position in column I with its description in column II.

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
_____ 1. Horizontal recumbent	a. On back with head lower than rest of body
_____ 2. Dorsal recumbent	b. Sitting upright with head elevated 45 to 60 degrees
_____ 3. Prone	c. On back with feet in stirrups
_____ 4. Sims'	d. Face down, kneeling with table bent, buttocks up
_____ 5. Knee-chest	e. On back, knees flexed, top of table half-elevated
_____ 6. Fowler's	f. On back, legs straight, arms at sides
_____ 7. Lithotomy	g. On back, arms at sides, knees bent
_____ 8. Trendelenburg	h. Left side, right leg fully flexed, left slightly flexed
_____ 9. Jackknife	i. On knees, chest on table
_____ 10. Proctological	j. Flat on stomach, head to one side

UNIT REVIEW

A. Short Answer

In questions 1–10, for what purpose are each of the following examination positions used?

1. Horizontal recumbent or supine _____

2. Dorsal recumbent _____

3. Prone _____

4. Anatomical _____

5. Sims' or lateral _____

6. Knee-chest _____

7. Fowler's _____

8. Lithotomy _____

9. Trendelenburg _____

10. Jackknife _____

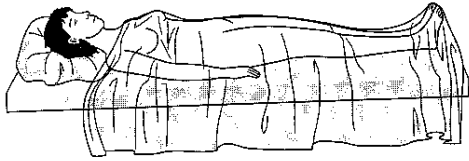
11. What safety precautions must be observed for protection of both the patient and the medical assistant when moving patients? _____

12. Why is a drape used when positioning patients? _____

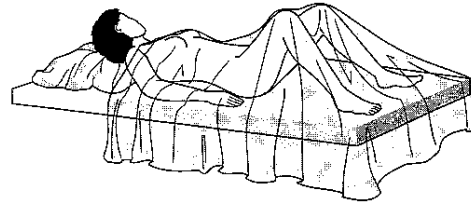
13. What support is used for the feet in the lithotomy position? _____

14. What is the name of the drape that has an opening for examination? _____

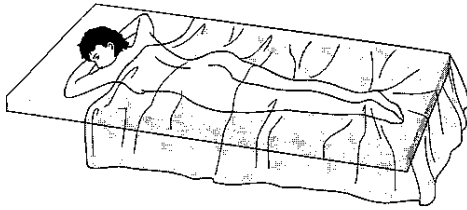
B. Label the Illustrations: Label the following examination positions.



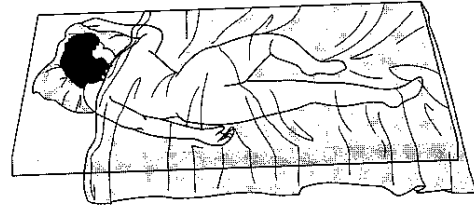
1. _____



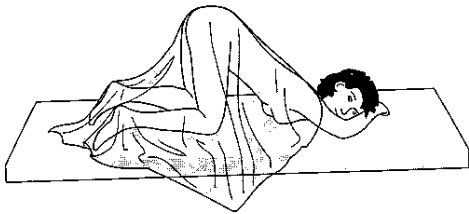
2. _____



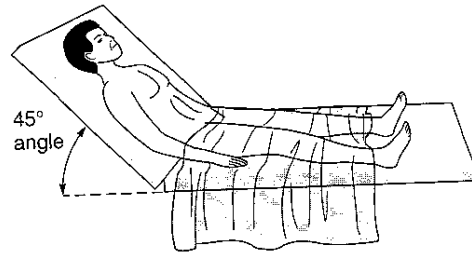
3. _____



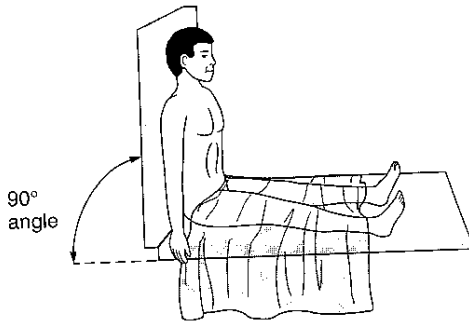
4. _____



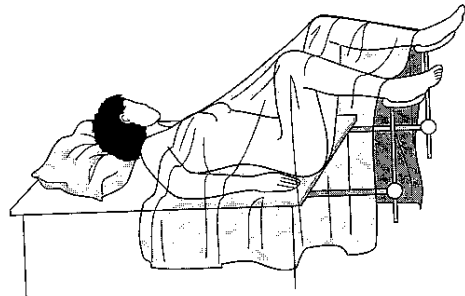
5. _____



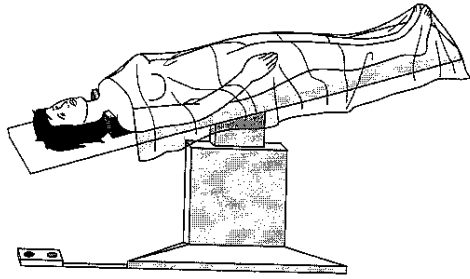
6. _____



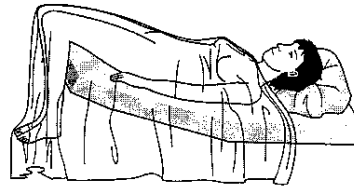
7. _____



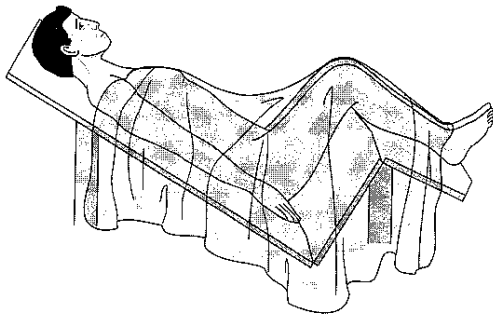
8. _____



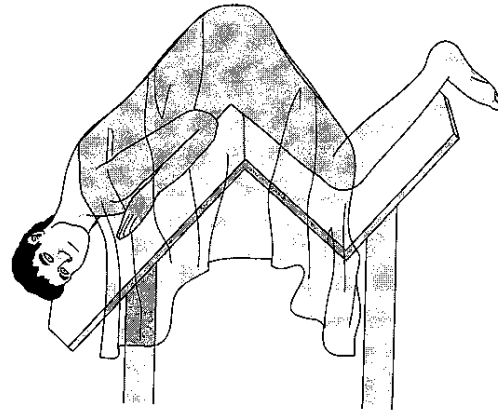
9. _____



10. _____



11. _____



12. _____

CASE STUDIES

Scenario 1

Kelly escorts Mrs. Leonard into the exam room for her yearly Pap test and pelvic exam. Kelly didn't have time to clean the room before escorting Mrs. Leonard to the back office, so she asks her to have a seat on the stool while she tidies the room. She disposes of the used gown and table paper and sets up all the supplies. She then asks Mrs. Leonard to disrobe and prepares her for the exam.

Critical Thinking Questions

1. What was Kelly's first *big* mistake? _____

2. What should Mrs. Leonard have been instructed to do before disrobing? _____

3. Should equipment and supplies be set up in the presence of the patient? _____

Scenario 2

Mr. Johnson is being seen in the office for a sigmoidoscopy. The medical assistant gives Mr. Johnson disrobing instructions and leaves the room for a few minutes. When she returns, she places Mr. Johnson in the knee-chest position, and he complains about how uncomfortable it is for him. The medical assistant assures the patient that it will only be a few more minutes before the doctor is ready.

Critical Thinking Questions

1. When should the patient have been placed into the position for the exam? _____

2. What should the medical assistant have done to make Mr. Johnson more comfortable? _____

3. What is an alternative position that can be used for this procedure? _____

UNIT APPLICATION

Performance Objective Practice

- A. Divide the class into two teams. When the instructor indicates to begin, teams will set up an exam area for a complete physical exam, including a Pap test. The first team to finish and have all necessary supplies and equipment wins bonus points on their exam.
- B. Construct a *Jeopardy*-type game to be played using all the patient positions.

Performance Competency

Following completion of performance objective practice, use Performance Evaluation Checklists 14-8, 14-9, 14-10, 14-11, 14-12, 14-13, and 14-14 in the workbook to perform the procedures for evaluation.

CERTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION PREPARATION

- _____ 1. All of the following are medical assisting duties during a physical exam except:
 - a. preparing the exam room
 - b. setting up necessary supplies and equipment
 - c. assisting the physician as needed
 - d. instructing the patient on what OTC meds are best
- _____ 2. The term "dorsal recumbent" indicates the patient is lying on his or her:

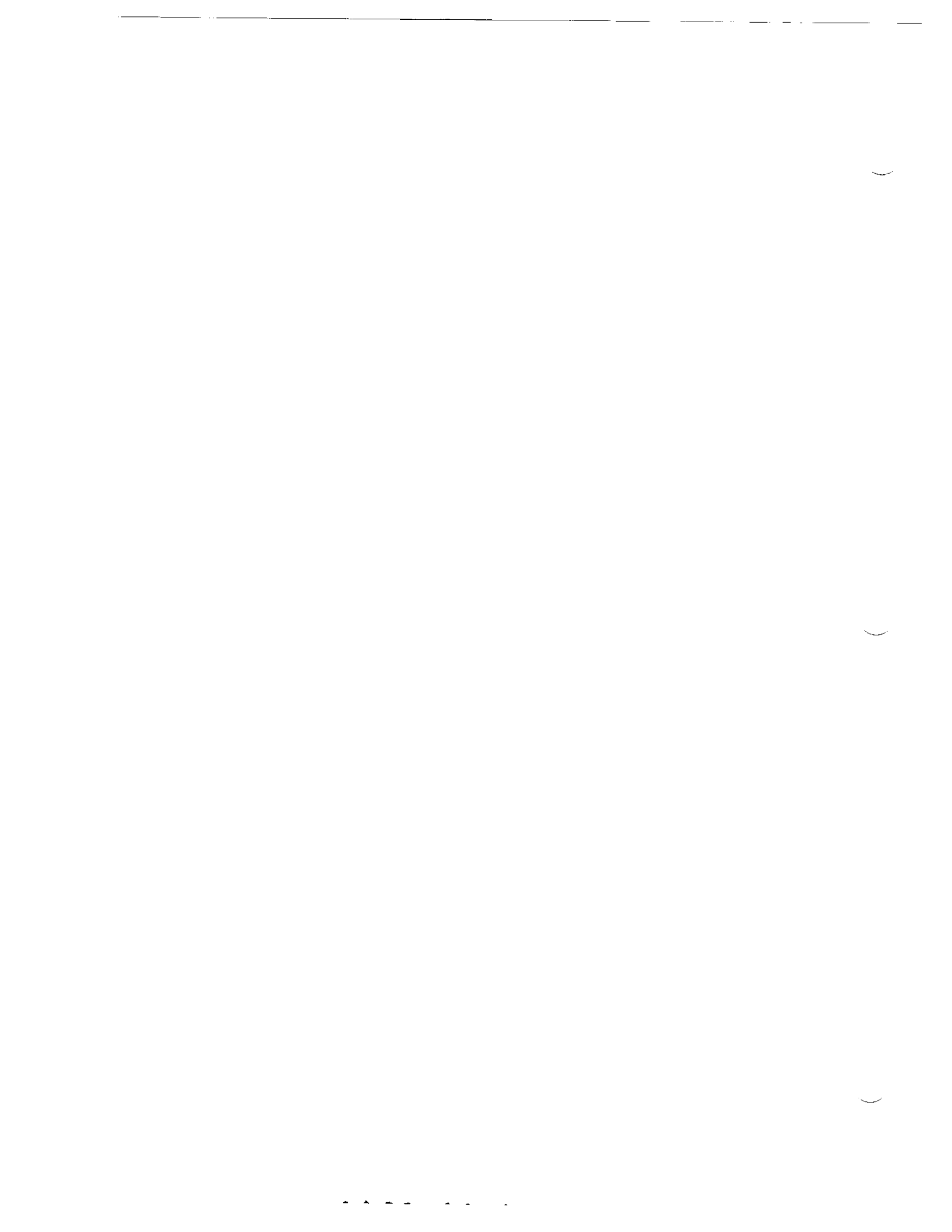
a. back	c. back with legs flexed
b. back with arms folded over the chest	d. back with arms at his or her sides
- _____ 3. Which position places the patient in a standing position with arms at his or her sides and palms pointed forward?

a. Front	c. Anatomical
b. Dorsal	d. Sims'
- _____ 4. Another name for the knee-chest position is:

a. genupectoral	c. genulateral
b. genucubital	d. genusupinal
- _____ 5. Which position is generally used to perform a pelvic exam?

a. Dorsal recumbent	c. Supine
b. Dorsal	d. Lithotomy
- _____ 6. Another name for the Trendelenburg position is:

a. supine	c. shock
b. prone	d. recumbent



ASSIGNMENT SHEET

CHAPTER 14: PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS AND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

Unit 3: The Physical Examination

WORDS TO KNOW CHALLENGE

A. Spelling: Underline the correct spelling of each word.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. auscultation | auscutation | auscultashun | asscultation |
| 2. manipulation | manipulation | menepulation | maniputation |
| 3. mensiration | mansuration | menseration | mensuration |
| 4. ophthalmoscope | ophthalmoscope | ophthalmoscope | ophthalmoscope |
| 5. palpation | palpatation | palpetion | palpetation |
| 6. percushion | parcushion | percussion | percuksion |
| 7. Romberg | Rumberg | Romeberg | Rumbirg |
| 8. speckulum | speculume | spekulum | speculum |
| 9. sphigmomanometer | spygomanometer | spygamonometer | sphygmomanometer |
| 10. stethoscopy | stethescope | stethoscope | stethoscop |

B. Matching: Match the term in column I with its description in column II.

- | COLUMN I | COLUMN II |
|----------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Tonometer | a. Used to elicit an involuntary response |
| _____ 2. Tape measure | b. Provides light necessary for inspection |
| _____ 3. Guaiac test paper | c. Instrument used to examine the ear |
| _____ 4. Tuning fork | d. Permits visual inspections of mouth/throat |
| _____ 5. Percussion hammer | e. Measures intraocular pressure to determine glaucoma |
| _____ 6. Otoscope | f. Physician uses this instrument to assess patient's hearing |
| _____ 7. Goose neck lamp | g. Test for occult blood in stool |
| _____ 8. Tongue depressor | h. For measuring chest and extremities |

UNIT REVIEW

A. Short Answer

1. Describe the role of the medical assistant in the patient examination process. _____

2. Identify three general areas of prevention and protection appropriate for patient education:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

3. On the chart below, enter the following organs in the abdominal area in which they are primarily located.
- ascending colon – appendix – cecum – descending colon – gallbladder
 left ovary – left spermatic cord – liver – pancreas – pregnant uterus
 right ovary – right spermatic cord – sigmoid colon – spleen – stomach
 transverse colon – urinary bladder

Abdominal Area	Organs

4. Name the six examination techniques and provide an example of each.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

5. List the 14 general areas of examination.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____
- i. _____
- j. _____
- k. _____
- l. _____
- m. _____
- n. _____

6. When is the Problem Oriented Medical Record (POMR) system appropriate? _____

7. How is data recorded with the POMR system? _____

8. Define subjective and objective symptoms and give three examples of each. _____

B. Matching: Match the term in column I with its description in column II.

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
_____ 1. Progress notes/reports	a. Includes measurement, vital signs, and vision screening
_____ 2. Objective symptoms	b. Takes dictation during patient's exam
_____ 3. First part of physical exam	c. Visual exam of body's various parts
_____ 4. General appearance	d. You can't see; patient feels
_____ 5. Systematic examination	e. Record patient's subsequent visits on these
_____ 6. Red ink	f. Describes patient's observable state of health
_____ 7. Inspection	g. Alerts of allergy or other vital information
_____ 8. Writer	h. Complete physical exam
_____ 9. Subjective findings	i. Can be seen by all

C. Fill in the Blank

1. Direct percussion is termed _____ and is done by striking the finger against the patient's body.
2. Pitch, quality, duration, and resonance are terms that refer to _____.
3. Direct _____ is done by placing your ear directly over a body area to hear sounds within.
4. _____ of problems in the SOAP method of recording patient information means documenting measurement of the patient's symptoms.
5. Referrals, medications, surgery, therapy, exercise, or other orders to return a patient to better health are all part of the _____ in the SOAP method.

D. Identification: Identify these instruments used in examinations.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |



1



2



3



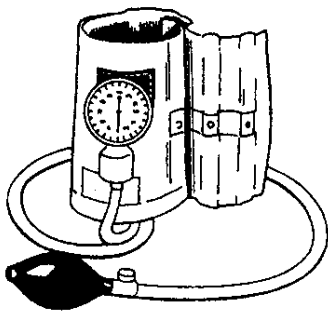
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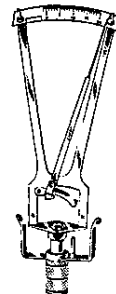
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8



9



10

CASE STUDIES

Scenario 1

The medical assistant escorts Mr. Carter into the exam room to prepare him for a complete physical exam. He tells the assistant that he hasn't been seen by a physician for 10 years. After weighing the patient and taking his vital signs, she instructs Mr. Carter to use the rest room and collect a clean catch sample. Mr. Carter is confused and can't possibly remember all those instructions, so he just collects a specimen in a cup. She then tells Mr. Carter to disrobe and wait for the doctor. Mr. Carter says he is anxious and doesn't understand why he has to do all these things. The medical assistant tells him to just relax and that the doctor will be in soon.

Critical Thinking Questions

1. List some reasons why the patient might be anxious. _____

2. Will the specimen Mr. Carter collected be accurate for testing? _____

3. What should the medical assistant have done to calm Mr. Carter's fears? _____

Scenario 2

Mrs. Karnes is being seen today because she found a lump in her breast. When the physician enters the exam room, he finds Mrs. Karnes in tears. She is still in her street clothes and the physician is quite upset that his normally efficient medical assistant did not properly prepare this patient for an exam.

Critical Thinking Questions

1. How should the patient have been prepared for the exam? _____

2. What can this do to the doctor's schedule? _____

3. How might the medical assistant have better served the needs of the patient? _____

UNIT APPLICATION

Performance Objective Practice

- A. Create a table listing all the parts of a complete physical exam, along with the medical assisting duties for each part. Include a review of systems and be sure to list the medical assisting duties for each system.

Performance Competency

Following completion of performance objective practice, use Performance Evaluation Checklist 14-15 in the workbook to perform the procedure for evaluation.

CERTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION PREPARATION

- _____ 1. All of the following are examination techniques used by the physician except:

a. inspection	c. auscultation
b. palpation	d. menstruation
- _____ 2. What does ROS stand for?

a. Review of senses	c. Review of systems
b. Review of skin	d. None of these answers

- _____ 3. Which part of the physical exam evaluates lung capacity?
- a. Auscultation
 - b. Exercise test
 - c. Spirometry
 - d. Counting respirations
- _____ 4. Which of the following problems would be evidenced by a patient's gait?
- a. A shuffle
 - b. A limp
 - c. Balance
 - d. All of these answers
- _____ 5. When the physician has not yet made a decision regarding a patient's condition, it is noted as:
- a. NS
 - b. R/O
 - c. further testing needed
 - d. none of these answers
- _____ 6. The POS is used for:
- a. new patients
 - b. multiple complaints
 - c. chronic illnesses
 - d. all of these answers
- _____ 7. Which of the following examination techniques are used by medical assistants?
- a. Mensuration
 - b. Inspection
 - c. Auscultation
 - d. Both a and b
- _____ 8. Which examination technique is used to evaluate the lungs?
- a. Inspection
 - b. Auscultation
 - c. Mensuration
 - d. Palpation

ASSIGNMENT SHEET

CHAPTER 14: PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS AND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

Unit 4: Prepare Patients and Assist with Specialty Examinations

WORDS TO KNOW CHALLENGE

A. Word Puzzle: Solve this word puzzle using the *Words to Know* in this unit.

- 1. _ _ _ _ _ S _ _ _ _ _
- 2. _ _ _ _ _ P _
- 3. _ _ _ E _ _ _ _ _
- 4. _ _ _ C _ _ _ _ _
- 5. _ _ _ _ _ I _ _ _ _ _
- 6. _ _ _ _ _ A _ _ _ _ _
- 7. _ _ _ _ _ L _ _ _ _ _

- 1. Determines disease or condition
- 2. Instrument to look through
- 3. Fetus in uterus
- 4. A membrane lining on organ
- 5. Not the usual
- 6. Before birth
- 7. Cells shedding

B. Matching: Match the term in column I with its description in column II.

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
_____ 1. Interview	a. Necessary for successful examination
_____ 2. Pap test	b. Done to relax abdominal muscles
_____ 3. Women after age 35	c. Record first day of last menstrual period
_____ 4. Proper preparation	d. Normally relieved with lots of fluids
_____ 5. Douching	e. Ascertain reason for patient's visit
_____ 6. LMP	f. Part of preparation for sigmoidoscopy
_____ 7. Plain enema	g. Cytological test to detect cervical cancer
_____ 8. Slow deep breaths	h. Advise female patients to do routinely following period
_____ 9. Constipation	i. Should schedule routine mammographies
_____ 10. BSE	j. Washes away natural vaginal secretions

C. Word Puzzle: Solve this puzzle using the Words to Know in this unit.

1. _ _ _ S _ _ _ _ _
2. _ _ _ _ _ I _
3. _ _ _ G _ _ _ _
4. _ _ _ M _ _ _ _ _
5. _ _ _ O _
6. _ _ _ _ _ I _ _ _ _ _
7. _ _ _ D _ _ _ _ _
8. _ _ O _ _ _ _
9. _ _ _ _ _ S
10. _ _ _ C _ _ _ _
11. _ _ _ _ _ O _ _ _ _
12. _ _ _ _ _ P _ _ _ _ _
13. _ _ _ _ _ Y

1. To reveal, tell
2. Part of the uterus
3. Obstetrician who devised method to estimate expected date of delivery
4. 3 month period
5. Abnormal tissue growth
6. Doctor who developed cervical cancer test
7. Within the cervix
8. Cleansing the vagina
9. Inflammation of the vagina
10. Hidden
11. Determines cause
12. Difficult bowel movement
13. Study of cells

UNIT REVIEW

A. Short Answer

1. List five reasons why the liquid Pap test is preferred.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
2. When is the AutoPap used? _____

3. Identify the four main guidelines regarding patient preparation for a Pap test.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
4. Why should you have a female patient empty her bladder before a pelvic examination? _____

5. Why is BSE necessary when a patient has an annual physician examination? _____

6. What are the three main categories for reporting Pap results?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
7. List the responsibilities of the medical assistant during a prenatal office visit.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
 - f. _____
 - g. _____
8. How can pregnancy be confirmed?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____

B. Fill in the Blank

1. Initial Pap screening should begin after a female is sexually active for _____ years, but not later than when the patient turns _____ years old.
2. A _____ Pap test should be done once a(n) _____ while the _____ test can be done every _____ years.
3. At 30 years old, if the woman has had _____ normal tests in a row, she may get screened every _____ to _____ years unless she has _____.
4. Women over 30 may elect to have screening every _____ years if they also have the _____ test.
5. If 70 or older, women who have had _____ Pap tests in a row and _____ findings in _____ years, and do not have any _____ factors, may stop Pap screenings.
6. Women with total _____ may stop screenings unless the surgery was done to treat _____.
7. Gynecological instruments, in addition to the speculum, are used for examinations and procedures. The _____ measures uterine depth. The _____ scrapes the lining for a specimen. A small piece of tissue may be removed with the _____.

CASE STUDIES

Scenario 1

Lyn is being seen today for her Pap and pelvic exam. She was given preparation instructions prior to her appointment. After the medical assistant prepares Lyn for her exam, Lyn says she is on the last day of her period and figured it would be fine to have the Pap test anyway, since her flow was light. Lyn also tells the medical assistant that she and her husband are trying to get pregnant and have been having intercourse every night for the past month.

Critical Thinking Questions

1. Will the physician be able to collect a specimen for the Pap test? _____

2. What should the medical assistant have done before prepping the patient for the exam? _____

3. When is the best time for the patient to have her Pap test? _____

Scenario 2

Amanda calls the office to report that she is cramping and spotting. She is at 28 weeks gestation. The first available appointment the doctor has is two days from now. Amanda is very anxious and asks if she is having a miscarriage.

Critical Thinking Questions

1. What should the office scheduling person have done about an appointment time for Amanda? _____

2. What should the medical assistant tell Amanda about her condition? _____

3. Who should the medical assistant consult about Amanda's problems? _____

UNIT APPLICATION

Performance Objective Practice

- A. Divide into two teams and set a time limit. Have the teams set up a Pap and pelvic tray. At the end of the time limit, the instructor will check the setups and determine which team has the most correct setup. The winners will receive bonus points.
- B. Discuss flexible sigmoidoscopy. List the reasons for the evaluation and have someone give an explanation of the proper procedure for cleaning the scope after use.

Performance Competency

Following completion of performance objective practice, use Performance Evaluation Checklists 14-16, 14-17, and 14-18 in the workbook to perform the procedures for evaluation.

CERTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION PREPARATION

- _____ 1. A patient should not have a Pap test performed under which of the following situations?
- She douched 24 hours prior to exam.
 - She had sexual intercourse 36 hours prior to exam.
 - She is having her menstrual period.
 - All of the above
- _____ 2. A pelvic exam is which type of exam?
- Palpation exam
 - Bi-manual exam
 - Digital exam
 - None of these answers
- _____ 3. How often should a BSE be performed?
- Yearly
 - Biennially
 - Monthly
 - Every six months
- _____ 4. Why does the physician change gloves after the bi-manual exam and before the rectal exam?
- To prevent contamination of the specimen
 - For patient cleanliness
 - To prevent the transfer of vaginal organisms to the rectum
 - For self-protection
- _____ 5. Which of the following viruses has been linked to cervical cancer?
- HIV
 - HPV
 - Hepatitis C
 - None of these answers
- _____ 6. Which of the following is not desirable in a pregnant patient?
- Slight weight gain
 - Excessive weight gain
 - Good nutrition
 - Regular check-ups
- _____ 7. Which of the following is considered a normal gestational period?
- 9 months
 - 36 weeks
 - 28 weeks
 - 40 weeks
- _____ 8. Which of the following visualizes the lower intestinal tract?
- Colonoscope
 - Endoscope
 - Laparoscope
 - Sigmoidoscope

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ASSIGNMENT SHEET**CHAPTER 14: PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS AND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES****Unit 5: Pediatric Examinations and Procedures****WORDS TO KNOW CHALLENGE****A. Spelling: Underline the correct spelling of each word.**

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. circumfrence | circumference | circumphrence | circumpfrence |
| 2. attachment | attachment | ataachment | attachmant |
| 3. listlesness | listlesnes | listlessness | lislessness |
| 4. preventive | prevantive | preventitive | preventiv |
| 5. interceed | intercede | intersceed | interscede |
| 6. suspicion | suspicion | suspiscion | suscipcion |
| 7. mallnutrition | malnutrition | malnutrision | mallnutristion |
| 8. letharjic | lethargic | lethargick | lethargic |

B. Word Scramble: Unscramble the following terms.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1. _____ | <u>G</u> <u>R</u> <u>T</u> <u>E</u> <u>L</u> <u>H</u> <u>A</u> <u>C</u> <u>I</u> |
| 2. _____ | <u>L</u> <u>L</u> <u>O</u> <u>N</u> <u>R</u> <u>H</u> <u>I</u> <u>O</u> <u>C</u> <u>C</u> <u>G</u> <u>A</u> <u>O</u> |
| 3. _____ | <u>C</u> <u>R</u> <u>E</u> <u>E</u> <u>L</u> <u>T</u> <u>E</u> <u>I</u> <u>P</u> <u>N</u> |
| 4. _____ | <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>I</u> <u>A</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>I</u> <u>T</u> <u>E</u> |
| 5. _____ | <u>R</u> <u>E</u> <u>E</u> <u>N</u> <u>U</u> <u>C</u> <u>R</u> <u>I</u> <u>M</u> <u>C</u> <u>E</u> <u>F</u> |
| 6. _____ | <u>T</u> <u>H</u> <u>E</u> <u>N</u> <u>A</u> <u>M</u> <u>C</u> <u>A</u> <u>T</u> |
| 7. _____ | <u>T</u> <u>R</u> <u>A</u> <u>M</u> <u>L</u> <u>U</u> <u>N</u> <u>I</u> <u>O</u> <u>N</u> <u>I</u> <u>T</u> |
| 8. _____ | <u>M</u> <u>A</u> <u>I</u> <u>N</u> <u>Z</u> <u>I</u> <u>M</u> <u>T</u> <u>O</u> <u>U</u> <u>I</u> <u>N</u> |
| 9. _____ | <u>V</u> <u>E</u> <u>E</u> <u>R</u> <u>G</u> <u>R</u> <u>A</u> <u>I</u> <u>C</u> |
| 10. _____ | <u>L</u> <u>M</u> <u>T</u> <u>O</u> <u>D</u> <u>P</u> <u>N</u> <u>E</u> <u>E</u> <u>V</u> <u>E</u> |

UNIT REVIEW**A. True or False: Place a "T" for true or "F" for false in the space provided. For false statements, explain why they are false.**

- _____ 1. A baby's head circumference should be measured until he is 36 months old.

- _____ 2. A baby's recumbent length is measured from the vertex of the head to toe.

- _____ 3. Immunizations can be given to a child with a verbal agreement from the caregiver.

- _____ 4. Infant and child measurements are recorded in the progress notes in the patient's chart.

- _____ 5. Development refers to an infant's ability to use verbal and mental skills.

- _____ 6. FTT is caused by a physical problem only.

- _____ 7. Neglect of care is a form of child abuse.

- _____ 8. An 18-month-old child should have only one health check per year.

- _____ 9. A pediatric examination consists of a completely different format than an adult.

- _____ 10. Chest circumference is another of the routine measurements performed as part of an infant's examination.

B. Fill in the Blank

- 1. Vision and hearing screenings are considered to be part of _____ pediatric health care.
- 2. Pediatric care is usually continued until age _____ or upon _____.
- 3. An infant's growth refers to changes in _____ and _____.
- 4. An infant should be examined at _____ to _____ intervals for the first 18 months of life.
- 5. Poor hygiene, inadequate clothing size, and apparent malnutrition are signs of _____.
- 6. Infants usually crawl at _____ to _____ months of age.
- 7. Most infants will walk between _____ to _____ months of age.
- 8. Part of the Healthcheck program requirements include _____ testing for ages one to four years for _____ poisoning absorption.
- 9. An infant's weight should be taken with his or her _____ removed.
- 10. Children older than _____ months can have their height measured on an upright scale.

C. Short Answer.

- 1. Explain the difference between child abuse and neglect. _____

- 2. List some signs of abuse.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
- 3. List some signs of neglect.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____

CASE STUDIES**Scenario 1**

Jane, the medical assistant, escorts a 19-year-old single mother and her 6-month-old infant to the exam room. Jane observes that both the mother and child are wearing soiled clothing. The mother's hygiene is poor and the infant has dried mucous around his nose and food stuck to his cheeks. While weighing and measuring the infant, Jane notices red marks on his bottom and his thigh.

Critical Thinking Questions

1. What should Jane do about what she has observed? _____

2. To whom should the observations be reported? _____

3. What could Jane's observations indicate? _____

Scenario 2

Mrs. Leonard brings her son, Carter, into the office for his well-child check-up. He is in rare form today, and Amy, the medical assistant, is having a great deal of difficulty measuring and weighing him. Amy tries to measure his recumbent length with a tape measure, but is not sure if she can obtain an accurate measurement. Carter is squirming on the scale and it is difficult to balance it. When Amy attempts to record the measurements on Carter's growth chart, she finds that they are lower than at his last visit.

Critical Thinking Questions

1. What should Amy do about the discrepancy in the measurements? _____

2. Were Amy's methods of measurements accurate? _____

3. What could Amy have done to help remedy the situation? _____

UNIT APPLICATION**Performance Objective Practice**

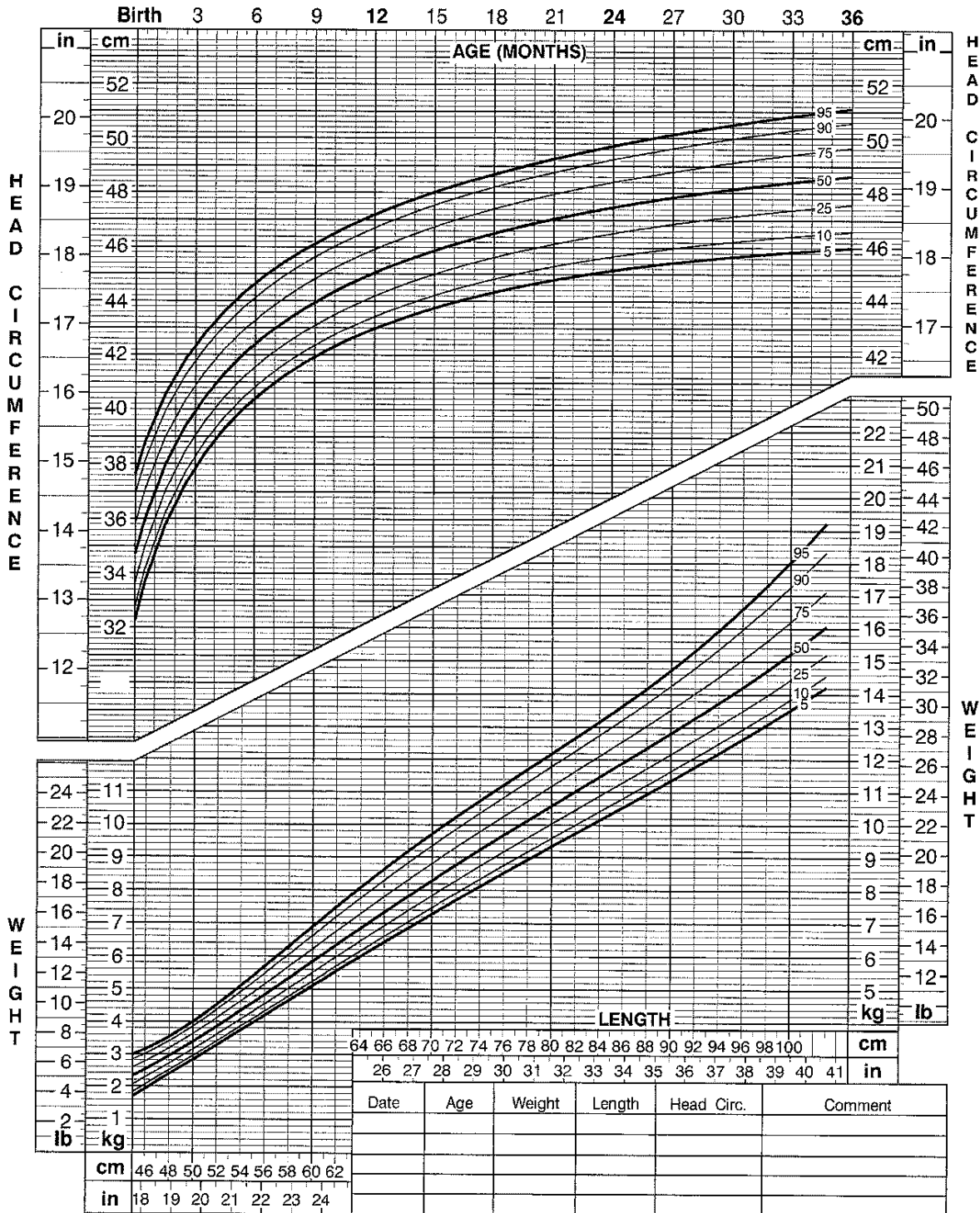
- A. Plot the following growth measurements on a growth chart for a girl and have the instructor check the chart for accuracy. Determine into which percentile each measurement falls.

Length	Weight	Age
22 inches	7 pounds 8 ounces	2 months
19 inches	5 pounds 12 ounces	1 month
20 ½ inches	9 pounds 12 ounces	2 months
25 inches	12 pounds 15 ounces	5 months
29 inches	17 pounds 11 ounces	9 months

Birth to 36 months: Girls
Head circumference-for-age and
Weight-for-length percentiles

NAME _____

RECORD # _____



Published May 30, 2000 (modified 10/16/00).

SOURCE: Developed by the National Center for Health Statistics in collaboration with the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (2000). <http://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts>



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- B. Arrange for several people to bring in their infants and children of varying ages. Divide the class into teams and practice weighing and measuring the children, and then compare the results.
- C. Practice testing for visual acuity on appropriately aged children from the previous exercise.

Performance Competency

Following completion of performance objective practice, use Performance Evaluation Checklists 14-19, 14-20, 14-21, 14-22, 14-23, and 14-24 in the workbook to perform the procedure for evaluation.

CERTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION PREPARATION

- _____ 1. An infant who falls below the third percentile on a standardized growth chart is said to be:
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| a. underweight | c. failing to thrive |
| b. malnourished | d. delayed in development |
- _____ 2. Which of the following activities would be referred to as attachment or bonding?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| a. Touching | c. Examining |
| b. Cuddling | d. All of these answers |
- _____ 3. All of the following are signs of neglect except:
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| a. malnutrition | c. bruising |
| b. poor hygiene | d. developmental delay |
- _____ 4. Which of the following is a comprehensive health care program for Medicaid children?
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| a. Operation Latch Key | c. Head Start |
| b. Operation Health Baby | d. Healthcheck |
- _____ 5. At which age can an infant raise his head and shoulders when prone?
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. 4 to 6 months | c. 1 month |
| b. 2 to 4 months | d. 3 to 5 months |
- _____ 6. All of the following are medical assisting responsibilities during a pediatric exam except:
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. gathering data | c. documenting information |
| b. assessing the patient | d. performing screening tests |
- _____ 7. Which of the following is not routinely measured at a well-child visit?
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| a. Chest circumference | c. Weight |
| b. Height | d. Head |
- _____ 8. Which Snellen chart contains shapes and symbols in descending size?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Big E | c. Preschool chart |
| b. Kindergarten chart | d. Non-English speaking chart |

