Review Packet 5 – Diagnostics and Health Informatics Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. When is a patient interview completed? What 3 things should you as the healthcare provider do to prepare for the patient?
2. List 5 things contained in the demographic data of a patient interview.
3. What information must be provided to the patient regarding HIPAA? How do you prove they received it?
4. Why is it important to get a signed “release of information” form from the patient upon arrival?
5. What information is contained in the medical history?
6. What two parts of information are used to form an assessment? Give examples of each type of information.
7. Which senses should you use during your assessment? How can you utilize these senses to gain a better assessment of the patient?
8. What is percussion as it relates to the medical field?
9. Identify what the following medical instruments are used for
	1. Ophthalmoscope
	2. Otoscope
	3. Penlight
	4. Reflex Hammer
	5. Scale
	6. Sphygmomanometer
	7. Stethoscope
	8. Thermometer
10. What 4 factors should you take into consideration when choosing an ambulation aid for the patient?
11. What is a cane used for? To which side is it applied? What is the correct fitting?
12. List and describe the 3 types of crutches.
13. Explain how to properly fit crutches to a patient.
14. Explain the differences between 2-, 3-, and 4-point gait patterns.
15. What is the difference between a swing-to and a swing-through gait pattern? Are these considered 2-, 3-, or 4-point gait patterns?
16. What are the 4 different styles of walkers? How do you properly fit a walker for a patient?
17. Explain the difference between a 2-point and 3-point gait pattern for a walker.
18. Describe the following patient positions and list examples of what each position may be used for
	1. Sitting
	2. Supine
	3. Prone
	4. Sim’s
	5. Fowler’s
	6. Lithotomy
	7. Trendelenburg
19. What are 4 considerations for recording patient data?
20. What is a SOAP note? What information is contained in each section of the note?
21. What information is contained in an oral report? Written report?
22. What is a urine reagent strip used for? What levels can be measured?
23. Define Therapeutic Services.
24. Define Diagnostic Services
25. What does PIER stand for in relation to patient care? What do each of those steps entail?
26. What are vital signs?
27. At what temperature does hypothermia occur? At what point can this condition become fatal?
28. What are the s/s of hypothermia?
29. At what temperature does hyperthermia occur? At what point can this condition become fatal?
30. What are the s/s of hyperthermia?
31. Where are the sites to measure temperature? If the patient’s temperature is 98.6F, how would you record the temperature to indicate the reading and location it was taken for each site?
32. What considerations are there when taking temperature?
33. List the 7 pulse sites and describe where they are located using medical directional terms (i.e. not side, inner, above, behind, upper, or top, but instead the medical equivalent).
34. What are the normal pulse rates? What other 2 factors can you assess?
35. What factors can increase or decrease pulse?
36. What is a respiration composed of? What is the normal respiration rate for adults and children? What other factors can you evaluate about respirations?
37. What is Apnea?
38. What is Cheyne-stokes?
39. What is dyspnea?
40. What do the numbers of the blood pressure reading consist of? What does each of these represent? What are the normal ranges?
41. What factors can alter blood pressure?
42. What should you do if you find abnormal readings when taking vitals?
43. Why are the aesthetics in a patient care setting important?
44. What should the interior design of the healthcare agency be based on?
45. What are 8 considerations for the aesthetics of the physical environment?
46. What are the 4 considerations for cleaning and decontaminating healthcare environments?
47. What regulations are in place for the management of hazardous materials and waste?
48. How does inventory relate to the management and storage of materials?
49. What is cavitation?
50. What is surgical asepsis?
51. What is a sterile field? How much of the sterile field is contaminated?
52. How do you maintain a sterile field?
53. Explain the following techniques for adding an item to a sterile tray

	1. Drop technique
	2. Mitten technique
	3. Transfer forceps
54. List and describe the 4 factors of resource management