

Flex Therapist CEUs

Changing Landscape of Outpatient Physical Therapy

1. Traditional care models are associated with all of the following negative healthcare outcomes EXCEPT:

- A. Excessive medical costs
 - B. Increased frequency of high risk surgeries
 - C. Decreased episodes of care
 - D. Poor access to physical therapy services
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2. The Affordable Care Act and Comprehensive Care for Joint Replacement programs encourage the use of which type of care model?

- A. Value-based
 - B. Traditional
 - C. Empirically-driven
 - D. Primary
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3. Rising healthcare expenditures can be attributed to which of the following factors:

- A. Specialty practice referrals
 - B. Steroid injections
 - C. Prescription of opioid medications
 - D. All of the above
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4. Which of the following factors would be considered a disruption to traditional care models?

- A. Physician-based referrals to physical therapy
 - B. Early physical therapy models
 - C. Physician-based referrals to specialists
 - D. Early mental health interventions
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5. Recent clinical practice guidelines for non-pharmacological treatments of low back pain have contributed to the evolution of outpatient services by affecting which of the following components of therapy:

- A. Shifting the timing of interventions
 - B. Rearranging the order of services
 - C. Altering access routes
 - D. All of the above
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6. Changes to referral patterns have dictated new patient care responsibilities to clinicians in the outpatient setting. Which of the following scenarios is most reflective of this transition?

- A. COVID-19 has forced many patients to seek outpatient physical therapy services as a last resort to medical care.
 - B. Increased acuity of patient referrals requires therapists to be knowledgeable about wound care management.
 - C. The Affordable Care Act altered the timing of physical therapy referrals and prioritizes physician referrals.
 - D. Bundled payments have increased the number of patients who are being sent to post-acute facilities.
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7. Clinicians should perform a review of systems to identify conditions that may not be amenable to therapeutic interventions. Which of the following questions would be an appropriate review of systems for a patient who presents with low back pain?

- A. Have you recently experienced excessive thirst?
 - B. Have you recently experienced lightheadedness?
 - C. Have you recently experienced night pain?
 - D. Have you recently experienced changes in skin texture?
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8. Under the clinical practice guideline, clinician role in the presence of a potential lower extremity deep venous thrombosis (DVT) include all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Alert the physician for the need to perform a thorough examination
 - B. Perform screening measures for fall risk
 - C. Provide patient education regarding risk factors for developing a DVT
 - D. Recommend use of anticoagulants to achieve therapeutic threshold levels
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9. Which of the following factors is considered to be indicative of a systemic infection from inadequate wound healing?

- A. 100 degree fever
 - B. Diarrhea
 - C. Odorous incision site
 - D. Swollen and itchy wound
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10. A review of symptoms with the main objective of identifying potential non-musculoskeletal system involvement is known as:

- A. Red flag screening
 - B. Tests and measures
 - C. Yellow flag screening
 - D. Standardized measures
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11. Which of the following goals accurately describes the objective of the Clinical Practice Guideline for Venous Thromboembolism/Lower Extremity Deep Vein Thrombosis?

- A. Enables clinicians to identify the presence of Postthrombotic Syndrome
 - B. Encourages clinicians to participate in an interdisciplinary approach for safe mobility
 - C. Informs clinicians on ways to identify when the patient's therapeutic threshold levels are not met
 - D. All of the above
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12. Which of the following scenarios reflect the importance of knowing how incisional closures affect wound management?

- A. Erythema after staple removal is abnormal and should be considered a localized infection.
 - B. Steri-strips should be removed by a medical professional after 7-10 days following surgery.
 - C. Tissue adhesives offer the strongest protection against foreign bacteria and infection.
 - D. Patients with risk factors for poor wound healing will most likely have a staple closure.
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13. Screening tools to assist clinicians when administering screenings for depressive symptoms include:

- A. Beck Depression Inventory
 - B. Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale
 - C. Hamilton Depression Rating Scale
 - D. All of the above
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14. Under the Merit-based Incentive Payment System, physical therapists who report quality measures for depression screening must include which of the following documentation items:

- A. Suicide Risk Assessment
 - B. Pharmacological interventions
 - C. Treatment for depression
 - D. All of the above
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15. Performing a medical reconciliation can identify negative behaviors regarding medication usage including:

- A. Polypharmacy
 - B. Non-adherence
 - C. Adverse drug events
 - D. All of the above
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16. Which of the following patient descriptors increases the risk of poor adherence to medication regime?

- A. Patients who live with an elderly spouse
 - B. Patients who take less than 2 medications per day
 - C. Patients who are diagnosed with clinical depression
 - D. Patients who use two or more pharmacies to fulfill prescriptions
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17. Clinicians should prioritize medication reconciliation in order to:

- A. Maintain patient safety when under the care of a physical therapist or physical therapy assistant
 - B. Obtain the correct information regarding patient's responses to prescribed pharmaceuticals
 - C. Correct physician error when prescribing an incorrect dosage
 - D. Confirm that the patient is utilizing one pharmacy to fulfill prescription drugs, especially in the presence of polypharmacy
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18. Which of the following statements best describes the importance of understanding an expected physiological response to exercise?

- A. Clinicians can detect adverse drug reactions that may cause exercise-induced changes.
 - B. Clinicians can identify limitations to aerobic activity that can serve as a foundation for exercise prescription.
 - C. Clinicians can screen for underlying pathologies that may affect a patient's capacity for exercise.
 - D. Clinicians can modify exercise parameters to encourage exercise-induced fatigue.
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19. Physical therapy roles during disaster mitigation may include:

- A. Assisting with emergency amputations
 - B. Administering tourniquettes to wounds
 - C. Prescribing anti-inflammatory medications
 - D. Triaging patients who require surgery
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20. A 60 year old man is exercising on the treadmill with a resting heart rate of 75 beats per minute (BPM). What would be an appropriate heart rate response to this exercise?

- A. Heart rate should rise incrementally by 15 BPM
 - B. Heart rate should decrease to resting level within 15 minutes following exercise
 - C. Heart rate should rise incrementally by 10 BPM
 - D. Heart rate should decrease to resting level within 10 minutes following exercise
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