

## Chapter 2 - PTA: Examination of Vital Signs

### Multiple Choice

1. Patient-related instruction regarding maintenance of blood pressure for health promotion should ideally focus on all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Gender
- B. Diet
- C. Physical activity level
- D. Stress response

ANS: A

REF: Page 32

2. Skin color should be noted during examination of vital signs. The term *cyanosis* infers which of the following?

- A. Bleeding under the skin, bruising
- B. Yellow-orange hue of the skin, which infers possible liver involvement
- C. Bluish-gray discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes
- D. Reddened area of the skin caused by increased blood flow

ANS: C

REF: Page 34

3. You are treating a hospital patient following a femoral–popliteal bypass surgery (behind the knee) to improve circulation. As a part of your routine assessment, you would monitor pulse at which of the following peripheral sites?

- A. Temporal
- B. Carotid
- C. Pedal
- D. Brachial

ANS: C

REF: Page 49; Box 2.4

4. You are entering a room to work with a patient as the CNA is finishing taking vital signs and a pulse

oximetry reading. Which of the following oximetry readings would trigger a consultation with the PT prior to beginning your exercise session with the patient?

- A. 94
- B. 90
- C. 85
- D. 82

ANS: B

REF: Page 52

5. A normal blood pressure for adults is

- A. 140/90 mm Hg
- B. 115/75 mm Hg
- C. 160/100 mm Hg
- D. 95/70 mm Hg

ANS: B

REF: Pages 29 and 59; Table 2.1

6. What is a cause of orthostatic or postural hypotension?

- A. A sudden drop in blood pressure as the patient moves into an upright posture
- B. A sudden rise in blood pressure as the patient moves into an upright posture
- C. A sudden drop in blood pressure as the patient moves into a recumbent posture
- D. A sudden rise in blood pressure as the patient moves into a recumbent posture

ANS: A

REF: Page 61