

*Test Bank for Cooper's Fundamentals
of Hand Therapy 4th Edition by
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Test Bank - Chapter 02

Q1: What is “sensitivity” in relation to a diagnostic test?

- A. The percent of clients who have a condition and have a negative result on a diagnostic test for that condition
- B. The percent of clients who do not have a condition and have a negative result on a diagnostic test for that condition
- C. The percent of clients who do not have a condition and have a positive result on a diagnostic test for that condition
- D. The percent of clients who have a condition and have a positive result on a diagnostic test for that condition (Correct)**

Q2: What is evidence-based practice?

- A. Following the most recently published protocol manual
- B. Doing what you learned in school or at a recent continuing education opportunity
- C. Consulting the most experienced therapist you can access
- D. Integrating the best evidence, the therapist’s expertise, and the client’s values (Correct)**

Q3: Which of the following is a foreground question?

- A. In people with chronic unilateral lateral epicondylitis, what are the interventions that occupational and physical therapists use most frequently?
- B. In people with chronic unilateral lateral epicondylitis, how effective is inhibition kinesio taping compared with sham taping in reducing self-reported pain intensity? (Correct)**
- C. What is the mean duration of symptoms in women with chronic unilateral lateral epicondylitis who present to occupational or physical therapy for the first time?
- D. What is the prevalence of chronic unilateral lateral epicondylitis in male framing carpenters who are greater than 50 years old?

Q4: How are likelihood ratios used?

- A. To decide which test to use for your client’s situation, before you administer the test
- B. To calculate the chances that a client has a particular condition, after a particular test result (Correct)**
- C. To calculate the odds of a false positive result, given the prevalence of the condition in your area
- D. To rank the evidence by likelihood of valid results based on risk of bias

Q5: Which of the following requires the use of a nomogram?

- A. Sensitivity and specificity
- B. Likelihood ratios (Correct)**

- C. Positive and negative predictive values
- D. Receiver operating characteristic curves

Q6: What is the formula for specificity? (See Table 2.2 below.) The TruthCondition presentCondition absentYour test results+TPFP–FNTNTP, true positive; FN, False negative; FP, false positive; TN, true negative.

- A. $TP/(TP+FN)$
- B. $TN/(FN+TN)$
- C. $TN/(FP+TN)$ (Correct)**
- D. $TP/(TP+FP)$

Q7: A diagnostic test has a sensitivity of 89% and a specificity of 53%. Which of the following will this test do well?

- A. Neither rule in nor rule out the condition
- B. Rule the condition out (Correct)**
- C. Rule the condition in
- D. Both rule in and rule out the condition

Q8: If you could use only ONE test to diagnose a particular condition in therapy, which would be the best single test to use?

- A. A test with 98% sensitivity and 51% specificity
- B. A test with 48% sensitivity and 48% specificity
- C. A test with 78% sensitivity and 81% specificity (Correct)**
- D. A test with 53% sensitivity and 97% specificity

Q9: Which of the below ranges of likelihood ratios will generate large, conclusive changes in probability after a positive test result?

- A. 1 to 2
- B. >10 (Correct)**
- C. 1 to 0.5
- D. <0.1

Q10: Using the nomogram below, calculate the post-test probability, given the following information: Sensitivity 0.78 Specificity 0.71 LR+2.7 LR–0.31 Pre-test probability 50% Test result positive [Image omitted]

- A. About 73% (Correct)**
- B. About 99%
- C. About 55%
- D. About 23%

Q11: What does a minimal clinically important difference tell you?

- A. Whether the intervention and control groups in a randomized controlled trial were actually different
- B. The amount of difference or change on an outcome measure that a client will experience as a meaningful improvement (Correct)**
- C. The difference reported by a client on a self-report questionnaire
- D. Whether a change in a client's symptoms was worth the financial and resource costs