1. In documenting a SOAP progress note, the “S” includes:
   A) the things the patient describes
   B) strategies for treatment
   C) the diagnosis
   D) observable facts

2. Which of the following is considered subjective information?
   A) defect
   B) symptom
   C) physical exam finding
   D) diagnosis

3. Under which SOAP category would you find a blood pressure reading?
   A) subjective
   B) objective
   C) assessment
   D) plan

4. An outline of treatment designed to remedy the patient's condition is:
   A) subjective
   B) objective
   C) assessment
   D) plan

5. In charting a patient's progress using the SOAP format, the “O” includes:
   A) things the patient describes
   B) diagnosis
   C) observable facts
   D) treatment strategies

6. A specialist called in by the attending physician would file a/an:
   A) anesthesiologist report
   B) ancillary report
   C) pathology report
   D) consultation report

7. Ancillary reports include:
   A) diagnostic tests
   B) nurse's notes
   C) physician progress notes
   D) operative reports

8. Which report must be filed at the hospital before a patient may be admitted for surgery?
   A) history and physical
   B) physician's orders
   C) clinical resume
   D) consultation report

9. Which abbreviation is used to document the evaluation of all body systems to identify other symptoms that may not have been previously noted?
   A) R/O   B) NKA   C) Hx   D) ROS
10. Mumps, measles, and chickenpox are examples of:
   A) FH   B) UCHD   C) Sx   D) HPI

11. In the abbreviation HEENT, the T represents:
   A) Toe   B) Thorax   C) Throat   D) Tendon

12. When a condition is “marked”, it is:
   A) Mild   B) vague   C) significant   D) limited to an area or part

13. When symptoms and signs return after a period of inactivity, a condition is said to be:
   A) Progressive   B) recurrent   C) equivocal   D) acute

14. A process or measure that prevents disease is a/an:
   A) assessment   B) prophylaxis   C) plan   D) prognosis

15. The term that describes the advance of a condition as signs and symptoms increase in severity is:
   A) degeneration   B) recurrent   C) progressive   D) remission

16. The term used to describe an increase in severity of a disease with aggravation of symptoms is:
   A) Progressive   B) exacerbation   C) acute   D) chronic

17. In charting a patient's progress using the SOAP format, the “A” would include:
   A) things the patient describes   C) observable facts
   B) Diagnosis   D) treatment strategies

18. The manufacturer's name for a drug is called the:
   A) chemical name   B) generic name   C) trade name   D) prescription name

19. The generic name of a drug is:
   A) the chemical name given at the time a drug is formulated
   B) the trade name given to a drug by the manufacturer
   C) the official, nonproprietary name
   D) the name given to a drug that can be obtained without a prescription

20. What unit measures volume?
   A) Meter   B) liter   C) gram   D) centimeter

21. Administering a drug in the cheek is:
   A) Oral   B) Sublingual   C) buccal   D) epidural

22. The absorption of a drug through unbroken skin is:
   A) Implant   B) subcutaneous   C) transdermal   D) intradermal

23. AS is an abbreviation for:
   A) right ear   B) left ear   C) right eye   D) left eye

24. QOD is an abbreviation meaning:
   A) every day   C) twice a day
   B) four times a day   D) every other day
25. The symbol cc means:
   A) chief complaint   B) cubic centimeter   C) coronary care   D) cubic centigrade

26. A subcutaneous injection is:
   A) within the skin
   B) under the skin
   C) under the muscle
   D) within the vein

27. The symbol # means:
   A) Grain   B) drop   C) ounce   D) pound

28. The abbreviation “prn” means:
   A) as desired   C) after meals
   B) as needed   D) through rectum

29. Twenty-four hundred hours is:
   A) 12:00 pm
   B) 12:00 am
   C) 2:40 pm
   D) 2:40 am

30. Which of the following is NOT the final hospital document that is recorded at the time of discharge?
   A) discharge summary
   B) clinical resume
   C) ancillary reports
   D) clinical summary

31. Pertaining to diagnostic imaging, which of the following are common ionizing modalities?
   A) x-ray and CT
   B) nuclear medicine
   C) MRI and sonography
   D) A and B

32. How many ounces are in a pound?
   A) 32 ounces
   B) 16 ounces
   C) 8 ounces
   D) 6 ounces

33. In reference to medication administration, sublingual is:
   A) by mouth
   B) in the cheek
   C) under the tongue
   D) on top of the tongue
34. All of the following are solid or semisolid forms of medication except:
   A) ointment
   B) capsule
   C) suppository
   D) tablet

35. If a mistake is made when writing in the medical record, how should it be corrected?
   A) cover the error with correction fluid
   B) leave it along and note the mistake on a sticky note
   C) scribble through the mistake then correct above the mistake or immediately after it, place the date and initials of the person correcting beside the correction
   D) draw a single line through the mistake then correct above the mistake or immediately after it, place the date and initials of the person correcting beside the correction

36. __________ are the objective evidence of disease.

37. In the abbreviation PERRLA, the first “R” stands for __________.

38. The two most common laboratory tests performed as part of a general health inquiry are the CBC and __________.

39. __________ is an imaging modality that uses x-rays to produce images of the body's anatomy for the diagnosis of a condition or impairment.

40. A patient is diagnosed with a right anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) tear; __________ is the best diagnostic tool to confirm this diagnosis.

41. __________ uses high-frequency sound waves to visualize body tissues.

42. __________ is a feeling of uneasiness or discomfort.

43. A __________ condition is one that develops slowly and persists over time.

44. Advil is the __________ name for ibuprofen.

45. A __________ is an order from a physician for dispensing or administering a medication to a patient.

46. __________ is the abbreviation for nothing by mouth.

47. CP is the abbreviation for __________ __________.

48. The abbreviation for diagnosis is __________.

49. The abbreviation dr stands for __________.

50. __________ relates to the whole body rather than to only a part.