



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-05-14 04:31

الممارسة المبنية على الأدلة-الرابع-العلاج الطبيع-برامج العلوم الصحية-درجة الامتحان(70)

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- 1) Why do we need EBP?
 - 1) - Easy clinical decision-making
 - 2) - Clinical practice is often 10 years behind research
 - 3) - Traditional sources of information i.e., books are no longer adequate or up-to-date
 - 4) - Improved quality and efficiency of healthcare management
 - 5) - Keeps up to date- Life Long Learning
 - 6) ☒ ALL of above
- 2) Is the senior or teacher gives you best treatment option for your patient?
 - 1) - Yes
 - 2) ☒ No
 - 3) - Might be yes
 - 4) - Might be no
 - 5) - Don't know
- 3) Based on the EBP, Which treatment work best?
 - 1) - Read in books
 - 2) - Clinical experience
 - 3) ☒ Best Researchs
 - 4) - From seniors and teachers
 - 5) - Don't know
- 4) Why EBP is necessary?
 - 1) - To justify our action/ treatment
 - 2) - To move from Hit and trial method of treatment to Evidence based approach
 - 3) - To standardize the treatment
 - 4) - To deliver the best quality services to the patients
 - 5) - To understand other health care professional's research activities (e.g., Evidence Based Medicine)
 - 6) ☒ All of above
- 5) All the following are components of EBP, except?
 - 1) - Best research evidence
 - 2) - Clinical expertise and patient values
 - 3) - Individual clinical experties
 - 4) ☒ Books and Sinoer
- 6) What is evidence-based practice?
 - 1) - Best research evidence
 - 2) - Clinical expertise and patient values
 - 3) - Individual clinical experties
 - 4) - Books and Sinoer
 - 5) ☒ A&BC
- 7) External validity ensures that study results can be:
 - 1) - Repeated in the same population
 - 2) ☒ Applied to other populations, settings, or times
 - 3) - Measured with high precision
 - 4) - Conducted without bias
- 8) Why are Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs) considered the gold standard?
 - 1) - They are inexpensive to conduct
 - 2) ☒ They provide the strongest evidence for causal relationships



- 3) - They do not require a control group
- 4) - They focus on qualitative data
- 9) A case study is most useful for:
 - 1) + Providing in-depth analysis of a specific case
 - 2) - Generalizing findings to large populations
 - 3) - Measuring test-retest reliability
 - 4) - Conducting large-scale experiments
- 10) Sensitivity in a diagnostic test refers to its ability to:
 - 1) - Correctly identify those without the condition
 - 2) - Predict future outcomes
 - 3) - Measure cost-effectiveness
 - 4) + Correctly identify those with the condition
- 11) Specificity measures a test's ability to:
 - 1) - Detect true positives
 - 2) - Predict prognosis
 - 3) + Exclude true negatives
 - 4) - Assess inter-rater reliability
- 12) Prognostic research helps in:
 - 1) + Predicting disease outcomes or risks
 - 2) - Diagnosing diseases
 - 3) - Conducting meta-analyses
 - 4) - Ensuring blinding in RCTs
- 13) Intervention research evaluates all EXCEPT:
 - 1) - Effectiveness of treatments
 - 2) - Safety of interventions
 - 3) - Cost-effectiveness of therapies
 - 4) + Historical case studies
- 14) A physiotherapist uses an RCT to compare two rehabilitation techniques. What is the primary advantage?
 - 1) - Low cost
 - 2) - High external validity
 - 3) + Strong evidence for cause-and-effect
 - 4) - Subjective patient feedback
- 15) A meta-analysis of manual therapy techniques would help a physiotherapist:
 - 1) - Generalize findings from a single study
 - 2) + Pool data for a stronger conclusion
 - 3) - Conduct a case study
 - 4) - Measure inter-rater reliability
- 16) What is the primary purpose of diagnostic tests in physiotherapy?
 - 1) - To prescribe medications
 - 2) + To identify or rule out specific conditions (e.g., ligament tears)
 - 3) - To replace patient history and physical examination
 - 4) - To conduct surgical interventions
- 17) A diagnostic test with high sensitivity is most useful for:
 - 1) + Ruling out a condition (avoiding false negatives)
 - 2) - Confirming the absence of a condition
 - 3) - Evaluating treatment cost-effectiveness
 - 4) - Assessing patient satisfaction
- 18) Which of the following is a challenge when analyzing diagnostic test evidence?
 - 1) - All studies consistently report identical results



- 2) - Patients never require further testing
 - 3) - Diagnostic tests are always 100% accurate
 - 4) + Variability in study quality and conflicting findings
- 19) The QUADAS-2 tool is used to:
- 1) + Assess the quality of diagnostic accuracy studies
 - 2) - Measure inter-rater reliability
 - 3) - Conduct meta-analyses
 - 4) - Develop new diagnostic tests
- 20) Which of the following is a prognostic factor for chronic low back pain?
- 1) - Hair color
 - 2) - Shoe size
 - 3) - Favorite food
 - 4) + Sedentary lifestyle
- 21) What is an outcome measure?
- 1) + A tool to assess the effects of treatment and track progress
 - 2) - A type of medication
 - 3) - A diagnostic test for ruling out conditions
 - 4) - A surgical procedure
- 22) Which of the following is an ethical consideration when using outcome measures?
- 1) - Ignoring patient preferences
 - 2) + Ensuring measures are culturally sensitive
 - 3) - Using only objective measures
 - 4) - Avoiding communication with other professionals
- 23) Which of the following is an example of a subjective outcome measure?
- 1) - Goniometry
 - 2) - Strength testing
 - 3) - Timed Up and Go Test (TUG)
 - 4) + Visual Analog Scale (VAS) for pain