

Student Name: _____

Date: _____

High School True/False Questions*Please circle 'T' if the statement is true, 'F' if this statement is false. or 'NS' if you are not sure.*

| | True | False | Not sure |
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| 1. Registered nurses provide direct patient care. They observe, assess, and record symptoms, reactions, and progress in patients; assist physicians during surgeries, treatments, and examinations; administer medications; and assist patients in recovery from illness or injury. | T | F | NS |
| 2. A phlebotomist determines the nutritional needs of patients after consulting with other health care professionals. | T | F | NS |
| 3. A physician assistant dispenses (provides) medicines to patients in all types of settings including retail pharmacies (e.g., Walgreens, CVS), home health care agencies, and hospital and clinic pharmacies. | T | F | NS |
| 4. A radiologist collects and process blood for analysis. | T | F | NS |
| 5. Physicians work in a hospital or clinic setting to treat and diagnose patients. | T | F | NS |
| 6. Physician assistants often work in primary, specialty and long-term care facilities, providing patient services under the supervision of a licensed physician. | T | F | NS |

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| 7. A medical coding specialist reviews medical documents from physicians and other health professionals and translates the information into numeric code so that bills can be sent out. | T | F | NS |
| 8. A paramedic responds to emergency situations and transports sick or injured people to the hospital. | T | F | NS |
| 9. A hospital administrator provides care to people injured in sport or work accidents to help restore movement and function through exercise and other treatments. | T | F | NS |
| 10. A medical social worker advises patients and families on following medical recommendations and teaches them to use community resources to resume a normal and active lifestyle | T | F | NS |
| 11. A radiologic technologist takes pictures of the inside of the body; knows how to use technology to do CAT scans and MRIs. | T | F | NS |
| 12. An occupational therapist uses therapeutic activities, programs and devices to help individuals who have been injured or very sick to regain their abilities in the home and work environment. | T | F | NS |
| 13. A phlebotomist works with patients to maintain and restore good oral health; also fills cavities and performs root canals. | T | F | NS |
| 14. A respiratory therapist provides care, treatment, diagnosis and rehabilitation for patients with breathing problems. | T | F | NS |
| 15. An optometrist examines and tests eyes to detect vision problems, abnormalities and diseases. | T | F | NS |
| 16. The four basic levels of nursing are Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA), Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN), Registered Nurse (RN) and Nurse Practitioner (NP). | T | F | NS |

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| 17. To become a Registered Nurse (RN), one must earn either an Associates Degree in Nursing (ADN) or a Bachelor of Science Degree in Nursing (BSN) from an accredited nursing school. | T | F | NS |
| 18. Nurse Practitioners are registered nurses who, in many states, are able to practice independently and prescribe medications. | T | F | NS |
| 19. Certified nursing assistants can only work in hospitals. | T | F | NS |
| 20. A college degree is required for <i>all</i> levels of nursing. | T | F | NS |
| 21. Cytotechnologists are specially trained laboratory technologists who study the structure and function of cells in the human body. | T | F | NS |
| 22. A pathologist is a medical doctor that studies body fluids and tissues. Pathologists use laboratory tests to monitor the health of patients. | T | F | NS |
| 23. Dietitians perform tests for diagnosis and treatment of heart, lung, or blood vessel problems. | T | F | NS |
| 24. Medical illustrators must be skilled in drawing, painting, and modeling techniques as well as in the media and materials of commercial art. | T | F | NS |
| 25. The responsibility of making life-and-death decisions, and then taking action based on those decisions, is part of the everyday job of emergency medical technicians. | T | F | NS |

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| 26. A social worker may specialize in many fields, including: child welfare, family services, child or adult protective services, mental health, health care, criminal justice, among others. | T | F | NS |
| 27. Anesthesia may be administered by either an anesthesiologist (M.D.) or a nurse anesthetist (R.N.). | T | F | NS |
| 28. Pharmacists are becoming more involved in drug therapy decision-making and patient counseling. | T | F | NS |
| 29. A dentist works with patients in the hospital: answers call lights, serves meals, and checks vital signs. | T | F | NS |
| 30. In nuclear medicine, radionuclides—unstable atoms that emit radiation spontaneously—are used to diagnose and treat disease. | T | F | NS |
| 31. Physical therapists may work with patients suffering from cardiovascular disease, arthritis, nerve damage and other conditions. | T | F | NS |
| 32. In addition to coursework in physics, biology, mathematics, and chemistry, premedical students should also take English. | T | F | NS |
| 33. There are two types of physicians: allopathic physicians (M.D.s) and osteopathic physicians (D.O.s) | T | F | NS |
| 34. To become a doctor, you need four years of college, four years of medical school, and completion of a residency program -- which may mean another 3-8 years of specialized training. | T | F | NS |
| 35. Nurse practitioners are registered nurses (RNs) with four-year baccalaureate degrees who go on to complete graduate or certificate nurse practitioner programs. | T | F | NS |