

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Which physician focuses on patient care in acute settings?
  - a. hospitalist
  - b. histologist
  - c. radiologist
  - d. obstetrician

ANS: A REF: p. 4

OBJ: 1. Describe the roles of clinicians and allied health professionals, including health information management professionals, and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

2. What set of standards allow a physician to care for patients at a hospital?
  - a. standards of professional practice
  - b. privileges
  - c. orders to admit
  - d. deemed status

ANS: B REF: p. 4 | p. 5

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3. A synonym for “licensed vocational nurse” is:
  - a. registered nurse.
  - b. licensed practical nurse.
  - c. nurse practitioner.
  - d. advanced practice nurse.

ANS: B REF: p. 6

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4. Which type of nurse can prescribe medicine?
  - a. licensed vocational nurse (LVN).
  - b. registered nurse (RN).
  - c. licensed practical nurse (LPN).
  - d. advanced practice registered nurse (APRN).

ANS: D REF: p. 6

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5. Which is an example of a diagnosis?

- a. Tonsillitis
- b. Appendectomy
- c. Chest x-ray
- d. Physical therapy

ANS: A REF: p. 3

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6. Which is an example of a procedure?

- a. bed sore
- b. pneumonia
- c. amputation
- d. appendicitis

ANS: C REF: p. 3

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7. Which health care professionals are responsible for orders that create the treatment plan?

- a. Nurses
- b. Physicians
- c. Physical therapists
- d. Medical assistants

ANS: B REF: p. 3

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8. A primary care provider (PCP) is responsible for:

- a. providing specialty medical care.
- b. surgical procedures.
- c. patient care in an acute care facility.
- d. routine care and referrals.

ANS: D REF: p. 5

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9. A nurse is responsible for:

- a. delivering and managing patient care.
- b. ordering prescriptions.
- c. ordering the patient to be admitted or discharged.
- d. developing a patient care plan.

ANS: A REF: p. 5 | p. 6

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information management professionals, and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

10. Which individual is not an allied health professional?

- a. Respiratory therapist
- b. Surgical technologist
- c. Radiologist
- d. Dietician

ANS: C REF: p. 6 | p. 7

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11. Which health care professional is responsible for educating patients about medication regimens from the patient care plan?

- a. health information technologist
- b. physician
- c. psychologist
- d. nurse

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12. Which health care professional works to restore the patient's functioning in activities of daily living?

- a. clinical document improvement professional
- b. gastroenterologist
- c. neonatologist
- d. occupational therapist

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13. Which task would be performed by a primary care provider?

- a. remove breast tumor
- b. take a chest x-ray
- c. analyze routine blood test results
- d. a colonoscopy

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14. The additional training required to maintain a credential is called:

- a. continuing education (CE)

- b. accreditation
- c. behavioral health
- d. Conditions of Participation (CoP)

ANS: A REF: p. 8 | p. 9

OBJ: 1. Describe the roles of clinicians and allied health professionals, including health information management professionals, and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

15. HIM professionals do all of the following, EXCEPT:

- a. secure health information.
- b. report health information.
- c. develop and implement EHRs.
- d. document patient care in health records.

ANS: D REF: p. 6 | p. 7

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16. Which type of HIM professional specializes in privacy and security aspects of HIM practice?

- a. medical coder
- b. data analyst
- c. patient registrar
- d. release of information specialist

ANS: D REF: p. 8

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17. Which credential requires an associate degree?

- a. Registered Health Information Technician (RHIT)
- b. Certified Coding Specialist (CCS)
- c. Certified Health Unit Coordinator (CHUC)
- d. Certified in Healthcare Privacy and Security (CHPS)

ANS: A REF: p. 8

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18. The American Health Information Management Association (AHIMA) and the American Medical Association (AMA) are examples of:

- a. accrediting bodies
- b. allied health professionals
- c. professional associations
- d. payers

ANS: C REF: p. 9

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19. How is the support from the American Health Information Management Association (AHIMA) different from the American Academy of Professional Coders (AAPC)?
- The AAPC only supports coders.
  - AHIMA supports health information management professionals whereas AAPC supports coding professionals.
  - AAPC supports health information management professionals whereas AHIMA supports billing professionals.
  - AHIMA offers credentials while the AAPC does not.

ANS: B REF: p. 9

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20. Evidence of competence (by passing an examination) entitles an individual to professional:
- credentials.
  - accreditation.
  - associations.
  - privileges.

ANS: A REF: p. 7 | p. 8

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21. All the information about the illness or health problem, the treatments provided, and the directions for self-care are documented in the patient's:
- health record.
  - continuum of care.
  - bill.
  - program.

ANS: A REF: p. 10

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22. Community Care Center has 200 beds. It has an average length of stay of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years. Most of the patients are elderly, but there are some younger patients with serious chronic illnesses. Community Care Center is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ facility.
- acute care
  - behavioral health
  - long-term care (LTC)
  - rehabilitation

ANS: C REF: p. 12 | p. 13

OBJ: 2. Summarize the structure of the health care system, including types of providers and their patients, third-party payers and the role of the employer, pharmaceutical companies and device manufacturers, and the interrelationships working to provide continuity of care. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

23. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ offers exclusively palliative care services in an inpatient residential setting or in the home.
- ambulatory care facility
  - hospice
  - skilled nursing facility
  - managed care facility

ANS: B REF: p. 13

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24. Chapone Health Care is an organization that owns a number of different health care facilities: three acute care hospitals, two long-term care facilities, and a number of physician offices. Chapone also owns a rehabilitation hospital and an assisted living facility, which also delivers home care. The organization delivers care to patients at every point along the continuum of care. Chapone Health Care can be described as a(n):
- hospital.
  - Medical Home.
  - accountable care organization (ACO).
  - integrated delivery system (IDS).

ANS: D REF: p. 17

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25. A patient will most likely receive physical therapy in which type of health care facility?
- acute care
  - long-term care
  - rehabilitation
  - hospice

ANS: C REF: p. 13

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26. The patient was admitted to the hospital on Tuesday morning and died Tuesday evening. This patient is classified as a(n):
- inpatient.
  - outpatient.

- c. observation status
- d. visit

ANS: A REF: p. 11

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27. The number of beds that the state has approved for the facility is the:
- a. licensed beds.
  - b. bed count.
  - c. registered beds.
  - d. certified count.

ANS: A REF: p. 13

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28. Care from multiple medical specialties over the course of a patient's lifetime is called the:
- a. patient care plan.
  - b. integrated delivery system (IDS).
  - c. continuum of care.
  - d. entitlement program.

ANS: C REF: p. 15

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29. Which patient is considered an inpatient for an acute care facility?
- a. A patient who died prior to arriving at the acute care facility
  - b. A patient who spent 10 hours in the emergency room
  - c. A patient who had her hand operated on in outpatient surgery, and then returned home
  - d. A patient who was admitted for pneumonia

ANS: D REF: p. 11

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30. Which patient is not counted as a discharge?
- a. a patient who was treated in the emergency department and sent home
  - b. an inpatient patient who died in the operating room
  - c. an inpatient who was transferred to another health care facility
  - d. an inpatient who left an acute care facility against medical advice (AMA)

ANS: A REF: p. 11

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31. Daisy Community Center is an acute care facility with 350 beds. On May 1, there were 305 inpatients. What is the percent occupancy?
- a. 32%
  - b. 87%
  - c. 100%
  - d. 85%

ANS: B REF: p. 13 | p. 14

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32. Rehabilitation facilities are LEAST likely to have:
- a. inpatients.
  - b. outpatients.
  - c. laboratories.
  - d. operating rooms.

ANS: D REF: p. 13

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33. Counting the 12 discharges on the maternity ward this week, you see women have stayed 2 days, 2 days, 2 days, 3 days, 3 days, 3 days, 3 days, 3 days, 3 days, 4 days, 4 days, and 7 days. What is the average length of stay (ALOS) on the maternity ward this week?
- a. 39 days
  - b. 12 days
  - c. 0.308 days
  - d. 3.25 days

ANS: D REF: p. 14

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34. Which is true of an acute care facility?
- a. Patients receive care for severe conditions and are expected to recover.
  - b. Treatment episodes are referred to as visits or encounters.
  - c. Patients are not allowed to stay longer than 30 days.
  - d. It offers primary care.

ANS: A REF: p. 12

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35. Most community hospitals are:
- not-for-profit
  - for-profit
  - children's hospitals
  - accountable care organizations (ACOs)

ANS: A REF: p. 16

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36. Which is characteristic of not-for-profit health care facilities?
- they don't make a profit
  - the employees are volunteers
  - they don't charge patients as much as other facilities
  - they receive tax breaks.

ANS: D REF: p. 16

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37. Which is true of an accountable care organization (ACO)?
- providers bill separately from the hospital
  - patients receive low-cost or free care
  - payment for inpatient services flows through the hospital and out to other providers
  - the primary care provider acts as the gatekeeper to specialists and services

ANS: C REF: p. 17

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38. What is the fixed amount a health insurance policyholder pays each month?
- Deductible
  - Capitation
  - Copay
  - Premium

ANS: D REF: p. 18

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39. Why is health insurance referred to as a “third-party payer”?
- Because a third party, the payer, pays a provider (second party) for the patient (first party).
  - Because it was originally required only when a husband and wife have a child, the third party.
  - Because it only pays for one-third of the expenses.
  - Because it is the third option for payment, following the patient and the government.

ANS: A REF: p. 18

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40. Medicare was enacted through which legislation?
- Title IX of the Health and Human Services Act
  - Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
  - Family and Medical Leave Act
  - Title XVIII of the Social Security Act

ANS: D REF: p. 18

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41. What U.S. federal agency is responsible for the oversight of Medicare and Medicaid?
- The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
  - National Institutes of Health (NIH)
  - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
  - Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

ANS: A REF: p. 19

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42. How is patient satisfaction with the health care provider and its services measured?
- surveys
  - blogs
  - social media posts
  - Healthy People 2020 indicators

ANS: A REF: p. 18 | p. 19

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43. In which program do policymakers monitor health indicators and create objectives to promote wellbeing?
- a. managed care
  - b. The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)
  - c. The Patient Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI)
  - d. Healthy People 2020

ANS: D REF: p. 18

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44. What do pharmaceutical manufacturers cite as the main reason for high drug costs?
- a. outsourcing
  - b. research and development
  - c. health insurance premiums
  - d. marketing expenses

ANS: B REF: p. 19

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45. Unlike Medicare, eligibility for Medicaid is primarily based on:
- a. age
  - b. disability status
  - c. economic circumstances
  - d. prior military service

ANS: C REF: p. 18

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46. What is a benefit of health care facility obtaining accreditation through The Joint Commission in lieu of a Conditions of Participation review?
- a. Accreditation
  - b. Unconditional status
  - c. Certification
  - d. Deemed status

ANS: D REF: p. 22

OBJ: 3. Discuss the external forces that guide policy-making and health care delivery,

including the impact of various levels of government, accreditation agencies, and professional organizations.

MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

47. Medicare is administered by:
- a. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
  - b. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS).
  - c. individual states.
  - d. National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA).

ANS: B REF: p. 19

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MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

48. A facility is reviewing its policies and procedures to ensure that it complies with The Joint Commission (TJC) standards. This facility is concerned about its:
- a. accreditation.
  - b. certification.
  - c. licensure.
  - d. registration.

ANS: A REF: p. 21 | p. 22

OBJ: 3. Discuss the external forces that guide policy-making and health care delivery, including the impact of various levels of government, accreditation agencies, and professional organizations.

MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

49. A state agency develops and administers regulations that must be followed in order for a facility to maintain its:
- a. licensure.
  - b. accreditation.
  - c. registration.
  - d. certification.

ANS: A REF: p. 20 | p. 21

OBJ: 3. Discuss the external forces that guide policy-making and health care delivery, including the impact of various levels of government, accreditation agencies, and professional organizations.

MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

50. Which federal agency protects patients from discrimination?
- a. Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)
  - b. The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)
  - c. Office for Civil Rights (OCR)
  - d. Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA)

ANS: C REF: p. 20

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professional organizations.

MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

51. How often does the Joint Commission (TJC) conduct onsite surveys?
- At least once a year
  - At least once every 2 years
  - At least once every 3 years
  - At least once every 5 years

ANS: C REF: p. 21 | p. 22

OBJ: 3. Discuss the external forces that guide policy-making and health care delivery, including the impact of various levels of government, accreditation agencies, and professional organizations.

MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

52. Medical professions have a code of \_\_\_\_\_ that govern the conduct of their members.
- conduct
  - professionalism
  - honor
  - ethics

ANS: D REF: p. 23

OBJ: 3. Discuss the external forces that guide policy-making and health care delivery, including the impact of various levels of government, accreditation agencies, and professional organizations.

MSC: CAHIIM, VI.7. Assess ethical standards of practice.

53. Which independent organization, formerly the Institute of Medicine, published the report, *To Err is Human: Building a Safer Healthcare System*?
- The National Academy of Medicine (NAM)
  - The Leapfrog Group
  - Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI)
  - The Patient Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI)

ANS: A REF: p. 23

OBJ: 3. Discuss the external forces that guide policy-making and health care delivery, including the impact of various levels of government, accreditation agencies, and professional organizations.

MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

## COMPLETION

1. A nurse \_\_\_\_\_ focuses on the care of women during the period surrounding childbirth: pregnancy, labor, delivery, and after delivery.

ANS: midwife

REF: p. 6

OBJ: 1. Describe the roles of clinicians and allied health professionals, including health information management professionals, and their interrelationships across the health care

delivery system. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

2. A profession is characterized by specific training in a body of knowledge that is supported by an explicit code of \_\_\_\_\_ and continuing education.

ANS: ethics

REF: p. 2

OBJ: 1. Describe the roles of clinicians and allied health professionals, including health information management professionals, and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system. MSC: CAHIIM, VI.7. Assess ethical standards of practice.

3. When one physician asks another physician for an opinion regarding the care of a patient, the first physician is asking for a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: consultation

REF: p. 4

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4. A long-term care (LTC) facility has an average length of stay (ALOS) greater than \_\_\_\_\_ days. (*Input your answer in numeric value*)

ANS: 30

REF: p. 12 | p. 13

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5. The actual number of beds that a hospital has available for inpatients is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: bed count

REF: p. 13

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6. A health care organization that has permanent facilities, 24-hour nursing care for inpatients, and an organized medical staff is a type of \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: hospital

REF: p. 11

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7. The payment to a health care provider is called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: reimbursement

REF: p. 17

OBJ: 2. Summarize the structure of the health care system, including types of providers and their patients, third-party payers and the role of the employer, pharmaceutical companies and device manufacturers, and the interrelationships working to provide continuity of care. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

8. A facility that routinely perform eye surgeries, colonoscopies, excisions, and many types of orthopedic surgeries on an outpatient basis, wherein the patient returns home after the procedure is performed is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ surgery center.

ANS: ambulatory

REF: p. 12

OBJ: 2. Summarize the structure of the health care system, including types of providers and their patients, third-party payers and the role of the employer, pharmaceutical companies and device manufacturers, and the interrelationships working to provide continuity of care. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ health care focuses on treating patients where they reside.

ANS: Home

REF: p. 13

OBJ: 2. Summarize the structure of the health care system, including types of providers and their patients, third-party payers and the role of the employer, pharmaceutical companies and device manufacturers, and the interrelationships working to provide continuity of care. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

10. Palliative care for the terminally ill is the focus of \_\_\_\_\_ care.

ANS: hospice

REF: p. 13

OBJ: 2. Summarize the structure of the health care system, including types of providers and their patients, third-party payers and the role of the employer, pharmaceutical companies and device manufacturers, and the interrelationships working to provide continuity of care. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

11. A seamless continuity of care with services from many different providers across a patient's lifespan is called \_\_\_\_\_ care, which has yet to be fully realized in practice.

ANS: integrated

REF: p. 16

OBJ: 2. Summarize the structure of the health care system, including types of providers and their patients, third-party payers and the role of the employer, pharmaceutical companies and device manufacturers, and the interrelationships working to provide continuity of care. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

12. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services waives routine Conditions of Participation compliance audits for appropriately accredited facilities by granting them \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: deemed status

REF: p. 22

OBJ: 3. Discuss the external forces that guide policy-making and health care delivery, including the impact of various levels of government, accreditation agencies, and professional organizations.

MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

13. Voluntary compliance with a set of standards developed by an independent agency is part of the \_\_\_\_\_ process.

ANS: accreditation

REF: p. 21

OBJ: 3. Discuss the external forces that guide policy-making and health care delivery, including the impact of various levels of government, accreditation agencies, and professional organizations.

MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

14. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ administers substances that cause loss of sensation.

ANS: anesthesiologist

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 1. Describe the roles of clinicians and allied health professionals, including health information management professionals, and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

15. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ specializes in treating patients with cancer.

ANS: oncologist

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 1. Describe the roles of clinicians and allied health professionals, including health information management professionals, and their interrelationships across the health care

delivery system. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

16. The type of physician who provides care related to the female reproductive system is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: gynecologist

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 1. Describe the roles of clinicians and allied health professionals, including health information management professionals, and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

17. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ for women before, during, and after delivery.

ANS: obstetrician

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 1. Describe the roles of clinicians and allied health professionals, including health information management professionals, and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

18. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ delivers primary care to children.

ANS: pediatrician

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 1. Describe the roles of clinicians and allied health professionals, including health information management professionals, and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

19. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ treats diseases of the digestive system.

ANS: gastroenterologist

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 1. Describe the roles of clinicians and allied health professionals, including health information management professionals, and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

20. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a medical doctor who treats diseases of the mind.

ANS: psychiatrist

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 1. Describe the roles of clinicians and allied health professionals, including health information management professionals, and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

21. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ specializes in diseases and disorders of the heart and blood vessels.

ANS: cardiologist

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 1. Describe the roles of clinicians and allied health professionals, including health information management professionals, and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

22. The physician specializing in skin disorders is the \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: dermatologist

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 1. Describe the roles of clinicians and allied health professionals, including health information management professionals, and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

23. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ treats diseases and disorders of the eyes.

ANS: ophthalmologist

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 1. Describe the roles of clinicians and allied health professionals, including health information management professionals, and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.

24. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ studies changes in human tissues, cells, and organs.

ANS: histologist

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 1. Describe the roles of clinicians and allied health professionals, including health information management professionals, and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system. MSC: CAHIIM, V.4. Identify the impact of policy on health care.