FOUNDATION ASSESSMENT
Foundation Standard 5: Legal Responsibilities

1. Taking narcotics from the pharmacy by a pharmacy technician is a violation of:
   A. Social law.
   B. Civil law.
   C. Virtual law.
   D. Criminal law.

2. A medication is ordered to be mixed in 1000 cc of IV fluid for administration. If a nurse injects the
   medication directly into a patient’s vein in error, he/she could be guilty of:
   A. Malpractice.
   B. Assault.
   C. Negligence.
   D. Physical abuse.

3. Mr. Jones goes to a medical office with chest pain. The physician orders an antacid and does not do
   an EKG. That night, Mr. Jones dies from a heart attack. The doctor could be charged with:
   A. Slander.
   B. Defamation.
   C. Negligence.
   D. Battery.

4. An EMT is charged with battery. What did the EMT do?
   A. Informed the news media of a victim’s condition.
   B. Treated a victim, even though the victim refused treatment.
   C. Failed to splint a broken leg and then moved the victim.
   D. Used inappropriate words to describe a victim’s nationality.

5. Dr. Smith asks Bobbie, a medical assistant, to help a patient, Mr. Jones, to his car in a wheelchair.
   On the way to the car, Bobbie accidentally runs into Mrs. Jones, knocking her down. Mrs. Jones
   suffers a broken hip and files a lawsuit. Who is identified in the lawsuit at the agent?
   A. Dr. Smith
   B. Bobbie
   C. Mr. Jones
   D. Mrs. Jones

1 Foundation Standard 5: Legal Responsibilities © NCHSE
6. A dental assistant tells her friends that a hygienist she works with has a drinking problem. If this is not true, the assistant could be guilty of:
   A. Slander.
   B. Malpractice.
   C. Battery.
   D. Libel.

7. Jan Shevlin goes to the laboratory for bloodwork. She cooperates with the phlebotomist by extending her arm to have blood drawn. What kind of agreement did the phlebotomist have with this patient?
   A. Informed consent
   B. Formal consent
   C. Implied contract
   D. Expressed contract

8. An angry patient writes a letter to the newspaper editor about a local psychologist. The allegations in the letter are clearly untrue and damaging to the psychologist’s practice. The letter writer could be guilty of:
   A. Assault.
   B. Battery.
   C. Slander.
   D. Libel.

9. A patient with a legal disability cannot:
   A. Form a contract.
   B. Be charged under criminal law.
   C. Work in a healthcare setting.
   D. Be seen in an emergency room.

10. Don is caring for his elderly mother. He could be charged with psychological abuse if he:
    A. Threatens to lock her in her room.
    B. Uses profanity when he talks to her.
    C. Does not give her enough to eat and drink.
    D. Hits her.

11. Mark’s elderly father has been losing weight, but tells Mark that his physician says he is fine. Mark is not so sure and wants to read a copy of his father’s chart. Is that possible?
    A. No. Medical charts can only be viewed by healthcare professionals.
    B. No. Only a lawyer can request a copy of a patient’s medical record.
    C. Yes. Immediate family members can see a patient’s chart.
    D. Yes, but only if Mark’s father signs a release form.
12. What diagnosis must be reported to the proper authorities?
   A. Overdose of aspirin
   B. Overdose of heroin
   C. Pneumococcal pneumonia
   D. Viral pneumonia

13. What safeguard should be used to protect the confidentiality of computerized medical records?
   A. Daily virus scan
   B. Weekly emptying of recycle bin
   C. Use of passwords
   D. Use of a firewall

14. Daria has a legal disability. What can she legally do?
   A. Sign a consent form.
   B. Sign a HIPAA authorization.
   C. Answer a doctor’s questions.
   D. Enter into a contract.

15. In legal terms, if a psychologist in a private practice is the principal, who is the agent?
   A. His/her receptionist
   B. A patient
   C. A patient’s spouse
   D. The landlord of the medical office building

16. A client decides to take his dog to a different veterinarian and requests the dog’s chart record. What is the client entitled to?
   A. The dog’s chart.
   B. A copy of the chart.
   C. Only selected information in the chart as determined by the veterinarian.
   D. The client is not permitted to receive any chart materials.

17. When it comes to working with written patient records, what can a healthcare worker do?
   A. Talk about chart information to friends.
   B. Erase any errors when writing in the record.
   C. Allow another healthcare worker who is caring for the patient to see the record.
   D. Change an entry in the record a couple days after it was written.

18. An 18 year-old female comes to the emergency room. The doctor is absolutely sure she was beaten, but she says she fell. What should the doctor do?
   A. Notify the police.
   B. Notify the girl’s parents.
   C. Treat her injuries and respect her privacy.
   D. Believe what the patient says.
19. HIPAA is MOSTLY about:
   A. Federal protection of healthcare workers.
   B. Safe medical practices.
   C. Accountability of health care providers.
   D. Privacy of health information.

20. Mr. Bon signs a HIPAA authorization form at a dental practice. An additional authorization form would need to be signed:
   A. To give Mr. Bon’s complete dental treatment information to his son.
   B. For Mr. Bon to have his teeth cleaned.
   C. Before the office can file a claim with Mr. Bon’s medical insurance company.
   D. Before any dental office employee, other than the dentist, can look at the chart.

21. HIPAA rules require that certain diseases must be reported by law to protect the public. Which of the following diseases would fall into the category of reportable diseases?
   A. Diabetes
   B. Syphilis
   C. Gastroenteritis
   D. Multiple sclerosis

22. What does the P in HIPAA stand for?
   A. Patient
   B. Protection
   C. Privacy
   D. Portability

23. A physician’s office asks a new patient to sign a HIPAA “Notice of Privacy Practices” form. What is the purpose of this form?
   A. To inform patients of their privacy rights under HIPAA.
   B. To grant permission for the office to release information to insurance companies.
   C. To allow office associates to access the patient’s records.
   D. To protect the office from being charged with invasion of privacy.

24. Which of the following as an example of a legal directive?
   A. An operative consent form
   B. A HIPAA authorization form
   C. Living Will
   D. Malpractice law suit

25. Fred is 89 years old and his health is failing. He is still of sound mind, but knows that he may not be able to make decisions for himself in the future. What would allow him to designate his adult son to make decisions on his behalf?
   A. Living Will
   B. DNR request
   C. HIPAA Authorization Form
   D. Durable Power of Attorney
26. What does the Patient Self Determination Act require health facilities to do?
   A. Safeguard confidential patient information.
   B. Inform patients of their right to make decisions regarding their right-to-die.
   C. Give patient the option of negotiating healthcare costs.
   D. Provide patients with written information about costs before they consent to procedures.

27. When should a hospital employee file a grievance?
   A. When he/she believes another healthcare worker is making sexual advances.
   B. When the problem involves his/her immediate supervisor.
   C. When multiple attempts to resolve the issue have been ignored.
   D. When he/she is scheduled to work on a day that he/she had previously requested to be off.

28. Mr. and Mrs. Allen share a room at a nursing home. Mrs. Allen’s daughter, Mary, has durable power of attorney for Mr. Allen. If Mr. Allen’s doctor recommends surgery for Mr. Allen, who must sign the permission form?
   A. Mr. Allen
   B. Mrs. Allen
   C. The doctor
   D. Mary

29. A woman has a legally written and witnessed Living Will that states she does not want her life prolonged when her condition is terminal. She is in a car accident and suffers irreversible brain damage. Her daughter wants her kept alive on a respirator. What or who will legally determine the patient’s future?
   A. The daughter
   B. The doctor
   C. The Living Will
   D. The court system

30. A physician writes a DNR order on a patient’s chart. DNR is the medical abbreviation for:
   A. Do not resuscitate.
   B. Designated nurse responder.
   C. Durable negotiated rights.
   D. Doctor’s normal request.

31. Does a hospitalized patient have the right to refuse to have blood drawn?
   A. Yes, but only if the doctor agrees.
   B. Yes. Patients have the right to refuse treatment.
   C. No. A hospitalized patient must comply with the physician’s orders.
   D. No, because the refusal of treatment is a HIPAA violation.

32. A client is told she needs an MRI, so she has one done. A month later she receives a bill for $500, the MRI charges not covered by her insurance company. What is she within her rights to do?
   A. Refuse to pay the bill.
   B. Ask for an explanation of the charges.
   C. Pay only what she thinks is reasonable.
   D. Sue her doctor for ordering the MRI.
33. What right is unique to the Residents’ Bill of Rights for long term care facilities?
   A. Right to considerate and respectful care.
   B. Right to share a room with his/her spouse.
   C. Right to reasonable continuity of care.
   D. Right to obtain current information concerning diagnosis and treatment.

34. David is an 18 year old athlete who is scheduled for knee surgery. Within minutes after receiving his preoperative injection, he tells the nurse he has changed his mind and does not want the surgery. What should the nurse do?
   A. Nothing since he has already been medicated so cannot make an informed decision.
   B. Take him back to his room and chart his refusal to have the procedure.
   C. Notify his doctor immediately so that the doctor can talk to David and make a decision.
   D. Tell David that he will be fine and not to worry.

35. Before a patient has plastic surgery on her nose, the doctor should seek:
   A. A Living Will.
   B. Durable power of attorney.
   C. Informed consent.
   D. Implied consent.

36. Which of the following patients could legally sign a consent form?
   A. A 17 year-old male with a broken arm.
   B. A 30 year-old patient who is legally intoxicated.
   C. A 40 year-old patient who is mentally impaired.
   D. An 18 year-old pregnant female in labor.

37. Betty is visually impaired but fully qualified as a medical transcriptionist. She does require help for a few tasks that would take 5-10 minutes per day from a sighted transcriptionist. The Americans with Disabilities Act would classify this extra help as:
   A. A reasonable accommodation.
   B. A disqualifying need.
   C. Workplace discrimination.
   D. An employer hardship.

38. What is the FIRST thing a healthcare worker should do if another healthcare worker starts telling an offensive sex joke?
   A. Report the behavior to his/her immediate supervisor.
   B. Submit a written employee grievance.
   C. Ask the joke teller to stop because such jokes are unwelcome.
   D. Turn around and walk away.

39. Alan is a dental assistant. What should he do if a dental hygienist asks him to do something outside his scope of practice?
   A. Ask the dentist for permission.
   B. Ask for instructions on how to perform the task.
   C. Perform the task carefully as directed.
   D. Politely refuse.
40. A general surgeon performs plastic surgery on a burned patient. The surgeon could be in violation of his/her:
   A. Scope of practice.
   B. Bill of rights.
   C. Durable power of attorney.
   D. Surgical contract.