CHAPTER FOUR QUIZ

True/False

1. Medical malpractice legislation applies to individuals and not to organizations such as hospitals.
2. Informed consent can apply in emergency and nonemergency situations.
3. The privilege of confidential communications is controlled by the patient.
4. The privilege of confidential communications is controlled by the health care provider.
5. Issues of facility safety (such as floor surfaces, stairways, windows, etc.) are generally subject to medical malpractice statutes if the facility is used for the purpose of delivery of health care services.

Multiple Choice

6. Risk management consists of which of the following?
   a. Identifying potential dangers of all kinds
   b. Maintaining a safe environment from a physical and legal viewpoint
   c. Responding to incidents that may give rise to litigation
   d. All of the above

7. Informed consent is a right that belongs to
   a. the insurer prior to an obligation to make payment.
   b. the patient.
   c. the health care provider.
   d. All of the above.

8. Information required for an informed consent generally does not include
   a. diagnosis (and any other possible diagnosis).
   b. anticipated charges for treatment.
   c. alternative options for treatment.
   d. significant risks and benefits of a recommended treatment plan.

9. In the majority of jurisdictions, informed consent is based on
   a. what the reasonable physician would consider necessary to tell the patient.
   b. what the reasonable patient would want to know.
   c. what a standardized chart determines the patient should be told based on the diagnosis.
   d. All of the above.

10. Proof that there was informed consent requires, at a minimum, evidence that
    a. a knowledgeable person discussed and answered questions about treatment.
    b. the patient was provided written materials that discussed the treatment.
    c. a general consent to treatment was signed by the patient.
    d. a specific consent to treatment was signed by the patient.

11. Informed consent is not required when
    a. the procedure is simple and common.
    b. there is a life-threatening emergency.
    c. the patient’s mental status prevents a reasonable informed consent.
    d. All of the above.

12. The right of confidentiality
    a. belongs to the patient.
    b. belongs to the provider.
    c. applies only to physicians.
    d. is an ethical, but not a legal, duty.
13. Which of the following are not necessary for a proper medical record?
   a. Timely and legible entries
   b. Accurate and complete entries
   c. Corrections made by blacking out error
   d. A logical progression of entries with reference to concurrent records and former entries

14. Peer review committees
   a. are composed of patients of a particular facility.
   b. are composed of the administrative staff of a particular facility.
   c. are generally confidential in nature and immune from testifying in lawsuits.
   d. None of the above.

15. Application of the Good Samaritan rule does not require
   a. reasonable expectation of remuneration for the assistance provided.
   b. that the assistance cannot be reasonably objected to by the patient.
   c. that assistance must be offered in good faith.
   d. that assistance must be warranted by an emergency circumstance. (Jurisdictions vary on definition of “emergency.”)
CHAPTER FOUR ANSWER KEY

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. False
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. A
11. D
12. A
13. C
14. C
15. A