Introduction to Health Services Administration 1st edition Elsevier Test Bank

SKU: 9780323462235-TEST-BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which part of health care delivery deals with the diagnosis and treatment of patients?
   a. Clinical
   b. Administrative
   c. Revenue cycle management
   d. Coding and billing

   ANS: A DIF: Remember REF: p. 15
   OBJ: 2. Differentiate between the roles of physicians, nurses, and physician assistants
   MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F. 3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

2. A credential to perform at a certain capacity and required by law is known as a:
   a. professional credential.
   b. certification.
   c. licensing.
   d. registration.

   ANS: C DIF: Understand REF: p. 16
   OBJ: 1. Explain the role of credentialing, certification, and licensing in quality health care
   MSC: AAPC: Human Resources; PAHCOM: 3.b. Human Resources Laws and Regulations; CAHIIM: VI.D.2. Interpret compliance with local, state, federal labor regulations

3. Physician must be:
   a. credentialed at the regional level.
   b. licensed by the state medical board.
   c. registered through their national professional organization.
   d. listed in the physician registry.

   ANS: B DIF: Understand REF: p. 17
   OBJ: 1. Explain the role of credentialing, certification, and licensing in quality health care
   MSC: AAPC: Human Resources; PAHCOM: 3.b. Human Resources Laws and Regulations; CAHIIM: VI.D.2. Interpret compliance with local, state, federal labor regulations

4. A physician who has completed his/her training at a medical school that is accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education is known as a/an:
   a. DO.
   b. MD.
   c. DC.
   d. DPN.

   ANS: B DIF: Remember REF: p. 17
   OBJ: 4. Differentiate between the roles of physicians, nurses, and physician assistants
   MSC: AAPC: Human Resources; PAHCOM: 3.b. Human Resources Laws and Regulations; CAHIIM: VI.D.2. Interpret compliance with local, state, federal labor regulations

Introduction to Health Services Administration 1st edition Elsevier Test Bank

5. Which physician completes a regimented 200 hours of training on manipulation techniques of the musculoskeletal system?
   a. MD
   b. DO
   c. DC
   d. PhD

   ANS: B DIF: Remember REF: p. 17
   OBJ: 1. Explain the role of credentialing, certification, and licensing in quality health care
   MSC: AAPC: Human Resources; PAHCOM: 3.b. Human Resources Laws and Regulations; CAHIIM: VI.D.2. Interpret compliance with local, state, federal labor regulations

6. What portion of medical school training allows medical school students to receive training in specialized care?
   a. Continuing education
   b. Completion certification
   c. Residency requirement
   d. Practicum experience

   ANS: C DIF: Remember REF: p. 17
   OBJ: 1. Explain the role of credentialing, certification, and licensing in quality health care
   MSC: AAPC: Human Resources; PAHCOM: 3.b. Human Resources Laws and Regulations; CAHIIM: VI.D.2. Interpret compliance with local, state, federal labor regulations

7. Which provides an accurate and comprehensive assessment of the patient's health status, a problem list of medical diagnoses, and a treatment plan?
   a. Care plan
   b. Care management review
   c. Managed care assessment
   d. Foundations of clinical care list

   ANS: A DIF: Understand REF: p. 18
   OBJ: 2. Differentiate between the roles of physicians, nurses, and physician assistants
   MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: 9.a. Patient Clinical Education; CAHIIM: I.B.4. Differentiate the roles and responsibilities of various providers and disciplines, to support documentation requirements, throughout the continuum of care

8. Who may supervise an LPN?
   a. RN
   b. Physician
   c. PA
   d. All of these

   ANS: D DIF: Apply REF: p. 19
   OBJ: 5. List the health care professionals who support the physicians and nurses in the delivery of patient care
   MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: 3.b. Human Resources Laws and Regulations; CAHIIM: VI.D.2. Interpret compliance with local, state, federal labor regulations

9. Which would be considered an advanced practice registered nurse?
   a. licensed practical nurse
   b. registered nurse
   c. certified registered nurse anesthetist

Introduction to Health Services Administration 1st edition Elsevier Test Bank

d. physician assistant

ANS: C DIF: Remember REF: p. 20
OBJ: 5. List the health care professionals who support the physicians and nurses in the delivery of patient care
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: 3.b. Human Resources Laws and Regulations; CAHIIM: 1.B.4. Differentiate the roles and responsibilities of various providers and disciplines, to support documentation requirements, throughout the continuum of care

10. Which duties may be performed by a PA?
a. Diagnose patients
b. Treat patients
c. Prescribe medication
d. All of above

ANS: D DIF: Understand REF: p. 20
OBJ: 2. Differentiate between the roles of physicians, nurses, and physician assistants
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: 3.b. Human Resources Laws and Regulations; CAHIIM: 1.B.4. Differentiate the roles and responsibilities of various providers and disciplines, to support documentation requirements, throughout the continuum of care

11. Which allied health professionals would commonly perform vital signs on a patient?
a. Medical assistant
b. LPN
c. RN
d. PA

ANS: A DIF: Apply REF: p. 21
OBJ: 3. Explain the roles of medical assistants in a medical practice
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: 3.b. Human Resources Laws and Regulations; CAHIIM: 1.B.4. Differentiate the roles and responsibilities of various providers and disciplines, to support documentation requirements, throughout the continuum of care

12. Which credentials would a biller/coder possess?
a. PA
b. MD
c. CPC
d. CEO

ANS: C DIF: Remember REF: p. 22
OBJ: 4. Discuss the role of a medical biller and a medical coder in a medical office
MSC: AAPC: Human Resources; PAHCOM: 3.b. Human Resources Laws and Regulations; CAHIIM: 1.B.4. Differentiate the roles and responsibilities of various providers and disciplines, to support documentation requirements, throughout the continuum of care

13. What is a visit or an encounter?
a. A patient interacting with a health care professional in an outpatient setting
b. A patient admitted to the hospital
c. Surgery performed in an outpatient setting
d. Services performed in an emergency department

ANS: A DIF: Understand REF: p. 24
OBJ: 2. Differentiate between the roles of physicians, nurses, and physician assistants

Introduction to Health Services Administration 1st edition Elsevier Test Bank

MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: 9.a. Patient Clinical Education; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

14. The two types of ambulatory care centers include:
    a. emergency-based and freestanding.
    b. retail- and home-based.
    c. hospital-based and freestanding.
    d. emergency department and surgical clinic.

    ANS: C DIF: Remember REF: p. 24
    OBJ: 7. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the physician's office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care
    MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: 9.a. Patient Clinical Education; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

15. What is the first and most basic level of patient treatment?
    a. Primary care
    b. Secondary care
    c. Initial care
    d. Subsequent care

    ANS: A DIF: Understand REF: p. 25
    OBJ: 2. Differentiate between the roles of physicians, nurses, and physician assistants
    MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: 9.a. Patient Clinical Education; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

16. Which may be a primary care provider?
    a. Physician
    b. Medical assistant
    c. RN
    d. Patient care technician

    ANS: A DIF: Remember REF: p. 25
    OBJ: 2. Differentiate between the roles of physicians, nurses, and physician assistants
    MSC: AAPC: Heath Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: 3.b. Human Resources Laws and Regulations; CAHIIM: 1.B.4. Differentiate the roles and responsibilities of various providers and disciplines, to support documentation requirements, throughout the continuum of care

17. Which is owned by one physician?
    a. Partnership
    b. Provider premises
    c. Sole proprietorship
    d. Conglomerate

    ANS: C DIF: Remember REF: p. 27
    OBJ: 7. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the physician's office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care
    MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F.3.

Introduction to Health Services Administration 1st edition Elsevier Test Bank

Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

18. Which is a medical insurance group that provides reimbursement for health care services for a fixed annual fee or prepaid basis?
    a. MCO
    b. HMO
    c. Clinic
    d. Outpatient access facility

    ANS: B DIF: Remember REF: p. 28
    OBJ: 7. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the physician's office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care
    MSC: AAPC: Physician Reimbursement; PAHCOM: 1.b. Insurance Billing; CAHIIM: IV.A.1. Apply policies and procedures for the use of data required in health care reimbursement

19. Which provides surgical procedures in a single visit?
    a. Outpatient clinic
    b. Provider office
    c. Retail clinic
    d. Ambulatory surgery center

    ANS: D DIF: Remember REF: p. 28
    OBJ: 7. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the physician's office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care
    MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

20. Which is a type of walk-in clinic that provides services for patient who need immediate medical care?
    a. Retail health clinic
    b. Urgent care clinic
    c. Critical care clinic
    d. Outpatient surgical center

    ANS: B DIF: Remember REF: p. 29
    OBJ: 7. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the physician's office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care
    MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

21. Which health care settings would be classified as acute care?
    a. Trauma center
    b. Hospital
    c. Extended care facility
    d. Retail clinic

    ANS: B DIF: Remember REF: p. 31

Introduction to Health Services Administration 1st edition Elsevier Test Bank

OBJ: 8. Discuss the various types of inpatient care, including acute care hospitals, long-term care facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and assisted living facilities
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

22. What do "hospital privileges" allow a physician?
    a. To perform procedures and admit patients to a hospital
    b. To provide consultation services
    c. To visit a friend or family member in a hospital
    d. To provide ancillary services such as diagnostic evaluations

ANS: A DIF: Understand REF: p. 31
OBJ: 2. Differentiate between the roles of physicians, nurses, and physician assistants
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

23. What is a skilled nursing facility?
    a. A facility that provides acute care services.
    b. A facility that is monitored by the Department of Health and Human Services.
    c. A facility that provides sub-acute care.
    d. A facility that is reimbursed per nursing service.

ANS: C DIF: Understand REF: p. 32
OBJ: 8. Discuss the various types of inpatient care, including acute care hospitals, long-term care facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and assisted living facilities
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

24. In which health care facility would you most likely find a developmentally disabled patient?
    a. Hospice
    b. Intermediate care facility
    c. Assisted living facility
    d. Rehabilitation center

ANS: B DIF: Remember REF: p. 32
OBJ: 9. Explain the functions of home health care and hospice care
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

25. Hospice provides which services?
    a. Pain management
    b. Nursing care
    c. End-of-life counseling
    d. All of above

ANS: D DIF: Understand REF: p. 33
OBJ: 9. Explain the functions of home health care and hospice care
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships

Introduction to Health Services Administration 1st edition Elsevier Test Bank

across the health care delivery system

TRUE/FALSE

1. Licensing is an official permission to perform duties.

   ANS: T DIF: Understand REF: p. 16
   OBJ: 1. Explain the role of credentialing, certification, and licensing in quality health care
   MSC: AAPC: Human Resources; PAHCOM: Licensure and Credential Management; CAHIIM: VI.D.2. Interpret compliance with local, state, federal labor regulations

2. Both MDs and DOs may be fully licensed in all 50 states.

   ANS: T DIF: Remember REF: p. 17
   OBJ: 1. Explain the role of credentialing, certification, and licensing in quality health care
   MSC: AAPC: Human Resources; PAHCOM: Licensure and Credential Management; CAHIIM: VI.D.2. Interpret compliance with local, state, federal labor regulations

3. There are currently only three standard medical specialties that include family practice, surgery, and psychiatry.

   ANS: F DIF: Remember REF: p. 17
   OBJ: 2. Differentiate between the roles of physicians, nurses, and physician assistants
   MSC: AAPC: Human Resources; PAHCOM: Licensure and Credential Management; CAHIIM: VI.D.2. Interpret compliance with local, state, federal labor regulations

4. Continuity of care includes an up-to-date and precise care plan for each individual patient.

   ANS: T DIF: Understand REF: p. 18
   OBJ: 2. Differentiate between the roles of physicians, nurses, and physician assistants
   MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: 9.a. Patient Clinical Education; CAHIIM: 4. Differentiate the roles and responsibilities of various providers and disciplines, to support documentation requirements, throughout the continuum of care

5. Continuing Medical Education Credits must be completed annually by advanced practice nurses and physician assistants.

   ANS: F DIF: Understand REF: p. 18
   OBJ: 1. Explain the role of credentialing, certification, and licensing in quality health care
   MSC: AAPC: Human Resources; PAHCOM Licensing and Credential Management; CAHIIM: VI.D.2. Interpret compliance with local, state, federal labor regulations

6. The variety of duties a nurse may perform is determined by the state scope or practice.

   ANS: T DIF: Understand REF: p. 18
   OBJ: 5. List the health care professionals who support the physicians and nurses in the delivery of patient care
   MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: 3.b. Human Resources Laws and Regulations; CAHIIM: VI.D.2. Interpret compliance with local, state, federal labor regulations

7. Physician assistants may perform diagnosis, treatment, and patient education.

Introduction to Health Services Administration 1st edition Elsevier Test Bank

ANS: T DIF: Understand REF: p. 20
OBJ: 2. Differentiate between the roles of physicians, nurses, and physician assistants
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: 3.b. Human Resources Laws and Regulations; CAHIIM: VI.D.2. Interpret compliance with local, state, federal labor regulations

8. The AMT, AAMA, NCMA and AMA all provide certifying credentials for medical assistants.

ANS: F DIF: Remember REF: p. 21
OBJ: 2. Explain the role of credentialing, certification, and licensing in quality health care
MSC: AAPC: Human Resources; PAHCOM: 3.b. Human Resources Laws and Regulations

9. AAPC provides two credentials for medical coders—CCS and CCS-P.

ANS: F DIF: Remember REF: p. 22
OBJ: 2. Explain the role of credentialing, certification, and licensing in quality health care
MSC: AAPC: Human Resources; PAHCOM: 3.b. Human Resources Laws and Regulations; CAHIIM: VI.D.2. Interpret compliance with local, state, federal labor regulations

10. A freestanding ambulatory care center is owned and operated by an individual.

ANS: T DIF: Remember REF: p. 25
OBJ: 7. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the physician's office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: 6.a. Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

11. A sole proprietorship is also known as a private practice.

ANS: T DIF: Remember REF: p. 27
OBJ: 7. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the physician's office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: 6.a. Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

12. A partnership is formed when multiple physicians share ownership of a practice.

ANS: F DIF: Remember REF: p. 27
OBJ: 7. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the physician's office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: 6.a. Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

13. A diagnostic facility will provide both diagnostic testing and patient screening/patient consultation services.

ANS: F DIF: Understand REF: p. 28
OBJ: 7. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the

Introduction to Health Services Administration 1st edition Elsevier Test Bank

physician's office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: 6.a. Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

14. Retail health clinics are found as an ancillary service of an in-patient acute care facility.

ANS: F DIF: Understand REF: p. 29
OBJ: 7. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the physician's office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Processes; PAHCOM: 6.a. Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

15. Hospitals are regulated by federal, state, and local governing bodies.

ANS: T DIF: Remember REF: p. 31
OBJ: 8. Discuss the various types of inpatient care, including acute care hospitals, long-term care facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and assisted living facilities
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Practices; PAHCOM: 6.a. Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.D.2. Interpret compliance with local, state, federal labor regulations

16. A health care facility that provides an extended stay for patients needing care for 30 days or more is known as a skilled nursing facility.

ANS: F DIF: Remember REF: p. 32
OBJ: 8. Discuss the various types of inpatient care, including acute care hospitals, long-term care facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and assisted living facilities
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Practices; PAHCOM: 6.a. Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

17. Assisted living facilities may also be known as independent living facilities.

ANS: F DIF: Remember REF: p. 32
OBJ: 8. Discuss the various types of inpatient care, including acute care hospitals, long-term care facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and assisted living facilities
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Practices; PAHCOM: 6.a. Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

18. Home health care is an outpatient treatment alternative for patients who are chronically or terminally ill and are able to receive services in their home.

ANS: T DIF: Understand REF: p. 33
OBJ: 9. Explain the functions of home health care and hospice care
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Practices; PAHCOM: 6.a. Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

19. Hospice services are only offered in the home of a chronically ill patient.

Introduction to Health Services Administration 1st edition Elsevier Test Bank

ANS: F DIF: Understand REF: p. 33
OBJ: 9. Explain the functions of home health care and hospice care
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Practices; PAHCOM: 6.a. Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

20. Palliative care is when a chronically ill patient receives pain relief, but no life sustaining measures.

ANS: T DIF: Understand REF: p. 33
OBJ: 9. Explain the functions of home health care and hospice care
MSC: AAPC: Health Care Business Practices; PAHCOM: 6.a. Facilities Management; CAHIIM: VI.F.3. Describe the differing types or organizations, services, and personnel and their interrelationships across the health care delivery system

Introduction to Health Services Administration 1st edition Elsevier Test Bank