Health Careers Today 7th edition Gerdin Test Bank

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which type of facility offers *immediate* care based on the medical condition or source of trauma?
   a. Skilled nursing facility
   b. Hospice care facility
   c. Ambulatory care facility
   d. Acute care facility

   ANS: D
   OBJ: 1. Differentiate between inpatient and outpatient health care delivery settings.
   TOP: Acute Care Facilities

2. What is another term for an encounter with a provider in an outpatient setting?
   a. Meeting
   b. Appointment
   c. Record
   d. Visit

   ANS: D
   OBJ: 1. Differentiate between inpatient and outpatient health care delivery settings.
   TOP: Acute Care Facilities

3. What is the average length of stay at most acute care facilities?
   a. 1 to 2 days
   b. 24 hours
   c. 3 to 6 days
   d. 7 to 10 days

   ANS: C
   OBJ: 1. Differentiate between inpatient and outpatient health care delivery settings.
   TOP: Acute Care Facilities

4. Approximately how much of the healthcare workforce is employed by acute care hospitals?
   a. 15%
   b. 40%
   c. 85%
   d. 90%

   ANS: B OBJ: 2. Understand the difference between acute care and ambulatory care.
   TOP: Acute Care Facilities

5. What is the Joint Commission (TJC)?
   a. A private, nonprofit organization that provides accreditations for hospitals using established guidelines
   b. A network of providers in an outpatient group practice
   c. The regulatory body for Medicare and Medicaid
   d. The name of the partnership between a hospital owner and the board of directors

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ANS: A OBJ: 2. Understand the difference between acute care and ambulatory care.
TOP: Acute Care Facilities

6. Which type of facility offers housing to residents on a monthly basis and provides supportive health services?
   a. Intermediate care facility
   b. Skilled nursing facility
   c. Urgent care center
   d. Assisted living facility

   ANS: D
   OBJ: 4. Discuss the various types of inpatient care, including acute care hospitals, long-term care facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and assisted living facilities.
   TOP: Long-Term Care and Skilled Nursing

7. Which setting is designed to offer long-term care for dementia patients?
   a. Intermediate care facility
   b. Acute care hospital
   c. Urgent care center
   d. Memory care facility

   ANS: D
   OBJ: 4. Discuss the various types of inpatient care, including acute care hospitals, long-term care facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and assisted living facilities.
   TOP: Long-Term Care and Skilled Nursing

8. Which type of care is considered outpatient and allows the patient to be treated in a comfortable way in the most familiar setting?
   a. Ambulatory care
   b. Long-term care
   c. Home health care
   d. Inpatient care

   ANS: C OBJ: 5. Explain the importance of home health care and hospice care.
   TOP: Home Healthcare

9. Which type of care or facility focuses not on curing patients, but on making them as comfortable as possible when they have a terminal disease?
   a. Hospice care
   b. Inpatient care
   c. Skilled nursing facility
   d. Long-term care facility

   ANS: A OBJ: 5. Explain the importance of home health care and hospice care.
   TOP: Home Healthcare

10. Physician offices provide primary care, which is the most _____ level of patient treatment.
    a. complex
    b. basic
    c. expensive
    d. advanced

ANS: B
OBJ: 3. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the provider office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care. TOP: Ambulatory Care Settings

11. What is the term for the role of the PCP as a starting point for most patient treatments?
    a. Health guard
    b. Gatekeeper
    c. Medical starter
    d. Medical monitor

ANS: B
OBJ: 3. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the provider office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care. TOP: Ambulatory Care Settings

12. *Hospital-based* and *freestanding* are two types of
    a. urgent care facilities.
    b. acute care centers.
    c. ambulatory care centers.
    d. sole proprietor physician offices.

ANS: C
OBJ: 3. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the provider office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care. TOP: Ambulatory Care Settings

13. Which of these healthcare professionals cannot act as a patient's PCP (primary care provider)?
    a. RN
    b. PA
    c. MD
    d. DO

ANS: A
OBJ: 3. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the provider office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care. TOP: Ambulatory Care Settings

14. In healthcare, what is a sole proprietorship?
    a. A medical office or clinic owned by a group of doctors with the same goals
    b. A medical office run by a board of directors and CEO
    c. A facility that is part of a large hospital network
    d. A medical clinic or office owned by a single physician

ANS: D
OBJ: 3. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the provider office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care. TOP: Ambulatory Care Settings

15. What is an ambulatory surgery center?
    a. A facility that performs surgical procedures on patients who are not admitted to the hospital

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b. A facility that resides inside a hospital where surgeries are performed
c. A clinic where patients are consulted and informed about upcoming surgeries that are scheduled at the hospital
d. A facility that is dedicated to the general population and provides emergency care, intensive and critical care to patients in an inpatient setting

ANS: A
OBJ: 3. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the provider office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care. TOP: Ambulatory Care Settings

16. Which is a type of walk-in clinic providing services to patients who need immediate medical care?
a. Outpatient surgical center
b. Critical care unit
c. Urgent care clinic
d. Retail health clinic

ANS: C
OBJ: 3. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the provider office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care. TOP: Ambulatory Care Settings

17. What is it called when a physician is allowed to admit patients to a hospital?
a. Hospital license
b. Hospital privileges
c. Hospital bonding
d. Hospital credits

ANS: B
OBJ: 4. Discuss the various types of inpatient care, including acute care hospitals, long-term care facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and assisted living facilities. TOP: Hospitals

18. In which setting would you most likely find a patient with developmental disabilities, such as severe Down Syndrome?
a. Hospice
b. Intermediate care facility
c. Rehabilitation center
d. Palliative care center

ANS: B
OBJ: 4. Discuss the various types of inpatient care, including acute care hospitals, long-term care facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and assisted living facilities. TOP: Hospitals

TRUE/FALSE

1. A partnership is when two physicians, usually of the same specialty, form a medical practice and share ownership.

ANS: T
OBJ: 3. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the provider office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice

care. TOP: Ambulatory Care Settings

2. A sole proprietorship is different than a private practice.

   ANS: F
   OBJ: 3. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the provider office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care. TOP: Ambulatory Care Settings

3. If the owner of a solo practice is sick or goes on vacation, a *locum tenens* physician may have to fill his or her role in the practice.

   ANS: T
   OBJ: 3. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the provider office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care. TOP: Ambulatory Care Settings

4. One advantage of both partnerships and group practices is the ability to share the patient burden without the need to hire locum tenens.

   ANS: T
   OBJ: 3. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the provider office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care. TOP: Ambulatory Care Settings

5. An HMO, or health maintenance organization, is prohibited by law from owning a private physician's office or offering its insurance coverage to private practice patients.

   ANS: F
   OBJ: 3. Differentiate between the different types of outpatient health care facilities, including the provider office, ambulatory care center, urgent care center, retail clinic, home health care, and hospice care. TOP: Ambulatory Care Settings

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