Fundamentals of Athletic Training 4th edition Cartwright Test Bank

SKU: 9781492561491-TEST-BANK

1. Which of these terms is defined as a severe failure characterized by a legal wrong where a reasonably prudent person would have acted differently?

a. negligence

b. duty of care

c. assumption of risk

*d. gross negligence

2. Which type of medical insurance provides an agreement between the insurer and a network or group of health care providers?

a. HMO

b. PPO

c. managed care plan

*d. all of these

3. Which of these provides codes for services performed is to be used by athletic trainers in the billing process?

*a. CPT

b. DSM

c. HIPAA

d. FERPA

4. Standards of professional practice are generated by which organizations to help the AT understand the ethical and scope of practice issues of the profession?

a. BOC

b. NATA

c. ACSM

*d. both a and b

5. How many standards are outlined in the BOC Standards of Professional Practice guidelines?

Fundamentals of Athletic Training 4th edition Cartwright Test Bank

*a. 7

b. 9

c. 3

d. 4

6. Continuing education for the athletic trainer includes which of these?

a. CPR and first aid certification

b. continuing education units

c. evidence-based practice units

*d. a, b, and c

7. Which of these is NOT a principle or quality of leadership as defined in the text?

a. integrity

b. vision

*c. collaboration

d. inspiration

8. Which of these is included in the PREMIER model for developing professionals?

*a. Engage in learning.

b. Remember your manners.

c. Work alone to ensure competency.

d. Invent information if you are unsure of the answer.

Fundamentals of Athletic Training 4th edition Cartwright Test Bank

1. Which of these is considered a principle or quality of leadership?

a. integrity

b. vision

c. competence

d. inspiration

*e. all of these

2. Athletic training services are vulnerable, and professionals should purchase _____ insurance to protect themselves.

*a. liability

b. indemnity

c. reimbursement

d. life

3. Which of these best defines the concept of informed consent?

a. a close connection between the way a person acts and the occurrence of an injury

b. being fully apprised of the risks involved in participating in a specific activity

*c. giving permission to be treated

d. failing to act as a reasonably prudent person would act in a similar situation

4. Which of these best defines the concept of proximate cause?

*a. a close connection between the way a person acts and the occurrence of an injury

b. being fully apprised of the risks involved in participating in a specific activity

c. giving permission to be treated

d. failing to act as a reasonably prudent person would act in a similar situation

5. Which of these best defines the concept of assumption of risk?

Fundamentals of Athletic Training 4th edition Cartwright Test Bank

a. a close connection between the way a person acts and the occurrence of an injury

*b. being fully apprised of the risks involved in participating in a specific activity

c. giving permission to be treated

d. failing to act as a reasonably prudent person would act in a similar situation

6. Which of these best defines the concept of negligence?

a. a close connection between the way a person acts and the occurrence of an injury

b. being fully apprised of the risks involved in participating in a specific activity

c. giving permission to be treated

*d. failing to act as a reasonably prudent person would act in a similar situation

7. If an AT fails to act as a reasonably prudent person would act in a similar situation, he might be found guilty of

a. assumption of risk

*b. negligence

c. proximate cause

d. permission to treat

8. Informing an athlete and her family of the dangers inherent in participating in sport is an example of

a. proximate cause

b. malpractice

c. informed consent

*d. assumption of risk

9. Which of these actions will help an AT avoid legal problems?

Fundamentals of Athletic Training 4th edition Cartwright Test Bank

*a. maintaining confidentiality

b. maintaining athletes' prescriptions in a locked cabinet

c. preventing athletes from participating in unsafe situations

d. making sure playing fields are well maintained

10. Being a good leader requires

a. integrity

b. vision

c. inspiration

*d. all of these

11. If an AT robs a bank and goes to jail, the AT is violating the

a. continuing education requirement

b. leadership code

*c. NATA code of ethics

d. Commission on Accreditation of Athletic Training Education

12. If an AT were to be publicly intoxicated, the AT would be violating the

a. continuing education requirement

b. leadership code

*c. NATA code of ethics

d. Commission on Accreditation of Athletic Training Education

13. Which of these is NOT part of the PREMIER model?

a. promote a professional image

*b. minimize your weaknesses

c. innovate and create

d. enlist the help of others

14. Which of these reflects the four Cs of success?

a. conscientiousness

b. competency

c. courage

d. courtesy

*e. all of these

15. In athletic training, the Standards of Professional Practice are written and enforced by

a. CAATE

*b. BOC

c. NATA

d. ACSM

16. The NATA _____ defines principles for ethical behavior of AT professionals.

*a. Code of Ethics

b. Code of Conduct

c. Code of Professionalism

d. Code of Behavior

17. The BOC requires that an athletic trainer accrue continuing education credits at prescribed intervals to demonstrate continued competence.

*a. True
b. False

18. Building trust is an effective way to avoid legal problems.

*a. True
b. False

Fundamentals of Athletic Training 4th edition Cartwright Test Bank