Foundations of Athletic Training - Prevention Assessment and Management 7th edition Anderson Test Bank

SKU: 9781975161378-TEST-BANK

Chapter 2, Test Questions, Professionalism and Patient-Centered Care

1. True/False? When compared to licensure, certification does not define the skills and tasks an athletic trainer can perform, so while individuals may not call themselves athletic trainers, they may perform the skills of an athletic trainer.
    a. True
    b. False

    Answer: a

2. _____ is a holistic approach that views the patient as more than just an injury, instead he or she is a multi-faceted individual with many factors effecting his or her health status.
    a. Patient-centered care
    b. Evidence-based medicine
    c. Patient values
    d. Health care disparities

    Answer: a

3. Define and explain the relevance of **Continuous quality improvement** as it pertains to an athletic training health care setting.

    Answer:
    a. "systematic and continuous actions that result in measurable improvement in health care services and in the health status of targeted groups. Quality improvement includes identifying errors and hazards in care; understanding and implementing basic safety design principles such as standardization and simplifications; continually understanding and measuring quality of care in terms of structure, process, and outcomes in relation to patient and community needs; and designing and testing interventions to change processes and systems of care, with the objective of improving quality"
    Commission on the Accreditation of Athletic Training Education.
    https://caate.net/pp-standards/.
    b. The athletic trainer would utilize the data collected to determine if the patient's illness/injury was improving. This information would be utilized to make changes to the rehabilitation as well as recommendations for work status. Once the patient, both through physical evaluation and outcomes measures, returned to a baseline the patient would be released to full activity and from care.

4. An athletic trainer practicing patient-centered care is to recognize, value, and integrate an individual patient's values. If patient values are not taken into consideration give the negative outcomes also known as **health care disparities** that the patient may experience.

    Answer: increased prevalence of illness, injury, disability, or morbidity experienced by a specific population when compared to another

Foundations of Athletic Training - Prevention Assessment and Management 7th edition Anderson Test Bank

5. _____ is the “ability to interact with, and learn with and from, other health professionals that optimizes the quality of care provided to individual patients.”
    a. Evidence-based practice
    b. Interprofessional practice (IPE)
    c. Advocacy
    d. Scope of practice

    Answer: b

6. International Classification of Function and Disability (ICF) that models how a health condition is the interaction between a person’s capacity, environment, performance, personal characteristics, the model breaks an injury or illness down into two components which are known as?
    a. Functioning and disability and contextual factors that interact to impact the patient
    b. Health care disparities and scope of practice
    c. Functioning and disability and patient values
    d. Patient values and scope of practice

    Answer: a

7. In the profession of athletic training, the standards of professional practice
    a. delineate the roles and responsibilities of the athletic trainer.
    b. identify the ethical responsibilities that guide the athletic trainers' actions.
    c. define the scope of care for entry-level athletic trainers.
    d. delineate the competencies that should be addressed in the professional preparation of athletic trainers.

    Answer: b

8. Ethical responsibilities that guide one's actions and promote high standards of conduct are called
    a. standards of professional practice
    b. torts
    c. administrative standards
    d. standards of protocols

    Answer: a

9. A situation in which danger is apparent, or should have been apparent, resulting in an unreasonable unsafe condition is called
    a. foreseeability of harm
    b. contributory negligence
    c. misfeasance
    d. nonfeasance

    Answer: a

Foundations of Athletic Training - Prevention Assessment and Management 7th edition Anderson Test Bank

10. Permission granted by the government for an individual to practice a profession is termed
    a. licensure
    b. certification
    c. registration
    d. scope of practice

    Answer: a

11. In assessing a potentially serious neck injury, an athletic trainer removed the helmet of the injured athlete. What type of legal liability could result from the athletic trainer's actions?
    a. Malfeasance
    b. Misfeasance
    c. Nonfeasance
    d. Gross negligence

    Answer: a

12. An athletic trainer suspects that a football player has a neck injury but does not use a rigid backboard to stabilize the individual. What type of legal liability could result from the athletic trainer's actions?
    a. Malfeasance
    b. Nonfeasance
    c. Misfeasance
    d. Gross negligence

    Answer: b

13. Failure to receive informed consent from an athlete could result in
    a. gross negligence
    b. misfeasance
    c. malpractice
    d. battery

    Answer: d

14. A wrong done by an individual whereby the injured party seeks a remedy for damages is called a(n)
    a. act of omission
    b. act of commission
    c. tort
    d. gross negligence

    Answer: c

15. True or False? Application of the “Good Samaritan” laws assumes that no financial compensation was to be received by the individual providing care.
    a. True

Foundations of Athletic Training - Prevention Assessment and Management 7th edition Anderson Test Bank

b. False

Answer: a

16. True or False? Having been treated by an emergency room physician, a high school athlete reports to the athletic training with a written directive from the physician stating that the individual should not participate in physical activity for 2 weeks. One week later, the athlete's parent calls the athletic trainer indicating that their son has improved significantly and grant permission for him to resume practice. If the athletic trainer allows the player to return to practice, a breach of duty has been committed.
    a. True
    b. False

    Answer: a

17. True or False? An athletic training student misplaces a classmate's address. The classmate, who is a member of the football team, is expecting the athletic training student to deliver a textbook to his home that evening. The athletic training student accesses the football player's medical folder to obtain his address. Litigation could result from this action.
    a. True
    b. False

    Answer: a

18. True or False? A college recruiter asks a high school athletic trainer for medical information on a prospective student athlete. The parents and student athlete have signed an informed consent form. Providing the requested information is a legal act.
    a. True
    b. False

    Answer: b

19. True or False? If an athletic trainer suspects a neck injury and removes the football helmet, the athletic trainer could be held liable for committing an act of misfeasance.
    a. True
    b. False

    Answer: b

20. In order to find an individual liable, the injured person must prove that there was
    a. a duty of care.
    b. a breach of duty.
    c. Harm & harm resulting from breach of duty.
    d. All of the above must be present.

    Answer: d

Foundations of Athletic Training - Prevention Assessment and Management 7th edition Anderson Test Bank

21. Match the following terms and definitions:

1. Battery	a. danger is apparent resulting in an unsafe situation
2. Expressed warranty	b. unwritten guarantee that a product is safe when used prop
3. Foreseeability of harm	c. physical contact with an individual without consent
4. Gross negligence	d. person gives written consent to treatment
5. Implied warranty	e. written guarantee that a product is safe when used properl
6. Informed consent	f. committing an act in total disregard for the health of other

Answer: 1-c, 2-e, 3-a, 4-f, 5-b, 6-d

22. Match the following terms and definitions:

1. Malfeasance	a. a wrong done to an individual
2. Malpractice	b. failing to perform one's duty of care
3. Misfeasance	c. breach of one's duty of care
4. Negligence	d. committing an act that is not one's job to do
5. Nonfeasance	e. performing an appropriate action in an improper manner
6.Tort	f. committing a negligent act

Answer: 1-d, 2-f, 3-e, 4-c, 5-b, 6-a

23. List five actions involving an athletic trainer that can lead to litigation.

Answer: Possible responses:

Actions That Can Result in Litigation

a. Failing to warn an individual about the risks involved in sport participation
b. Treating an injured party without consent
c. Failing to provide medical information concerning alternative treatments or the risks involved with the treatment to an athlete
d. Failing to provide safe facilities, fields, and equipment
e. Being aware of a potentially dangerous situation and failing to do anything about it
f. Failing to provide an adequate injury prevention program
g. Allowing an injured or unfit player to participate resulting in further injury or harm
h. Failing to provide quality training, instruction, and supervision
i. Using unsafe equipment
j. Negligently moving an injured athlete before properly immobilizing the injured area
k. Failing to employ qualified medical personnel
l. Failing to have a written emergency action plan
m. Failing to properly recognize an injury or illness, both as immediate acute care and long-term treatment
n. Failing to immediately refer an injured party to the proper physician

Foundations of Athletic Training - Prevention Assessment and Management 7th edition Anderson Test Bank