

***Fordneys Medical Insurance and Billing 16th edition
Smith Test Bank***

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Chapter 02: Privacy, Security and HIPAA

Smith: Fordney's Medical Insurance and Billing, 16th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996 is an important piece of legislation made up of:
- 2 titles
 - 4 titles
 - 5 titles
 - 6 titles

ANS: C DIF: Easy OBJ: 1

2. The U.S. government office which enforces the HIPAA privacy and security rules is the:
- Department of Health and Human Services
 - Office of E-Health Standards and Services
 - Office of Civil Rights
 - Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

ANS: C DIF: Moderate OBJ: 3

3. Providing continuous insurance coverage for workers and their dependents when they change or lose a job is the primary purpose of:
- HIPAA Title 1 Insurance Reform
 - HIPAA Title II Administrative Simplification
 - HIPAA Security Rule Administrative Safeguard
 - HIPAA Security Rule Technical Safeguard

ANS: A DIF: Moderate OBJ: 2

4. The focus on the health care practice setting and reducing administrative costs and burdens are the goals of
- HIPAA Title I Insurance Reform.
 - HIPAA Title II Administrative Simplification.
 - HIPAA Security Rule Administrative Safeguard.
 - HIPAA Security Rule Technical Safeguard.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate OBJ: 2

5. Which of the following is NOT a main objective of the HIPAA Privacy Rule?
- To protect patient information from being used and disclosed appropriately
 - To give patients access to their information
 - To increase patient access to information
 - To require information access controls such as passwords

ANS: D DIF: Hard OBJ: 4

6. Confidential information includes
- everything that is heard about a patient.
 - everything that is read about a patient.

- c. everything that is seen regarding a patient.
- d. all are correct.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate OBJ: 7

7. Ordinary facts unrelated to treatment of the patient, including the patient's name, city of residence, dates of admission and discharge are referred to as:
- a. privileged information
 - b. nonprivileged information

ANS: B DIF: Moderate OBJ: 6

8. Encounter sheets are considered to be:
- a. privileged communications
 - b. nonprivileged information

ANS: A DIF: Easy OBJ: 6

9. Nonprivileged information about a patient consists of the patient's
- a. city of residence
 - b. diagnosis
 - c. illness
 - d. treatment

ANS: A DIF: Easy OBJ: 6

10. Psychotherapy notes that have special protection under HIPAA include:
- a. recorded documentation and/or analysis of a conversation with a patient
 - b. medication prescription and monitoring
 - c. results of clinical tests performed
 - d. summary of treatment plan

ANS: A DIF: Hard OBJ: 7

COMPLETION

1. The condition of being secluded from the presence or view of others.

ANS: Privacy

DIF: Easy OBJ: 3

2. Using discretion in keeping information secret.

ANS: Confidentiality

DIF: Easy OBJ: 3

3. To share, examine or analyze health information within an organization.

ANS: Use

DIF: Easy OBJ: 7

4. To release, transfer, provide access to or to divulge information to people or entities outside the health care organization.

ANS: Disclosure

DIF: Easy OBJ: 7

5. Any health care provider, health care organization, health plan or clearinghouse that transmits health information in electronic form.

ANS: Covered entity

DIF: Easy OBJ: 3

6. Any person trained and licensed to provide care to a patient, or a place licensed to give health care.

ANS: Health care provider

DIF: Easy OBJ: 3

7. An organization that submits electronic claims on behalf of a health care organization to various third-party payers.

ANS: Clearinghouse

DIF: Moderate OBJ: 3

8. The individual within a health care organization who is tasked with setting HIPAA policies and procedures, training staff and managing use and disclosure of PHI.

ANS: Privacy Officer

DIF: Moderate OBJ: 3

9. The individual within a health care organization who is tasked with implementing computer and networking protocols such as password assignment, backup procedures, firewalls, and virus protection.

ANS: Security officer

DIF: Moderate OBJ: 3

10. An individual or entity that perform certain functions or activities using health care information on behalf of a health care organization.

ANS: Business Associates

DIF: Easy OBJ: 3

11. Any information that identifies an individual and describes their health status, age, sex, ethnicity, or other demography characteristic.

ANS: Protected health information

DIF: Easy OBJ: 5

12. The written or verbal agreement that gives approval to some action, situation or statement is: _____

ANS: Consent

DIF: Easy OBJ: 7

13. _____ is an individual's formal, written permission to use or disclose their personally identifiable health information for purposes other than treatment, payment or health care operations.

ANS: Authorization

DIF: Easy OBJ: 7

14. The HIPAA restriction that requires that the amount of PHI accessed be limited to only what the medical staff member needs to do their job is referred to as the: _____

ANS: Minimum necessary rule

DIF: Moderate OBJ: 7

15. The document given to the patient at the first encounter at a health care organization, which outlines the patient's rights to privacy. _____

ANS: Notice of Privacy Practices

DIF: Easy OBJ: 9

16. A log detailing all of a patient's confidential information that has been released: _____

ANS: Accounting of disclosure

DIF: Moderate OBJ: 9

17. Policies and procedures which are implemented to prevent unauthorized use or disclosure of ePHI through information management controls, such as password. _____

ANS: Administrative safeguards

DIF: Moderate OBJ: 13

18. Security controls which are implemented to protect and track access to information on computers within a health care organization. _____

ANS: Technical safeguards

DIF: Moderate OBJ: 13

19. Measures and controls implemented to prevent unauthorized access to PHI. Examples of these measures are locks on doors, and appropriate destruction of paper and electronic records.

ANS: Physical safeguards.

DIF: Moderate OBJ: 13

20. An unauthorized acquisition, access, use, or disclosure of PHI, in a manner not permitted by HIPAA, which poses a significant risk of financial, reputational, or other harm to the affected individual. _____

ANS: Breach

DIF: Moderate OBJ: 14

MATCHING

Match the positions below with the description of that person or entity.

- a. Health care provider
 - b. Clearinghouse
 - c. Covered entity
 - d. Business associate
 - e. Privacy officer, privacy official
1. Individual who is designated to help a provider remain in compliance by setting policies and procedures in place, train staff regarding HIPAA Privacy guidelines, and act as the contact person for questions and complaints.
 2. A health care coverage carrier, clearinghouse, or physician who transmits health information in electronic form in connection with a transaction covered by HIPAA.
 3. Individual who renders medical services, furnishes bills, or is paid for health care in the normal course of business.
 4. Third-party administrator who receives insurance claims from the physician's office, performs edits, and redistributes the claims electronically to various insurance carriers.
 5. Individual who is hired by a medical practice to process claims to a third-party payer.

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|-----------|---------------|---------|
| 1. ANS: E | DIF: Moderate | OBJ: 21 |
| 2. ANS: C | DIF: Moderate | OBJ: 9 |
| 3. ANS: A | DIF: Moderate | OBJ: 9 |
| 4. ANS: B | DIF: Moderate | OBJ: 9 |
| 5. ANS: D | DIF: Moderate | OBJ: 9 |

TRUE/FALSE

1. The primary purpose of HIPAA Title 1: Health Insurance Reform was to improve revenue cycle management.

ANS: F DIF: Moderate OBJ: 2

2. Under HIPAA, insurance companies could extend their limits for coverage of preexisting conditions.

ANS: F DIF: Moderate OBJ: 2

3. One of the main objectives of the HIPAA Privacy Rule was to increase patient access to their health information.

ANS: T DIF: Moderate OBJ: 4

4. Under HIPAA guidelines, a chiropractor or dentist's office would never be considered a covered entity.

ANS: F DIF: Easy OBJ: 3

5. Psychotherapy notes should be kept separate from the medical section of the patient health record.

ANS: T DIF: Easy OBJ: 7

6. To give, release, or transfer information to another entity is called consent.

ANS: F DIF: Easy OBJ: 6

7. An exception to HIPAA, in which patient confidentiality is automatically waived, is when there is a suspicious death, which must be reported to proper law enforcement authorities.

ANS: T DIF: Moderate OBJ: 7

8. Confidentiality between the physician and the patient is automatically waived when the patient is being treated in a workers' compensation case.

ANS: T DIF: Moderate OBJ: 7

9. Notes, papers, and memos regarding patient information should be disposed of using a shredding device.

ANS: T DIF: Easy OBJ: 10

10. The HITECH Act replaced the HIPAA privacy laws.

ANS: F DIF: Moderate OBJ: 14