Clinical HIPAA Quiz Questions

1. When discussing protected health information (PHI) with others who are involved in their care, which of the following should you consider?
   A. Incidental Uses and Disclosures
   B. Reasonable Safeguards
   C. Minimum Necessary
   D. Verification of the identity and authority of person
   E. All of the Above

2. You may disclose information:
   A. After the patient has been given an opportunity to object
   B. To people identified by the patient
   C. When it is in the best interest of the patient
   D. There is a direct relationship to the person’s involvement
   E. All of the above

3. Taking reasonable safeguards to protect a patient’s privacy includes:
   A. Leaving the chart under the protection of the spouse
   B. Discussing patients with other caregivers away from the patient care setting
   C. Not sharing passwords
   D. Discussing patient’s health information with “People Milling Around”

4. When discussing a patient’s condition in public areas you should speak in code.
   A. True
   B. False

5. Once a patient or personal representative has signed the “Patient Agreement and Acknowledgement”, Huntsville Hospital is allowed to use or disclose that person’s PHI as it chooses?
   A. True
   B. False

6. A restriction to the use or disclosure of PHI is:
   A. When nurses restrain a patient
   B. When security allows visitors only in specified areas
   C. When a patient is granted a restriction the use and disclosure of their PHI
   D. None of the above

7. When discussing treatment with a patient who is 14 years or older, it is important to remember the patient’s privacy rights.
   A. True
   B. False
8. How can you protect a patient’s privacy when others are with the patient?
   A. Invite family members into the patient’s room
   B. Ask the patient for permission, in the presence of family members or friends, to talk about their health information when other people are present
   C. Ask the patient for permission, when family members or friends are not present, to talk about their health information when other people are present
   D. Tell the patient’s mother/father and no one else.

9. When a patient complains about the misuse and/or disclosure of their PHI you should:
   A. Go to Pulse, print the Incident/Complaint Form, complete, submit, and contact the Privacy Officer immediately
   B. Tell the patient that Huntsville Hospital would never misuse PHI.
   C. Call Administration.

10. How can you protect a patient’s data privacy when the patient is not present or not able to agree?
    D. You know that the individual you are disclosing to is involved in the patient’s care.
    E. In your professional judgment it is in the best interest of the patient.
    F. It is an emergency situation and the reason is documented
    G. All of the above.

11. Jane Jones is admitted to Huntsville Hospital from a local nursing home. She is brought directly to the nursing unit. It is determined that the patient is incompetent and unable to sign the Patient Agreement and Acknowledgement form. Staff should:
    A. Attempt to locate an authorized representative to sign the document.
    B. Document the reason why a signature was not obtained.
    C. View this situation as an implied consent.
    D. All the above

12. HIPAA allows two reasons for not getting the Patient Agreement and Acknowledgement signed before treatment begins:
    A. Emergency Situation and a Non-Emergency Situation
    B. Communication Barrier and all Inpatients
    C. Emergency Situation and Communication Barrier
    D. None of the above.

13. When a patient or authorized representative signs the Patient Authorization and Acknowledgement form, they must indicate if they wish to be in the directory or not.
    A. True
    B. False

    A. True
    B. False