Using HIPAA in the Real World: A Review for Nurses

1) One of the components of HIPAA that directly affects nursing practice is
   a) the Privacy Rule.
   b) the Confidentiality Rule.
   c) the Computer Security Rule.
   d) the Protected Health Information Rule.

2) One of the components of HIPAA that directly affects nursing practice is
   a) the Confidentiality Rule.
   b) the Incidental Disclosure Rule.
   c) the Security Rule.
   d) the Protected Health Information Rule.

3) A covered entity is someone or an organization that
   a) provides direct patient care.
   b) transmits about patient care or financial aspects of patient care.
   c) has access to medical records.
   d) is only involved in financial aspects of patient care.

4) True or false: A health insurer would be considered a covered entity.
   a) True.
   b) False.

5) The HIPAA Privacy Rule requires covered entities to
   a) do a background check on all employees.
   b) periodically audit employees telephone conversations.
   c) train employees so that they understand privacy procedures.
   d) only hire nurse who have received formal HIPAA training.

6) 6. The HIPAA Privacy Rule requires covered entities to
   a) notify patients of updates to HIPAA.
   b) notify patients of their privacy rights and how their information may be used.
   c) provide patients with a copy of HIPAA rules and regulations.
   d) make sure a patient’s family is informed of the patient’s HIPAA rights.

7) The essential definition of the HIPAA Privacy Rule is
   a) patients have a right to see their medical records.
   b) family members can be informed of a patient’s condition.
   c) information about a patient can only be shared between health care professionals.
   d) protected health information is confidential, and must be protected.
8) Protected health information is information that
   a) involves medical/psychiatric data that could be identified with a specific patient.
   b) can identify a patient, such as a Social Security number or an address.
   c) is used to make financial arrangements for patient care.
   d) can only be discussed between a physician and the patient.

9) Protected health information is information
   a) in written form only.
   b) in electronic or written form.
   c) in written, electronic, or verbal form.
   d) in verbal form only.

10) Protected health information can be information
    a) that is involved in the financial aspects of patient care.
    b) that is only divulged to the patient.
    c) that can be only be accessed by physicians and nurses.
    d) that is contained in a medical record and nowhere else.

11) Protected health information can only be shared with, or transmitted to
    a) the patient.
    b) someone with a legitimate and reasonable interest.
    c) the patient and health care professionals caring for the patient.
    d) the patient or someone involved in the financial aspects of patient care.

12) HIPPA requires covered entities to provide patients with
    a) a complete copy of HIPAA rules and regulations.
    b) a list of people who will have access to their protected health information.
    c) a list of what information is, and what is not considered protected.
    d) a notice of their privacy practices.

13) The HIPAA Privacy Rules requires nurses to
    a) tell a patient before they share protected health information with another nurse.
    b) document every instance of sharing or transmitting.
    c) only share or transmit protected health information with nurses or physicians.
    d) make reasonable efforts to ID who they share protected health information with.

14) True or false: Protected health information cannot be shared with a patient’s family.
    a) True.
    b) False.

15) An incidental disclosure occurs when protected health information
    a) must be shared but it cannot reasonably be protected.
    b) is overheard by someone who should have access.
    c) is divulged through carelessness of a healthcare professional.
    d) is deliberately accessed by someone who does not have a legitimate need for it.
16) True or false: Incidental disclosures are a violation of the HIPAA Privacy Rule.
   a) True.
   b) False.

17) Protected health information can be shared without a patient’s consent if
   a) the patient is under the age of 18.
   b) the patient’s family has been consulted.
   c) the physician feels that it is necessary to do so.
   d) the patient has a reportable disease.

18) If a patient is not present, information can be shared with a patient’s family if the
   a) nurse decides that the patient would approve.
   b) disclosure is in the patient’s best interest and the disclosure is limited.
   c) disclosure is done by a nurse or a physician.
   d) disclosure does not involve information about psychiatric issues.

19) One requirement for discussing a patient by phone with a physician you have not
    met
    a) would be if the physician has cared for the patient in the past.
    b) would be if your supervisor tells you it is acceptable.
    c) would be if the physician has a legitimate interest.
    d) would be if the physician is known to other nurses you work with.

20) One requirement for discussing a patient by phone with a physician you have not
    met
    a) would be if you make reasonable effort to identify the physician.
    b) would be if the patient is under the age of 18.
    c) would be if the patient has just had a surgical procedure.
    d) would be if the physician is on staff at the hospital.

21) Giving a patient’s prescription to a family member would not necessarily be a
    HIPAA violation.
    a) True
    b) False

22) If protected health information is discussed where an unauthorized person can hear
    a) this would always be a HIPAA violation.
    b) this would never be a HIPPA violation.
    c) this would not be a HIPAA violation if there was no reasonable alternative.
    d) this would not be a HIPAA violation if the information if the patient was < 18.
23) If a family member unknown to a nurse calls to ask about a patient’s condition
   a) the nurse should never give the caller any information.
   b) the nurse should make a reasonable attempt to identify the caller.
   c) the nurse should a physician for permission to give the information.
   d) the nurse should simply give the caller the information.

24) Two nurses are discussing a patient’s condition in a crowded elevator. This is
   a) a HIPAA violation.
   b) not a HIPAA violation.
   c) acceptable if they do not use the patient’s name.
   d) acceptable if they each have care for the patient.

25) A physician asks you to call a patient at home and discuss laboratory tests.
   a) You should refuse to do so; this should only be done face-to-face.
   b) Refuse; only a physician can discuss protected health information by phone.
   c) Confirm the number and make a reasonable attempt to identify the patient.
   d) Call and leave the information on voice mail.

26) The HIPAA Security Rule is primarily concerned with
   a) administrative, physical, and technical safeguards to protect health information.
   b) defining protected health information.
   c) providing patients with information about HIPAA.
   d) monitoring covered entities for security violations.

27) Nurses are primarily involved with
   a) encryption of protected health information.
   b) using the physical safeguards that restrict access to protect health information.
   c) maintenance of administrative safeguards involved in the Security Rule.
   d) monitoring email transmissions about their patient’s health information.

28) Protected health information may be shared if _____ are used to secure
    transmission.
    a) encryption methods
    b) specific electronic methods
    c) protected telephone lines
    d) reasonable safeguards

29) If protected health information is discussed in a non-private area
    a) this would always be considered a HIPAA violation.
    b) this would never be considered a HIPAA violation.
    c) this can be done if you use reasonable safeguards to prevent people hearing
       you.
    d) this can only be done if there is a life-threatening emergency.
30) Once a fax containing protected health information has been transmitted
   a) it should be shredded or disposed of in a protected receptacle.
   b) it can be placed in an ordinary trash receptacle.
   c) you must document that you have disposed of it properly.
   d) the patient must be notified.

31) Emailing, faxing, and written sharing of protected health information should be
   a) protected by using encrypted methods of transmission.
   b) protected by limiting the amount of information that is transmitted.
   c) protected by only transmitting the information to another nurse or physician.
   d) protected by confirming the recipient's address and the receipt of the transmission.

32) Texting protected health information
   a) should never be done.
   b) should only be done using approved devices and protocols.
   c) should only be done in emergency situations.
   d) should only involve certain types of protected health information, e.g., lab tests.

33) Preventing unauthorized access to protected health information can be done by
   a) only using the computer for sending laboratory results.
   b) ensuring that only nurses and physicians have computer access to this information.
   c) logging off computers when finished.
   d) only sharing your computer password with nurses caring for the same patients.

34) Preventing unauthorized access to protected health information can be done by
   a) ensuring that computer screens are not publicly visible.
   b) only using computer workstations that are in a locked area.
   c) changing your password once a shift.
   d) only accessing protected health information by computer once a shift.

35) Preventing unauthorized access to protected health information can be done by
   a) restricting computer access to protected health information to physicians only.
   b) hiding the computer screen if you must interrupt your access.
   c) using the computer to access protected health information for emergencies only.
   d) making sure that the computers are never near a patient care area.