

The use of PHI for "treatment" purposes means that PHI can generally be used for any purpose related to providing emergency medical services or other healthcare to a patient.

☒ True ☐ False

The "minimum necessary" rule means that you should only disclose the minimum amount of protected health information (PHI) necessary to accomplish the task, and nothing more. This rule applies to the following types of disclosures.

☐ A. Disclosures for Treatment Purposes ☐ B. Disclosures for Payment Purposes ☐ C. Disclosures for Operations Purposes ☒ D. Both B and C

All of the following are exceptions under HIPAA where you may release protected health information to law enforcement without the patient's consent, **except**:

☐ A. When a state law requires that you notify police regarding about the type of injury your patient received ☒ B. When law enforcement suspects that your patient may be intoxicated and asks you to render an opinion as to the patient's condition or state of intoxication. ☐ C. To help police locate a suspect, fugitive, material witness or missing person ☐ D. To report a crime in an emergency, such as when there could be immediate danger to others

If a patient requests that a covered entity restrict disclosure of his PHI and not submit the claim for an ambulance transport to his insurance company, the covered entity is required to abide by the request:

☒ A. Only if the patient first pays for the ambulance transport in full ☐ B. Only if the patient makes the request in writing ☐ C. Only if the charge for the ambulance service is less than \$500 ☐ D. Only if the patient promises that he will pay for the service from an awaited court settlement

Which of the following is **not** a right that HIPAA grants to patients with respect to their protected health information (PHI)?

☐ A. The right to access their own PHI ☒ B. The right to ask a covered entity to destroy all of their own PHI ☐ C. The right to request an amendment to PHI ☐ D. The right to request an accounting of certain disclosures of PHI

Because others could be listening on the open airwaves, you should absolutely refrain from using any patient identifying information over the radio.

☐ True ☒ False

HIPAA permits disclosure of protected health information (PHI) about a patient to the media when:

☐ A. The patient is a celebrity or well-known public figure ☐ B. When the provider feels the disclosure would be in the best interests of the patient ☐ C. If the media person making the request represents that the information will be reported in a fair and balanced manner ☒ D. Only if the patient specifically authorizes the disclosure in writing

If a patient is under duress, unconscious, incapacitated, or in the midst of a medical emergency, you must still make a reasonable effort to get them to sign an acknowledgment that they have received your notice of privacy practices.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

When providing an interfacility transport to a patient, EMS providers should never look at patient records or other patient information, even if it may aid in treating the patient.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

If you notice someone at your organization using or disclosing PHI in a way that you think may violate HIPAA you should:

- ☐ A. Document the incident and only report it if you see it happen again
- ☐ B. Tell another co-worker about the incident
- ☐ C. Warn the individual that you will report them the next time you see it happen
- ☒ D. Report the incident immediately to the HIPAA Compliance Officer or a supervisor

HIPAA does not regulate what EMS providers are allowed to disclose on social networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter, because they are private websites.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

HIPAA permits EMS caregivers to disclose protected health information (PHI) about a patient who is incapacitated to a relative, friend, or other person if that individual:

- ☐ A. States that they need to know about the information
- ☐ B. Represents that the patient would not care if the information was shared
- ☒ C. Is involved in the patient's care and disclosure is in the best interest of the patient
- ☐ D. Is standing in close proximity to the patient when you are rendering care

Protected Health Information (PHI) may be used and disclosed **without** the patient's permission for the following purposes:

- ☐ A. Payment
Example: to submit a bill to a patient's insurance company
- ☐ B. Healthcare Operations
Example: to conduct quality assurance activities and client reviews.
- ☐ C. Treatment
Example: to share information with the receiving hospital about the treatment you provided to the patient.
- ☒ D. All of the Above

For information about a patient to qualify as protected health information (PHI), it must in some way relate to the patient's past, present, or future healthcare.

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

In situations where a patient refuses treatment, the proper course of action regarding furnishing your organization's Notice of Privacy Practices (NPP) to the individual is to:

- ☐ A. Tell the individual to contact your organization or go to your organization's website if they would like a copy of your NPP
- ☒ B. Furnish or at least offer your NPP to the individual and make an effort to obtain the individual's signature acknowledging that they received the NPP
- ☐ C. Do not worry about furnishing the NPP to the patient, because you probably will not collect any PHI about the individual
- ☐ D. Read the NPP to the patient

When transferring the care of a patient to a hospital or other receiving facility, you may provide necessary information about the patient's condition:

- ☒ A. To any staff member at the receiving facility who is involved in the patient's care
- ☐ B. Only to another licensed nurse or physician
- ☐ C. To the first person that you see who looks like they work for the organization
- ☐ D. No one, since HIPAA does not permit you to share this type of information with other providers

Protected Health Information (PHI) must be safeguarded under HIPAA when it is in the following form(s):

- ☐ A. Photographic
- ☐ B. Verbal
- ☐ C. Written
- ☒ D. All of the Above

The following persons are responsible for ensuring that protected health information (PHI) is not shared in violation of HIPAA:

- ☐ A. an EMT who works or volunteers for an ambulance provider that bills for services.
- ☐ B. an ambulance biller that performs billing services on behalf of an ambulance provider that bills for services.
- ☒ C. A and B
- ☐ D. None of the Above

If a field provider receives a request for PHI from an attorney, the best course of action for the provider to follow is:

- ☐ A. Check to see whether the attorney is licensed to practice law in your state
- ☐ B. Release the information if the attorney sends the request in writing
- ☐ C. Call the attorney to ask her whether or not the patient authorized the release and release the information if the attorney confirms this to you over the phone
- ☒ D. Direct the request to you HIPAA Compliance Officer

When encountering patients that you know you have treated in the past, the best practice to follow regarding distributing your organization's Notice of Privacy Practices (NPP) is to:

- ☐ A. Ask the patient whether or not she knows about her HIPAA rights and only furnish a notice to the patient if she states that she does not
- ☐ B. Just assume that the patient has received a notice, because your policy states that every patient gets the NPP the first time that you treat them.
- ☒ C. Always furnish a copy of the NPP to patients, whenever possible, regardless of whether or not you believe that they have received a prior notice.
- ☐ D. Only furnish the NPP to the patient if they specifically ask for it.

If a patient requests access to a copy of her health records in electronic format, your organization must provide access in electronic format if:

- ☒ A. The organization uses electronic health records
- ☐ B. The organization has the capability of scanning paper records into PDF format
- ☐ C. The organization is subject to the HIPAA Security Rule
- ☐ D. The organization bills electronically for services

In cases where your patient may be the victim of a crime, you may disclose PHI to law enforcement if the following is true:

- ☐ A. The police officer tells you he needs the information immediately for investigative purposes
- ☐ B. You believe that disclosure is in the best interest of the patient
- ☐ C. The police officer agrees that the information will not be used against the patient
- ☒ D. All of the Above

Covered entities should be employing which of the following techniques to secure electronic protected health information (PHI)

- ☐ A. Automatic Logoffs
- ☐ B. Unique user IDs and passwords
- ☐ C. Encryption technology
- ☒ D. All of the above

Once an ambulance service knows that a patient is deceased, the organization may freely use and disclose the individual's protected health information, because HIPAA no longer applies.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

If a law enforcement officer approaches you at the scene of a motor vehicle accident and asks to speak with your patient, who is currently stable, the best course of action is to:

- ☐ A. Inform the officer that it would be a violation of HIPAA to allow him to speak with the patient
- ☐ B. Tell the officer that you can give him whatever information he needs to know about the patient's condition
- ☒ C. As long as it would not impede care, you may allow the officer to speak directly to the patient without violating HIPAA
- ☐ D. Simply refuse to acknowledge the officer