



HIPAA/FWA Test

True and False Questions

- 1) Both PHI and ePHI contain Patient identifiers. **A. True B. False**
- 2) It is ok to discuss a client's information without a release of information form.
A. True B. False
- 3) A social security number is an example of a patient identifier. **A. True B. False**
- 4) Verifying a fax number when sending a client's information is not necessary.
A. True B. False
- 5) It is not necessary to verify that a doctor requesting client information has the right to do so. **A. True B. False**
- 6) It is okay to open emails and attachments from unknown sources. **A. True B. False**
- 7) It is a good idea to create and use strong passwords that are unrelated to any personal information. **A. True B. False**
- 8) You can be fired for reporting a violation of HIPAA or FWA. **A. True B. False**
- 9) A whistleblower can file a lawsuit. **A. True B. False**
- 10) Using incorrect billing codes to gain additional funds is an example of FWA.
A. True B. False

Multiple Choice Questions

- 11) HIPAA stands for
 - A) Health Insurance Patient Accountability Act of 1966
 - B) Health Identifiers for Patient Access Act of 1966
 - C) Health and Insurance Privacy Accountability Act of 1966
 - D) Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996
 - E) None of the above

- 12) FWA stands for
- A) Fictitious, Wastage, & Answerability
 - B) Fraud, Waste, & Accountability
 - C) Fanciful, Wastage, & Answerability
 - D) Fraud, Waste, & Abuse
 - E) All of the above
- 13) Which is not a violation of PHI/ePHI?
- A) Peeking over someone's shoulder
 - B) Leaving client information in view
 - C) Sharing information without a release of information
 - D) Providing services that do not meet professional standards
 - E) Both A and D
- 14) Which of the following is not a way that a violation of PHI/ePHI could occur?
- A) Accidental
 - B) Incidental
 - C) Irrelevant
 - D) Intentional
 - E) All of the above
- 15) What are examples of Patient Identifiers?
- A) IP address
 - B) Citizenship status
 - C) Date of birth
 - D) Both A & B
 - E) Both A & C
- 16) What is not the patients' rights under the HIPAA laws?
- A) Individual privacy
 - B) Full access to spouse's records
 - C) To file a complaint
 - D) To expect providers to keep conversations private
 - E) All of the above

- 17) What are the ways to safeguard PHI & ePHI? (Circle all that apply)
- A) Leaving the computer on and easily accessible
 - B) Shredding paperwork
 - C) Leaving printouts in the copier
 - D) Ensuring no one else can hear/see your conversation
 - E) Leaving files in drawer
- 18) What is not an example of FWA?
- A) Writing an unnecessary prescription
 - B) Sending false insurance claims
 - C) Forging a prescription
 - D) Writing a bad check
 - E) Referrals for a commission
- 19) Who do you report HIPAA/FWA violations to? (Circle all that apply)
- A) The police
 - B) The safety officer
 - C) The compliance officer
 - D) The medical board
 - E) The supervisor
- 20) What is the Security Rule?
- A) Defines both the PHI and ePHI laws
 - B) Defines the measures for protecting PHI and ePHI
 - C) Defines what and how PHI and ePHI works
 - D) Both A & C
 - E) None of the above
- 21) Which qualifies as PHI?
- A) Paperwork, referral forms, or files left accessible to anyone
 - B) Having a conversation about a client's vacation in front of others
 - C) Any personal identifying information
 - D) All of the above
 - E) Both A & C

- 22) What is the Privacy Rule?
- A) Protects the individual by outlining the rules for protecting personal information
 - B) Protects the individual's ADA rights in a medical situation
 - C) Protects the individual's right to view a family member's personal information
 - D) Protect the doctor's right to full disclosure of anyone's medical records
 - E) Both C and D
- 23) What qualifies as ePHI? (Circle all that apply)
- A) Facetime
 - B) Emails
 - C) Twitter
 - D) Database
 - E) None of the above
- 24) Which of the following HIPAA/FWA rules do not apply to DHHSC?
- A) Discussing or sharing a client's information without a Release of Information form
 - B) Submitting an invoice for services that were never performed
 - C) Advocating for unnecessary services
 - D) Releasing medical records without a Release of Information form
 - E) None of the above
- 25) Why must DHHSC understand HIPAA/FWA when we are not a medical provider?
- A) Because the law applies to all companies
 - B) Because of the medications DHHSC provides
 - C) Because CSS obtains medical information
 - D) Because accounting bills for medical services
 - E) Because DHHSC often deals with personal information and confidential situations

Name _____ Date Taken _____

You must have 70% or better to pass the test. HIPAA/FWA test are good for 1 year.