

Ehrlich: Patient Care in Radiography, 7th Edition

Chapter 2: Professional Roles and Behaviors

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A physician who specializes in tumor identification and treatment is called a(n):
 - a. toxicologist.
 - b. podiatrist.
 - c. oncologist.
 - d. otologist.

ANS: C

Rationale: The study of tumors is termed oncology, and a specialist in this area is called an oncologist.

REF: p. 46, Table 2-1

2. A legal charge of battery may result if a patient is:
 - a. slapped.
 - b. allowed to fall.
 - c. verbally threatened.
 - d. restrained without a physician's order.

ANS: A

Rationale: Battery is defined as unlawful touching of a person. A slap would definitely constitute battery. A fall might result from negligence. A verbal threat is an assault. Restraint without orders is false imprisonment.

REF: p. 70

3. If you observe unethical or unprofessional conduct during the course of your work, you should first report your observations to:
 - a. the hospital administrator.
 - b. the American Society of Radiologic Technologists (ASRT).
 - c. the police.
 - d. your immediate supervisor.

ANS: D

Rationale: Your immediate supervisor is the next link in your chain of command and is in a better position to evaluate the situation and decide how to deal with it, unless, of course, he or she was involved in the incident.

REF: p. 72

4. An approach to health care in which the client seeks help only when unable to manage alone is called a(n) _____ approach.
- preferred provider
 - crisis intervention
 - health maintenance
 - urgency care

ANS: B

Rationale: A crisis intervention approach to health care is one in which care is sought and provided only in a crisis; this approach has no provision for preventive or screening procedures.

REF: p. 43

5. Which of the following hospital departments provides support services?
- Pediatrics
 - Surgery
 - Radiology
 - Purchasing

ANS: D

Rationale: Of the four departments listed, only purchasing does not provide services directly to patients. Purchasing provides services that support other departments.

REF: p. 47

6. Which of the following statements about informed consent is NOT true?
- Only the physician named on the form may perform the procedure.
 - Only parents or legal guardians may sign for a minor.
 - Signed forms may be filled in after the procedure is completed.
 - Patients must sign the form after an explanation of the procedure but before sedation is given.

ANS: C

Rationale: Consent forms do not provide legal permission for a procedure unless they are completely filled in before they are signed.

REF: p. 68

7. Your friend is scheduled to have an arteriogram and is concerned about the safety of this procedure. She asks for your opinion. You should:
- look up information in her chart and call her later.
 - encourage her to discuss her questions with her physician.
 - tell her not to worry because the procedure is perfectly safe.
 - tell her about the hazards of radiation exposure.

ANS: B

Rationale: Explaining the risks of procedures is the duty of the physician or his/her designee. The patient's physician is the only one qualified to provide information regarding diagnosis and treatment.

REF: p. 64

8. Which of the following does NOT represent a responsibility of the radiographer?
- Providing the patient with considerate and respectful care
 - Avoidance of discrimination in professional practice
 - Keeping patient information confidential
 - Providing patients with complete and accurate information regarding diagnosis and treatment

ANS: D

Rationale: The patient's physician is the only one qualified to provide information regarding diagnosis and treatment.

REF: p. 64

9. Which of the following organizations provides accreditation for health care institutions?
- ASRT
 - OSHA
 - JRCERT
 - TJC

ANS: D

Rationale: The Joint Commission (TJC), formerly the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO), is the agency that provides accreditation for health care institutions.

REF: p. 55

10. Information confided to which of the following professionals is NOT legally "privileged"?
- Lawyers
 - Priests or ministers
 - Radiographers
 - Physicians

ANS: C

Rationale: Information confided to lawyers, physicians, and clergy is legally privileged to provide needed privacy protection in these relationships. The nature of the radiographer/patient relationship does not require this legal protection and is not privileged.

REF: p. 61

11. When a hospital radiographer innocently commits an error as the result of following the orders of an attending physician, the physician may be held responsible according to the:
- doctrine of borrowed servant.
 - rule of professional responsibility.
 - doctrine of *respondeat superior*.
 - doctrine of *non compos mentis*.

ANS: A

Rationale: In this case, the attending physician is not the radiographer's "superior" or supervisor, but is in a position to give orders to the employee of someone else (that is, the hospital); thus the radiographer has the role of a "borrowed servant." When a physician takes this responsibility, he or she may be liable for the actions of the radiographer.

REF: p. 71

12. The term *ethics* refers to:
- moral principles or values.
 - legal responsibility.
 - the need for confidentiality.
 - professional liability.

ANS: A

Rationale: Ethics is a branch of philosophy that is defined as a systematic reflection on morality. Thus the term *ethics* has come to be synonymous with moral principles or values.

REF: p. 59

13. Formal education beyond the minimum needed to practice radiography is NOT usually required to obtain a position as a:
- radiography educator.
 - lead technologist.
 - radiology manager.
 - nuclear medicine technologist.

ANS: B

Rationale: The promotion to lead technologist or team leader is often the first promotional step beyond the position of staff technologist. Qualification is usually based on clinical performance and a demonstrated ability to relate well to other team members; advanced education is not required. The other listed positions usually require additional education.

REF: p. 54

14. A professional organization for radiographers and all radiologic technologists is the:
- ACR.
 - JRCERT.
 - ASRT.
 - SDMS.

ANS: C

Rationale: Only the American Society of Radiologic Technologists (ASRT) is a professional organization for radiographers and all radiologic technologists. The American College of Radiography (ACR) is an organization of physician specialists in radiology that is affiliated with the American Medical Association (AMA). The Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology (JRCERT) is an independent agency responsible for program accreditation in radiologic technology and radiation therapy technology. The Society of Diagnostic Medical Sonography (SDMS) is a professional organization of persons involved in medical ultrasound technology.

REF: p. 51

15. If a patient refuses an examination and wishes to leave, but is not allowed to do so, the radiographer who restrains the patient may be liable for charges of:
- false imprisonment.
 - battery.
 - invasion of privacy.
 - libel.

ANS: A

Rationale: False imprisonment is defined as the unjustifiable detention of a person against his or her will.

REF: p. 69

16. If a radiographer attempts to gain a patient's cooperation by threatening harm, this offense is termed:
- invasion of privacy.
 - battery.
 - slander.
 - assault.

ANS: D

Rationale: Assault is defined as the *threat* of touching in an injurious way. Battery involves actual touching. Neither invasion of privacy nor slander involves any touching.

REF: p. 70

17. Which of the following is NOT necessarily an element of a malpractice charge?
- The patient has been harmed in some way.
 - The person being sued had a duty to provide reasonable care.
 - The harm resulted from failure to provide reasonable care.
 - The patient consented to the care.

ANS: D

Rationale: A, B, and C describe three of the four conditions necessary to establish a claim of malpractice. A malpractice charge may be supportable whether or not the patient consented to the care.

REF: p. 70

18. Violations of state radiation control regulations, such as practicing outside the legal scope of practice, are usually classified as:
- negligence.
 - misdemeanors.
 - felonies.
 - malpractice.

ANS: B

Rationale: Violations of state regulations are criminal offenses usually classified as misdemeanors, which are not as serious as felonies. Negligence and malpractice are offenses classified as torts, not criminal offenses.

REF: p. 69

19. If you tend to be a bit squeamish at the sight of blood and are assigned to care for a patient with a bleeding wound, you should:
- get someone else to handle the assignment for you.
 - focus your attention on the wound until you get used to it.
 - focus your attention on the needs of the patient.
 - cover up the wound so you will not have to look at it.

ANS: C

Rationale: Focusing on the patient while projecting a calm, reassuring attitude will distract your attention from your own feelings and will enable you to respond calmly and appropriately.

REF: p. 57

20. In a hospital, the term *medical staff* refers to:
- doctors and nurses.
 - only employees in diagnostic and therapeutic departments.
 - residents and interns only.
 - all physicians who are privileged to treat patients in the facility.

ANS: D

Rationale: The term *medical staff* refers to all physicians privileged to treat patients in the facility. The medical staff includes not only interns and residents, but also the other physicians who practice in the hospital.

REF: pp. 45-46

21. A tort is a(n):
- civil wrong.
 - felony.
 - award for victims of negligence.
 - misdemeanor.

ANS: A

Rationale: A civil wrong is termed a tort and is defined as an offense committed by one person against the person or property of another. Felonies and misdemeanors are crimes (violations of law) as opposed to civil offenses. Awards for victims of negligence are termed *damages*.

REF: p. 69

22. A moral agent is:
- an attorney who handles ethics cases.
 - the person responsible for implementing an ethical decision.
 - the writer of a code of ethics.
 - a morally upright individual.

ANS: B

Rationale: In the language of ethical analysis, the person responsible for implementing an ethical decision is called the moral agent.

REF: p. 64

23. *Res ipsa loquitur* means:
- "at the location specified in the complaint."
 - "let the master respond."
 - "the thing speaks for itself."
 - "both parties are partially at fault."

ANS: C

Rationale: *Res ipsa loquitur* is a Latin phrase translated literally as "the thing speaks for itself." As a legal doctrine, it refers to a situation in which the evidence is so obvious that no further proof or explanation is needed to establish guilt or responsibility.

REF: p. 70

24. The mapping and identification of the human genetic code was completed in the year 2000 by the:

- a. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- b. Human Genome Project.
- c. American Society of Radiologic Technologists.
- d. University of Michigan.

ANS: B

Rationale: The Human Genome Project is the title of the research group that undertook the effort to map the human genetic code.

REF: p. 67

25. A law enacted under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to protect the privacy rights of patients is called the:
- a. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).
 - b. Consumer Assurance of Radiologic Excellence (CARE).
 - c. Healthcare Privacy Act (HPA).
 - d. Privacy and Confidentiality Assurance Act (PCAA).

ANS: A

Rationale: Implemented in 2003, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) was enacted under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to protect the privacy rights of patients.

REF: p. 66

26. A health maintenance organization provides:
- a. health care on a fee-for-service basis.
 - b. preventive health care and other needed health services.
 - c. free choice of physician and hospital.
 - d. reduced rates for care by specialists.

ANS: B

Rationale: Health maintenance organizations (HMOs) offer comprehensive health care services for a small co-payment at each visit, plus preventive services such as free health screening tests, immunizations, and health promotion through education and healthy activities. Costs are minimized by hiring providers on a salary and offering a limited choice of providers.

REF: p. 44

27. A proprietary hospital is one that:
- a. is a business run for profit.
 - b. is owned by the government.
 - c. is run by a charitable organization.
 - d. provides free health care for veterans.

ANS: A

Rationale: The term *proprietary* refers to something that is exclusively owned by a person or a corporation. The term implies that the purpose of ownership is to do business to make a profit.

REF: p. 45

28. The federal health insurance program in the United States that covers a portion of the medical care costs for those over the age of 65 is called:
- HMO.
 - Eldercare.
 - Medicare.
 - Medicaid.

ANS: C

Rationale: The title of the federal health insurance program in the United States that covers a portion of the medical care costs for those over the age of 65 is Medicare.

REF: p. 43

29. A physician specialist in medical imaging who interprets diagnostic images and provides reports to referring physicians is called a(n):
- oncologist.
 - imagist.
 - hospitalist.
 - radiologist.

ANS: D

Rationale: A physician specialist in diagnostic imaging is called a radiologist.

REF: p. 49

30. A profession might be thought of as:
- a group of health care workers with similar job descriptions.
 - a job that requires an advanced academic degree.
 - an organized occupational group that applies specialized knowledge to benefit others.
 - any occupation that has a long history.

ANS: C

Rationale: A profession is an organized group of persons who practice an occupation that is self-governing and has a high level of responsibility to the community.

REF: p. 50

31. The organization that establishes minimum standards for certification in various imaging specialties and radiation therapy, conducts qualifying examinations, and certifies those who pass is called the:
- American Registry of Radiologic Technologists.

- b. American Society of Radiologic Technologists.
- c. American College of Radiology.
- d. American Medical Association.

ANS: A

Rationale: The American Registry of Radiologic Technologists (ARRT) is the organization that establishes standards for certification in radiologic technology and various imaging specialties, conducts qualifying examinations, and certifies those who qualify.

REF: p. 52

32. The employment outlook for radiographers in the United States is:
- a. discouraging because of decreasing demand.
 - b. promising because of increasing demand.
 - c. stable for the foreseeable future.
 - d. impossible to judge.

ANS: B

Rationale: Increasing demand for radiographers is expected through at least the year 2020 because large numbers of baby boomers are requiring more health care, and more radiographers are retiring than are entering the field.

REF: p. 54

33. A sensitivity to the needs of others that allows you to meet those needs constructively is characteristic of:
- a. sympathy.
 - b. empathy.
 - c. self-actualization.
 - d. objectivity.

ANS: B

Rationale: An empathetic response is one in which understanding and compassion are accompanied by an objective detachment that enables you to act appropriately.

REF: p. 57

34. A negative and destructive response to the chronic strain of dealing with the demands and problems of others that is characterized by exhaustion, dissatisfaction, anxiety, and eventually apathy is called:
- a. sympathy.
 - b. empathy.
 - c. objectivity.
 - d. burnout.

ANS: D

Rationale: *Burnout* is the term for the negative response to occupational stress.

REF: p. 57

35. Mandatory, specific, and enforceable standards of minimally acceptable professional conduct for all registered technologists are called:
- the Rules of Ethics.
 - the Code of Ethics.
 - the Laws of Practice.
 - the Hippocratic oath.

ANS: A

Rationale: The Standards of Ethics for Radiologic Technologists consists of two documents—the Code of Ethics and the Rules of Ethics. The Code of Ethics is a general, aspirational document; the Rules of Ethics are specific, mandatory, and enforceable standards.

REF: p. 61

36. A 4-step process for evaluating situations in which the correct action is in question so that one can act appropriately and defend one's actions is called:
- professional ethics.
 - ethics consultation.
 - ethical analysis.
 - ethical problem-solving.

ANS: C

Rationale: Ethical analysis is the correct term for a specific 4-step process to evaluate situations from an ethical prospective, determine the correct action, and defend that action.

REF: p. 62

37. A widely accepted ethical standard for selecting and defending solutions to ethical dilemmas in health care communities uses six moral principles as guides to right action. This standard is called:
- principle-based ethics.
 - rights-based ethics.
 - social contract theory.
 - virtue-based ethics.

ANS: A

Rationale: Principle-based ethics, also called principlism, is the term for a widely accepted ethical standard consisting of six principles that are used in health care communities as guides to right action.

REF: p. 63

38. In legal matters, the person called the *plaintiff* is:
- a. the one accused of a crime.
 - b. the attorney who represents the public.
 - c. the one who brings a civil law suit.
 - d. the one who is guilty of a tort.

ANS: C

Rationale: In a civil case, the one who sues another is called the plaintiff.

REF: p. 69

39. The offense of producing written material that causes defamation of character or loss of reputation is usually referred to legally as:
- a. slander.
 - b. libel.
 - c. assault.
 - d. plagiarism.

ANS: B

Rationale: Libel is the offense of causing defamation of character or loss of reputation through statements made in writing.

REF: p. 69

40. The failure to use reasonable care or caution in the context of a professional relationship is termed:
- a. battery.
 - b. slander.
 - c. malpractice.
 - d. misdemeanor.

ANS: C

Rationale: Negligence refers to the neglect or omission of reasonable care or caution. In the context of a professional relationship, negligence is called professional negligence or malpractice.

REF: p. 70