

LEGAL MEDICINE 2001

CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION QUESTIONS

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Answer all 20 questions below. Each question has only one correct answer.

1. Health care institutions in the United States have a serious problem with medical errors, resulting in a lack of public trust.
 - A. True
 - B. False

2. The Safety Assessment Code Matrix is a tool developed by the VA National Patient Safety Center for use as a guide for risk managers in determining the extent of review required for various incidents.
 - A. True
 - B. False

3. In response to an alarming report by the Institute of Medicine, the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2001 was passed by Congress with provisions that
 - A. Require DoD to establish a centralized process for reporting, compiling, and analyzing health care errors.
 - B. Mandate a Patient Safety Center at AFIP to analyze reported information on patient care errors.
 - C. Both A and B.
 - D. Neither A nor B.

4. Successful error reporting systems include effective analysis and feedback systems.
 - A. True
 - B. False

5. The Military Health System Patient Safety Program is a reporting system that enables health care providers to report
 - A. Sentinel events.
 - B. Less severe adverse events

- C. Close calls.
 - D. All of the above.
6. The legal foundation of the MHSPSP includes the following four primary elements: it is non-punitive, preventive, confidential, and respectful of patient rights.
- A. True
 - B. False
7. The Department of Defense embraces the ethical duty and clinical policy of informing patients harmed by serious medical errors.
- A. True
 - B. False
8. Reports to the Patient Safety Center at AFIP are
- A. De-identified.
 - B. Medical quality assurance records.
 - C. Both A and B.
 - D. Neither A nor B.
9. Medical errors are often grossly underreported, with some studies showing that fewer than the following percentage of mistakes are ever reported:
- A. 90%
 - B. 75%
 - C. 50%
 - D. 5%
10. Miscommunication is the leading cause of
- A. Improper staffing.
 - B. Medical malpractice.
 - C. Preventable medical errors.
 - D. Rising risk management costs.
11. The MTM program
- A. Compares the medical team to the cockpit crew of an airplane.
 - B. Strives to create a safer patient care environment.
 - C. Both A and B.
 - D. Neither A nor B.
12. According to the workload performance success element of MTM, patient safety can be improved by employing specific techniques such as double monitoring and task prioritizing.
- A. True
 - B. False
13. The most common source of malpractice claims litigation in the field of oncology is
- A. Lack of informed consent.

- B. Improper dosage or location of chemotherapy or radiation.
 - C. Prostate cancer.
 - D. Failure to make a timely diagnosis of breast cancer.
14. The median survival of patients with metastatic breast cancer is only 2 to 4 years.
- A. True
 - B. False
15. HDC with marrow transplant was first developed in the late 1920s and was applied successfully for certain forms of leukemia in the 1940s and lymphoma in the 1960s.
- A. True
 - B. False
16. Human stem cell research could change the way drugs are developed and tested for safety.
- A. True
 - B. False
17. Fetal tissue transplantation has shown promise in treating all but the following:
- A. Huntington's disease.
 - B. Tension pneumothorax.
 - C. Alzheimer's disease.
 - D. Leukemia.
18. In Parkinson's disease first-trimester fetal brain cells have been implanted in both sides of the brain in the substantia nigra of affected patients.
- A. True
 - B. False
19. Eugenics, the attempt to "breed a superior race," is normally associated with Nazi Germany.
- A. True
 - B. False
20. Maryland's State Supreme Court recently ruled that men who had acknowledged paternity and supported a child they once believed to be theirs can now utilize DNA testing and obtain genetic evidence to prove or disprove paternity.
- A. True
 - B. False