

Test Bank for Fundamentals of Athletic Training 4th Cartwright

1. Which of these terms is defined as a severe failure characterized by a legal wrong where a reasonably prudent person would have acted differently?

- a. negligence
- b. duty of care
- c. assumption of risk
- *d. gross negligence

2. Which type of medical insurance provides an agreement between the insurer and a network or group of health care providers?

- a. HMO
- b. PPO
- c. managed care plan
- *d. all of these

3. Which of these provides codes for services performed is to be used by athletic trainers in the billing process?

- *a. CPT
- b. DSM
- c. HIPAA
- d. FERPA

4. Standards of professional practice are generated by which organizations to help the AT understand the ethical and scope of practice issues of the profession?

- a. BOC
- b. NATA
- c. ACSM
- *d. both a and b

5. How many standards are outlined in the BOC Standards of Professional Practice guidelines?

- *a. 7
- b. 9
- c. 3
- d. 4

6. Continuing education for the athletic trainer includes which of these?

- a. CPR and first aid certification
- b. continuing education units
- c. evidence-based practice units
- *d. a, b, and c

7. Which of these is NOT a principle or quality of leadership as defined in the text?

- a. integrity
- b. vision
- *c. collaboration
- d. inspiration

8. Which of these is included in the PREMIER model for developing professionals?

- *a. Engage in learning.
- b. Remember your manners.
- c. Work alone to ensure competency.
- d. Invent information if you are unsure of the answer.

1. Which of these is considered a principle or quality of leadership?

- a. integrity
- b. vision
- c. competence
- d. inspiration
- *e. all of these

2. Athletic training services are vulnerable, and professionals should purchase _____ insurance to protect themselves.

- *a. liability
- b. indemnity
- c. reimbursement
- d. life

3. Which of these best defines the concept of informed consent?

- a. a close connection between the way a person acts and the occurrence of an injury
- b. being fully apprised of the risks involved in participating in a specific activity
- *c. giving permission to be treated
- d. failing to act as a reasonably prudent person would act in a similar situation

4. Which of these best defines the concept of proximate cause?

- *a. a close connection between the way a person acts and the occurrence of an injury
- b. being fully apprised of the risks involved in participating in a specific activity
- c. giving permission to be treated
- d. failing to act as a reasonably prudent person would act in a similar situation

5. Which of these best defines the concept of assumption of risk?

- a. a close connection between the way a person acts and the occurrence of an injury
- *b. being fully apprised of the risks involved in participating in a specific activity
- c. giving permission to be treated
- d. failing to act as a reasonably prudent person would act in a similar situation

6. Which of these best defines the concept of negligence?

- a. a close connection between the way a person acts and the occurrence of an injury
- b. being fully apprised of the risks involved in participating in a specific activity
- c. giving permission to be treated
- *d. failing to act as a reasonably prudent person would act in a similar situation

7. If an AT fails to act as a reasonably prudent person would act in a similar situation, he might be found guilty of

- a. assumption of risk
- *b. negligence
- c. proximate cause
- d. permission to treat

8. Informing an athlete and her family of the dangers inherent in participating in sport is an example of

- a. proximate cause
- b. malpractice
- c. informed consent
- *d. assumption of risk

9. Which of these actions will help an AT avoid legal problems?

- *a. maintaining confidentiality
- b. maintaining athletes' prescriptions in a locked cabinet
- c. preventing athletes from participating in unsafe situations
- d. making sure playing fields are well maintained

10. Being a good leader requires

- a. integrity
- b. vision
- c. inspiration
- *d. all of these

11. If an AT robs a bank and goes to jail, the AT is violating the

- a. continuing education requirement
- b. leadership code
- *c. NATA code of ethics
- d. Commission on Accreditation of Athletic Training Education

12. If an AT were to be publicly intoxicated, the AT would be violating the

- a. continuing education requirement
- b. leadership code
- *c. NATA code of ethics
- d. Commission on Accreditation of Athletic Training Education

13. Which of these is NOT part of the PREMIER model?

- a. promote a professional image
- *b. minimize your weaknesses
- c. innovate and create
- d. enlist the help of others

14. Which of these reflects the four Cs of success?

- a. conscientiousness
- b. competency
- c. courage
- d. courtesy
- *e. all of these

15. In athletic training, the Standards of Professional Practice are written and enforced by

- a. CAATE
- *b. BOC
- c. NATA
- d. ACSM

16. The NATA _____ defines principles for ethical behavior of AT professionals.

- *a. Code of Ethics
- b. Code of Conduct
- c. Code of Professionalism
- d. Code of Behavior

17. The BOC requires that an athletic trainer accrue continuing education credits at prescribed intervals to demonstrate continued competence.

- *a. True
- b. False

18. Building trust is an effective way to avoid legal problems.

- *a. True
- b. False