

Confidentiality of Patient Records AOD Treatment

1. Patient identifying information is information that reveals that a person is receiving, has received, or has applied for substance abuse treatment.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. The regulations do not apply to holders, recipients, and seekers of patient identifying information.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. Violators of the regulations are subject to a criminal penalty in the form of a fine of up _____ for the first offense and up to _____ for each subsequent offense.
 - a. \$5,000 and \$10,000
 - b. \$500 and \$5,000
 - c. \$500 and \$1,000
 - d. \$5,000 and \$100,000
4. Federal Law overrides State Law.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. A disclosure of _____ information is any communication that directly or indirectly identifies someone as being in, having been in, or having applied for treatment in a substance abuse program.
 - a. any confidential
 - b. federally assisted
 - c. patient identifying
 - d. none of the above
6. The regulations protect current, former, and deceased patients.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. Programs may disclose any information about a patient if the patient signs a valid consent form. A valid consent form must specify the following:
 - a. Name of patient and program
 - b. Purpose of disclosure
 - c. Who is to receive information
 - d. All the above
 - e. None of the above
8. Programs may disclose information to a “qualified service organization” without the patient’s consent.
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. Under these circumstances, the program may give the police the patient's name, address, and last known whereabouts.
 - a. Patient didn't pay bill.
 - b. Patient commits or threatens to commit a crime on the premises or against program staff.
 - c. Patient is caught using on premises
 - d. Never under any circumstance are the police given information.

10. Under this exception, a program may release patient identifying information.
 - a. Subpoena
 - b. Search warrant
 - c. Medical emergency
 - d. Arrest warrant

11. A subpoena, search warrant, or arrest warrant, even when it is signed by a judge, is not sufficient, by itself, to require or even permit a program to make a disclosure.
 - a. True
 - b. False

12. Under some circumstance a court may authorize a program to turn over a patient's entire record to a law enforcement, investigative, or prosecutorial agency.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Chapter 2

13. The Federal confidentiality regulations contain exceptions that allow substance abuse programs to discharge their State-mandated responsibilities with respect to the reporting of _____.
 - a. Child support
 - b. Communicable diseases
 - c. Hate crimes
 - d. None of the above

14. In response to a communicable disease case report the public health official wants or needs to be able to locate contacts or trace partners for purpose of identifying other cases and preventing further transmission.
 - a. True
 - b. False

15. Given a proper consent, a program may report nearly anything the patient authorizes it to report, including the patient's state of health and whereabouts.
 - a. True
 - b. False

16. QSOA stands for:
 - a. Quick Staff On Alert
 - b. Qualified Service Organization Agreement
 - c. Quality Service Organization Agreement
 - d. Qualifying Staff Or Agency

17. Under the research exception to the regulations, a program may not permit a researcher to gather data for research purposes.
- True
 - False
18. The presence of a suspected case of _____ in a treatment program may very well constitute the sort of emergency that can be reported to public health officials under the medical emergency exception to the regulations.
- Syphilis
 - Gonorrhea
 - Hepatitis
 - TB
19. A proper court order may authorize a program both to make mandated reports and to cooperate with public health follow-up activities.
- True
 - False
20. Consents are not without drawbacks. The most important of these drawbacks is that consents can be withdrawn at will.
- True
 - False