

12 Hour: 3 Hour Communicable Disease- 4 Hour Risk Mgmt- 4 Hour Maryland Jurisprudence- 1 Hour Cultural Competency and Diversity

1: The syndrome, that is the collection of symptoms, was called GRID (Gay-Related Immune Deficiency) by some scientists and it started to be clearer that it was caused by an infectious agent, possibly a virus that could be spread through blood.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

2: Later in the year 1983 the number of children with AIDS had increased, and it became accepted that the children had acquired the infection from their mothers in the womb or during birth. It also became clear that the virus which caused AIDS could be transmitted through blood transfusions.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

3: The first United States conference on AIDS was held in Denver.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

4: The first international conference on AIDS was held in Atlanta.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

5: By the end of 1985, AIDS had been reported in 51 countries.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

6: HIV infects cells in the immune system and the central nervous system.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

7: Stage 1 of HIV infection lasts for a few weeks and is often accompanied by a short flu like illness which occurs just after infection.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

8: This stage lasts for an average of ten years and as its name suggests, is free from any symptoms,

- ☐ Stage 3
- ☐ Stage 2

9: In this stage the immune system becomes more and more damaged the illnesses that present become more and more severe leading eventually to an AIDS diagnosis.

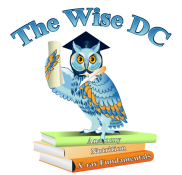
- ☐ Stage 3
- ☐ Stage 4

10: You can still transmit HIV to others when your viral load is undetectable.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

11: An act which directly causes a patient injury is;

- ☐ dereliction of duty
- ☐ negligence
- ☐ direct causation



12: Failure to exercise the care that a prudent person usually exercises;

- ☐ direct causation
- ☐ dereliction of duty
- ☐ negligence

13: An agent, circumstance or event capable of producing an aggravation;

- ☐ cause
- ☐ effect
- ☐ none of the above

14: A diagnosis, status, function, condition, or impairment are examples of ;

- ☐ causes
- ☐ effects
- ☐ all of the above

15: If a particular effect is not more than 50 percent likely it is considered to be;

- ☐ medically probable
- ☐ medically possible

16: A stimulus capable of worsening is an;

- ☐ aggravation
- ☐ exacerbation
- ☐ antedating event

17: A temporary increase in symptoms without persistent effect is an;

- ☐ aggravation
- ☐ exacerbation
- ☐ antedating event

18: An antedating event is;

- ☐ aggravation
- ☐ exacerbation
- ☐ preexisting condition

19: An aggravation must increase the degree of permanent impairment by;

- ☐ 3 percent
- ☐ 10 percent
- ☐ 15 percent

20: A loss sustained by a party for which recovery is sought in a malpractice lawsuit is;

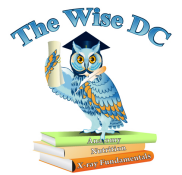
- ☐ damage
- ☐ negligence
- ☐ none of the above

21: An act of ignorance or imprudent deviation from a code of behavior;

- ☐ error
- ☐ damage
- ☐ none of the above

22: Failure to diagnose is a;

- ☐ error of commission
- ☐ error of omission



23: The performance of an act which results in an injury is an ;

- ☐ error of omission
- ☐ error of commission
- ☐ all of the above

24: Fracturing a rib while adjusting a thoracic vertebra is an ;

- ☐ error of omission
- ☐ error of commission
- ☐ all the above

25: Taking a joint past its physiological endpoint is ;

- ☐ mobilization
- ☐ manipulation
- ☐ all of the above

26: What percentage of malpractice claims involve allegations that a chiropractic manipulation resulted in a disc herniation?

- ☐ 5 percent
- ☐ 20 percent
- ☐ 40 percent

27: Fractures are a medically probable result of chiropractic manipulation;

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

28: What percentage of malpractice suits filed each year are due to cerebrovascular accidents?

- ☐ 4 percent
- ☐ 10 percent
- ☐ 20 percent

29: The probability of stroke resulting from a cervical manipulation is;

- ☐ 1 in 100,000
- ☐ 1 in 1,000,000
- ☐ 1 in 10,000,000

30: What is the primary stroke screening test?

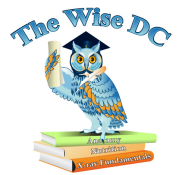
- ☐ Cervical compression
- ☐ Allen's test
- ☐ George's test

31: A Board member or Board staff may not serve for compensation as an instructor in a continuing education course or program under Board cognizance over which that Board member or staff member serves in an approval capacity

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

32: An individual holding the chiropractic license and wishing to qualify for the license to practice physical therapy in conjunction with a practice of chiropractic may do so by taking 270 hours (60 minute hours) instruction in physical therapy in a chiropractic school or college teaching an approved course in the subject, and by passing the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners Physiotherapy examination with a minimum score of 75 percent.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False



33: A. In an advertisement, a chiropractor shall include at least the chiropractor's: (1) Name; (2) Office address; (3) Telephone number; and (4) Educational degree.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

34: "Direct supervision" means supervision provided by a supervising chiropractor who is personally present and immediately available in the area where the procedures are performed to give aid, direction, and instruction when certain procedures or activities are performed.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

35: "Credit hour" means 1 program hour.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

36: A licensee shall complete 48 hours of continuing education in the 2-year period before each renewal and provide verification to the Board if requested.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

37: 3 hours in approved communicable-disease and sanitary procedures; (2) 1 hour in diversity education; (3) 3 hours in risk management; and (4) 1 hour in jurisprudence.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

38: The licensee shall keep accurate records of attendance at approved continuing education programs and be able to substantiate those records upon request.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

39: The Board may require additional verification or verify independently any information received regarding content and certification of, and attendance at, a continuing education program.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

40: The Board may not accept continuing education credits from a previous renewal period.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

41: The development of the CLAS standards by the Office of Minority Health was the first attempt to unify efforts in defining and implementing culturally and linguistically appropriate services.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

42: Early work that shaped today's understanding of cultural competence in health care was largely in the field of medical anthropology .

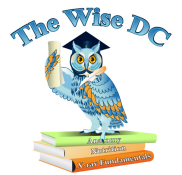
- ☐ True
- ☐ False

43: Cultural competence can be viewed in relation to general competence in professional medical practice as an integrated aspect of overall competence.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

44: Culturally Competent Care refers mainly to the family physician-patient relationship and the delivery of culturally competent care by individual physicians.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False



45: Language Access Services focus on the family physician's role in ensuring appropriate language access services to every patient.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

46: Barriers in access to health care also include cultural and linguistic differences.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

47: It is important for all practitioners and organizations to understand that providing culturally competent services is essential to quality care.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

48: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 states that “no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination” under any federally supported program.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

49: The Minority Health and Health Disparities Research and Education Act became effective on October 1, 2000, establishing the National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities to facilitate the work of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to address and reduce health disparities.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

50: Appropriate interpretation services are essential to providing good health care.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False