Mindful Continuing Education

Decreasing Medical Errors and Minimizing Clinical Risks

1. "The failure of a planned action to be completed as intended or the use of a wrong plan to achieve an aim" is the definition of what?

A. risk management
B. error prevention
C. medical error
D. clinical risk

2. The first step when working with a client experiencing suicidal ideations is

A. complete a safety plan
B. complete a sucide risk assessment
C. refer to a higher level of care
D. create a treatment plan

3. One aspect that leads to diagnostic errors is

A. cognitive bias
B. cognitive reasoning
C. ignorance
D. providers' lack of empathy

4. A misdiagnoses may have all of the following effects on a client except

A. mistrust in the provider and/or system
B. confusion
C. worsening condition
D. successful medication results

5. Medication errors are most likely to occur in the following setting

A. Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment
B. Outpatient Community Mental Health Agency
C. Private Practice Setting
D. Mental Health Hospital

6. Most states mandatory reporting laws cover the following vulnerable populations except

A. Children
B. Elderly
C. Disabled
D. Immigrants

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7. The minimum standard that must be met for a mandated reporter to make a report is

A. reasonable suspicion
B. when the abuse is witnessed
C. when the abuse is directly disclosed
D. when another person can corroborate the allegation

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8. _____ are unethical, exploitive, and harmful to the client.

A. Boundary Crossing
B. Boundary Violation
C. Social Justice
D. Conflicts of Interest

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9. Viewing a clients social media account

A. can be entertaining
B. can inform the provider on areas to address in the next session
C. may be unethical based on one's professional code of ethics
D. helps verify they are following their treatment plan

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10. Providers using social media in a professional capacity should have

A. Social Media Policy
B. accept friend requests from previous clients
C. solicit testimonials for their business page
D. offer clinical advice to commenters

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11. When replying to unsolicited emails, providers need to be aware not to

A. ask screening questions to determine persons appropriateness for treatment
B. create a provider-client relationship
C. encourage to seek help locally
D. politely share they are unable to help

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12. Risks of texting with a client may include

A. Client Empowerment
B. Threats to privacy and confidentiality
C. Improved accessibility
D. Strengthening therapeutic alliance

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13. Part of informed consent involves assessing clients

A. Capacity to give consent
B. ability to pay for treatment
C. capability to commit to therapy
D. risk of harm to self or others.

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14. Information that should be included on a telehealth informed consent form but not on an in-person consent form:

A. Location of client
B. Number of pets owned
C. Emergency contact person
D. Contact Phone Number

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15. If a client threatens to kill themselves, a provider is no longer bound to confidentiality because

A. Threats are criminal and should be reported to the police
B. The client is in need of documentation to be admitted to hospital.
C. Disclosure is necessary to prevent serious, foreseeable, and imminent harm
D. The informed consent for said so.

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16. When providing services in multiple jurisdictions, the clinician must be aware that laws may differ across states regarding all except

A. age of consent
B. HIPAA compliance
C. records retention
D. mandated reporting

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17. The most common error for Electronic Health Records is

A. inadequate training
B. software crashes
C. errors can not be corrected once submitted
D. accidentally documenting information for the wrong client

18. Which of the following has been associated with self-perceived errors among physicians?

A. decreased quality of life
B. improved future confidence
C. new learning opportunities
D. increased trust with clients

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19. Anger, erosion of trust, decreased respect, or feelings of betrayal are all examples of

A. effects of error on clinician
B. effects of errors on client
C. effects of errors on the client-clinicial relationship
D. effects of errors on institution

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20. Part of a provider's effective coping skills after a medical errors include

A. denying error
B. addressing negative emotions
C. ignoring negative emotions
D. problem solving the error

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21. A key aspect of responding to a colleagues' error is

A. giving them contact information of an attorney
B. asking them to share the details surrounding the error
C. giving them examples of other colleagues' who have made errors
D. not minimizing the importance of the incident

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22. This type of review aims to identify an error's underlying cause or causes.

A. Root Cause Analysis
B. Failure Mode Effects Analysis
C. Medical Error Review Analysis
D. Work Place Design Analysis

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23. _____ is a psychological syndrome characterized by emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and a reduced sense of personal accomplishment.

A. Compassion Fatigue
B. Secondary Victim
C. Burnout
D. PTSD

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24. _____ is equal to, if not greater, the reason for medical errors as unsafe medical workplace conditions.

A. Burnout
B. Insufficient training
C. Institutional culture of blame
D. Sleep deprivation

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25. One way of increasing error reporting is by providing

A. computer monitoring for adverse events
B. anonymous adverse event reporting
C. increased supervision
D. reconciling client medication

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26. One general strategy to reduce risk across multiple areas is

A. discharging clients immediately when their insurance lapses
B. checking in on clients between sessions via text or email
C. using the newest and emerging treatment techniques
D. Accurate and timely documentation

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27. Which of the following is an example of an adaptive coping strategy that can help prevent burnout?

A. Increasing client contact between sessions
B. Practicing mindfulness and maintaining work-life balance
C. Avoiding discussions with colleagues about work-related stress
D. Taking on additional high-need clients to build resilience

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28. Therapists should provide services

A. To anyone who asks for them
B. Only within the boundaries of their education and training
C. To anyone who can pay
D. To clients who are assigned to them by their supervisor.

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29. _____ with a current or former client is considered unethical and may be illegal.

A. Sexual contact
B. Boundary Violation
C. Being Facebook friends
D. Texting

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30. _____% of psychiatrist (and other behavioral health providers) will experience the death of a client by suicide

A. 10%
B. 25%
C. 50%
D. 75%