Mindful Continuing Education

Decreasing Medical Errors in Healthcare

1. Which of the following is not a common example of a medical error?

A. Undertreating patients
B. Overtreating patients
C. Faulty medical devices
D. Pressure ulcers

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2. What is an error of omission?

A. these errors are a result of behavior or action not taken
B. these errors are a result of behavior or action taken that is wrong.
C. these errors are a result of behavior or action taken at the wrong time
D. these errors are a result of behavior or action taken at the wrong location

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3. What is an active error?

A. an error that is caused by the medical team and not by the underlying conditions of patients.
B. errors take place by individuals who are on the front line.
C. errors that are in the system and processes.
D. when an action plan has not been completed the outcome is different than anticipated.

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4. Medical errors are the ____ leading cause of death in the United States

A. 1st
B. 2nd
C. 3rd
D. 4th

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5. All of the following but one are common misdiagnosed condiitons. Which does not belong?

A. Cancer-related issues
B. Neurological-related issues
C. Cardiac-related issues
D. Mental health related issues

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6. How many errors occur in surgery in the United States each year?

A. 4000

B. 5000
C. 6000
D. 7000

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7. What percentage of medical bills have an error in them?

A. 60%
B. 70%
C. 80%
D. 90%

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8. How many patients die every year from medical errors?

A. 1000-3000
B. 4000-6000
C. 7000-9000
D. 10000-12000

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9. All of the following but one are common reasons why medication errors occur in psychiatric hospitals. Which does not belong?

A. Patients refuse to accept their medications
B. Lack of supervision
C. Stressful environment
D. Communication issues

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10. All of the following but one diagnosis is commonly associated with protective physical restraints in psychiatric facilities. Which does not belong?

A. Schizophrenia
B. Schizoaffective disorder
C. Bipolar disorder
D. Major depressive disorder

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11. What percentage of professionals report sorrow after they are the provider involved in a medical error?

A. 25%
B. 45%
C. 70%
D. 85%

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12. Which of the following is not a question patients should be sure to ask their doctor when they accept a new medication?

A. How long should I take this for?
B. Is there anything else I can take instead?
C. Is this medication safe with my lifestyle?
D. What is this medication for?

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13. Which of the following is the recommeded way to confirm patients' identities?

A. Ask for their social security number
B. Ask for their insurance provider number
C. Ask for their name and date of birth?
D. Ask to see a picture ID

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14. What does a CRP stand for?

A. Communication and Resolution Program
B. Crisis and Recovery Program
C. Compatibility and Response Plan
D. Comprehensive Reliability Plan

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15. How quickly should an error be reported after it occurs according to a CRP?

A. 20 minutes
B. 30 minutes
C. 40 minutes
D. 60 minutes

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16. All of the following but one are a commonly used tool for analyzing healthcare errors

A. Root Cause Analysis
B. Sharp and Blunt End Evaluation
C. Communication and Response Assessment
D. Failure Mode and Effects Analysis

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17. What percentage of patients report being hesitant to voice their concerns with medical professionals?

A. 20-40%
B. 40-60%
C. 50-70%
D. 70-90%

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18. Which of the following is a way to notice that patients feel uncomfortable in a medical situation

A. They are looking for the door
B. They refuse to make eye contact
C. They say "I feel different"
D. They repeatedly say "I don't know"

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19. Which of the following is not one of the components of the Stop, Think, Act, and Review (STAR) self-cheking method of to help prevent errors?

A. Stop and focus on the intervention or task at hand
B. Visualize how to best administer that intervention
C. Review error-prevention checklists thoroughly while completing the intervention
D. Check that the appropriate result occurred

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20. The ARCC method of communication to ensure safety includes asking a question, making a request, voicing a concern: and:

A. Utlizing a peer checking system
B. Understanding proper protocols
C. Updating practices as needed
D. Using the chain of command

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