

Year 4: Professional Judgment & Leadership for Optometrists
Subject 3: Risk Management, Compliance, and Regulatory Oversight

1. What does HIPAA protect?

- a) Insurance claims processing
- b) Patient medical records
- c) Employee health rights
- d) Health information security

Correct Answer: b) Patient medical records

2. Which entity regulates optometrist licensing?

- a) Health Canada
- b) FDA
- c) State boards
- d) HIPAA

Correct Answer: c) State boards

3. What is the purpose of incident reporting?

- a) Track patient satisfaction
- b) Identify risk factors
- c) Monitor staff performance
- d) Reduce operational costs

Correct Answer: b) Identify risk factors

4. Which law addresses patient privacy in healthcare?

- a) FDA
- b) HIPAA
- c) Provincial laws
- d) PHIPA

Correct Answer: b) HIPAA



5. What does FDA regulate in optometry?

- a) Credentialing procedures
- b) Vision therapy devices
- c) Practice management software
- d) Patient education materials

Correct Answer: b) Vision therapy devices

6. What is the primary goal of accreditation?

- a) Simplify regulatory compliance
- b) Expand service offerings
- c) Ensure quality care
- d) Increase clinic profits

Correct Answer: c) Ensure quality care

7. What is a risk assessment?

- a) Financial analysis
- b) Staff performance review
- c) Patient satisfaction survey
- d) Safety evaluation process

Correct Answer: d) Safety evaluation process

8. What does PHIPA stand for?

- a) Patient Health Information Protection Act
- b) Public Health Information Privacy Act
- c) Personal Health Information Protection Act
- d) Professional Health Information Privacy Act

Correct Answer: c) Personal Health Information Protection Act



9. What is the primary function of an audit?

- a) Assess compliance and quality
- b) Evaluate financial performance
- c) Increase patient load
- d) Monitor employee behavior

Correct Answer: a) Assess compliance and quality

10. What is required for optometrist licensing?

- a) Graduate degree
- b) Peer review process
- c) Internship experience
- d) High school diploma

Correct Answer: a) Graduate degree

11. What is incident management?

- a) Financial tracking
- b) Risk evaluation
- c) Quality improvement process
- d) Patient scheduling

Correct Answer: c) Quality improvement process

12. What is a core component of HIPAA compliance?

- a) Insurance claims
- b) Medical billing
- c) Staff training programs
- d) Financial audits

Correct Answer: c) Staff training programs



13. What does risk mitigation involve?

- a) Expanding service lines
- b) Reducing potential risks
- c) Increasing patient fees
- d) Hiring more staff

Correct Answer: b) Reducing potential risks

14. What is a common error prevention strategy?

- a) Expanded marketing efforts
- b) Standardized protocols
- c) Flexible scheduling
- d) Casual dress code

Correct Answer: b) Standardized protocols

15. Which body oversees optometry accreditation?

- a) American Optometric Association
- b) Accreditation Council
- c) State health department
- d) National Board of Examiners

Correct Answer: b) Accreditation Council

16. What is a breach of confidentiality?

- a) Secure data storage
- b) Staff training
- c) Patient consent
- d) Sharing patient records

Correct Answer: d) Sharing patient records



17. What is the role of a compliance officer?

- a) Manage finances
- b) Conduct patient exams
- c) Schedule appointments
- d) Oversee regulatory adherence

Correct Answer: d) Oversee regulatory adherence

18. What is a key element of risk management?

- a) Continuous monitoring
- b) Patient marketing
- c) Financial analysis
- d) Employee incentives

Correct Answer: a) Continuous monitoring

19. What is the purpose of patient consent?

- a) Marketing strategy
- b) Financial agreement
- c) Legal protection
- d) Scheduling process

Correct Answer: c) Legal protection

20. How often should audits be conducted?

- a) Regularly
- b) Only when needed
- c) Monthly
- d) Once a year

Correct Answer: a) Regularly



21. What is the goal of quality assurance?

- a) Hire more staff
- b) Reduce costs
- c) Improve care delivery
- d) Increase patient numbers

Correct Answer: c) Improve care delivery

22. What is the consequence of non-compliance?

- a) Increased patient trust
- b) Enhanced reputation
- c) Expanded services
- d) Legal penalties

Correct Answer: d) Legal penalties

23. What is an example of a risk factor?

- a) High patient volume
- b) Staff training
- c) Patient feedback
- d) Routine equipment checks

Correct Answer: a) High patient volume

24. Why are audits important?

- a) Verify legal compliance
- b) Ensure financial accuracy
- c) Enhance marketing efforts
- d) Increase staff salaries

Correct Answer: a) Verify legal compliance



25. What is a key focus of regulatory oversight?

- a) Ensuring patient safety
- b) Expanding clinic locations
- c) Reducing service costs
- d) Maximizing profits

Correct Answer: a) Ensuring patient safety

