

# Improve Your Charting-Documentation and Medical Imaging Images

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📁 Radiology

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## Examination

### 1. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. The patient's Medical Record, Chart, or Medical Images remains as the only "objective evidence" of the healthcare that was rendered.
- b. In a malpractice trial as a radiographer, the jury will be interested that you always use the same technique in all cases, so there was no reason to chart it.
- c. If you forget to document that you asked the patient about the possibility of pregnancy, it is of no concern, as long as you can argue that you always shield your patients.
- d. In a malpractice trial, a good defense to tell the jury why it was not charted is that you always use the same injection rate for contrast media in all patients.
- e. If you forget to document the care that was provided, make sure the images are available because you can use them to jog your memory of the case.

### 2. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. In a court setting, if you have no recall of the case, don't worry, the patient and his or her family probably won't recall either.
- b. Fortunately, in a court setting, a jury is more likely to believe your side of the story over that of the patient because you are a trained healthcare provider.
- c. To a jury, sloppy or incomplete work can mean that sloppy care was provided.
- d. If you didn't properly document your actions, don't worry because the images will help you recall the visit.
- e. In a court setting, the jury will usually understand the argument that radiology departments are busy and thus, documentation may not occur.

### 3. In surveys that review medical images and the chart, \_\_\_\_\_ patient files did not include either a pregnancy query or patient assessment form for contrast procedures, and / or the consent for the procedure.

- a. one in six
- b. one in five
- c. one in four
- d. one in three
- e. one in two

### 4. The computer data survey revealed that \_\_\_\_\_ of the prompts were unanswered.

- a. greater than 60%
- b. less than 60%
- c. greater than 50%
- d. less than 50%
- e. greater than 40%

### 5. Examples of multi-tasking and performance preparedness include all of the following EXCEPT

- a. making sure you have all the required and necessary forms prior to starting a procedure.
- b. completing your data entry while films are processing.
- c. completing the forms while images are being reviewed.
- d. making sure that the physician in charge of reading the films enters the room when you begin the examination.
- e. verifying the placement of signatures while images are being reviewed.

6. A complete assessment that is part of the medical record contains all of the following EXCEPT

- a. Identification of whom the data is about.
- b. Listing all the possible benefits of the procedure with the patient's response (if any).
- c. Statement of prior adverse effects and any interventions for adverse effects.
- d. Date and time of the assessment or interview.
- e. Your identification as the creator of the entry (signature, initials, etc.) including professional title.

7. Common reasons for lawsuits involving care include all of the following EXCEPT

- a. Failure to question physician orders that seem to be inappropriate
- b. Failure to adequately monitor the patient
- c. Failure to properly administer medications
- d. Failure to protect the family members from avoidable injury
- e. Failure to take a complete and appropriate patient assessment

8. Incident / Occurrence Reports should

- a. Be completed subjectively and, if needed, include speculations
- b. Never use patient quotes
- c. Include first hand observations only - Reporting what you saw, not what you think happened
- d. Speculate on how to change the problem in order to avoid it in the future
- e. Indicate that the incident is not the first time this problem has occurred, if it has occurred before

9. When charting, the radiographer should

- a. never destroy or change any part of the medical record after it has been created
- b. use whiteout to fix an error in the medical record, if needed
- c. Cross-through multiple times any data that was entered in error so that no one can read the entry and assume something else
- d. only chart for others when they are too busy to chart themselves
- e. leave blank spaces on forms instead of crossing through them or filling them in with N/A

10. Some of the rules to follow when charting include all of the following EXCEPT

- a. chart as you go and chart the facts
- b. leave opinions, biases, and finger-pointing out of the medical record
- c. using approved abbreviations
- d. document the patient's assessment because it is one of the most important items to document
- e. do not use quotations because they are never appropriate

11. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. Because the patient pays for the procedure, the images belong to them.
- b. The images produced are the property of the facility.
- c. Patients are entitled by law to receive only the original images for physician consultation.
- d. Physicians are only allowed to view copies of the originals unless the patient is in attendance for the reviewing of the original images.
- e. Patients should be given the original films so that any physician they see can evaluate them.

12. Radiographic images are produced by energy exposure that is recorded on a photographic receptor. According to the \_\_\_\_\_, the total energy of a system isolated from its surroundings remains constant, but the energy can be changed from one form to another.

- a. Energy Equation Proposition
- b. Law of the Conservation of Energy
- c. Mass / Energy Principle
- d. Law of Energy System Mechanics
- e. "Energy Balance Statement"

13. **The electromagnetic spectrum includes all of the following except**
- cosmic rays and gamma rays
  - x-rays and ultraviolet rays
  - magnetic resonance and ultrasound waves
  - radio waves and electrical field waves
  - visible light rays and infrared rays
14. **The interaction of electromagnetic energies in Medical Imaging can do all of the following EXCEPT**
- Be converted to heat when passing through matter
  - Be used to expose photographic or radiographic film
  - Produce biologic changes by means of induced molecular alterations
  - Cause certain substances to fluoresce
  - Ionize gases and remove orbital protons from atoms
15. **The emulsion of a radiographic film is a gelatin mixture containing**
- silver nitrate compounds
  - silver carbonate compounds
  - silver halide compounds
  - silver permanganate compounds
  - silver sulfite compounds
16. **The base of a radiographic film must be strong and durable but flexible enough to be transported through the mechanical chemical processing and stand up to the handling and storage that occurs after the processing is complete. The base is usually made of a**
- flammable nylon or cellulose acetate
  - nonflammable polyester or cellulose acetate
  - flammable polyester or cellulose acetate
  - nonflammable polyester or acetic acetate
  - nonflammable nylon or acetic acetate
17. **Facilities that produce medical images should have specific policies and procedures regarding all of the following EXCEPT**
- Access to images and how images are to be stored
  - The retrieval of images and the release of original films
  - The length of time for storing images
  - How to maintain the protective coating for the films
  - Where images are stored
18. **All of the following statements are true EXCEPT**
- The medical image and report document what occurred during a diagnostic procedure in Imaging.
  - The images and the diagnostic report, serve as a source of accurate communication to the referring healthcare provider of the patient.
  - Medical Images for minors (in many states) need to be kept until the minor reaches adult age plus one to three years
  - In most states, medical images for adults should be kept for a minimum of 7 years.
  - The medical images and report are official confidential documents but are not protected under the law.
19. **The American College of Radiology has adopted which of the following statements regarding ownership of medical images to assist health care facilities and physicians.**
- If the patient dismisses the referring physician and goes to another physician, the images and reports should be made available to the new physician.
  - If the referring physician (on being dismissed from the patient) objects to the radiographs being sent to the second physician, the radiologist or physician is not obligated to send the images.
  - When medical-legal situations exist, the radiologist does not have the right to refuse the release of the images and

should do so in order to prevent a Court subpoena.

- d. If the patient wishes to take the "original" images away from the office or hospital, it should be done because the originals belong to the patient.
- e. Medical images are the legal property of the patient, not the radiologist or hospital in which they were made.

**20. Medical information to which patients have a right of access includes**

- a. all information given in confidence to the healthcare provider by any family member of the patient
- b. all information contained in aggregate form, such as indices, registers, or logs
- c. all information given in confidence to the healthcare provider by any other person
- d. all information even including people other than the patient
- e. all records in any form or medium maintained by a health care provider relating to the patient's health history, diagnosis, conditions, and treatments



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