**Family Choice ACO Compliance Training**

**Post Assessment Quiz**

**Provider Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Provider Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. Which of the following regulations makes it a criminal offense to knowingly and willfully execute a scheme to defraud a health care benefit program?
	1. Stark Law
	2. Criminal Health Care Fraud Statute
	3. Exclusion Statute
2. Examples of actions that may constitute “Waste” include:
	1. Conducting excessive office visits or writing excessive prescriptions.
	2. Prescribing more medications than necessary for treating a specific condition.
	3. Ordering excessive lab tests.
	4. All of the above
3. The Physician Self-Referral Law or Stark Law prohibits a physician from referring a patient to get designated health services from a provider with whom a physician or physician’s immediate family member has a financial relationship unless an exception applies.
	1. True
	2. False
4. Under HIPAA, FCACO and its Participant Providers must obtain the patient’s written authorization for any use or disclosure of PHI that is not for treatment, payment, or health care operations or otherwise permitted or required by the HIPAA Privacy Rule.
	1. True
	2. False
5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_rule states that FCACO and its Participant providers must make reasonable efforts to use and disclose only the minimum amount of PHI necessary to accomplish the intended purpose of the use or disclosure.
	1. Breach Notification
	2. Minimum Necessary
	3. None of the above