Part II: HIPPA Training for Volunteers, Interns, Contractual Service Providers who have access to NHN outers and or/network.

Information Security HIPAA Training Completion Form

Date:

| Name: | Date: | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Signature: | | | |
| 1. To maintain the security of your network password, you should: a. keep it with your computer or laptop in case you forget it b. never share it with anyone, including co-workers and family members c. use a simple password such as the name of your pet d. email it to yourself so that you don't forget it. | 7. Assuming you had access to protected health information, which of the following is not considered protected health information: a. a mental health client's name b. a Social Security number c. a medical record number d. a de-identified data set | | |
| 2. Using the recommended rules for passwords, which example of a password is the most secure? a. fmhi4 b. pgsFM2a& c. CFSFMHI d. computer! 3 HN computers and the NHN network may be used: or operating a personal business not related to work. b. only during regular business hours c. only to conduct activities related to the mission and | 8. Protected Health Information does not need protection if it is: a. contained in an e-mail message b. obtained verbally through a conversation c. in hand written notes d. None of the above (i.e., it must be protected in all of the above) 9. Which of the following is NOT required documentation to become an "authorized user" for protected health data: a. a certificate indicating completion of the NHN HIPAA | | |
| purposes of NHN. d. for any reasonable purpose, as long as it is not illegal 4. Most computer viruses: a. enter a computer or a network through file downloads or a transfer from a floppy disk b. are special parts of programs that enhance the performance of a computer c. completely destroy your computer's hard drive d. are curable by taking antibiotics | training. b. a certificate indicating completion of HIPAA training. c. a signed Data Confidentiality Agreement with the source of the data. d. an email from you to your Supervisor promising confidentiality. | | |
| 5. All e-mail messages at NHN may be monitored and all NHN | | | |

email accounts are the property of NHN.

6. To enhance the security of sensitive data at NHN, the IT

a. obtains background checks on all NHN employees who have

b. has installed small hidden video cameras at each entrance to

c. systematically monitors the NHN network for intrusions, security incidents and inappropriate activity

a. True b. False

department:

30th a and c

network access

Answer Sheet HIPAA Awareness Training Quiz

| 114 | <u> </u> | | | | |
|------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Da | te: | | | | Time: |
| 1: 1 | PHI stands for: | | | | |
| P _ | | H | | IInformation | _ |
| Pri | ivate | Hea | ılth | Information | |
| | A covered entity r | nay never use | or disclose pro | tected health inforn | nation without <u>written</u> |
| - | True | TRUE | | | |
| (| False | | | | |
| | | | | atient would be perr the information is d | nissible (no authorization isclosed for |
| 0 | treatment | | AL | L THE ABOVE | |
| | payment | | TPO Treat | tment, Payment and | Operations are permissible |
| (| health care opera | tions | | | |
| C | All the above | | | | |
| 4: | Which of the follo | wing usually r | requires an aut | horization for disclo | osure of PHI? |
| C | case managemen | t and care coor | dination | ALL THE ABO | OVE |
| C | referral of a cons | umer by one pr | ovider to anoth | er | |
| (| psychotherapy/se | rvice provider | notes | | |
| ~ | all of the above | | | | |
| 5: | Wrongful disclost | ire of health ir | ıformation car | ries fines and can in | volve jail time. |
| 0 | True | | TRUE | | |
| 0 | False | | | | |
| 6: | Placing consumer | information i | n a wastebasko | et is OK as long as it | is behind a desk. |
| - | True | | FALSE | | |
| C | False | | | | |
| 7: | Reporting HIPAA | violations is e | everyone's rest | onsibility. | |
| ~ | True | | TRUE | | |
| ~ | False | | | | |

Civil Right Quiz

| ۱. | John F. Kennedy called for a civil rights bill in his 1963 civil rights speech. X True False |
|----------------------|---|
| 2. | The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed in an effort to correct |
| 1. 2. 3. 4. | racial and gender discrimination limitations on freedom of speech unfair immigration quotas segregation in the armed forces Correct Answer Number: 1 |
| 3. | Discrimination occurs when the civil rights of an individual are denied or interfered with because of their membership in a particular group or class. Various jurisdictions have enacted statutes to prevent discrimination based on a person's race, sex, religion, age, previous condition of servitude, physical limitation, national origin, and in some instances sexual orientation. |
| X | True False |
| 4. | Title VI of the Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination in federally funded programs. |
| X | True False |
| 5. | Which step was taken following this speech to advance the dream of Martin Luther King, Jr. |
| | "I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal.'"—Martin Luther King, Jr. Washington, D.C., 1963 |
| 1. 2. 3. 4. | desegregation of the Armed Forces ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson elimination of the Ku Klux Klan passage of new civil rights acts Correct Answer Number: 4 |

Civil Right Quiz

6. The data in this chart support the conclusion that between 1960 and 1990

| MEDIAN EARNINGS OF MEN AND WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES, 1960–1990 | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|---|--|
| Year | Women | Men | Women's Earnings as a Percent of Men's | Earnings Gap in Constant 1990 Dollars |
| 1960 | \$ 3,257 | \$ 5,368 | 60.7 | \$ 8,569 |
| 1970 | 5,323 | 8,966 | 59.4 | 11,529 |
| 1980 | 11,197 | 18,612 | 60.2 | 11,776 |
| 1990 | 19,822 | 27,678 | 71.6 | 7,856 |
| | l | 1 | | |

Source: Bureau of the Census

- 1.government failed to pass laws that granted women equal access to jobs
- 2.the earnings gap between men and women was only slightly improved
- 3.women's earnings consistently increased faster than those of men
- 4.most higher paying jobs were still not legally open to women

Correct Answer Number: 2

Guiding Principles and Elements of Recovery-Oriented Systems of Care

| Date: | | Ti | me: |
|-------|--|--|-----------|
| | | | |
| 1. | There are 12 guiding principles to re | ecovery, which is NOT one of them. | |
| | Recovery is self directed and em | powering Recovery is holistic | |
| | X Recovery is not an option | Recovery is reality | |
| 2. | • | covery –Oriented System of care includes; Healt ervices and Supports, Coordinated Systems and | |
| | X True | False | |
| 3. | Systems of Care, in an article from | apport of the Conceptual Framework of Recover 2005 O'Connell, Tondora, Croog, Evans and Dav recovery-oriented environment is. What Journ | vidson . |
| | Psychiatric Times | New York Journal of Medicine | |
| | X Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal | New Horizons North Inc. Journal Newslo | etter |
| 4. | intergrated systems of care model psychiatric and substance use prob | our characteristics of the comprehensive, conting for organizing services for individuals with co-oc ems, the four characteristics include; System lead ources, incorporation of best practices and | curring |
| | Integrated treatment philosophy | | |
| 5. | There are 25 principals that resear treatment. | ch has found to be associated with effective ac | ldictions |
| | True X 1 | alse There are 13 principles | |

Answer Sheet Anxiety

| Name: | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Date: | Time: | | |
| Learning Objectives: Describe the symptoms of anxiety disorders, describe effective treatments, explain the role of research in understanding the causes of these conditions an be able to suggest ways to make treatment more effective. | | | |
| Although anxiety disorders have different symptoms, all symptoms cluster around excessive, irrational fear and dread. A. <u>True</u> B. False | | | |
| 2. All of the following are accurate statements A. Panic disorders are characterized by sudden a pounding heart, sweatiness, weakness, faintness, B. A fear of one's own unexplained physical syr panic attacks people may believe they are having C. Panic attacks can occur at any time, and as some symptoms may last much longer (usuall D. Panic disorder affects about 6 million Americane). | attacks of terror, usually accompanied by a or dizziness mptoms is an actual symptom, and when having g heart attacks or losing their minds n attack usually peaks within 20 minutes, but ly peaks in about 10 minutes) | | |
| 3. People with obsessive-compulsive disorder (obsessions) and use rituals (compulsions) to e Even though performing these rituals may interest because they find the repetition pleasurable a A. True B. False (Symptoms end up controlling them) | control the anxiety these thoughts produce. terfere with daily life, those with OCD do so and comforting. | | |
| 4. Social phobia affects about to develop the disorder. A. 10 million; more likely than men B. 15 million; equally likely as men C. 20 million; less likely than men D. None of the above | American adults, and women are | | |
| 5. Specific phobias do not usually appear unti- usually well understood. A. True B. False (usually begin in childhood or early a | • | | |

Bipolar Disorder

Name: Time: Date: Learning Objective: Identify the signs and symptoms of Bipolar Disorder in the Manic, Hypomanic, Mixed, Depressed, Depressive with Hypomanic episodes, Cyclothymic and Unspecified episodes. Learn about other illness/diagnosis's that co-occur with bipolar diagnosis. Identify when an individual with the diagnosis of Bipolar Disorder may need mental health services 1: At least half of all cases of bipolar disorder start before the age of ______. __ 18 __21 <u>X 25</u> __35 2: Which of the following is not a symptom of mania or a manic episode? __Extremely irritable ____ Racing Thoughts ___ Restlessness X Feeling tired 3: A person having a hypomanic episode may feel very good, be highly productive, and function well. X True False 4: Feeling very sad or hopeless while feeling extremely energized describes Maic State Depressed State X Mixed State 5: Which of the following is an example of an illness that co-occurs with bipolar disorder? __ Substance abuse ___Anxiety Disorders, such as PTSD and Social phobia __attention deficit hyperactivity disorder X all the above 6: Children with a parent or sibling who has bipolar disorder are more likely to develop the illness, compared with children who do not have a family history of bipolar disorder. **2-3 times X 4-6 times 7-8 times 10 times** 7: Bipolar disorder can be identified through a brain scan. True X False 8: People with bipolar disorder are more likely to seek help when they are depressed experiencing mania experiencing hypomania

Borderline Personality Disorder

| гчаше: |
|--|
| Date: Time: |
| Learning Objectives: Identify signs and symptoms of borderline personality disorder. Identify other illnesses that often co-occur with borderline personality disorder. Identify treatment options. |
| 1: Borderline personality disorder is a serious mental illness marked by unstable MoodsRelationshipsBehavior _X All three |
| 2: According to data from a subsample of participants in a national survey on mental disorders, about of adults in the United States have borderline personality disorder in a given year. |
| X 1.6%3.1%4.4%5.9% |
| a pattern of intense and stormy relationships with family, friends, and loved ones distorted and unstable self-image or sense of self impulsive and often dangerous behavior intense and highly changeable moods having stress-related paranoid thoughts or severe dissociative symptoms behavior that is difficult to treat and not responsive to treatment |
| 4: As many as of people with borderline personality disorder have suicidal behaviors. 20% 40% 60% 80% |
| 5: When does borderline personality disorder usually begin? childhood adolescence or early adulthood middle adulthood |

Answer Sheet Depression

| Name | <u> </u> |
|--------|--|
| Date: | Time: |
| Learni | ng Objectives: Recognize the signs and symptoms of major depressive disorder (MDD) |
| 1. | Depression interferes with daily life and causes pain for both you and those who care about you. Depression is a common but serious illness. |
| | X True |
| | False |
| 2. | Symptoms that interfere with your ability to work, sleep, study, eat, and enjoy life is Major Depression |
| | X True |
| | False |
| 3. | An depressive episode can occur only once in a person's lifetime |
| | X True |
| | False |
| 4. | Persistent sad, anxious, or "empty" feelings, Irritability, restlessness, feelings of guilt, worthlessness, or helplessness, fatigue and decreased energy, feelings of hopelessness or pessimism, difficulty concentrating, remembering details, and making decisions, overeating, or appetite loss, thoughts of suicide, suicide attempts are all signs and symptoms of depression. |
| | X True |
| | False |
| 5. | One way I can be assistance to someone who may be experiencing signs or symptoms of depression is: Various Answers |
| | |

Answer Sheet Eating Disorders

| Name: | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------|
| Date: | | | | Time: |
| | the healthy wei | ght & BMI, Disc | eating disorders, List the uss the bio-psychosocial | |
| 1.Eating disorde | ers are real, trea | table medical | illnesses. | |
| True False | | | | |
| 2. Symptoms as | sociated with E | Bulimia Nervos | a include. | |
| fear of gaining acid reflux severe dehydr All the above | | | | |
| 3. To meet the o | liagnostic crite | ria for anorexi | nervosa, the person n | nust have an intense fear of |
| Gaining weigh Losing weigh Becoming ugi | ly. | | | |
| 4. Males who ha | ave an eating d | isorder exhibit | the same signs and sy | mptoms as females. |
| X True | False | | | |
| 5. People with people of similar | | | nes more likely to die e n. | early compared with |
| 19 | V 10 | 24 | 10 | |

Answer Sheet PTSD

| Name: | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| Date: | | Time: |
| and prognosis | ctive: Describe the epidemiol of PTSD. 2. Understand the utic options for PTSD. | ogy, etiology, diagnosis, comorbidity, course, pharmacotherapeutic and |
| harmed. | get PTSD after a friend or f | amily member experiences danger or is |
| True | | |
| False | | |
| 2: Feeling tense | e or 'on edge' would be an ex | ample of |
| re-experience | cing symptoms | |
| avoidance s | ymptoms | |
| hyperarousa | al symtpoms | |
| 3: Most people | who live through a dangerou | ıs event will <u>not</u> get PTSD. |
| • True | | |
| False | | |
| 4: Risk factors | for PTSD include which of t | he following: |
| living throu | gh dangerous events and traun | nas |
| having a his | story of mental illness | |
| getting hurt | | |
| having little | or no social support after the | event |
| all of the ab | •• | |
| | | |

Answer Sheet Schizophrenia

| Nam | e: | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Date | : Time: | | | |
| Desc disor the h disor | ning Objectives: Learn the prevalence of schizophrenia and how it varies by gende tribe the disorganized thought and speech that occurs with schizophrenia. Distingurganized and catatonic behavior. Describe common negative symptoms of schizophristory of diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia, as well as the current criteria for schizophrenia as the current criteria for schizophrenia, as well as the current criteria for schizophrenia, as well as the current criteria for schizophrenia, and residual. | ish be renia rizopi | etwe a. Dis breni | en scuss a and |
| 1. | Schizophrenia is a chronic, severe and disabling brain disorder that affects ab Americans. | out 1 | % of | all |
| | | (| A) | True |
| | | 0 | B) | False |
| | Positive symptoms are psychotic behaviors not seen in healthy individuals; the hallucinations, delusions, thought and movement disorders. | ese ir | nclud | е |
| | | (| A) | True |
| | | (| B) | False |
| 2.8 | People holding delusions typically acknowledge that their beliefs may be wron | a . | • | |
| - | , copic notating detailed of product, common age and once the many common many | - | A) | True |
| | | • | B) | False |
| | Blunted affect is a severe reduction of affective responses to the environment | | -, | |
| | blatted affect is a severe reduction of affective responses to the environment | \cap | A) | True |
| | | ~ | A) | False |
| | The instilling to persist at common goal directed activities is known as availtie | | υ, | |
| | The inability to persist at common, goal-directed activities is known as avolition |)TT. | A) | True |
| | | C | B) | False |
| | | | В) | |
| | Negative symptoms include flat affect, and may need help with everyday task | s. | | True |
| | | C | A) | True |
| | | - | B) | False |
| | Schizoaffective disorder is a mix of schizophrenia and mood disorders. | <i>a</i> | | _ |
| | | | A) | True |
| | | | | E - 1 |

Co-occurring Mental and Substance abuse Disorders

| Name: | |
|--|---|
| Date : | Time: |
| regarding co-occurring issues 2. Chave both mental health and subs | ne familiar with common terminology and current research Gain knowledge on the number of individuals in this country who stance related disorders. 3. Learn best practices 4. Discover the d to effective services for individuals with co-occurring disorders. |
| 5 Million | 6 Million |
| X 7 Million | 8 Million |
| environment that is both welco | vioral health care systems is to deliver effective services in an oming and responsive to individual needs, irrespective of uage, race, religion, age, disability, gender, sexual standing. |
| X True | False |
| | ce abuse fields agree that the most effective treatment for and mental health issues are to have the services provided |
| True | X False |
| 4. Of the 600,000 people who a have a mental illness. | re homeless on any given day, approximately what percent |
| 10-15% | X 25-30% |
| 30-35% | 40-45% |
| | |

Science of Addiction

| Name. | | |
|--|---|--|
| Date: | Time: | |
| • | knowledge by identifying key issues related to the protective factors for addiction. Describe how drugs in, and behavior. | |
| Please answer the following 10 questions re | elated to the reading material. | |
| 1: Drugs change the brain's structure and how it works. | | |
| X True False | | |
| 2: Brain imaging studies from drug-addicted individuals show physical changes in areas of the brain that are critical to | | |
| Judgment and Decision making | Learning and Memory | |
| Behavior Control | X All are correct | |
| 3: What factors reduce a person's risk for developing addiction? | | |
| Environmental Factors | Social Factors | |
| Genetic Factors | X Protective Factors | |
| 4: Risk of drug abuse increases greatly de | uring times of | |
| X Transition Stability | | |
| 5: When youth perceive drug abuse as ha X True False | rmful, they reduce their level of abuse. | |
| 6: Most drugs of abuse directly or indirec | ctly target the brain's reward system by | |
| X flooding the circuit with dopamine | blocking dopamine | |

Science of Addiction

| Name: | | |
|---|----------------------|--|
| Date: | Time: | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 7: When a person must take larger amounts of the drug than they fir dopamine high- this is an effect known as | st did to create the | |
| AddictionOverdose X Tolerance | | |
| 8: What is the most commonly abused illicit substance? | | |
| X marijuana cocaine heroininhalants | | |
| 9: On page 25, images of the dopamine transporter show the brain's to recover, at least partially, after months of abstinence. 612 X 14 | remarkable potential | |
| 10: According to the table on page 26, drug addicted patients relapse at a rate of | | |
| <u>X 40 to 60%</u> 30 to 50% 50 - 70% | | |
| | | |