West Virginia TBI Initial Personal Attendant Test Packet:

PART ONE—For training on these topics, refer to <u>Personal-Options-Training-Manual-</u>

Workers-V2.pdf

- Universal Precautions
- Recognizing and Reporting Abuse/Neglect/Exploitation
- Ethics and Decision-Making
- HIPAA, Confidentiality, and Participant Rights
- Personal Attendant Skills
- Health and Welfare
- Personal Attendant Safety
- Delivering Person-Centered Care
- Documentation and Record Retention Requirements
- Statewide Transition Plan—refer to the Statewide Transition Plan brochure provided by your Resource Consultant
- ***Note that training on Medicaid Fraud, Waste, and Abuse is also required and is covered in PART TWO***

Section one: Universal Precautions

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Instructions: Answer the following questions. For true/false questions, circle "True" or "False."

True/False Questions

- 1. **True or False**: Universal precautions are only important for healthcare workers.
 - o True
 - False
- 2. **True or False**: Workers should always assume that human blood is safe to handle without protection.
 - o True
 - False
- 3. **True or False:** Washing hands before putting on gloves is an important step in preventing exposure to bloodborne pathogens.
 - o True
 - False

- 4. What is the primary goal of universal precautions?
 - a. To prevent accidents at work.
 - b. To reduce the risk of exposure to diseases like HIV and hepatitis.

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- c. To encourage workers to wear gloves all the time.
- d. To make sure workers don't touch anything with their hands.

5. Which of these is an example of a bloodborne pathogen?

- a. The flu virus.
- b. Hepatitis B (HBV).
- c. A cold.
- d. Allergies.

6. What is Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)?

- **a.** Special clothing and tools used for protection from infections.
- b. A uniform workers wear to look nice.
- c. Equipment used for cleaning the workplace.
- d. Tools used to assist with office tasks.

7. What should you do after removing gloves?

- a. Throw them in the trash and wash your hands.
- b. Keep them on until the end of the shift.
- c. Reuse them if they are not too dirty.
- d. Leave them on until your next task.

8. Which of the following is NOT considered a common exposure to bloodborne pathogens?

- a. Needle sticks.
- b. Slipping on a wet floor.
- c. Cuts from contaminated objects.
- d. Blood splashing into eyes.

9. How often should contaminated work surfaces be cleaned with disinfectant?

- a. Only when they look dirty.
- b. Only after each contamination or spill.
- c. At the end of the day and after a contamination or spill.
- d. Only once a week.

10. What is the most important thing to do if blood splashes into your eyes?

- a. Wait for it to dry.
- b. Wash your eyes with water or saline immediately.
- c. Wipe your eyes with a tissue.
- d. Ignore it if it doesn't hurt.

Section two: Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation

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Instructions: Answer the following questions. For true/false questions, circle "True" or "False."

True/False Questions

- 1. **True or False**: A worker must report abuse only if they witness the incident directly.
 - o True
 - o False
- 2. **True or False**: Emotional and psychological abuse includes threats, humiliation, and forced isolation.
 - True
 - o False
- 3. **True or False**: Any suspicion of abuse or neglect must be reported to the Case Manager and/or Resource Consultant.
 - True
 - o False

- 4. Which of the following is NOT considered a sign of physical abuse?
 - a. Rope marks or welts.
 - b. Sunken eyes or dehydration.
 - c. Bruises around the arms or neck.
 - d. Infrequent, small injuries from regular daily activities.
- 5. What should you do if you suspect sexual abuse?
 - a. Call law enforcement immediately.
 - b. Wait to see if it happens again.
 - c. Confront the suspected abuser.
 - d. Ignore it unless the victim speaks up.
- 6. Which of the following is an example of financial exploitation?
 - a. Ignoring someone when they ask for help.
 - b. Withholding food or medical care.
 - c. Sudden changes in banking practices, such as multiple large withdrawals.
 - d. Providing physical care in a rough or careless manner.
- 7. What is an example of subtle abuse?
 - a. Refusing to help unless the person lends money.
 - b. Helping the person whenever they need assistance.
 - c. Making sure the person feels comfortable and supported.
 - d. Reporting suspected neglect to the authorities.
- 8. When should a worker report suspected abuse or neglect?
 - a. Only if they are 100% certain the incident happened.

- b. Anytime reasonable suspicion exists.
- c. After someone else files a report first.
- d. Only during working hours.

9. What should you do after making a verbal report of abuse to the hotline or DHHR?

- a. Wait for someone else to follow up.
- b. File a written report within 48 hours.
- c. Notify only the Case Manager.
- d. Nothing, as the verbal report is sufficient.

10. Which of the following is a sign of emotional and psychological abuse?

- a. Unexplained bruises on the arms.
- b. Sudden change in appetite and social withdrawal.
- c. Torn or bloody underwear.
- d. Weight loss due to poor nutrition.

Section three: Ethics and Decision-Making

Name: Score: /10

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Instructions: Answer the following questions. For true/false questions, circle "True" or "False."

True/False Questions

- 1. **True or False**: Ethics is the study of right and wrong and helps guide decision-making in difficult situations.
 - True
 - False
- 2. **True or False**: Informed consent means participants should be given information about medical treatments, including benefits and risks, so they can make their own health-care decisions.
 - o True
 - False
- 3. **True or False**: It is always ethical to accept money from a participant if they offer it to you as a gift.
 - o True
 - False

- 4. What is the first step in making an ethical decision?
 - a. Ask for help from others.
 - b. Define the problem.
 - c. Take immediate action.
 - d. Reflect on the situation.
- 5. Which of the following is an example of unethical behavior?
 - a. Telling a participant the risks of a medical procedure.
 - b. Accepting money from a participant to buy personal items.
 - c. Making sure a participant's health care is available to them.
 - d. Helping a participant make decisions about their well-being.
- 6. What does informed consent involve?
 - a. Telling the participant the benefits of a procedure without mentioning the risks.
 - b. Giving the participant all relevant information about a treatment, including the risks and benefits.
 - c. Withholding information about a procedure if the participant is too old to understand.
 - d. Telling the participant only the positive outcomes of a procedure.
- 7. What is one way to resolve an ethical dilemma?
 - a. Ignore your discomfort and make a decision quickly.
 - b. Put the participant's needs first and avoid considering your values.

- c. Consider the possible consequences and ask for advice from professionals.
- d. Make the decision on your own without asking for any help.

8. Which of the following is a key principle in medical ethics for the Personal Options program?

- a. Health care should be available to only the wealthiest people.
- b. Participants should have the right to make their own health care choices.
- c. Workers should make all health care decisions for the participant.
- d. Only healthcare workers should make decisions about a participant's care.

9. If a participant's family asks you not to tell them about the risks of a medical procedure, what should you do?

- a. Respect the family's request and say nothing to the participant.
- b. Tell the participant about the risks, as they have the right to know.
- c. Wait until after the procedure to inform the participant.
- d. Agree to follow the family's wishes without questioning them.

10. If you witness a coworker engaging in unethical behavior, what should you do?

- a. Ignore it unless it directly affects the participant.
- b. Report the behavior if you believe it is harmful.
- c. Keep quiet to avoid conflict.
- d. Join the coworker in their actions if they seem harmless

Section four: HIPAA, Confidentiality, and Participant Rights

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Instructions: Answer the following questions. For true/false questions, circle "True" or "False."

True/False Questions

- 1. **True or False**: HIPAA is a law created to protect individuals' medical records and personal health information.
 - o True
 - False
- 2. **True or False**: It is acceptable to discuss a participant's medical condition in public places if you are careful not to mention their name.
 - o True
 - o False
- 3. **True or False**: You can share a participant's Social Security number with family members if they ask for it.
 - True
 - False

- 4. What is Protected Health Information (PHI)?
 - a. Only a participant's medical condition.
 - b. Names, birthdays, Social Security numbers, and medical records.
 - c. Only email addresses and phone numbers.
 - d. Only participant's diagnosis or treatment plan.
- 5. What should you do if you accidentally expose a participant's information?
 - a. Ignore it if no one noticed.
 - b. Report the mistake to your Resource Consultant immediately.
 - c. Wait until the end of the day to report it.
 - d. Keep it a secret to avoid embarrassment.
- 6. Which of the following is a responsibility of a Personal Attendant regarding confidentiality?
 - a. Share the participant's medical condition with close family members.
 - b. Follow policies and procedures regarding confidentiality.
 - c. Discuss participant information freely with other workers.
 - d. Ignore confidentiality agreements if no one is around.
- 7. What is a good way to ensure the security of a participant's personal information?
 - a. Leave documents on the counter if you are not using them.
 - b. Keep all personal documents organized and report any loss immediately.

- c. Discuss medical details openly with family and friends.
- d. Share the participant's information only with other workers in your home.

8. What should you do if someone asks about another participant's Protected Health Information (PHI)?

- a. Share the information if you know it.
- b. Ignore the question if the person is a coworker.
- c. Be skeptical and ask questions if you are unsure of their authority.
- d. Tell them as much as you can, as long as they work in the same department.

9. Which of the following is a correct use of participant information?

- a. Using their medical information to plan your personal schedule.
- b. Sharing their diagnosis with others who do not need to know.
- c. Using only necessary information to support the participant.
- d. Telling friends about the participant's health status.

10. What should you do if you are unsure whether sharing information violates HIPAA?

- a. Share the information and ask for forgiveness later.
- b. Ask for guidance from your Resource Consultant before sharing any information.
- c. Share the information with a coworker if they ask.
- d. Wait to see if the participant brings it up themselves.

Section five: Personal Attendant Skills Training

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Instructions: Answer the following questions. For true/false questions, circle "True" or "False."

True/False Questions

- 1. **True or False**: A Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) occurs as the result of an external force applied to the brain that may produce a reduced or altered state of consciousness, which may result in an impairment of cognitive abilities or physical functioning.
 - o True
 - False
- 2. **True or False**: All blows or jolts to the head result in a Traumatic Brain Injury.
 - o True
 - o False
- 3. **True or False**: TBIs are classified as either mild, moderate, or severe.
 - True
 - o False

- 4. Mild Brain Injury:
 - a. Never causes memory loss, dizziness, inability to concentrate, and/or irritability.
 - b. May occur with loss of consciousness.
 - c. Never causes exhaustion, vomiting, seizures, or headaches.
 - d. Never cau.ses trouble sleeping.
- 5. Dilation of one or both pupils may be a sign of:
 - a. Mild TBI.
 - **b**. Moderate TBI.
 - c. Severe TBI.
 - d. Putting on your socks.
- 6. What are some leading causes of TBI:
 - a. Falls.
 - b. Motor vehicle/traffic.
 - c. Assaults.
 - d. All of the above.
- 7. What are some physical side effects of TBI?
 - a. Impaired coordination.
 - b. Loss of muscle tone.
 - c. Sensory changes.
 - d. All of the above.

8. Expressive language is:

- a. Active listening.
- b. Reading lips.
- c. Being able to put thoughts into words and sentences.
- d. Remembering what you did yesterday.

9. Which item below is correct when assisting someone with feeding?

- a. Let the person feed him/herself if they wish.
- b. Feed the person as quickly as possible.
- c. It's not necessary to have a relaxed atmosphere.
- d. Feed the person large bites so you get done quicker.

10. If a person has a seizure, you should:

- a. Put a spoon in his/her mouth to prevent them from biting their tongue.
- b. Ask onlookers to stay where they are in case you need help.
- c. Turn the person on their back.
- d. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar or belt.

Section six: Health and Welfare

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Instructions: Answer the following questions. For true/false questions, circle "True" or "False."

True/False Questions

- 1. **True or False**: Risk management includes assistance with health/safety, home safety both indoors and out, social, community, behavioral, and financial matters.
 - o True
 - False
- 2. **True or False**: It is okay to store harmful substances in food containers.
 - o True
 - False
- 3. **True or False**: Suffocation occurs when breathing stops due to a lack of oxygen.
 - o True
 - o False

- 4. Each person's Emergency or Crisis plan must include:
 - a. Crisis plan.
 - b. Emergency disaster plan.
 - c. Emergency worker back-up plan.
 - d. All of the above.
- 5. Which statement below is INCORRECT?
 - a. The spread of microorganisms can be minimized by washing hands frequently.
 - b. It is not necessary to wash fruits and vegetables before using.
 - c. Food that will spoil should be refrigerated.
 - d. It's important to check food labels for expiration dates.
- 6. Potential safety risks include:
 - a. Burns/fires.
 - b. Poisoning.
 - c. Both A and B.
 - d. None of the above.
- 7. An emergency disaster plan:
 - a. Should not address medications because this is private information.
 - b. Does not have to address medication side effects because those can apply to anyone.
 - c. Is followed during participant-specific emergencies.
 - d. Is not required for TBIW participants who live with relatives.
- 8. An emergency worker back up plan is required:

- a. Only for adults on the program.
- b. Only for program participants who live alone.
- c. For all program participants.
- d. Only for participants over the age of 65.

9. The Resource Consultant (RC) meets with the participant to review and update the emergency/crisis plan:

- a. Never
- b. Weekly
- c. Annually and every six months
- d. Monthly

10. Workers should be able to:

- a. Identify safety measures that will prevent accidents in the home.
- b. Describe the safety measures related to fire and oxygen.
- c. Explain why some persons are unable to protect themselves.
- d. All of the above.

Section seven: Personal Attendant Safety

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Instructions: Answer the following questions. For true/false questions, circle "True" or "False."

True/False Questions

- 1. **True or False**: Workers are required to complete their shift even if the environment is unsafe.
 - True
 - False
- 2. True or False: A threat of harm to the worker is considered an unsafe environment.
 - o True
 - o False
- 3. **True or False**: A red flag is any situation where you feel uneasy, uncomfortable, or anticipate that there might a problem.
 - True
 - o False

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 4. Most importantly, you should:
 - a. Work even if you feel uncomfortable because you are afraid to tell your employer.
 - b. Trust your intuition.
 - c. Get a ride to work rather than drive.
 - d. Take a nap when your employer does.
- 5. You should:
 - a. Ask if pets are in the home.
 - b. Stay in the yard or driveway if you think the environment is unsafe.
 - c. Work in an environment where you are asked questions that make you uncomfortable.
 - d. Feel obligated to work because the person doesn't have anyone else to take care of them
- 6. Which of the following should you do before entering the home?
 - a. Lock your purse or other valuables in the trunk before you arrive.
 - b. Keep your keys and cell phone in a place that is easily accessible.
 - c. Both A and B.
 - d. Neither A or B.

7. Research shows that:

- a. Robbery, theft, sexual crimes, physical abuse, or threats are some possible crimes that could occur while in a participant's home.
- b. Employer homes are always safe.
- c. Crimes do not happen in participants' home.

d. It's never safe to take a participant into the community.

8. You should not:

- a. Wear comfortable clothing and shoes.
- b. Park your vehicle in the direction you will leave.
- c. Scan the area from your car before getting out.
- d. Leave your car unlocked so you can get in quickly in an emergency.

9. Which of the following are threats to worker safety?

- a. Threat of harm to the worker.
- b. Illegal substances or stolen goods in the home.
- c. Both A and B.
- d. Neither A or B.

10. What should you do if you feel signs of caregiver burnout?

- a. Don't tell anyone—your employer needs you.
- b. Be irritable because you are tired and that makes it okay.
- c. Work through emotional and physical exhaustion because you will be able to rest after your shift.
- d. Ask for help.

Section eight: Delivering Person-Centered Care

Name: Score: /10

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Instructions: Answer the following questions. For true/false questions, circle "True" or "False."

True/False Questions

- 1. **True or False**: You don't have to use Person First Language if your employer is non-verbal.
 - True
 - False
- 2. **True or False**: It is important to avoid using negative terms that may stereotype, devalue, or discriminate against persons with disability.
 - o True
 - o False
- 3. **True or False**: Using Person First Language is only appropriate while you are at work.
 - True
 - o False

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 4. Which of the following are considered outdated terms?
 - a. Handicapped.
 - b. Victim of.
 - c. Afflicted with.
 - d. All of the above.
- 5. Person-Centered Support:
 - a. Ensures that people rely on others completely for everything.
 - b. Requires limiting a person's social network.
 - c. Provides advocacy when the needs of the system override those of the participants you support.
 - d. Is not important if the participant you work with doesn't understand what you say.
- 6. To promote physical and emotional well-being you should:
 - a. Not concern yourself with boundaries because of the nature of the work you do.
 - b. Address maladaptive behaviors in a respectful manner.
 - c. Both A and B.
 - d. Neither A or B.

7. Maintaining confidentiality:

- a. Does not apply when you work in someone's home.
- b. Applies only to information about medical care.
- c. Does not apply to participant financial information.
- d. Applies to all participant private information.

8. You can maintain a person's respect by:

- a. Paying attention to their hopes and dreams.
- b. Making all decisions for them, even if they wish to and are capable of making the decision independently.
- c. Only protecting their privacy when they are with you.
- d. Talking to them like they are a child, even if they are an adult.

9. Which statement is true?

- a. Using outdated or offensive terms can be stigmatizing.
- b. Making small changes in language is silly and a waste of time.
- c. It's okay to use terms that might be offensive if you "don't mean it" or are not talking about the person you work for.
- d. It is acceptable for people of older generations to use offensive terms because they don't know better.

10. Which of the following is NOT an example of a principal of Self-Determination and Person-Centered Care?

- a. Justice, Fairness, and Equity
- b. Relationships
- c. Advocacy
- d. Using outdated terms

Section nine: Documentation and Record Retention Requirements

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Instructions: Answer the following questions. For true/false questions, circle "True" or "False."

True/False Questions

- 1. **True or False**: Because Palco is the Personal Options vendor and not a traditional provider, documentation and record retention requirements do not apply.
 - o True
 - False
- 2. True or False: If you don't need the document any longer, you should shred it.
 - o True
 - o False
- 3. **True or False**: Using correction fluid is an acceptable way to correct a mistake on a medical document.
 - True
 - o False

- 4. What are acceptable ways to correct a mistake on a document?
 - a. Scratching it out so that it cannot be read, so as to avoid confusion.
 - b. Always using pencil so that you can erase any mistakes.
 - c. Crossing through the error with a line and adding date and initials.
 - d. Shredding the document.
- 5. PAR records must be maintained for:
 - a. The month during which services were provided.
 - b. Until the PAR tells you it's okay to shred them.
 - c. Until the PAR passes away.
 - d. For a period of five years.
- 6. EE documentation that must be maintained includes:
 - a. Initial and annual training tests.
 - b. Resume.
 - c. Letters of recommendation.
 - d. Pay stubs.
- 7. Failure to maintain documentation as required may:
 - a. Require monetary sanctions.
 - b. Result in a Plan of Correction.
 - c. Both A and B.
 - d. Neither A or B.

8. PAR documents that must be maintained for at least five years include but are not limited to:

- a. Spending plans, PAWs, Service Plans, and Monthly Contact Logs
- b. Deed or lease.
- c. Phone number of a neighbor in case of emergency.
- d. None.

9. Which statement is true?

- a. First Aid and CPR cards must be maintained in an employee record for at least five years.
- b. If an employee quits, shredding the employer file is appropriate.
- c. Paper documentation must be maintained, even if the information is stored in an approved and reliable electronic manner.
- d. A Criminal Background Check letter is not required to be maintained since it's not technically a training.

10. Palco is required to make documentation available to the Bureau for Medical Services (BMS) and authorized personnel:

- a. Within one week
- b. Immediately
- c. Whenever it's convenient
- d. It's not required because the documentation belongs to Palco and not the State.

Section ten: Statewide Transition Plan

For training on the Statewide Transition Plan, refer to the Statewide Transition Plan Brochure, provided by your Resource Consultant

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- 1. Who completes the member-controlled settings assessment?
 - a. Direct Care Worker
 - b. LPN
 - c. Agency Director
 - d. Case Manager or Wraparound Facilitator
- 2. A Member-Controlled Setting is a:
 - House or apartment that is owned or leased by the Medicaid waiver participant or someone in their family
 - b. Day program
 - c. Assisted Living Facility
 - d. Foster care home
- 3. Members who live in a Provider Controlled Setting must have a current signed lease that protects them from unlawful eviction.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 4. CMS mandated the Integrated Settings Rule to make sure the participant's experience is considered when deciding if the place where they receive Medicaid services is a home or community-based setting.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 5. How often are Settings Assessments done?
 - a. Every 6 months
 - Once a year unless the member moves or makes significant changes to their home
 - c. Every 30 days
 - d. Every 90 days
- 6. CMS requires that waiver participants receive services only in formal settings, such as hospitals.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 7. The Settings Assessment helps to ensure that members have control over their Person-Centered Plan and the right to make choices in their lives, such as:
 - a. Deciding day-to-day activities
 - b. Having privacy including locks on doors
 - c. Having control of their finances

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- d. All of the above
- 8. If an answer to one or more questions on the Settings Assessment is "no", then the participant's Case Manager or Wraparound Facilitator must work with the member to correct the issue:
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 9. How long does it take to complete the Settings Assessment?
 - a. A few minutes
 - b. One day
 - c. One week
 - d. One month
- 10. The questions on the Settings Assessment are easy—the participant will not have to look up the answers.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No