



Name: _____ Date: _____

1. In an athletic program, which of the following is NOT a role of the team physician?
 - A) Review preseason physical examinations
 - B) Dispense medications
 - C) Review policies/procedures to ensure compliance with school/athletic guidelines
 - D) Apply therapeutic modalities

2. Ensuring that a prophylactic knee brace provides proper support would be part of which of the following domains of the BOC Role Delineation Study?
 - A) Injury/illness prevention and wellness protection
 - B) Immediate and emergency care
 - C) Clinical evaluation and diagnosis
 - D) Treatment and rehabilitation

3. The final authority to clear an athlete for participation rests with the
 - A) athletic trainer.
 - B) coach.
 - C) parent.
 - D) supervising physician.

4. An athletic trainer suspects that a football player has a neck injury but does not use a rigid backboard to stabilize the individual. What type of legal liability could result from the athletic trainer's actions?
 - A) Malfeasance
 - B) Nonfeasance
 - C) Misfeasance
 - D) Gross negligence

5. Failure to receive informed consent from an athlete could result in
 - A) gross negligence.
 - B) misfeasance.
 - C) malpractice.
 - D) battery.

6. Traditional athletic training settings are considered to be in
 - A) clinics.
 - B) industrial settings.
 - C) fitness centers.
 - D) colleges and high schools.

7. In assessing a potentially serious neck injury, an athletic trainer removed the helmet of the injured athlete. What type of legal liability could result from the athletic trainer's actions?
 - A) Malfeasance

- B) Misfeasance
 - C) Nonfeasance
 - D) Gross negligence
8. _____ has established minimum standards for football helmets and their use.
- A) OSHA
 - B) NOCSAE
 - C) NFL
 - D) NATA
9. An athlete is down on the field with a possible head/neck injury. An athletic trainer, team physician, neurologist, and EMT are on the field caring for the injured athlete. Who should be in charge of moving and transporting the injured athlete?
- A) Neurologist
 - B) EMT
 - C) Internist
 - D) Team physician
10. Which of the following professionals may NOT be a member of the primary sports medicine team?
- A) Athletic trainer
 - B) Coach
 - C) Physical therapist
 - D) Primary physician
11. Which of the following professionals should be available to provide immediate support to the primary sports medicine team?
- A) Strength coach
 - B) Nutritionist
 - C) Equipment manager
 - D) Dentist
12. Permission granted by the government for an individual to practice a profession is termed
- A) licensure.
 - B) certification.
 - C) registration.
 - D) scope of practice.
13. Which of the following individuals will NOT typically serve as a team physician?
- A) Dentist
 - B) Internist
 - C) Osteopath
 - D) Pediatrician

14. A situation in which danger is apparent, or should have been apparent, resulting in an unreasonable unsafe condition is called A) foreseeability of harm.
B) contributory negligence.
C) misfeasance.
D) nonfeasance.
15. Evaluating an injury depends on a strong background in A) human anatomy and physiology.
B) joint biomechanics.
C) tissue healing and repair.
D) All of the above
16. The individual responsible for administering and supervising recreational sports activities or activity areas is called a(n) A) athletic trainer.
B) coach.
C) sport supervisor.
D) athletic director.
17. Ethical responsibilities that guide one's actions and promote high standards of conduct are called
A) standards of professional practice.
B) torts.
C) administrative standards.
D) standards of protocols.
18. The organization that awards the ATC credential is the A) American Medical Association.
B) Athletic Trainers of America Board of Certification.
C) Board of Certification.
D) American College of Sports Medicine.
19. In the profession of athletic training, the Standards of Professional Practice A) delineates the roles and responsibilities of the athletic trainer.
B) identifies the ethical responsibilities that guide the athletic trainers' actions.
C) defines the scope of care for entry-level athletic trainers.
D) delineates the competencies that should be addressed in the professional preparation of athletic trainers.
20. Continuing education programs primarily provide an opportunity to A) advance in salary.
B) learn about innovative skills and techniques.
C) get more involved in the national organization.
D) change careers in athletic training.

21. Manufacturers of athletic equipment have a duty to provide equipment that will not cause injury when used for its intended purpose. This is termed A) expressed warranty.
B) implied warranty.
C) strict liability.
D) product safety standard.
22. In the absence of the athletic trainer, it is the responsibility of the coach to A) supervise the fitting of athletic equipment.
B) inspect practice environments for hazards.
C) evaluate the daily status of participants.
D) All of the above
E) None of the above
23. Standard of care is defined as
A) committing an act that is not one's responsibility to perform.
B) committing an act that another minimally competent professional would do in the same circumstance.
C) committing an act that is one's responsibility to perform but using the wrong procedure.
D) failing to perform one's legal duty of care.
24. Malfeasance is defined as
A) committing an act that is not one's responsibility to perform.
B) committing an act that another minimally competent professional would do in the same circumstance
C) committing an act that is one's responsibility to perform but using the wrong procedure
D) failing to perform one's legal duty of care
25. A wrong done by an individual whereby the injured party seeks a remedy for damages is called a(n) A) act of omission.
B) act of commission.
C) tort.
D) gross negligence.
26. In order to find an individual liable, the injured person must prove that there was A) a duty of care.
B) a breach of duty.
C) harm.
D) harm resulting from breach of duty.
E) All of the above must be present.
27. The risk of litigation can be reduced by all of the following EXCEPT A) establishing clear standing orders for providing immediate care.
B) requiring coaches to purchase insurance.

- C) having a well-organized emergency plan.
 - D) providing proper supervision.
28. During a weight training session, the coach left the room to work with some players in the gymnasium. While the coach was out of the room, an athlete sustained an injury using the equipment. The coach is at risk for
- A) failure to warn.
 - B) negligence.
 - C) lack of product liability.
 - D) malpractice.
29. True or False? ATC credential holders must requalify for certification on an annual basis.
- A) True
 - B) False
30. True or False? The primary sports team includes the team physician, athletic trainer, physical therapist, coach, sports participant, and his or her family.
- A) True
 - B) False
31. True or False? The team physician is the final authority to determine the mental and physical fitness of athletes in organized sports programs.
- A) True
 - B) False
32. True or False? The team physician can provide information on the growth and development of the adolescent, immunization records, and a detailed medical history of the athlete.
- A) True
 - B) False
33. True or False? Individuals serving as athletic trainers must be certified by the American Medical Association.
- A) True
 - B) False
34. True or False? Standards on continuing education requirements for maintaining the ATC credential are available on the Board of Certification Web site.
- A) True
 - B) False
35. True or False? An athletic trainer who dispenses medication will be held to the standard of care of a physician.
- A) True
 - B) False

36. True or False? Standards of professional practice are ethical responsibilities that guide one's actions and promote a high standard of conduct and integrity to ensure high-quality health care.
- A) True
 - B) False
37. True or False? Informed consent is only required in the treatment of minors.
- A) True
 - B) False
38. True or False? Licensure laws define the role of the athletic trainer and set the legal parameters under which the athletic trainer can practice within the state.
- A) True
 - B) False
39. True or False? If an athletic trainer suspects a neck injury and removes the football helmet, the athletic trainer could be held liable for committing an act of misfeasance.
- A) True
 - B) False
40. True or False? Failure to provide a legal duty of care can result in litigation under malpractice law.
- A) True
 - B) False
41. True or False? Failure of the athletic trainer to provide sport participants with information pertaining to the potential risks involved in participation could result in litigation.
- A) True
 - B) False
42. True or False? Having knowledge of state statutes and regulations which govern athletic training falls under the domain of organization and professional health and well-being.
- A) True
 - B) False
43. True or False? Documentation and maintenance of the health care records of an injured participant fall under the domain of organization and professional health and well-being.
- A) True
 - B) False
44. True or False? An intentional contact with another individual without his or her consent is considered an assault.
- A) True

- B) False
45. True or False? A college recruiter asks a high school athletic trainer for medical information on a prospective student athlete. The parents and student athlete have signed an informed consent form. Providing the requested information is a legal act.
- A) True
B) False
46. True or False? An athletic training student misplaces a classmate's address. The classmate, who is a member of the football team, is expecting the athletic training student to deliver a textbook to his home that evening. The athletic training student accesses the football player's medical folder to obtain his address. Litigation could result from this action.
- A) True
B) False
47. True or False? A college basketball player reports to the athletic training room with an injury sustained the previous evening in a recreational soccer game. The athletic trainer assesses and manages the injury. Litigation could result from this action.
- A) True
B) False
48. True or False? Having been treated by an emergency room physician, a high school athlete reports to the athletic training with a written directive from the physician stating that the individual should not participate in physical activity for 2 weeks. One week later, the athlete's parent calls the athletic trainer indicating that their son has improved significantly and grant permission for him to resume practice. If the athletic trainer allows the player to return to practice, a breach of duty has been committed.
- A) True
B) False
49. True or False? An athlete does not assume risk for injury when that injury results from someone else's negligence.
- A) True
B) False
50. True or False? The purpose of an assumption of risk form is to warn athletes and their parents of the dangers inherent in participating in a sport. By having this form completed, the coach is no longer liable for any injuries that may occur.
- A) True
B) False
51. True or False? Application of the "Good Samaritan" laws assumes that no financial compensation was to be received by the individual providing care.
- A) True

- B) False
52. True or False? Licensure laws can determine the potential services provided by an athletic trainer in a sports medicine clinic.
- A) True
B) False
53. True or False? Because athletic trainers in industrial health care programs are primarily responsible for developing wellness and fitness programs for their clients, they are not required to work under the direction of a physician.
- A) True
B) False
54. Match the following terms and definitions:
- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Battery | a. danger is apparent resulting in an unsafe situation | 2. Expressed warranty | b. unwritten guarantee that a product is safe when used properly |
| 3. Foreseeability of harm | c. physical contact with an individual without consent | | |
| 4. Gross negligence | d. person gives written consent to treatment | | |
| 5. Implied warranty | e. written guarantee that a product is safe when used properly | | |
| 6. Informed consent | f. committing an act in total disregard for the health of others | | |
55. Match the following terms and definitions:
- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Malfeasance | a. a wrong done to an individual |
| 2. Malpractice | b. failing to perform one's duty of care |
| 3. Misfeasance | c. breach of one's duty of care |
| 4. Negligence | d. committing an act that is not one's job to do |
| 5. Nonfeasance | e. performing an appropriate action in an improper manner |
| 6. Tort | f. committing a negligent act |
56. List examples of four functions or tasks that can be performed in the injury/illness prevention and wellness protection domain of athletic training.
57. List examples of four functions or tasks that can be performed in the clinical evaluation and diagnosis domain of athletic training.
58. List examples of four functions or tasks that can be performed in the immediate and emergency care domain of athletic training.
59. List examples of four functions or tasks that can be performed in treatment and rehabilitation domain of athletic training.

60. List examples of four functions or tasks that can be performed in the organization and professional health and well-being domain of athletic training.

61. List the four factors that must be documented to prove negligence.

62. List five actions involving an athletic trainer that can lead to litigation.

63. List five steps that can be taken by an athletic trainer to prevent litigation.

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64. Discuss the role and responsibilities of the team physician in overseeing the entire sports medicine team.
65. Discuss the role of the athletic trainer as a member of the sports medicine team. Why is this individual so important in the daily health care of sport participants?
66. Why is continuing education critical for the athletic training professional? Provide examples of the different types of activities that can be used to earn continuing education units.