

Care CEUs

Understanding Levels of Care and How To Do Proper Admission Into Those Levels of Care

1. A health care administrator is developing an educational lecture on levels of care. Which of the following educational points should be included in the health care administrator's lecture?

- A. A coronary artery bypass surgery is an example of primary care.
 - B. Secondary care may refer to a highly specialized form of health care characterized by the use of advanced and/or complex treatment options, which takes place over a specific period of time within a health care facility.
 - C. Quaternary care may refer to end-of-life care.
 - D. Quaternary care may refer to an extension of tertiary care that is often reserved for patients that require additional specialization.
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2. A health care administrator has questions about palliative care. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care administrator?

- A. Palliative care can be provided along with curative treatment.
 - B. Palliative care cannot be provided along with curative treatment.
 - C. Palliative care is reserved for individuals over the age of 85.
 - D. Palliative care is reserved for individuals in nursing homes.
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3. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. Individuals typically enter into hospice care when their life expectancy is six months or less.
 - B. Individuals typically enter into hospice care when their life expectancy is eight months or less.
 - C. Individuals typically enter into hospice care when their life expectancy is one year or less.
 - D. Individuals typically enter into hospice care when their life expectancy is two years or less.
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4. Which of the following best represents an IADL?

- A. Cleaning
 - B. Working a minimum of 20 hours per week
 - C. The ability to lose weight
 - D. Eating more than 3,000 calories per 24 hours
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5. A health care administrator believes that a new resident was sexually abused. Which of the following signs may indicate that the resident was sexually abused?

- A. Unexplained loss of money
 - B. Polyphagia
 - C. Hoarding food
 - D. The presence of a newly acquired STI
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6. A health care professional has questions about scoring the Cleveland Scale for Activities of Daily Living. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

- A. Each activity is rated on a scale of 0 to 3 points.
 - B. Each activity is rated on a scale of 0 to 5 points.
 - C. Each activity is rated on a scale of 0 to 10 points.
 - D. Each activity is rated on a scale of 0 to 12 points.
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7. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. The Barthel Index for Activities of Daily Living tool is often used for individuals who had a stroke.
 - B. The Barthel Index for Activities of Daily Living tool should never be used on individuals who had a stroke.
 - C. The Barthel Index for Activities of Daily Living tool is only for male older adults.
 - D. The Barthel Index for Activities of Daily Living tool is only for female older adults.
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8. A health care professional administers a Mini-Cog to an 84-year-old resident. The resident's Mini-Cog score is 3. How should the health care professional interpret the resident's Mini-Cog score?

- A. The resident is cognitively impaired.
 - B. The resident has dementia.
 - C. A total score of 3 indicates lower likelihood of dementia but does not rule out some degree of cognitive impairment.
 - D. A total score of 3 indicates higher likelihood of clinically important cognitive impairment.
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9. Which of the following best represents a question that may be found on the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS)?

- A. Do you experience orthostatic hypotension more than once a week?
 - B. Do you experience orthostatic hypotension more than twice a week?
 - C. Do you feel that your life is empty?
 - D. Do you feel like hypoglycemia is affecting your life?
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10. A health care administrator has questions about the Timed Up and Go fall risk assessment tool. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care administrator?

- A. During a Timed Up and Go fall risk assessment, older adult residents should wear their typical footwear- however they should not use their walking aids.
 - B. During a Timed Up and Go fall risk assessment, older adult residents should wear their typical footwear and use walking aids, if applicable.
 - C. During a Timed Up and Go fall risk assessment, older adult residents should not wear their typical footwear.
 - D. During a Timed Up and Go fall risk assessment, older adult residents should not use their walking aids.
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