

Legal & Ethical Issues and Administration in Sp Med

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- T 1. An athletic training student can be very helpful in keeping athletes hydrated as well as observing for minor injuries that athletes might not report.
- F 2. Record keeping should be delegated to the athletes to leave the athletic trainer free for other tasks.
- T 3. An emergency information and consent form must be on file for each athlete before she participates in a sports activity.
- T 4. An athletic philosophy and regulations document can include a code of ethics; regulations about participating in school-sponsored sports, such as grade requirements and practice rules; and rules about travel or team tryouts.
- T 5. The laws for athletic training and fitness instruction vary from state to state.

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- C 6. The person in charge of the sports medicine team is the
a. coach. c. physician.
b. certified athletic trainer. d. school principal.
- B 7. If an athlete is injured, the athletic trainer should always
a. stop play immediately.
b. provide first aid.
c. arrange for transportation to the emergency department.
d. notify a family member of the injury.
- B 8. A certified athletic trainer must
a. have a master's degree.
b. be certified to perform CPR.
c. be a certified emergency medical technician.
d. complete a six-month internship.
- A 9. A preparticipation physical evaluation form is used to
a. find out if an athlete has a condition that the trainer or coach should know about.
b. make note of any special instructions that may affect the athlete's health.
c. remove any liability from the coach and trainer.
d. provide all the insurance information health care providers will need to properly treat any injury that may affect an athlete.
- C 10. What does EMT stand for?
a. emergency medical training c. emergency medical technician
b. emergency medical technology d. emergency muscle training

- C 11. Who takes over in the absence of an athletic trainer?
a. the student trainer
b. the equipment manager
c. the coach
d. the assistant coach
- A 12. Assumption of risk does not cover
a. negligence.
b. liability.
c. public medicine.
d. accidents.
- A 13. When an athletic trainer keeps thorough and accurate paperwork, it
a. establishes the athlete's assumption of risk.
b. may indicate the trainer is more interested in papers than in the client's performance.
c. eliminates the team's legal liability.
d. gives a lawyer suing the team more information to work with.
- B 14. Which of the following is true about ethics?
a. They are applicable only on the field, not off the field.
b. They are essential for bringing about the best sports experience for all participants.
c. They seldom influence behavior on the playing field.
d. Ethical questions are clear and easy to answer.
- B 15. Parents or guardians who are behaving ethically will
a. argue with the coach about training routines.
b. support all the participants in an athletic contest.
c. teach their children that winning is the most important goal.
d. help distract athletes on the opposing team during competition.
- A 16. All sports medicine professionals should carry insurance to protect against claims of
a. malpractice.
b. torts.
c. battery.
d. liability.
- B 17. In general, the sports medicine professional has which of the following legal responsibilities?
a. sharing a client's medical information with as many people as possible so they may assist in an emergency
b. instructing athletes to help them avoid injuries
c. calling paramedics to treat every athletic injury
d. consulting with an attorney if a client has a preexisting medical condition before designing an exercise program
- C 18. Steps that an athletic trainer can take to avoid legal wrongdoing include
a. having male and female athletes use the same equipment.
b. treating an athlete in private, with no one else present.
c. developing an emergency plan for all sports.
d. keeping mental notes on the trainer's and the team's activities.
- A 19. The degree of care, skill, and diligence an equally qualified caregiver in the profession would provide in similar circumstances is known as
a. standard of care.
b. standard of excellence.
c. symbol of care.
d. degree of skill.

- C 20. What must be the primary goal of sports activities?
a. winning
b. having fun
c. the safety of the athletes
d. the performance of the athletes
- B 21. What determines liability?
a. injury
b. litigation
c. risk
d. action
- D 22. Behavior is guided by
a. the coach.
b. the playbook.
c. the administration.
d. ethics.
- D 23. Sports medicine is
a. often practiced in front of crowds and cameras.
b. practiced only in hospitals.
c. public medicine.
d. both A and C.
- B 24. Who is responsible for making sure all other members of the sports medicine team understand the nature of the injury and its treatment?
a. the physician
b. the athletic trainer
c. the coach
d. the athlete
- C 25. Who is responsible for setting a good example of proper behavior for athletes in a competitive environment?
a. the physician
b. the athletic trainer
c. the coach
d. the crowd
- A 26. The athlete is responsible for
a. good conduct, sportsmanship, and a strong performance.
b. winning the game at all costs.
c. attending classes when they feel like it and avoiding alcohol.
d. both B and C.
- B 27. Who is responsible for making sure all of the team members are informed in writing of the rules regarding participation and the risks involved?
a. the physician
b. the athletic trainer
c. the coach
d. the athlete
- C 28. What must be the primary goal of sports activities?
a. winning
b. having fun
c. the safety of the athletes
d. the performance of the athletes

Matching

Match each item to a definition listed below.

- a. athletic training student
- b. duration
- c. intensity
- d. team physician
- e. certified athletic trainer
- f. athlete
- g. coach
- h. risk acknowledgment form

A 29. individual studying the skills necessary for the prevention, assessment, treatment, and rehabilitation of athletes

G 30. makes sure the athletes receive the best of care and first aid in every situation

D 31. makes all the final decisions about an athlete's medical care

B 32. length of time of a physical activity

E 33. usually the first to arrive and the last to leave at practices and games

Match each item to a definition listed below.

- a. battery
- b. ethics
- c. liability
- d. malpractice
- e. negligence
- f. risk management
- g. safety committee
- h. standard of care
- i. tort

B 34. set of principles or values that influence behavior; morals

A 35. touching someone without consent

F 36. reducing the potential for injury

D 37. misconduct or lack of skill that results in injury to the patient or client

I 38. wrongful act resulting in injury to another's person, property, or reputation, for which the injured party is entitled to seek compensation

Short Answer

39. What does NATA stand for? National Athletic Trainers' Association

40. List five responsibilities of an athletic trainer.

41. List 10 important skills and/or personal qualities that are required in athletic trainers.

42. Define malpractice.

43. List five items that one can safely assume the athletic trainer is responsible for.

44. List and explain the responsibilities that correspond to the S.A.F.E. acronym.

Name: _____

ID: A

45. In terms of risk management, what is a primary risk?
46. In terms of risk management, what is a secondary risk?
47. From a risk management perspective, list three things that often result in damage or loss in the fields of athletic training and fitness instruction.
48. Describe the purpose of a safety committee, and list the five types of people who would be beneficial to have on such a committee.
49. What is the ethical role of the team physician?
50. What is the purpose of a code of ethics, such as that of the National Athletic Trainers' Association (NATA)?