

Empowering Service Providers on Dementia Related Family Issues

Post-Seminar Questions

This program focused on legal capacity and the decision-making dynamic when a surrogate is called upon to make health care and other decisions. It will address the “default rule” regarding how decisions are made, the use of agency documents, the rule relating to guardianships and conservatorships, HIPAA concerns. It will also address the fiduciary obligation a surrogate has to the decision-maker. Providers will be given the tools to evaluate whether surrogate decision-making is appropriate and, if appropriate, whether the surrogate is acting properly

1. The “default rule” for health care decision-making says the patient’s spouse makes decisions.
True: _____ False: _____
2. A general durable power of attorney is used to designate a health care decision-maker.
True: _____ False: _____
3. The HIPAA regulations require everyone with Medicaid records to keep them private.
True: _____ False: _____
4. Can a guardian make health decisions?
Yes: _____ No: _____
5. Can a conservator make health decisions?
Yes: _____ No: _____
6. Health decisions are made by the patient or his/her health agent after sufficient information is provided.
True: _____ False: _____
7. The patient’s decision regarding health decisions should be followed even when family members disagree.
True: _____ False: _____
8. A physician determines when someone lacks capacity to make decisions.
True: _____ False: _____
9. If someone lacks capacity to make some decisions, then he or she lacks capacity to make all decisions.
True: _____ False: _____
10. A properly executed Advance Directive for Health Care requires two independent witnesses or a notary.
True: _____ False: _____