

Chapter 2

2.1 Homework Procedure

I asked crystal for ^{name} date of birth and reason for visit. I am curious and respectful. For any future visits I ask what crystal refers to - male or female. So I may address them properly. I get vitals and make sure crystal is comfortable. Then leave to let provider know patient is ready.

2.2

Good morning Maria.
Interpreter relays.
Can you please tell me your name and dob.
Interp. relays...
To remind her politely that she is late. And being on time gives her more quality time with the doctor.
I get her vitals as interp. relays. I am telling her what I am doing. Then Interp. I am the provider will be in as soon as they are available.

Critical Thinking

3.1 Criminal Law in the medical assisting field =
An MA may wrongfully put information into the PHR and could be for not testing or procedure that's not needed. If PCP doesn't catch this or nobody realizes then this could lead to malpractice. Depending on the patient if they get injured. Maybe patient fell in the office or got injured.

3.2 Civil Law and MA role.
You room a patient, ask for information, do vitals, and tell patient PCP will be right in. You then talk with another peer about that patient in the hall. The patient hears this. And patient doesn't like it. Latent you find your being taken to court for misconduct and releasing personal information.

3.3 Negligence is not protecting someone, letting them fall back, and being unknown. Ignoring them. Malpractice is when you've ignored them too long.

MA 101
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3.3 cont.
it's affecting their health
and well-being.

3.4 MA's cannot call themselves
nurses because they are
limited to their field.
You assist the PCP as a
Nurse can, but you
also answer phones, etc.
Nurses can write care plans
and document conditions.

3.5 Affirmative defense -
you try to get the person
to admit to wrong doing
by using as much facts as
possible.

3.6 Duty - obligation
Defliction - breach the care
Damages - suffers an injury
Direct cause - all of above
caused the result.

3.7 subpoena - an order requiring
you to appear in court.
subpoena duce tecum - an order
requiring you to bring evidence
to court.
Fact witness - saw it happen.
expert witness - educated person
in the area of concern.

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MA 101

critical thinking

3.8 implied - signs, actions, or conduct of the person, expressed - written or verbal from the person.

informed - ensures the person

understands before giving consent.

3.9 Emancipated will have documentation that they are their own representative. Mature will show they are responsible for themselves.

Patient name: Ilene Toomutch

DOB: 01/01/1973

Record No.: L-55502002

Date: 11/18/2020

S - Pt states they get dizzy and light-headed upon standing. Sometimes her vision is blurred.

O - WT = 132 lb HT = 60" BW = BP = 102/63 P = 68
T = 98.9

A - Blood pressure drops / ~~run tests to check~~ eyes
P - bring patient back for BP's regular basis, refer to optometrist
check with patient on dietary patterns to see if this contributes.
Heart sounded great.

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CMA

Video Response - Learning styles MA 101

As a medical assistant you should utilize all 3 styles. But some people do better at one style than the others. You will need to use your visual, watch your patient's body language. Auditory - you will and always should listen to what they are saying. Tactile - Do your best.

For example, you have your first patient, it's a younger female, she appears flushed and anxious. Watch her behaviors, ask her how she's feeling? Any pain? Be mindful and compassionate. Listen to her response. She could be there for several reasons. Take her BP and her Temp. Do her vitals, be kind and respectful. You will most likely use all learning styles daily and not even realize this.

Video response - A day in the life of an MA 101

A day in the life of an MA. That depends on the office you work at. But from the video, I saw that she arrives at work, Turns on lights, computers, equipment. She checks her computer. Makes sure supplies are ready for the day. Checks phones, etc. She then checks to see when 1st patient will arrive. Gets room ready. Patient arrives and she must take information, do vitals, and be respectful and compassionate with them. As her day goes through, she must clean each room after each patient as well and get ready for next. Makes sure everything is in computer - as in patient info and records. If any referrals or medicines need called in. She must also communicate with the provider often and co-workers. As all of this goes on, the most important is keeping patients and their records safe.

video response - repetition and reduction MA101

As you do things over and over you learn them easier. Sometimes you may do things too often or overthink it. Then you can see that reducing this down to save time may work better. Writing notes on everything from a lecture. Then later you read over those notes. You then see that some things you don't need for later or aren't relevant. So you then eliminate that. Later your notes get shorter. By this time you have retained more knowledge of your study.

No # 2?

scope of
MA 107

1. What can an MA do? Any restrictions in Maine?
Ma can do all under that practice and physicians as long as it's within states guidelines. Unless its optometry, then the ma needs valid license for optometry.
2. Whats not included in scope of practice?
Telephone triage cannot analyze and interpret data or diagnose or treat patients.
3. Describe how educational background affects the scope of practice.
Knowing more about your field as an MA is beneficial, medicine and laws can change. Stay connected often.
4. Why is it important to remain current in the field and how currency affects the scope.
As I mentioned in question 4. Keeping your CME going in the medical field is a must. Its always changing. Stay updated.
5. What are differences in scope for an educated MA, and one that's trained on job?
An educated one gets the field from the knowledge side as well. You will learn more on

your duties, laws, patient care
changing policies, policies, etc..

Scope of practice MA

7. Describe how moving from one practice to another may affect the scope?

One practice may have duties you can do as the other may limit those. Like optometry and dentistry.

8. What are the consequences of not working within the scope?

You can lose your accreditation, license, be fined, and the PCP could as well. They are your superior and responsible in some aspects.

9. Differentiate between scope and standard of care for an MA?

Scope is the duties defined under state law, as standard of care is level and type of care within that competency.

10. Compare & contrast provider and MA roles in terms of standard of care? Physician is licensed to diagnose and treat, MA is licensed only to assist with physician.

11. Compare criminal and civil law, as they apply to an MA?

Civil law deals with disputes between individuals + or organizations. Ex = patient unhappy with office.
Criminal law is more of a crime had been committed.
Ex = patient abused by said office.