

**Module 6**  
**Ethical Reporting of Abuse and Neglect**  
Chapter 6  
(.1 CEUs)

**Learner Outcomes**

The participant will be able to:

- a. Define child and elder abuse and neglect
- b. Identify situations that require audiologists to report suspected abuse and neglect
- c. Identify the appropriate means of reporting abuse and neglect concerns

**Learner Assessment tool**

Please circle the correct answer

1. Which is true regarding child abuse?
  - a. Neglected and sexually abused children may not have outward signs of abuse but can have academic and relationship problems; adult survivors are more likely to have problems later in life including criminal behavior
  - b. \$100 billion was spent in 2007 is a result of child abuse and neglect
  - c. There are federal definitions of child abuse and neglect; all states operate by these same definitions and standards and have the same reporting systems
  - d. All of the above are true
2. The most likely physical abusers of children are:
  - a. Male siblings who are age 16 and older
  - b. Parents
  - c. Adult male nonrelatives
  - d. Grandfathers
3. Mandatory reporters of child abuse are:
  - a. All adults
  - b. Only physicians and teachers
  - c. All health-care workers, child-care providers, mental-health professionals, clergy, law-enforcement personnel and social workers
  - d. All persons who have an occupation license in their state
4. For guidance on how to report a case of child abuse, call:
  - a. 1-800-4-A-CHILD
  - b. 1-800-HELPKID
  - c. 1-800-LUVHURT
  - d. 1-800-NOHURTS
5. Elder abuse includes physical abuse and threats of physical abuse
  - a. True
  - b. False

6. Elder abuse includes non-consensual sexual activity with an elder
  - a. True
  - b. False
7. Elder abuse includes inflicting emotional pain or distress through verbal or non-verbal acts.
  - a. True
  - b. False
8. For cases of elder abuse, audiologists are:
  - a. Classified as permissive, but not mandatory reporters. That is, they can report reasonable concerns, but are not compelled to act
  - b. Given the legal protection of mandatory reports, as health-care workers, but audiologists have no legal requirement to intercede
  - c. Mandatory reporters; however, audiologists should first discuss the problem with the competent adult if the abuse is not life threatening, as adults have the right to decline intervention
  - d. Mandatory reporters and must report the abuse, even in cases where the competent elder specifically indicates that you should not intervene
9. In cases of abuse, which is true about patient confidentiality?
  - a. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) information is still considered protected. You may not provide covered information to investigators. Observation of physical bruising is not audiologic information and thus not protected by HIPAA
  - b. HIPAA exempts reports of abuse; however, the audiologist should release only the information required
  - c. HIPAA fully exempts reports of abuse. It is standard procedure to provide case workers with all information and allow the trained professional to determine what information is salient
  - d. It is standard procedure for the health-care worker to expect a subpoena of records, which protects the worker from litigation. The audiologist should wait for this subpoena before disclosing any information other than that there is suspicion of abuse
10. CPS stands for
  - a. Children's Provisionary Support
  - b. Children's Bureau of Standards
  - c. Child Protective Services
  - d. Child abuse Prevention Services