

Outcome and Assessment Information Set Version E (OASIS-E) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

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- 1. Why is it essential to involve patients in the OASIS-E assessment process?**
 - A. To ensure medical providers have complete control over the care plan**
 - B. To improve patient satisfaction without adjusting the care plan**
 - C. To ensure their needs and preferences are accurately captured in the care plan**
 - D. To simplify the assessment process for providers**
- 2. How does OASIS-E address mental health considerations?**
 - A. By ignoring mental health factors for simplification.**
 - B. Through specific items that assess mental and emotional functioning.**
 - C. By offering referrals to mental health professionals only.**
 - D. Through general questions about patient mood.**
- 3. Who should the clinician primarily consider responses from when completing the PHQ-2 to PHQ-9?**
 - A. The medical chart**
 - B. The caregiver**
 - C. The patient only**
 - D. All the above**
- 4. Why is B1300 - Health Literacy significant in patient assessments?**
 - A. It is a critical Payment Data Element.**
 - B. It is regarded as a Social Determinant of Health.**
 - C. It is only useful as a Process Outcome Measure.**
 - D. It is not yet recognized in OASIS assessments.**
- 5. What response should be selected if a patient is unable to respond about transportation due to moderate dementia?**
 - A. A1250. A. Yes, it has kept me from medical appointments.**
 - B. A1250. B. Yes, it has kept me from non-medical meetings.**
 - C. A1250. B. Yes; it has kept me from non-medical meetings and X. Patient unable to respond.**
 - D. A1250. X. Patient unable to respond.**

- 6. What does a code of '3' indicate in M1342?**
- A. Healing is occurring normally.**
 - B. The wound is not healing.**
 - C. Scabbing has not occurred yet.**
 - D. The wound has healed completely.**
- 7. According to O0110 guidance, when should a service not be checked upon admission?**
- A. Services provided solely in conjunction with a surgical procedure or diagnostic procedure.**
 - B. Never, there is no guidance advising not to check a service.**
 - C. Services provided solely in conjunction with a surgical procedure only.**
 - D. Services provided solely in conjunction with a diagnostic procedure only.**
- 8. Which aspect does item M2300 specifically assess in OASIS-E?**
- A. Patient's cognitive abilities**
 - B. Patient's daily activity capabilities**
 - C. Frequency of medical visits**
 - D. Patient's report on medication compliance**
- 9. Which of the following is a category assessed by OASIS-E?**
- A. Financial information**
 - B. Functional status**
 - C. Employment history**
 - D. Social security details**
- 10. What role does item GG0135 play in assessing functionality in OASIS-E?**
- A. It evaluates the patient's mental health status**
 - B. It assesses the ability to complete tasks independently**
 - C. It measures medication effectiveness**
 - D. It determines the patient's mobility status**

Answers

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1. C
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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- 1. Why is it essential to involve patients in the OASIS-E assessment process?**
- A. To ensure medical providers have complete control over the care plan**
 - B. To improve patient satisfaction without adjusting the care plan**
 - C. To ensure their needs and preferences are accurately captured in the care plan**
 - D. To simplify the assessment process for providers**

Involving patients in the OASIS-E assessment process is crucial because it ensures that their individual needs and preferences are accurately captured in the care plan. By engaging patients in this process, healthcare providers can gain valuable insights into their patients' values, goals, and circumstances, which leads to more personalized and effective care. This collaborative approach helps identify specific challenges and preferences that may not be apparent to providers without patient input. When patients feel heard and their perspectives are integrated into their care plans, not only are their unique needs addressed, but it also fosters a sense of ownership and empowerment over their health journey. This can enhance adherence to the care plan and ultimately improve health outcomes. The emphasis on patient-centered care is a key principle in contemporary healthcare practice, making their involvement in assessment a vital component.

- 2. How does OASIS-E address mental health considerations?**
- A. By ignoring mental health factors for simplification.**
 - B. Through specific items that assess mental and emotional functioning.**
 - C. By offering referrals to mental health professionals only.**
 - D. Through general questions about patient mood.**

OASIS-E incorporates mental health considerations through specific items designed to assess mental and emotional functioning. These items are essential for evaluating a patient's psychological well-being, which is an integral part of comprehensive patient care. By focusing on these specific assessments, OASIS-E ensures that healthcare providers can identify any mental health issues that may affect the patient's overall health and care plan. This focused approach helps in understanding how mental health impacts a patient's ability to perform daily activities, adheres to treatment recommendations, and engages in their own care. Additionally, by gathering targeted information about mental health, providers can create more personalized and effective care strategies that consider both the physical and mental aspects of health. Other options do not adequately address the complexity and relevance of mental health in patient assessments. Simplifying by ignoring mental health factors or limiting assessments to general mood questions would not provide the comprehensive understanding needed to support patient care effectively. Similarly, offering referrals alone does not encompass the holistic evaluation of mental health within the assessment process.

3. Who should the clinician primarily consider responses from when completing the PHQ-2 to PHQ-9?

- A. The medical chart
- B. The caregiver
- C. The patient only**
- D. All the above

The clinician should primarily consider responses from the patient when completing the PHQ-2 to PHQ-9. These assessments are specifically designed to evaluate the patient's self-reported symptoms of depression. The PHQ-2 serves as a brief screening tool that identifies potential depression, while the PHQ-9 is a more comprehensive assessment that quantifies the severity of depressive symptoms based on the patient's own experiences. By focusing solely on the patient's responses, the clinician can gain insight into the individual's current mental health status and symptomatology, facilitating a more accurate diagnosis and personalized treatment plan. The patient's subjective experience is crucial, as it reflects their thoughts, feelings, and behaviors, which are central to understanding their mental health. Considering responses from the medical chart or a caregiver may provide additional context or information, but these sources are not the primary focus for the PHQ assessments. The core intent of these tools is to capture the patient's voice and perspective regarding their mental health.

4. Why is B1300 - Health Literacy significant in patient assessments?

- A. It is a critical Payment Data Element.
- B. It is regarded as a Social Determinant of Health.**
- C. It is only useful as a Process Outcome Measure.
- D. It is not yet recognized in OASIS assessments.

B1300 - Health Literacy is significant in patient assessments because it is considered a Social Determinant of Health. Health literacy reflects an individual's capacity to obtain, process, and comprehend basic health information and services needed to make informed health decisions. This factor plays a crucial role in determining a patient's ability to engage with the healthcare system, understand medical instructions, and manage their health effectively. Understanding health literacy is vital for healthcare providers as it can influence patient outcomes, treatment adherence, and overall health status. When health literacy is assessed, it helps identify patients who may need additional support or tailored educational interventions to improve their understanding of their health conditions or treatments. This, in turn, can lead to better health outcomes and enhanced quality of care. The other options do not capture the broader significance of health literacy in the context of patient assessments. While payment data, process outcomes, and recognition in assessments are important, they do not emphasize the foundational importance of health literacy as a key factor that affects patient health and interaction with healthcare services.

5. What response should be selected if a patient is unable to respond about transportation due to moderate dementia?
- A. A1250. A. Yes, it has kept me from medical appointments.
 - B. A1250. B. Yes, it has kept me from non-medical meetings.
 - C. A1250. B. Yes; it has kept me from non-medical meetings and X. Patient unable to respond.**
 - D. A1250. X. Patient unable to respond.

The appropriate response to select when a patient is unable to respond to questions about transportation due to moderate dementia is to indicate that the patient is unable to respond. This is crucial because it accurately reflects the patient's cognitive status and their ability to communicate effectively regarding their transportation needs. Choosing the response that indicates the patient cannot respond ensures that the assessment captures the patient's current situation accurately. It also allows healthcare providers to adjust care plans accordingly, recognizing that the patient may require additional support or adaptations in their transportation arrangements. While other options may imply some level of understanding or response from the patient, they do not account for the patient's inability to provide information due to their cognitive impairment. Selecting the response indicating the patient's inability to respond is essential for providing appropriate care and ensuring complete and accurate documentation within the OASIS-E framework.

6. What does a code of '3' indicate in M1342?
- A. Healing is occurring normally.
 - B. The wound is not healing.**
 - C. Scabbing has not occurred yet.
 - D. The wound has healed completely.

A code of '3' in M1342 indicates that the wound is not healing. This classification is crucial for healthcare practitioners when assessing the progress of wound healing and determining appropriate interventions. An assigned code of '3' reflects a situation where the expected healing process is not taking place, which may require further examination and possibly more aggressive treatment options to promote healing. In contrast, alternative codes encapsulate different stages or states of healing. For instance, other codes signify normal healing processes or complete healing, but a '3' specifically flags concerns that necessitate additional medical attention and care strategies. Understanding this coding is essential for effective patient management and ensuring that proper resources are allocated to facilitate recovery.

7. According to O0110 guidance, when should a service not be checked upon admission?

- A. Services provided solely in conjunction with a surgical procedure or diagnostic procedure.**
- B. Never, there is no guidance advising not to check a service.**
- C. Services provided solely in conjunction with a surgical procedure only.**
- D. Services provided solely in conjunction with a diagnostic procedure only.**

The correct answer focuses on the specific guidance outlined in O0110 regarding when certain services should not be checked upon admission. The reasoning behind this answer is that services provided solely in conjunction with a surgical or diagnostic procedure are considered temporary and not ongoing services that require assessment upon the patient's admission. In practical terms, if a service is only related to a specific surgical or diagnostic event, it is not necessary to include it in the comprehensive assessment since it does not pertain to the ongoing care and needs of the patient within the home health context. This allows for a more streamlined assessment process by prioritizing services that have a lasting impact on the patient's care plan. The other options either incorrectly generalize the criteria for not checking services upon admission or inaccurately segment surgeries and diagnostic procedures without clarification based on the O0110 guidance. Understanding this distinction is crucial for accurately applying OASIS-E standards in practice.

8. Which aspect does item M2300 specifically assess in OASIS-E?

- A. Patient's cognitive abilities**
- B. Patient's daily activity capabilities**
- C. Frequency of medical visits**
- D. Patient's report on medication compliance**

Item M2300 in the OASIS-E specifically assesses the frequency of medical visits. This item is designed to gather information about how often a patient has received medical care. It plays a crucial role in understanding the patient's healthcare engagement and the continuity of care required for optimal health management. Accurate data regarding the frequency of medical visits is essential for developing effective care plans and ensuring that patients receive timely interventions. In contrast, the other aspects mentioned are not covered by item M2300. The assessment of cognitive abilities pertains to separate items focused on mental status rather than visit frequency. The evaluation of daily activity capabilities focuses on the patient's functional status and independence, which is distinct from their medical visit patterns. Lastly, medication compliance is a different domain that involves assessing how well a patient follows prescribed medication regimens, separated from the frequency of their medical appointments. Thus, M2300's focus on medical visit frequency is distinct and plays a vital role in managing a patient's overall health strategy.

9. Which of the following is a category assessed by OASIS-E?

- A. Financial information**
- B. Functional status**
- C. Employment history**
- D. Social security details**

Functional status is indeed one of the key categories assessed by OASIS-E. This assessment focuses on understanding a patient's ability to perform daily activities and their overall health condition. Evaluating functional status is essential for home health agencies as it helps determine the patient's needs, aids in planning appropriate interventions, and measures outcomes over time. By assessing functional status, healthcare providers can create tailored care plans that promote independence, improve quality of life, and address specific rehabilitation goals. This domain encompasses various factors such as mobility, self-care, and overall physical and cognitive functioning, which are critical for determining the effectiveness of home health services. Other options such as financial information, employment history, and social security details are not considered within the scope of OASIS-E assessments, as the focus of OASIS-E is primarily on clinical and functional aspects of patient care. These elements, while important in other contexts, do not contribute directly to the assessment of a patient's healthcare needs and outcomes in the home health setting.

10. What role does item GG0135 play in assessing functionality in OASIS-E?

- A. It evaluates the patient's mental health status**
- B. It assesses the ability to complete tasks independently**
- C. It measures medication effectiveness**
- D. It determines the patient's mobility status**

Item GG0135 in the OASIS-E plays a critical role in assessing the patient's ability to complete tasks independently, which is a key aspect of measuring overall functionality. This item focuses on the performance of various activities of daily living (ADLs) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs), providing insights into how well a patient can manage tasks like self-care, mobility, and household management without assistance. By assessing these independent task capabilities, healthcare providers can better understand the patient's level of independence and the support they may require. This information is vital for developing appropriate care plans and interventions, as it enables caregivers to tailor services that align with the patient's specific needs while promoting independence and quality of life. In contrast, other options do not pertain directly to the functionality assessment that item GG0135 provides. Evaluating mental health status or measuring medication effectiveness involves different assessment tools and considerations that are not the focus of this particular item. Similarly, while mobility is an important aspect of functionality, GG0135 specifically addresses the broader spectrum of independence in task completion, making it the appropriate choice.