

RHIT DOMAIN 6 (LEGAL) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which aspect does the HIPAA Privacy Rule NOT cover?**
 - A. All aspects of patient health information
 - B. Information maintained by covered entities
 - C. Medical records from non-covered entities
 - D. Disclosure of PHI without patient consent
- 2. Why is patient confidentiality important?**
 - A. To control healthcare costs
 - B. To maintain trust in the healthcare system
 - C. To allow for better marketing strategies
 - D. To ensure compliance with financial regulations
- 3. Which organizations provide guidelines for ethical practices in health information management?**
 - A. World Health Organization (WHO) and American Medical Association (AMA)
 - B. American Health Information Management Association (AHIMA) and American Medical Association (AMA)
 - C. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and National Institutes of Health (NIH)
 - D. Joint Commission and AHIMA
- 4. Which of the following practices is considered a violation of HIPAA regarding health records?**
 - A. Training staff on data privacy
 - B. Using records for quality improvement
 - C. Improper disposal of patient records
 - D. Implementing access controls
- 5. What does 'discovery' mean in legal terms?**
 - A. The final stage of a trial
 - B. The phase where each party assesses their arguments
 - C. The stage where each party obtains evidence from the opposing side
 - D. The negotiation phase before a lawsuit is filed

- 6. Who typically comprises an Institutional Review Board (IRB)?**
- A. Healthcare executives
 - B. Legal advisors and healthcare providers
 - C. Patients only
 - D. Registered nurses and technicians
- 7. In relation to its contract with Ready-Clean, what is Lane Hospital's classification of this service provider?**
- A. A business associate because Lane Hospital has a contract with it
 - B. Not a business associate because it is a local company
 - C. A business associate because its employees may see PHI
 - D. Not a business associate because it does not use or disclose individually identifiable health information
- 8. What is the legal term used to describe the physical and electronic protection of health information?**
- A. Access
 - B. Confidentiality
 - C. Privacy
 - D. Security
- 9. What is meant by "patient abandonment" in the healthcare field?**
- A. The continuation of care without patient consent
 - B. The unauthorized termination of the patient-provider relationship without reasonable notice
 - C. The failure to respond to a patient's inquiries
 - D. The inability to provide follow-up care after treatment
- 10. What is the significance of peer review in the context of healthcare quality assurance?**
- A. It determines eligibility for healthcare insurance
 - B. It evaluates the performance of healthcare providers against established standards
 - C. It manages patient satisfaction surveys
 - D. It focuses on improving staff morale

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which aspect does the HIPAA Privacy Rule NOT cover?

- A. All aspects of patient health information
- B. Information maintained by covered entities
- C. Medical records from non-covered entities**
- D. Disclosure of PHI without patient consent

The HIPAA Privacy Rule is designed to regulate the privacy and security of protected health information (PHI) maintained by covered entities, which primarily include healthcare providers, health plans, and healthcare clearinghouses that transmit health information in electronic form. The rule sets standards for the protection of individuals' medical records and other personal health information. The aspect that the HIPAA Privacy Rule does not cover is information maintained by non-covered entities. This is relevant because the protections afforded by HIPAA are strictly applicable to those organizations defined as covered entities under the law. Non-covered entities are not subject to HIPAA regulations, and therefore any medical records or health information they maintain do not fall under the jurisdiction of this rule, meaning that the privacy and security requirements outlined in HIPAA do not apply. In contrast, the other options pertain to areas that are explicitly governed by the HIPAA Privacy Rule. The rule addresses all aspects of patient health information held by covered entities and includes strict guidelines regarding the disclosure of PHI, including scenarios where patient consent is necessary for sharing information.

2. Why is patient confidentiality important?

- A. To control healthcare costs
- B. To maintain trust in the healthcare system**
- C. To allow for better marketing strategies
- D. To ensure compliance with financial regulations

Patient confidentiality is crucial primarily because it helps to maintain trust in the healthcare system. When patients share sensitive personal information with healthcare providers, they expect that this information will be kept private and secure. This trust encourages individuals to seek medical care and to be fully honest with their providers, allowing for better diagnosis and treatment. If patients fear that their information could be disclosed without their consent, they may withhold important information or avoid seeking medical help altogether, which can harm their health outcomes. Other options, while having varying degrees of relevance to healthcare, do not directly address the core reason for maintaining patient confidentiality. Controlling healthcare costs, improving marketing strategies, and ensuring compliance with financial regulations do not fundamentally center on the relationship between patient trust and the protection of personal health information. In contrast, maintaining confidentiality upholds patient autonomy and safeguards their rights, which is essential for fostering an effective and ethical healthcare environment.

3. Which organizations provide guidelines for ethical practices in health information management?

- A. World Health Organization (WHO) and American Medical Association (AMA)
- B. American Health Information Management Association (AHIMA) and American Medical Association (AMA)**
- C. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- D. Joint Commission and AHIMA

The American Health Information Management Association (AHIMA) plays a pivotal role in establishing ethical guidelines for professionals in the health information management field. AHIMA publishes a code of ethics that outlines the principles and standards for ethical practice, ensuring that health information is managed responsibly and that the privacy and rights of patients are protected. The American Medical Association (AMA) also contributes to ethical practices related to health care delivery and professionalism among medical practitioners. Although its focus is more on physicians, the AMA's ethical frameworks and guidelines can have implications for the entire healthcare system, including health information management practices. Together, these two organizations provide a comprehensive perspective on ethical standards, making option B the most appropriate choice in the context of health information management. The other options feature organizations that, while vital to public health and medicine, do not specifically focus on ethical guidelines related to health information management.

4. Which of the following practices is considered a violation of HIPAA regarding health records?

- A. Training staff on data privacy
- B. Using records for quality improvement
- C. Improper disposal of patient records**
- D. Implementing access controls

The correct response highlights that improper disposal of patient records is indeed a violation of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). Under HIPAA regulations, covered entities must ensure that all protected health information (PHI) is disposed of securely to prevent unauthorized access. This includes shredding paper records or ensuring that electronic files are permanently erased. Failure to do so can result in unauthorized access to sensitive patient information, leading to privacy breaches and significant penalties. In contrast, the other practices listed are compliant with HIPAA mandates. Training staff on data privacy is essential for maintaining a culture of compliance and safeguarding PHI. Utilizing records for quality improvement purposes is also permissible as long as it adheres to the guidelines on de-identification or patient consent. Implementing access controls is fundamental to ensuring that only authorized personnel can access sensitive health information, thus maintaining the integrity of patient records. All these practices contribute positively to the management of health information and privacy protection.

5. What does 'discovery' mean in legal terms?

- A. The final stage of a trial
- B. The phase where each party assesses their arguments
- C. The stage where each party obtains evidence from the opposing side**
- D. The negotiation phase before a lawsuit is filed

In legal terms, 'discovery' refers specifically to the stage in the litigation process where each party involved in a case gathers evidence from the opposing side. This process is crucial as it allows both sides to obtain information that is relevant to the case, which can include documents, witness statements, and other forms of evidence. The aim of discovery is to ensure that both parties have access to the same information, promoting transparency and fair play in legal proceedings. During this phase, various methods are employed, such as interrogatories (written questions that must be answered), requests for production of documents, and depositions (oral questioning of witnesses under oath). This comprehensive gathering of evidence helps each party prepare their legal strategies and assess the strengths and weaknesses of their case. The other options reflect distinct stages or aspects of the legal process but do not accurately describe what 'discovery' entails. For instance, the final stage of a trial is typically the closing arguments and verdict, while the phase where parties assess their arguments is more about trial preparation than discovery. Lastly, negotiations before a lawsuit is filed pertain to settlement discussions, which are separate from the process of exchanging evidence in a litigation context.

6. Who typically comprises an Institutional Review Board (IRB)?

- A. Healthcare executives
- B. Legal advisors and healthcare providers**
- C. Patients only
- D. Registered nurses and technicians

An Institutional Review Board (IRB) is a committee established to review and approve research involving human subjects, ensuring that their rights and welfare are protected. The composition of the IRB is specifically designed to incorporate a diverse range of expertise, which is why legal advisors and healthcare providers are key members. Legal advisors are integral to ensure that all aspects of the research comply with applicable laws and ethical guidelines. Their expertise helps in identifying potential legal issues that could arise during the research process. Similarly, healthcare providers bring a wealth of knowledge about patient care, clinical practices, and ethical considerations in research involving human subjects. This collaborative approach among legal and healthcare professionals contributes to a more comprehensive review of research protocols, helping to safeguard the rights of participants while also enhancing the quality and integrity of the research. Options that include only healthcare executives, patients, or just registered nurses and technicians would not provide the necessary breadth of legal and ethical insight that is crucial for the comprehensive assessment of research studies. The diverse composition of an IRB, which includes legal advisors and healthcare providers, is essential for upholding the ethical standards and regulatory requirements involved in human subject research.

7. In relation to its contract with Ready-Clean, what is Lane Hospital's classification of this service provider?

- A. A business associate because Lane Hospital has a contract with it
- B. Not a business associate because it is a local company
- C. A business associate because its employees may see PHI
- D. Not a business associate because it does not use or disclose individually identifiable health information**

In the context of health information privacy, particularly under HIPAA regulations, the classification of a service provider as a business associate is critical. A business associate is defined as an entity that creates, receives, maintains, or transmits protected health information (PHI) on behalf of a covered entity, such as a hospital. In this case, Lane Hospital considers Ready-Clean not to be a business associate because Ready-Clean does not engage in the use or disclosure of individually identifiable health information in the course of its services. This means that Ready-Clean's operations do not involve handling PHI, and consequently, Lane Hospital is not required to treat it as a business associate under HIPAA guidelines. This classification is significant because it determines the regulatory obligations and responsibilities the hospital must fulfill concerning the safeguarding of PHI, including the requirement for a business associate agreement (BAA) if Ready-Clean were indeed classified as a business associate. The lack of PHI involvement simplifies Lane Hospital's compliance requirements and reduces the risk associated with potential breaches of confidentiality regarding patient information. In contrast, while some other choices may imply that business associate status could be assigned based on aspects such as contractual agreements or employee potential contact with PHI, these factors are not sufficient

8. What is the legal term used to describe the physical and electronic protection of health information?

- A. Access
- B. Confidentiality
- C. Privacy
- D. Security**

The term that best describes the physical and electronic protection of health information is "security." Security encompasses the measures and protocols put in place to safeguard health information from unauthorized access, destruction, or alteration. This includes both technical safeguards, such as encryption and firewalls, as well as physical safeguards, like locked file cabinets or secure access to facilities where sensitive data is stored. Understanding "security" in the context of health information is crucial, particularly for compliance with regulations like HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act), which mandates that organizations implement appropriate security measures to protect individuals' health information. While "confidentiality" and "privacy" are also related to the protection of health information, they refer to different aspects. Confidentiality relates to the obligation not to disclose information to unauthorized parties, while privacy pertains to an individual's right to control their personal information and to whom it is disclosed. However, security is specifically focused on the protective measures themselves, making it the most appropriate choice in this context.

9. What is meant by "patient abandonment" in the healthcare field?

- A. The continuation of care without patient consent
- B. The unauthorized termination of the patient-provider relationship without reasonable notice**
- C. The failure to respond to a patient's inquiries
- D. The inability to provide follow-up care after treatment

In the healthcare field, "patient abandonment" refers to the unauthorized termination of the patient-provider relationship without reasonable notice or providing the patient with the opportunity to find another provider. It implies a failure on the part of the healthcare provider to ensure a smooth transition of care, which can leave the patient without necessary support or treatment. This concept is critical because it protects patients from being left without care after having established a relationship with a provider, which can jeopardize their health and well-being. The emphasis on "unauthorized" highlights that a provider must not leave a patient without adequate notice or consideration, as doing so can lead to serious consequences for patient safety and health outcomes. A provider's obligation includes ensuring that the patient understands the need for transition and has ample time to seek alternative care, particularly if the patient's ongoing treatment or management is needed. The other options do not accurately capture the legal and ethical implications inherent in patient abandonment, which is specifically tied to the termination of the care relationship without proper advance notice or care arrangement.

10. What is the significance of peer review in the context of healthcare quality assurance?

- A. It determines eligibility for healthcare insurance
- B. It evaluates the performance of healthcare providers against established standards**
- C. It manages patient satisfaction surveys
- D. It focuses on improving staff morale

Peer review plays a crucial role in healthcare quality assurance by evaluating the performance of healthcare providers against established standards. This process involves the assessment of a clinician's or healthcare provider's work by their peers, allowing for a comprehensive and often objective evaluation of skills, practices, and outcomes. The primary goal is to ensure that the care provided meets specific quality benchmarks and adheres to best practices within the profession. By enhancing accountability and fostering a culture of continuous improvement, peer review helps identify areas for clinical improvement. This, in turn, leads to better patient outcomes and more effective healthcare services. It's a vital mechanism for upholding standards of care and ensuring that providers maintain a high level of clinical competence. In contrast, determining eligibility for healthcare insurance typically involves analyzing patient demographics and healthcare needs, not the peer review process. Managing patient satisfaction surveys focuses on gathering feedback from patients regarding their experiences, rather than assessing provider performance. Lastly, while improving staff morale is important for healthcare environments, it does not fundamentally relate to the quality assurance processes involving clinical evaluations and performance standards.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://rhitdomain6legal.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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