Alcohol SBI

Deadline: Postmarked no later than November 15, 2020
Credit: 2 AAMA CEUs (gen/clin) Code: 138049

Directions: Determine the correct answer to each of the following, based on information derived from the article.

Electronic bonus! This test is available on the e-Learning Center at learning.aama-ntl.org.

T F 1. Although there are certain elements that must be included in all alcohol screening and brief interventions, training and screenings should be tailored to address the specific needs of each medical practice.

T F 2. Pregnant people may have an occasional alcoholic drink without harming their baby.

T F 3. Excessive or risky alcohol use does not equate to alcohol dependence.

T F 4. Alcohol screening and brief intervention (SBI) has been shown to be an effective, low-cost option to address risky drinking and alcohol-related health consequences, including promoting alcohol-free pregnancies and preventing fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs).

T F 5. Excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases and other serious problems.

T F 6. The alcohol SBI process uses standard screening questions to identify patients’ drinking patterns.

T F 7. Conducting the screening part of alcohol SBI with all patients helps normalize the conversation but increases the stigma associated with excessive alcohol use.

T F 8. All patients of reproductive age should be screened to make sure they are aware of the risks associated with drinking alcohol while pregnant.

T F 9. The 20-Question Alcohol Screen is most commonly used for a very brief screen.

T F 10. A medical assistant cannot score the USAUDIT-C.

T F 11. Patients with results indicating risky or excessive levels of alcohol consumption should receive a brief intervention.

T F 12. A medical assistant does not need the approval of the clinician to talk with a patient about their screening results.

T F 13. When talking with patients, health care professionals should personalize interactions, reflect patients’ concerns back to them, and provide guidance and options without telling them what to do.

T F 14. The goal of a brief intervention is to motivate patients to stop all alcohol consumption.

T F 15. The way health care providers communicate with patients does not have a significant impact on the likelihood that change occurs with the patient.

Take your learning online!

Earn CEUs on the e-LC

Take this course and more on the AAMA e-Learning Center and realize the benefits:

- Secure online payment
- Immediate test results via email
- Instant updates to your AAMA CEU transcript

Visit the e-LC at learning.aama-ntl.org

Find CMA Today CE articles and more on the e-Learning Center!