

PRACTICE EXAM 3: NAMSS CPCS SIMULATION (150 QUESTIONS)

This practice exam contains 150 multiple-choice questions aligned to the 2026 NAMSS CPCS content outline. Allow three hours for the two-part simulation. Select the single best answer for each item. An optional 15-minute break may be taken between parts. The official CPCS passing standard is a scaled score of 400; this independent practice exam is not an official NAMSS examination.

1. A quality review identifies this condition: an initial application omits a complete work-history interval. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Accept the chronology because the applicant signed the form
- B. Ask a peer reviewer to estimate what occurred during the interval
- C. Delay review until the next reappointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Request a written explanation of the gap before processing continues

2. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: an initial application omits a complete work-history interval. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Staff should request a written explanation of the gap before processing continues because unexplained gaps must be resolved before the file is treated as complete
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

3. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner reports an unrestricted state license. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Verify the license directly with the issuing licensing board
- B. Accept a photocopy supplied by the practitioner using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Rely on the license number listed on the curriculum vitae
- D. Ask another hospital whether it saw the original license

4. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner reports an unrestricted state license. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Staff should verify the license directly with the issuing licensing board because the issuing board is the primary source for current licensure status
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

5. A quality review identifies this condition: a file contains a copy of a medical-school diploma. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Treat the diploma copy as primary-source verification within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Obtain education verification from the school or an accepted equivalent source
- C. Have the department chair authenticate the copy with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Replace education verification with a peer reference and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

6. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a file contains a copy of a medical-school diploma. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should obtain education verification from the school or an accepted equivalent source because a practitioner-supplied document does not independently verify education

7. A quality review identifies this condition: an applicant requests privileges beyond documented training. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Grant the privileges because appointment eligibility was established within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Obtain evidence of training and current competence for the requested privileges
- C. Limit review to whether the application was signed with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Approve the request until the next renewal date and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

8. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: an applicant requests privileges beyond documented training. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should obtain evidence of training and current competence for the requested privileges because privilege decisions require evidence specific to the requested clinical activity
- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

9. A quality review identifies this condition: a reappointment file shows a recently expired professional license. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Use the license that was valid at initial appointment
- B. Approve reappointment and verify the license afterward using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Suspend processing and resolve current licensure according to policy
- D. Substitute board certification for the expired license and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

10. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a reappointment file shows a recently expired professional license. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should suspend processing and resolve current licensure according to policy because current required credentials must be confirmed before a favorable recommendation

11. A quality review identifies this condition: a credentialing specialist receives conflicting malpractice-history responses. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Reconcile the discrepancy with primary-source information and practitioner clarification
- B. Use whichever response arrived most recently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Delete the unfavorable response from the file with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Forward the unresolved file as complete and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

12. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a credentialing specialist receives conflicting malpractice-history responses. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Staff should reconcile the discrepancy with primary-source information and practitioner clarification because material discrepancies require documented resolution before decision makers rely on the file
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

13. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner submits a completed application without attestation. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Have a staff member sign for the practitioner within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Obtain the required signed and dated attestation using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Treat submission through email as an attestation with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Waive attestation because references were favorable and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

14. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner submits a completed application without attestation. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should obtain the required signed and dated attestation because attestation documents the practitioner's representations and authorization for verification

15. A quality review identifies this condition: a hospital needs to verify specialty-board certification. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Rely solely on a framed certificate photograph within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Query the specialty board or its officially designated verification source
- C. Accept the claim on the applicant's résumé with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Ask a colleague in the same specialty and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

16. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a hospital needs to verify specialty-board certification. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should query the specialty board or its officially designated verification source because board status should be obtained from the board or a designated equivalent

17. A quality review identifies this condition: an application names a prior hospital affiliation. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Verify affiliation and relevant history with the hospital or accepted source
- B. Assume good standing because no explanation was provided using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Use an internet directory as the only source with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Omit the affiliation because it was outside the state

18. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: an application names a prior hospital affiliation. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Staff should verify affiliation and relevant history with the hospital or accepted source because prior affiliations can reveal appointment, privilege, and conduct information relevant to review
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

19. A quality review identifies this condition: the credentials committee receives an incomplete file. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Recommend approval based on the available favorable items within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Allow the applicant to vote on the missing requirements
- C. Replace missing verification with an oral assurance with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Return or defer the file until required elements are complete

20. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: the credentials committee receives an incomplete file. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Staff should return or defer the file until required elements are complete because decision makers need a complete verified record under the governing process
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

21. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner answers yes to a disciplinary-action question. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Obtain details and authoritative documentation for evaluation within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Automatically deny the application without review using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Ignore the answer if the license is currently active
- D. Change the response after a favorable interview and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

22. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner answers yes to a disciplinary-action question. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Staff should obtain details and authoritative documentation for evaluation because an affirmative disclosure triggers investigation rather than automatic approval or denial
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

23. A quality review identifies this condition: a temporary-privilege request is based only on administrative convenience. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Grant privileges whenever scheduling coverage is difficult within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Treat temporary privileges as automatic appointment using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Skip verification because the duration is short with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Apply the organization's limited criteria for temporary privileges and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

24. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a temporary-privilege request is based only on administrative convenience. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should apply the organization's limited criteria for temporary privileges because temporary privileges are exceptional and remain subject to defined eligibility and verification
- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

25. A quality review identifies this condition: a low-volume practitioner seeks reappointment. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Assume competence from initial training alone within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Use relevant competency evidence permitted by policy to evaluate current competence
- C. Terminate membership solely because volume is low with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Use age as a substitute for performance evidence and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

26. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a low-volume practitioner seeks reappointment. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Staff should use relevant competency evidence permitted by policy to evaluate current competence because low volume changes the evidence available but does not remove competency review
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

27. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner changes a response after the application is submitted. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Replace the original response without an audit trail within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Retain the amendment with its date and evaluate the new information
- C. Ignore the change until the next cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Ask the practitioner to submit an entirely blank application

28. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner changes a response after the application is submitted. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should retain the amendment with its date and evaluate the new information because dated amendments preserve integrity while allowing current information to be assessed

29. A quality review identifies this condition: a credentials verification organization sends a verification report. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Assume every external report is automatically acceptable within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Reverify nothing because the CVO bears all responsibility using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Confirm that the CVO's methods satisfy organizational and applicable standards
- D. Treat the report as a committee approval and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

30. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a credentials verification organization sends a verification report. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should confirm that the cvo's methods satisfy organizational and applicable standards because delegated verification remains subject to oversight and acceptance criteria
- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

31. A quality review identifies this condition: a peer reference gives only dates of acquaintance. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Count the reference as sufficient because it was returned
- B. Seek information that addresses relevant competence and professional performance
- C. Ask the applicant to summarize the reference with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Substitute a personal character reference and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

32. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a peer reference gives only dates of acquaintance. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should seek information that addresses relevant competence and professional performance because a useful professional reference must address qualifications relevant to the requested role
- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

33. A quality review identifies this condition: an applicant's name differs across verification responses. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Assume all records belong to the applicant within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Discard every response containing a former name using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Resolve identity using documented name history and reliable identifiers
- D. Create a second practitioner file and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

34. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: an applicant's name differs across verification responses. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should resolve identity using documented name history and reliable identifiers because identity matching prevents both missed history and attribution to the wrong person

35. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner refuses authorization to obtain required information. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Complete verification without authorization regardless of restrictions within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Follow policy for an application that cannot be verified
- C. Approve the file based on the practitioner's résumé with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Ask the committee to invent substitute credentials and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

36. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner refuses authorization to obtain required information. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should follow policy for an application that cannot be verified because the organization cannot complete a required review when necessary information is unavailable

37. A quality review identifies this condition: a file contains an adverse national practitioner data bank report. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Evaluate the report with the practitioner's explanation and other relevant evidence
- B. Automatically deny all requested privileges using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Remove the report after printing it with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Treat the report as irrelevant if self-disclosed and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

38. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a file contains an adverse national practitioner data bank report. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Staff should evaluate the report with the practitioner's explanation and other relevant evidence because an adverse report is significant information but must be considered through due process
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

39. A quality review identifies this condition: a physician requests a new privilege after appointment. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Add the privilege because membership is current within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Wait automatically until the next reappointment using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Process the request under the privilege criteria and competency requirements
- D. Let the physician begin and document competence later and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

40. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a physician requests a new privilege after appointment. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should process the request under the privilege criteria and competency requirements because new privileges require focused review even when appointment is already in effect

41. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner provides a government-issued photo identification. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Treat identity evidence as verification of education within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Use it to support identity verification while separately verifying credentials
- C. Use it as proof of current clinical competence with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders

D. Replace all primary-source queries with the identification and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

42. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner provides a government-issued photo identification. Which teaching point is most accurate?

A. Staff should use it to support identity verification while separately verifying credentials because identity evidence links the person to the file but does not prove professional qualifications

B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process

C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders

D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

43. A quality review identifies this condition: a residency program does not respond to repeated verification requests. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

A. Use an accepted designated equivalent source if permitted and document efforts

B. Accept the applicant's diploma as an equivalent source using the documented credentialing quality-review process

C. Delete the training requirement with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders

D. Record the training as verified without qualification and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

44. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a residency program does not respond to repeated verification requests. Which teaching point is most accurate?

A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure

B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process

- C. Staff should use an accepted designated equivalent source if permitted and document efforts because approved alternatives may be used only when allowed and supported by documentation
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

45. A quality review identifies this condition: a department chair recommends privileges outside approved criteria. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Accept the recommendation as final authority within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Ignore all evidence of the applicant's competence using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Rewrite the criteria in the practitioner's file with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Apply the adopted privilege criteria and route any exception through policy

46. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a department chair recommends privileges outside approved criteria. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Staff should apply the adopted privilege criteria and route any exception through policy because consistent criteria protect fairness and preserve the authority of the governing process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

47. A quality review identifies this condition: the application contains an unresolved criminal-history disclosure. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Obtain sufficient documentation and evaluate relevance under policy within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure

- B. Erase the disclosure once the background check begins using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Assume every charge proves professional misconduct with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Approve solely because the event was self-reported and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

48. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: the application contains an unresolved criminal-history disclosure. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Staff should obtain sufficient documentation and evaluate relevance under policy because disclosures require fact gathering and policy-based evaluation rather than assumption
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

49. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner asks who makes the final appointment decision. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. State that the credentialing specialist grants appointment within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Identify the medical staff president as the sole final authority
- C. Explain that final authority rests with the governing body under the bylaws
- D. Say the department chair's recommendation cannot be reviewed and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

50. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner asks who makes the final appointment decision. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should explain that final authority rests with the governing body under the bylaws because committees recommend while the governing body exercises final appointment authority

51. A quality review identifies this condition: a telemedicine practitioner will provide services through the hospital. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Skip review because the practitioner is off site within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Verify only the practitioner's internet connection using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Credential and privilege the practitioner through an approved compliant pathway
- D. Treat the distant-site employment contract as automatic privileges and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

52. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a telemedicine practitioner will provide services through the hospital. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should credential and privilege the practitioner through an approved compliant pathway because remote delivery does not eliminate responsibility for qualified and authorized practitioners

53. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner requests disaster privileges during an activated emergency plan. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Use the routine initial-appointment timeline without exception within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Follow the disaster-privilege procedure and required identity and license checks
- C. Allow unrestricted practice without identification with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Convert the request immediately into permanent appointment and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

54. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner requests disaster privileges during an activated emergency plan. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should follow the disaster-privilege procedure and required identity and license checks because disaster privileges use an expedited but controlled process tied to the emergency
- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

55. A quality review identifies this condition: an applicant claims a fellowship not listed by the training institution. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Add the fellowship based on the résumé within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Delete the institution's response using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Assume the fellowship was honorary with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Clarify the discrepancy with the institution and practitioner and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

56. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: an applicant claims a fellowship not listed by the training institution. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Staff should clarify the discrepancy with the institution and practitioner because conflicting training claims must be reconciled before the record is complete
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

57. A quality review identifies this condition: a malpractice carrier confirms coverage but not claims history. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Request the missing claims information from an appropriate authoritative source
- B. Treat proof of coverage as a complete claims verification
- C. Use the practitioner's specialty as claims evidence with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Defer every claims question indefinitely and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

58. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a malpractice carrier confirms coverage but not claims history. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Staff should request the missing claims information from an appropriate authoritative source because coverage status and professional-liability claims history answer different review questions
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

59. A quality review identifies this condition: an applicant does not meet an adopted eligibility criterion. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Secretly waive the criterion for a needed specialty within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Mark the criterion satisfied without evidence using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Process the variance or ineligibility according to the governing policy
- D. Ask another applicant to meet it instead and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

60. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: an applicant does not meet an adopted eligibility criterion. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should process the variance or ineligibility according to the governing policy because consistent use of eligibility rules supports fairness and defensible decisions
- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

61. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner submits a reference from a close family member. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Accept it because the family member knows the practitioner well
- B. Use it as primary-source licensure verification using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Allow the practitioner to write the reference with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Seek an appropriately qualified professional reference without the conflict

62. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner submits a reference from a close family member. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Staff should seek an appropriately qualified professional reference without the conflict because professional references should be relevant, objective, and free of disqualifying conflicts
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

63. A quality review identifies this condition: a verification response arrives after the committee packet was prepared. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Hold the response until the next cycle within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Update the packet and highlight material new information before review
- C. Destroy the earlier packet without notice with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Let the practitioner decide whether the committee sees it

64. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a verification response arrives after the committee packet was prepared. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should update the packet and highlight material new information before review because decision makers must receive current material information before acting
- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

65. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner has privileges at several affiliated entities. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Assume one entity's approval automatically binds all others within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Combine all governing bodies into one signature line using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Ignore differences in scope of services with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Determine credentialing and approval requirements for each legal entity

66. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner has privileges at several affiliated entities. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Staff should determine credentialing and approval requirements for each legal entity because appointment authority and privilege scope may differ across separate entities
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

67. A quality review identifies this condition: a requested procedure lacks defined privilege criteria. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Grant it to the first applicant who asks within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Develop and approve criteria before routinely granting the privilege
- C. Use appointment membership as the only criterion with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Let billing capability determine clinical authorization and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

68. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a requested procedure lacks defined privilege criteria. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should develop and approve criteria before routinely granting the privilege because privilege criteria should precede consistent evaluation of qualifications and competence
- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

69. A quality review identifies this condition: an applicant's dea registration is not required for the requested practice. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Deny every applicant without a DEA registration within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Treat DEA registration as proof of licensure using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Evaluate it according to role, privilege scope, law, and organizational policy
- D. Ignore controlled-substance issues in all specialties and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

70. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: an applicant's dea registration is not required for the requested practice. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should evaluate it according to role, privilege scope, law, and organizational policy because credential relevance depends on the practitioner's authorized activities and applicable requirements

71. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner has completed training but lacks requested procedure experience. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Assume training completion proves indefinite competence within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Grant privileges based only on workforce need using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Use an unrelated procedure log with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Evaluate current competence using the approved evidence requirements and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

72. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner has completed training but lacks requested procedure experience. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Staff should evaluate current competence using the approved evidence requirements because training and current competence are related but distinct considerations
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

73. A quality review identifies this condition: a committee member has a personal conflict involving an applicant. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Apply the conflict-of-interest policy and document appropriate recusal within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Allow the member to lead the discussion using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Remove all unfavorable evidence from the file with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Cancel credentialing for every applicant in the specialty and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

74. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a committee member has a personal conflict involving an applicant. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Staff should apply the conflict-of-interest policy and document appropriate recusal because managed recusal protects impartial review without abandoning the process
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

75. A quality review identifies this condition: a credentialing file contains sensitive peer-review material. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Email the full file to anyone requesting it within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Place peer-review details on a public agenda using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Allow practitioners to remove adverse documents with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Restrict access and disclose it only as authorized and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

76. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a credentialing file contains sensitive peer-review material. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should restrict access and disclose it only as authorized because confidential handling supports lawful and candid evaluation
- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

77. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner challenges adverse information in the file. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Delete the information immediately without review within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Refuse to accept any response from the practitioner using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Follow the applicable correction, hearing, or fair-process procedures with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Approve all privileges to avoid disagreement and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

78. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner challenges adverse information in the file. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Staff should follow the applicable correction, hearing, or fair-process procedures because fair process permits relevant response while preserving responsible decision making
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

79. A quality review identifies this condition: a verification is received verbally from an authorized source. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Record only that someone called within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Treat the applicant as the source using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Document the source, date, verifier, information, and method as policy requires
- D. Omit documentation because the response was favorable and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

80. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a verification is received verbally from an authorized source. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Staff should document the source, date, verifier, information, and method as policy requires because a reproducible verification record must show who supplied what information and when
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

81. A quality review identifies this condition: a credential expires before the proposed appointment term ends. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Shorten every appointment automatically to the expiration date within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Ignore the expiration after initial verification using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Ask the committee to remember the date informally with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Use ongoing controls to monitor renewal and required action

82. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a credential expires before the proposed appointment term ends. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should use ongoing controls to monitor renewal and required action because recurring expirables require reliable monitoring throughout the appointment period
- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders

D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

83. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner is board eligible but the criteria require certification. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

A. Change board eligible to board certified in the file

B. Assume eligibility and certification are identical using the documented credentialing quality-review process

C. Ignore the criterion for all new applicants with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders

D. Apply the adopted criterion or formally approved exception process

84. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner is board eligible but the criteria require certification. Which teaching point is most accurate?

A. Staff should apply the adopted criterion or formally approved exception process because documented criteria must be applied consistently and accurately

B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process

C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders

D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

85. A quality review identifies this condition: an applicant withdraws while material concerns are under review. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

A. Erase the application and all concerns within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure

B. Document the withdrawal and follow applicable reporting and policy requirements

C. Convert withdrawal into automatic approval with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders

D. Promise that no organization may retain the record and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

86. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: an applicant withdraws while material concerns are under review. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Staff should document the withdrawal and follow applicable reporting and policy requirements because withdrawal does not necessarily eliminate documentation or reporting responsibilities
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

87. A quality review identifies this condition: a locum tenens practitioner will cover a short assignment. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Complete the required credentialing and privileging pathway before practice
- B. Waive review because the assignment is temporary using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Use the staffing agency badge as privileges with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Permit practice while waiting for license verification and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

88. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a locum tenens practitioner will cover a short assignment. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Staff should complete the required credentialing and privileging pathway before practice because short duration does not remove qualification and authorization requirements

- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

89. A quality review identifies this condition: the medical staff recommends appointment with a narrower privilege scope. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Expand privileges administratively without review within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Treat the recommendation as the final governing action using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Send the documented recommendation through the governing approval process
- D. Delete the applicant's original request and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

90. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: the medical staff recommends appointment with a narrower privilege scope. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should send the documented recommendation through the governing approval process because recommendations and final action must follow the authority defined in governing documents

91. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner has no recent case log for a high-risk privilege. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Use an old diploma as current performance evidence within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure

- B. Approve solely because the practitioner is licensed using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Seek alternative evidence of current competence allowed by approved criteria
- D. Count unrelated committee attendance as procedure volume and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

92. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner has no recent case log for a high-risk privilege. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Staff should seek alternative evidence of current competence allowed by approved criteria because current competence must be demonstrated with evidence relevant to the requested privilege
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

93. A quality review identifies this condition: a state board posts a new sanction between reappointment cycles. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Wait until the next reappointment application within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Remove the practitioner from the database without review using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Ask the practitioner to verify the board's own record
- D. Initiate the defined ongoing-monitoring review and notify appropriate leaders

94. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a state board posts a new sanction between reappointment cycles. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should initiate the defined ongoing-monitoring review and notify appropriate leaders because new sanctions require timely evaluation under the organization's escalation process

- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

95. A quality review identifies this condition: a professional license will expire next month. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Notify responsible parties and track renewal according to the expirables process
- B. Mark the license renewed before evidence arrives using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Wait for the practitioner to remember independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Replace the license with a peer reference and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

96. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a professional license will expire next month. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should notify responsible parties and track renewal according to the expirables process because advance tracking supports continuity while preventing practice on an expired credential

97. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner accumulates repeated patient complaints. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Evaluate each complaint in isolation forever within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Delete complaints that do not allege malpractice using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Aggregate and route the pattern for review under the established process
- D. Automatically terminate appointment without review and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

98. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner accumulates repeated patient complaints. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Staff should aggregate and route the pattern for review under the established process because patterns may reveal risk that a single event does not establish
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

99. A quality review identifies this condition: ongoing professional practice evaluation data show a negative trend. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Hide the data until reappointment within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Escalate the trend for appropriate clinical review and action
- C. Have credentialing staff independently diagnose the cause with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Change the measure to make performance appear acceptable and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

100. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: ongoing professional practice evaluation data show a negative trend. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should escalate the trend for appropriate clinical review and action because trend information should reach authorized clinical decision makers promptly
- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

101. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner changes malpractice carriers. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Retain only the former carrier's certificate within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Assume new coverage has identical terms using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Update and verify required coverage information and expiration tracking
- D. Remove coverage from ongoing monitoring and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

102. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner changes malpractice carriers. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should update and verify required coverage information and expiration tracking because changed coverage can affect current compliance and must be documented

103. A quality review identifies this condition: a sanctions query returns a possible name match. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Treat every similar name as a confirmed match within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Ignore all matches lacking an identical middle name using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Ask the practitioner to delete the source record with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Resolve identity before attributing the result to the practitioner

104. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a sanctions query returns a possible name match. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Staff should resolve identity before attributing the result to the practitioner because accurate matching prevents missed findings and false attribution
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

105. A quality review identifies this condition: focused professional practice evaluation is assigned for a new privilege. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Track completion and route results to the authorized reviewers
- B. Treat privilege approval as proof the evaluation is complete
- C. Let the practitioner close the evaluation personally with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Store results without notifying anyone and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

106. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: focused professional practice evaluation is assigned for a new privilege. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Staff should track completion and route results to the authorized reviewers because focused evaluation must produce reviewable evidence of competence
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

107. A quality review identifies this condition: a required certification expires during the appointment term. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Ignore it because the practitioner was initially qualified within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Substitute an unrelated license automatically using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Apply the action specified by policy and privilege criteria
- D. Backdate a renewal in the database and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

108. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a required certification expires during the appointment term. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Staff should apply the action specified by policy and privilege criteria because continued eligibility depends on maintaining required credentials
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

109. A quality review identifies this condition: a hospital receives notice of a malpractice settlement. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Assume every settlement proves incompetence within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Discard the notice if the practitioner disclosed it using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Wait until the next full application with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Collect authoritative details and evaluate them through the monitoring process

110. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a hospital receives notice of a malpractice settlement. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should collect authoritative details and evaluate them through the monitoring process because new adverse information warrants timely fact gathering and contextual review
- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

111. A quality review identifies this condition: an external monitoring vendor misses a scheduled query. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Assume no news means no sanctions within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Change the query date without running it using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Complete the missed check and address vendor oversight controls
- D. Stop documenting monitoring activities and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

112. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: an external monitoring vendor misses a scheduled query. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure

- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should complete the missed check and address vendor oversight controls because delegation does not remove organizational responsibility for reliable monitoring

113. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner is placed on corrective action. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Publish the plan in an unrestricted directory within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Track required follow-up while protecting peer-review confidentiality using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Delete all monitoring data during the plan with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Treat corrective action as automatic license revocation and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

114. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner is placed on corrective action. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should track required follow-up while protecting peer-review confidentiality because follow-up must be reliable and information access appropriately limited
- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

115. A quality review identifies this condition: a complaint involves possible impairment. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Activate the confidential policy-based evaluation and patient-safety pathway within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Diagnose the practitioner through the credentialing file using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Ignore the complaint unless a patient sues with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Announce the allegation at an open meeting and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

116. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a complaint involves possible impairment. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Staff should activate the confidential policy-based evaluation and patient-safety pathway because sensitive concerns require prompt handling by authorized professionals
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

117. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner fails to provide renewed insurance evidence. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Leave the old expiration date active indefinitely within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Escalate and apply the policy for an unmet required credential
- C. Assume coverage continued without verification with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Ask a colleague to guarantee the coverage and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

118. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner fails to provide renewed insurance evidence. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should escalate and apply the policy for an unmet required credential because missing renewal evidence must trigger controlled follow-up and action

119. A quality review identifies this condition: performance data come from several facilities. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Combine unlike measures without explanation within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Normalize and present relevant information so reviewers understand its context
- C. Discard all external data automatically with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Select only the most favorable facility and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

120. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: performance data come from several facilities. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should normalize and present relevant information so reviewers understand its context because context and comparability are necessary for sound performance evaluation

121. A quality review identifies this condition: a monitoring alert concerns exclusion from a federal program. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Wait for routine recredentialing within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Treat a résumé as contrary proof using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Verify the finding and route it immediately under compliance policy
- D. Remove the alert from the audit trail and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

122. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a monitoring alert concerns exclusion from a federal program. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should verify the finding and route it immediately under compliance policy because exclusion information can create immediate legal and operational risk
- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

123. A quality review identifies this condition: a department does not submit oppe data on schedule. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Invent performance data for the missing period within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Close the cycle as complete using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Follow up, document the lapse, and escalate through the defined process
- D. Transfer responsibility to the practitioner and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

124. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a department does not submit oppe data on schedule. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure

- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should follow up, document the lapse, and escalate through the defined process because monitoring systems need complete timely data and accountable escalation

125. A quality review identifies this condition: a practitioner takes an extended leave. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Keep every status unchanged indefinitely within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Update status and apply policy to privileges, expirables, and return-to-practice review
- C. Automatically terminate all credentials with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Use the leave request as proof of competence and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

126. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a practitioner takes an extended leave. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should update status and apply policy to privileges, expirables, and return-to-practice review because status changes can affect monitoring and evidence needed at return
- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

127. A quality review identifies this condition: a new adverse event is reported just before reappointment approval. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Finish approval because the packet was already printed within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Delete the event until the next cycle using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Pause as appropriate and provide the information to authorized reviewers
- D. Allow the practitioner to decide relevance and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

128. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a new adverse event is reported just before reappointment approval. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should pause as appropriate and provide the information to authorized reviewers because material current information belongs in the decision process

129. A quality review identifies this condition: a recurring query produces no findings. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Retain evidence that the query was completed and reviewed
- B. Delete the result because it was negative using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Record the query only if a sanction appears with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Replace the query with an oral statement and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

130. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a recurring query produces no findings. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Staff should retain evidence that the query was completed and reviewed because negative results still demonstrate completion of required monitoring
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

131. A quality review identifies this condition: a privilege-specific quality indicator crosses its review threshold. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Have administrative staff change the threshold within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Ignore the result until a complaint arrives using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Refer the result through the approved clinical evaluation pathway
- D. Suspend the license in the credentialing database and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

132. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a privilege-specific quality indicator crosses its review threshold. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Staff should refer the result through the approved clinical evaluation pathway because thresholds are designed to prompt authorized clinical review, not clerical conclusions
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

133. A quality review identifies this condition: an internal file audit finds missing verification dates. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Correct the records and investigate the process weakness causing the omissions
- B. Add estimated dates without evidence using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Delete the audit finding with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Audit only files that appear complete and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

134. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: an internal file audit finds missing verification dates. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should correct the records and investigate the process weakness causing the omissions because corrective action should address both affected records and the underlying control

135. A quality review identifies this condition: a credentials committee meeting lacks a quorum. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Count absent members as affirmative votes within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Follow governing documents and defer actions requiring quorum using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Let staff approve appointments with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Change the minutes to show quorum and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

136. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a credentials committee meeting lacks a quorum. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure

- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Staff should follow governing documents and defer actions requiring quorum because valid committee action depends on the meeting requirements in governing documents
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

137. A quality review identifies this condition: minutes contain detailed confidential peer-review discussion. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Revise documentation to the appropriate level and secure access
- B. Post the minutes on a public website using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Email them to all applicants with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Destroy every record of the meeting and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

138. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: minutes contain detailed confidential peer-review discussion. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Staff should revise documentation to the appropriate level and secure access because minutes should document action while protecting sensitive deliberations

139. A quality review identifies this condition: a delegated credentialing entity is due for oversight review. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Renew delegation without reviewing evidence within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure

- B. Assume accreditation removes all oversight using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Evaluate performance against the agreement and applicable standards with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Ask the delegate to set its own undisclosed criteria

140. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a delegated credentialing entity is due for oversight review. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Staff should evaluate performance against the agreement and applicable standards because delegation requires continuing oversight of assigned functions
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

141. A quality review identifies this condition: a policy conflicts with current approved bylaws. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Choose whichever document is easier within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Secretly edit the bylaws using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Ignore both documents with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Escalate the conflict and follow the controlling governance process

142. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a policy conflicts with current approved bylaws. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should escalate the conflict and follow the controlling governance process because governing documents need alignment and changes must follow authorized procedures
- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process

- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

143. A quality review identifies this condition: committee packets are distributed electronically. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Send unencrypted files to personal accounts within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Allow unrestricted forwarding using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Delete the official packet before the meeting with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Use secure access, version control, and appropriate retention and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

144. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: committee packets are distributed electronically. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Staff should use secure access, version control, and appropriate retention because secure controlled distribution protects confidentiality and record integrity
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

145. A quality review identifies this condition: an external audit requests evidence of credentialing compliance. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Create missing verifications after the fact without notation within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure

- B. Provide authorized, organized records with a clear audit trail
- C. Release unrelated peer-review material with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Refuse every request regardless of authority and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

146. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: an external audit requests evidence of credentialing compliance. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should provide authorized, organized records with a clear audit trail because audit responses should be accurate, scoped, and traceable
- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

147. A quality review identifies this condition: a committee member votes remotely. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Assume any text message is a formal vote within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Exclude the vote without checking policy using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Confirm that remote participation and voting meet governing requirements
- D. Let nonmembers vote for convenience and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

148. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a committee member votes remotely. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Staff should confirm that remote participation and voting meet governing requirements because meeting methods must preserve authorized participation and valid action

- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

149. A quality review identifies this condition: a database conversion changes credential expiration fields. Which corrective step should the specialist implement?

- A. Assume migration preserved every value within the organization's adopted quality-control procedure
- B. Turn off monitoring until the next year using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Delete source records immediately with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Reconcile migrated data and test alerts before relying on the new system

150. A supervisor uses the following case to train new credentialing staff: a database conversion changes credential expiration fields. Which teaching point is most accurate?

- A. Staff should reconcile migrated data and test alerts before relying on the new system because data validation is essential before operational controls depend on converted information
- B. Favorable information permits staff to skip unresolved verification requirements using the documented credentialing quality-review process
- C. Administrative staff may make the final clinical or governing decision independently with appropriate escalation to authorized clinical or governance leaders
- D. Material concerns should remain undocumented until the next appointment cycle and retain evidence of completion in the credentialing record

Practice Exam 3: Answer Key and Explanations

1. D — Because unexplained gaps must be resolved before the file is treated as complete, corrective action should require staff to request a written explanation of the gap before processing continues. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

2. B — Because unexplained gaps must be resolved before the file is treated as complete, staff should request a written explanation of the gap before processing continues. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

3. A — Because the issuing board is the primary source for current licensure status, corrective action should require staff to verify the license directly with the issuing licensing board. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

4. C — Because the issuing board is the primary source for current licensure status, staff should verify the license directly with the issuing licensing board. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

5. B — Because a practitioner-supplied document does not independently verify education, corrective action should require staff to obtain education verification from the school or an accepted equivalent source. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

6. D — Because a practitioner-supplied document does not independently verify education, staff should obtain education verification from the school or an accepted equivalent source. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

7. B — Because privilege decisions require evidence specific to the requested clinical activity, corrective action should require staff to obtain evidence of training and current competence for the requested privileges. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

8. A — Because privilege decisions require evidence specific to the requested clinical activity, staff should obtain evidence of training and current competence for the requested privileges. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

9. C — Because current required credentials must be confirmed before a favorable recommendation, corrective action should require staff to suspend processing and resolve current licensure according to policy. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

10. D — Because current required credentials must be confirmed before a favorable recommendation, staff should suspend processing and resolve current licensure according to policy. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

11. A — Because material discrepancies require documented resolution before decision makers rely on the file, corrective action should require staff to reconcile the discrepancy with primary-source information and practitioner clarification. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

12. C — Because material discrepancies require documented resolution before decision makers rely on the file, staff should reconcile the discrepancy with primary-source information and practitioner clarification. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

13. B — Because attestation documents the practitioner's representations and authorization for verification, corrective action should require staff to obtain the required signed and dated attestation. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

14. D — Because attestation documents the practitioner's representations and authorization for verification, staff should obtain the required signed and dated attestation. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

15. B — Because board status should be obtained from the board or a designated equivalent, corrective action should require staff to query the specialty board or its officially designated verification source. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

16. D — Because board status should be obtained from the board or a designated equivalent, staff should query the specialty board or its officially designated verification source. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

17. A — Because prior affiliations can reveal appointment, privilege, and conduct information relevant to review, corrective action should require staff to verify affiliation and relevant history with the hospital or accepted source. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the

weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

18. C — Because prior affiliations can reveal appointment, privilege, and conduct information relevant to review, staff should verify affiliation and relevant history with the hospital or accepted source. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

19. D — Because decision makers need a complete verified record under the governing process, corrective action should require staff to return or defer the file until required elements are complete. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

20. C — Because decision makers need a complete verified record under the governing process, staff should return or defer the file until required elements are complete. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

21. A — Because an affirmative disclosure triggers investigation rather than automatic approval or denial, corrective action should require staff to obtain details and authoritative documentation for evaluation. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

22. B — Because an affirmative disclosure triggers investigation rather than automatic approval or denial, staff should obtain details and authoritative documentation for evaluation. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

23. D — Because temporary privileges are exceptional and remain subject to defined eligibility and verification, corrective action should require staff to apply the organization's limited criteria for temporary privileges. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

24. A — Because temporary privileges are exceptional and remain subject to defined eligibility and verification, staff should apply the organization's limited criteria for temporary privileges. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

25. B — Because low volume changes the evidence available but does not remove competency review, corrective action should require staff to use relevant competency evidence permitted by policy to evaluate current competence. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

26. C — Because low volume changes the evidence available but does not remove competency review, staff should use relevant competency evidence permitted by policy to evaluate current competence. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

27. B — Because dated amendments preserve integrity while allowing current information to be assessed, corrective action should require staff to retain the amendment with its date and evaluate the new information. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

28. D — Because dated amendments preserve integrity while allowing current information to be assessed, staff should retain the amendment with its date and evaluate the new information. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

29. C — Because delegated verification remains subject to oversight and acceptance criteria, corrective action should require staff to confirm that the cvo's methods satisfy organizational and applicable standards. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

30. A — Because delegated verification remains subject to oversight and acceptance criteria, staff should confirm that the cvo's methods satisfy organizational and applicable standards. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

31. B — Because a useful professional reference must address qualifications relevant to the requested role, corrective action should require staff to seek information that addresses relevant competence and professional performance. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

32. A — Because a useful professional reference must address qualifications relevant to the requested role, staff should seek information that addresses relevant competence and professional performance. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with

reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

33. C — Because identity matching prevents both missed history and attribution to the wrong person, corrective action should require staff to resolve identity using documented name history and reliable identifiers. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

34. D — Because identity matching prevents both missed history and attribution to the wrong person, staff should resolve identity using documented name history and reliable identifiers. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

35. B — Because the organization cannot complete a required review when necessary information is unavailable, corrective action should require staff to follow policy for an application that cannot be verified. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

36. D — Because the organization cannot complete a required review when necessary information is unavailable, staff should follow policy for an application that cannot be verified. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

37. A — Because an adverse report is significant information but must be considered through due process, corrective action should require staff to evaluate the report with the practitioner's explanation and other relevant evidence. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

38. C — Because an adverse report is significant information but must be considered through due process, staff should evaluate the report with the practitioner's explanation and other relevant evidence. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

39. C — Because new privileges require focused review even when appointment is already in effect, corrective action should require staff to process the request under the privilege criteria and competency requirements. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

40. D — Because new privileges require focused review even when appointment is already in effect, staff should process the request under the privilege criteria and competency requirements. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

41. B — Because identity evidence links the person to the file but does not prove professional qualifications, corrective action should require staff to use it to support identity verification while separately verifying credentials. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

42. A — Because identity evidence links the person to the file but does not prove professional qualifications, staff should use it to support identity verification while separately verifying credentials. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

43. A — Because approved alternatives may be used only when allowed and supported by documentation, corrective action should require staff to use an accepted designated equivalent source if permitted and document efforts. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

44. C — Because approved alternatives may be used only when allowed and supported by documentation, staff should use an accepted designated equivalent source if permitted and document efforts. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

45. D — Because consistent criteria protect fairness and preserve the authority of the governing process, corrective action should require staff to apply the adopted privilege criteria and route any exception through policy. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

46. B — Because consistent criteria protect fairness and preserve the authority of the governing process, staff should apply the adopted privilege criteria and route any exception through policy. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

47. A — Because disclosures require fact gathering and policy-based evaluation rather than assumption, corrective action should require staff to obtain sufficient documentation and evaluate relevance under policy. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness,

conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

48. B — Because disclosures require fact gathering and policy-based evaluation rather than assumption, staff should obtain sufficient documentation and evaluate relevance under policy. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

49. C — Because committees recommend while the governing body exercises final appointment authority, corrective action should require staff to explain that final authority rests with the governing body under the bylaws. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

50. D — Because committees recommend while the governing body exercises final appointment authority, staff should explain that final authority rests with the governing body under the bylaws. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

51. C — Because remote delivery does not eliminate responsibility for qualified and authorized practitioners, corrective action should require staff to credential and privilege the practitioner through an approved compliant pathway. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

52. D — Because remote delivery does not eliminate responsibility for qualified and authorized practitioners, staff should credential and privilege the practitioner through an approved compliant pathway. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

53. B — Because disaster privileges use an expedited but controlled process tied to the emergency, corrective action should require staff to follow the disaster-privilege procedure and required identity and license checks. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

54. A — Because disaster privileges use an expedited but controlled process tied to the emergency, staff should follow the disaster-privilege procedure and required identity and license checks. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

55. D — Because conflicting training claims must be reconciled before the record is complete, corrective action should require staff to clarify the discrepancy with the institution and practitioner. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

56. B — Because conflicting training claims must be reconciled before the record is complete, staff should clarify the discrepancy with the institution and practitioner. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

57. A — Because coverage status and professional-liability claims history answer different review questions, corrective action should require staff to request the missing claims information from an appropriate authoritative source. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

58. C — Because coverage status and professional-liability claims history answer different review questions, staff should request the missing claims information from an appropriate authoritative source. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

59. C — Because consistent use of eligibility rules supports fairness and defensible decisions, corrective action should require staff to process the variance or ineligibility according to the governing policy. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

60. A — Because consistent use of eligibility rules supports fairness and defensible decisions, staff should process the variance or ineligibility according to the governing policy. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

61. D — Because professional references should be relevant, objective, and free of disqualifying conflicts, corrective action should require staff to seek an appropriately qualified professional reference without the conflict. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

62. B — Because professional references should be relevant, objective, and free of disqualifying conflicts, staff should seek an appropriately qualified professional reference without the conflict. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability,

misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

63. B — Because decision makers must receive current material information before acting, corrective action should require staff to update the packet and highlight material new information before review. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

64. A — Because decision makers must receive current material information before acting, staff should update the packet and highlight material new information before review. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

65. D — Because appointment authority and privilege scope may differ across separate entities, corrective action should require staff to determine credentialing and approval requirements for each legal entity. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

66. C — Because appointment authority and privilege scope may differ across separate entities, staff should determine credentialing and approval requirements for each legal entity. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

67. B — Because privilege criteria should precede consistent evaluation of qualifications and competence, corrective action should require staff to develop and approve criteria before routinely granting the privilege. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

68. A — Because privilege criteria should precede consistent evaluation of qualifications and competence, staff should develop and approve criteria before routinely granting the privilege. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

69. C — Because credential relevance depends on the practitioner's authorized activities and applicable requirements, corrective action should require staff to evaluate it according to role, privilege scope, law, and organizational policy. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

70. D — Because credential relevance depends on the practitioner's authorized activities and applicable requirements, staff should evaluate it according to role, privilege scope, law, and organizational policy. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

71. D — Because training and current competence are related but distinct considerations, corrective action should require staff to evaluate current competence using the approved evidence requirements. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

72. B — Because training and current competence are related but distinct considerations, staff should evaluate current competence using the approved evidence requirements. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

73. A — Because managed recusal protects impartial review without abandoning the process, corrective action should require staff to apply the conflict-of-interest policy and document appropriate recusal. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

74. C — Because managed recusal protects impartial review without abandoning the process, staff should apply the conflict-of-interest policy and document appropriate recusal. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

75. D — Because confidential handling supports lawful and candid evaluation, corrective action should require staff to restrict access and disclose it only as authorized. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

76. A — Because confidential handling supports lawful and candid evaluation, staff should restrict access and disclose it only as authorized. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action. It also protects the integrity of subsequent decisions.

77. C — Because fair process permits relevant response while preserving responsible decision making, corrective action should require staff to follow the applicable correction, hearing, or fair-process procedures. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness,

conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

78. B — Because fair process permits relevant response while preserving responsible decision making, staff should follow the applicable correction, hearing, or fair-process procedures. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

79. C — Because a reproducible verification record must show who supplied what information and when, corrective action should require staff to document the source, date, verifier, information, and method as policy requires. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

80. B — Because a reproducible verification record must show who supplied what information and when, staff should document the source, date, verifier, information, and method as policy requires. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

81. D — Because recurring expirables require reliable monitoring throughout the appointment period, corrective action should require staff to use ongoing controls to monitor renewal and required action. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

82. A — Because recurring expirables require reliable monitoring throughout the appointment period, staff should use ongoing controls to monitor renewal and required action. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

83. D — Because documented criteria must be applied consistently and accurately, corrective action should require staff to apply the adopted criterion or formally approved exception process. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

84. A — Because documented criteria must be applied consistently and accurately, staff should apply the adopted criterion or formally approved exception process. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

85. B — Because withdrawal does not necessarily eliminate documentation or reporting responsibilities, corrective action should require staff to document the withdrawal and follow applicable reporting and policy requirements. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

86. C — Because withdrawal does not necessarily eliminate documentation or reporting responsibilities, staff should document the withdrawal and follow applicable reporting and policy requirements. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

87. A — Because short duration does not remove qualification and authorization requirements, corrective action should require staff to complete the required credentialing and privileging pathway before practice. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

88. B — Because short duration does not remove qualification and authorization requirements, staff should complete the required credentialing and privileging pathway before practice. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

89. C — Because recommendations and final action must follow the authority defined in governing documents, corrective action should require staff to send the documented recommendation through the governing approval process. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

90. D — Because recommendations and final action must follow the authority defined in governing documents, staff should send the documented recommendation through the governing approval process. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

91. C — Because current competence must be demonstrated with evidence relevant to the requested privilege, corrective action should require staff to seek alternative evidence of current competence allowed by approved criteria. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

92. B — Because current competence must be demonstrated with evidence relevant to the requested privilege, staff should seek alternative evidence of current competence allowed by approved criteria. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with

reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

93. D — Because new sanctions require timely evaluation under the organization's escalation process, corrective action should require staff to initiate the defined ongoing-monitoring review and notify appropriate leaders. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

94. A — Because new sanctions require timely evaluation under the organization's escalation process, staff should initiate the defined ongoing-monitoring review and notify appropriate leaders. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

95. A — Because advance tracking supports continuity while preventing practice on an expired credential, corrective action should require staff to notify responsible parties and track renewal according to the expirables process. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

96. D — Because advance tracking supports continuity while preventing practice on an expired credential, staff should notify responsible parties and track renewal according to the expirables process. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

97. C — Because patterns may reveal risk that a single event does not establish, corrective action should require staff to aggregate and route the pattern for review under the established process. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

98. B — Because patterns may reveal risk that a single event does not establish, staff should aggregate and route the pattern for review under the established process. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

99. B — Because trend information should reach authorized clinical decision makers promptly, corrective action should require staff to escalate the trend for appropriate clinical review and action. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

100. A — Because trend information should reach authorized clinical decision makers promptly, staff should escalate the trend for appropriate clinical review and action. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

101. C — Because changed coverage can affect current compliance and must be documented, corrective action should require staff to update and verify required coverage information and expiration tracking. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

102. D — Because changed coverage can affect current compliance and must be documented, staff should update and verify required coverage information and expiration tracking. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

103. D — Because accurate matching prevents missed findings and false attribution, corrective action should require staff to resolve identity before attributing the result to the practitioner. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

104. B — Because accurate matching prevents missed findings and false attribution, staff should resolve identity before attributing the result to the practitioner. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

105. A — Because focused evaluation must produce reviewable evidence of competence, corrective action should require staff to track completion and route results to the authorized reviewers. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

106. C — Because focused evaluation must produce reviewable evidence of competence, staff should track completion and route results to the authorized reviewers. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

107. C — Because continued eligibility depends on maintaining required credentials, corrective action should require staff to apply the action specified by policy and privilege criteria. This resolves the case

and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

108. B — Because continued eligibility depends on maintaining required credentials, staff should apply the action specified by policy and privilege criteria. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

109. D — Because new adverse information warrants timely fact gathering and contextual review, corrective action should require staff to collect authoritative details and evaluate them through the monitoring process. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

110. A — Because new adverse information warrants timely fact gathering and contextual review, staff should collect authoritative details and evaluate them through the monitoring process. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

111. C — Because delegation does not remove organizational responsibility for reliable monitoring, corrective action should require staff to complete the missed check and address vendor oversight controls. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

112. D — Because delegation does not remove organizational responsibility for reliable monitoring, staff should complete the missed check and address vendor oversight controls. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

113. B — Because follow-up must be reliable and information access appropriately limited, corrective action should require staff to track required follow-up while protecting peer-review confidentiality. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

114. A — Because follow-up must be reliable and information access appropriately limited, staff should track required follow-up while protecting peer-review confidentiality. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

115. A — Because sensitive concerns require prompt handling by authorized professionals, corrective action should require staff to activate the confidential policy-based evaluation and patient-safety pathway. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

116. C — Because sensitive concerns require prompt handling by authorized professionals, staff should activate the confidential policy-based evaluation and patient-safety pathway. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

117. B — Because missing renewal evidence must trigger controlled follow-up and action, corrective action should require staff to escalate and apply the policy for an unmet required credential. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

118. D — Because missing renewal evidence must trigger controlled follow-up and action, staff should escalate and apply the policy for an unmet required credential. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

119. B — Because context and comparability are necessary for sound performance evaluation, corrective action should require staff to normalize and present relevant information so reviewers understand its context. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

120. D — Because context and comparability are necessary for sound performance evaluation, staff should normalize and present relevant information so reviewers understand its context. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

121. C — Because exclusion information can create immediate legal and operational risk, corrective action should require staff to verify the finding and route it immediately under compliance policy. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

122. A — Because exclusion information can create immediate legal and operational risk, staff should verify the finding and route it immediately under compliance policy. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or

defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

123. C — Because monitoring systems need complete timely data and accountable escalation, corrective action should require staff to follow up, document the lapse, and escalate through the defined process. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

124. D — Because monitoring systems need complete timely data and accountable escalation, staff should follow up, document the lapse, and escalate through the defined process. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

125. B — Because status changes can affect monitoring and evidence needed at return, corrective action should require staff to update status and apply policy to privileges, expirables, and return-to-practice review. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

126. A — Because status changes can affect monitoring and evidence needed at return, staff should update status and apply policy to privileges, expirables, and return-to-practice review. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

127. C — Because material current information belongs in the decision process, corrective action should require staff to pause as appropriate and provide the information to authorized reviewers. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

128. D — Because material current information belongs in the decision process, staff should pause as appropriate and provide the information to authorized reviewers. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

129. A — Because negative results still demonstrate completion of required monitoring, corrective action should require staff to retain evidence that the query was completed and reviewed. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

130. B — Because negative results still demonstrate completion of required monitoring, staff should retain evidence that the query was completed and reviewed. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

131. C — Because thresholds are designed to prompt authorized clinical review, not clerical conclusions, corrective action should require staff to refer the result through the approved clinical evaluation pathway. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

132. B — Because thresholds are designed to prompt authorized clinical review, not clerical conclusions, staff should refer the result through the approved clinical evaluation pathway. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

133. A — Because corrective action should address both affected records and the underlying control, corrective action should require staff to correct the records and investigate the process weakness causing the omissions. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

134. D — Because corrective action should address both affected records and the underlying control, staff should correct the records and investigate the process weakness causing the omissions. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

135. B — Because valid committee action depends on the meeting requirements in governing documents, corrective action should require staff to follow governing documents and defer actions requiring quorum. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

136. C — Because valid committee action depends on the meeting requirements in governing documents, staff should follow governing documents and defer actions requiring quorum. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

137. A — Because minutes should document action while protecting sensitive deliberations, corrective action should require staff to revise documentation to the appropriate level and secure access. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the

exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

138. D — Because minutes should document action while protecting sensitive deliberations, staff should revise documentation to the appropriate level and secure access. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

139. C — Because delegation requires continuing oversight of assigned functions, corrective action should require staff to evaluate performance against the agreement and applicable standards. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

140. B — Because delegation requires continuing oversight of assigned functions, staff should evaluate performance against the agreement and applicable standards. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action. It also protects the integrity of subsequent decisions.

141. D — Because governing documents need alignment and changes must follow authorized procedures, corrective action should require staff to escalate the conflict and follow the controlling governance process. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

142. A — Because governing documents need alignment and changes must follow authorized procedures, staff should escalate the conflict and follow the controlling governance process. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

143. D — Because secure controlled distribution protects confidentiality and record integrity, corrective action should require staff to use secure access, version control, and appropriate retention. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

144. C — Because secure controlled distribution protects confidentiality and record integrity, staff should use secure access, version control, and appropriate retention. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

145. B — Because audit responses should be accurate, scoped, and traceable, corrective action should require staff to provide authorized, organized records with a clear audit trail. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

146. A — Because audit responses should be accurate, scoped, and traceable, staff should provide authorized, organized records with a clear audit trail. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

147. C — Because meeting methods must preserve authorized participation and valid action, corrective action should require staff to confirm that remote participation and voting meet governing requirements. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

148. B — Because meeting methods must preserve authorized participation and valid action, staff should confirm that remote participation and voting meet governing requirements. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.

149. D — Because data validation is essential before operational controls depend on converted information, corrective action should require staff to reconcile migrated data and test alerts before relying on the new system. This resolves the case and strengthens future files. The alternatives preserve the weakness, conceal the exception, or misassign review. Effective correction improves consistency, accountability, monitoring, and audit readiness.

150. A — Because data validation is essential before operational controls depend on converted information, staff should reconcile migrated data and test alerts before relying on the new system. This avoids incomplete evidence and unauthorized decisions. The alternatives confuse speed with reliability, misassign responsibility, or defer a known concern. Correct training promotes consistent files, proper escalation, and defensible committee action.