

PRACTICE EXAM 5: 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 credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that an application contains an unexplained work-history gap. Which required step should be added?
 - A. accept the signed application as sufficient within the approved workflow
 - B. ask a peer to estimate the missing period
 - C. Obtain a written explanation before treating the file as complete
 - D. defer the issue until reappointment while preserving the audit trail

2. Following a process failure in which an application contains an unexplained work-history gap, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?
 - A. Permit staff to accept the signed application as sufficient within the approved workflow
 - B. Permit staff to ask a peer to estimate the missing period
 - C. Permit staff to defer the issue until reappointment with authorized review
 - D. Require staff to obtain a written explanation before treating the file as complete

3. Six months after correcting a workflow in which an application contains an unexplained work-history gap, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?
 - A. Sampled files show staff accept the signed application as sufficient within the approved workflow
 - B. Sampled files show staff ask a peer to estimate the missing period under documented quality controls

- C. Sampled files show staff obtain a written explanation before treating the file as complete and documented completion
- D. Sampled files show staff defer the issue until reappointment while preserving the audit trail

4. A manager reviews a breakdown in which an application contains an unexplained work-history gap. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Material gaps must be resolved before decision makers rely on the chronology
- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle while preserving the audit trail

5. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a practitioner reports an active state license. Which required step should be added?

- A. accept a practitioner-supplied copy within the approved workflow
- B. use the curriculum vitae as verification under documented quality controls
- C. ask another hospital to confirm the copy with authorized review
- D. Verify current status directly with the issuing board

6. Following a process failure in which a practitioner reports an active state license, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Require staff to verify current status directly with the issuing board
- B. Permit staff to accept a practitioner-supplied copy under documented quality controls
- C. Permit staff to use the curriculum vitae as verification
- D. Permit staff to ask another hospital to confirm the copy

7. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a practitioner reports an active state license, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff accept a practitioner-supplied copy within the approved workflow
 - B. Sampled files show staff use the curriculum vitae as verification under documented quality controls
 - C. Sampled files show staff verify current status directly with the issuing board and documented completion
 - D. Sampled files show staff ask another hospital to confirm the copy while preserving the audit trail
- 8.** A manager reviews a breakdown in which a practitioner reports an active state license. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?
- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
 - B. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary under documented quality controls
 - C. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle
 - D. The licensing board is the primary source for current license status
- 9.** A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a diploma copy is the only evidence of medical education. Which required step should be added?
- A. treat the copy as primary-source verification within the approved workflow
 - B. Verify education with the school or an accepted equivalent source
 - C. have the department chair authenticate it with authorized review
 - D. replace education verification with a reference while preserving the audit trail
- 10.** Following a process failure in which a diploma copy is the only evidence of medical education, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?
- A. Require staff to verify education with the school or an accepted equivalent source
 - B. Permit staff to treat the copy as primary-source verification under documented quality controls
 - C. Permit staff to have the department chair authenticate it with authorized review
 - D. Permit staff to replace education verification with a reference while preserving the audit trail
- 11.** Six months after correcting a workflow in which a diploma copy is the only evidence of medical education, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff verify education with the school or an accepted equivalent source and documented completion
- B. Sampled files show staff treat the copy as primary-source verification under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff have the department chair authenticate it with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff replace education verification with a reference while preserving the audit trail

12. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a diploma copy is the only evidence of medical education. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary under documented quality controls
- C. Practitioner-supplied documents do not independently establish education with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

13. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that requested privileges exceed documented training. Which required step should be added?

- A. grant the privileges based on appointment eligibility within the approved workflow
- B. Obtain evidence of training and current competence for the requested scope
- C. approve them until the next cycle with authorized review
- D. rely only on workforce need while preserving the audit trail

14. Following a process failure in which requested privileges exceed documented training, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to grant the privileges based on appointment eligibility within the approved workflow
- B. Permit staff to approve them until the next cycle under documented quality controls
- C. Permit staff to rely only on workforce need with authorized review
- D. Require staff to obtain evidence of training and current competence for the requested scope

15. Six months after correcting a workflow in which requested privileges exceed documented training, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff grant the privileges based on appointment eligibility within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff approve them until the next cycle under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff obtain evidence of training and current competence for the requested scope and documented completion
- D. Sampled files show staff rely only on workforce need while preserving the audit trail

16. A manager reviews a breakdown in which requested privileges exceed documented training. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary under documented quality controls
- C. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle
- D. Privilege decisions require evidence specific to the clinical activity

17. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a reappointment file shows an expired required license. Which required step should be added?

- A. Resolve current licensure and apply policy before favorable action
- B. use the license verified at initial appointment under documented quality controls
- C. approve first and verify afterward with authorized review
- D. substitute board certification for licensure while preserving the audit trail

18. Following a process failure in which a reappointment file shows an expired required license, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to use the license verified at initial appointment

- B. Require staff to resolve current licensure and apply policy before favorable action
- C. Permit staff to approve first and verify afterward with authorized review
- D. Permit staff to substitute board certification for licensure while preserving the audit trail

19. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a reappointment file shows an expired required license, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff use the license verified at initial appointment within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff approve first and verify afterward under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff resolve current licensure and apply policy before favorable action and documented completion
- D. Sampled files show staff substitute board certification for licensure while preserving the audit trail

20. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a reappointment file shows an expired required license. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Required credentials must be current when the organization acts
- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

21. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that two sources report conflicting malpractice histories. Which required step should be added?

- A. Reconcile the discrepancy with authoritative information and practitioner clarification
- B. use the newest response without comparison under documented quality controls
- C. delete the unfavorable response with authorized review
- D. send the unresolved packet to the committee while preserving the audit trail

22. Following a process failure in which two sources report conflicting malpractice histories, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to use the newest response without comparison within the approved workflow
- B. Permit staff to delete the unfavorable response under documented quality controls
- C. Permit staff to send the unresolved packet to the committee
- D. Require staff to reconcile the discrepancy with authoritative information and practitioner clarification

23. Six months after correcting a workflow in which two sources report conflicting malpractice histories, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff use the newest response without comparison within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff delete the unfavorable response under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff send the unresolved packet to the committee with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff reconcile the discrepancy with authoritative information and practitioner clarification and documented completion

24. A manager reviews a breakdown in which two sources report conflicting malpractice histories. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary under documented quality controls
- C. Material discrepancies require documented resolution with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

25. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that the application lacks a signed attestation. Which required step should be added?

- A. Obtain the required signed and dated attestation within the approved workflow
- B. allow staff to sign for the applicant under documented quality controls
- C. treat ordinary email as an attestation with authorized review
- D. waive attestation after favorable references while preserving the audit trail

26. Following a process failure in which the application lacks a signed attestation, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to allow staff to sign for the applicant
- B. Require staff to obtain the required signed and dated attestation
- C. Permit staff to treat ordinary email as an attestation
- D. Permit staff to waive attestation after favorable references

27. Six months after correcting a workflow in which the application lacks a signed attestation, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff allow staff to sign for the applicant within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff treat ordinary email as an attestation under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff waive attestation after favorable references with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff obtain the required signed and dated attestation and documented completion

28. A manager reviews a breakdown in which the application lacks a signed attestation. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Attestation documents representations and authorization for verification under documented quality controls
- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

29. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that specialty-board certification must be confirmed. Which required step should be added?

- A. Query the board or its officially designated verification source
- B. rely on a photograph of the certificate under documented quality controls
- C. accept the claim on the resume with authorized review
- D. ask a colleague in the specialty while preserving the audit trail

30. Following a process failure in which specialty-board certification must be confirmed, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to rely on a photograph of the certificate
- B. Permit staff to accept the claim on the resume under documented quality controls
- C. Require staff to query the board or its officially designated verification source
- D. Permit staff to ask a colleague in the specialty while preserving the audit trail

31. Six months after correcting a workflow in which specialty-board certification must be confirmed, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff rely on a photograph of the certificate within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff query the board or its officially designated verification source and documented completion
- C. Sampled files show staff accept the claim on the resume with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff ask a colleague in the specialty while preserving the audit trail

32. A manager reviews a breakdown in which specialty-board certification must be confirmed. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary under documented quality controls
- C. Board status should come from the board or designated equivalent
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

33. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a prior hospital affiliation is listed. Which required step should be added?

- A. assume good standing from silence within the approved workflow
- B. use an internet directory alone under documented quality controls
- C. omit an out-of-state affiliation with authorized review
- D. Verify affiliation and relevant history with an accepted source

34. Following a process failure in which a prior hospital affiliation is listed, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Require staff to verify affiliation and relevant history with an accepted source
- B. Permit staff to assume good standing from silence under documented quality controls
- C. Permit staff to use an internet directory alone with authorized review
- D. Permit staff to omit an out-of-state affiliation while preserving the audit trail

35. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a prior hospital affiliation is listed, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff assume good standing from silence within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff use an internet directory alone under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff omit an out-of-state affiliation with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff verify affiliation and relevant history with an accepted source and documented completion

36. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a prior hospital affiliation is listed. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Prior affiliations may reveal appointment, privilege, or conduct information
- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

37. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a committee packet is incomplete. Which required step should be added?

- A. Defer the file until required elements are complete
- B. recommend approval from favorable items under documented quality controls

- C. replace missing evidence with oral assurance with authorized review
- D. let the applicant waive the requirements while preserving the audit trail

38. Following a process failure in which a committee packet is incomplete, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to recommend approval from favorable items within the approved workflow
- B. Permit staff to replace missing evidence with oral assurance
- C. Require staff to defer the file until required elements are complete
- D. Permit staff to let the applicant waive the requirements

39. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a committee packet is incomplete, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff recommend approval from favorable items within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff replace missing evidence with oral assurance under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff defer the file until required elements are complete and documented completion
- D. Sampled files show staff let the applicant waive the requirements while preserving the audit trail

40. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a committee packet is incomplete. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Authorized reviewers need a complete verified record under documented quality controls
- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

41. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that an applicant discloses disciplinary action. Which required step should be added?

- A. Obtain authoritative details and evaluate them under policy
- B. deny automatically without review under documented quality controls
- C. ignore the disclosure if the license is active
- D. change the response after a favorable interview while preserving the audit trail

42. Following a process failure in which an applicant discloses disciplinary action, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to deny automatically without review within the approved workflow
- B. Permit staff to ignore the disclosure if the license is active
- C. Permit staff to change the response after a favorable interview
- D. Require staff to obtain authoritative details and evaluate them under policy

43. Six months after correcting a workflow in which an applicant discloses disciplinary action, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff deny automatically without review within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff ignore the disclosure if the license is active under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff change the response after a favorable interview with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff obtain authoritative details and evaluate them under policy and documented completion

44. A manager reviews a breakdown in which an applicant discloses disciplinary action. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary under documented quality controls
- C. Affirmative disclosures require investigation rather than automatic conclusions
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

45. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that temporary privileges are requested for convenience. Which required step should be added?

- A. grant them whenever scheduling is difficult within the approved workflow
- B. Apply the organization's limited temporary-privilege criteria under documented quality controls
- C. treat them as automatic appointment with authorized review
- D. skip verification because duration is short while preserving the audit trail

46. Following a process failure in which temporary privileges are requested for convenience, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Require staff to apply the organization's limited temporary-privilege criteria
- B. Permit staff to grant them whenever scheduling is difficult
- C. Permit staff to treat them as automatic appointment
- D. Permit staff to skip verification because duration is short

47. Six months after correcting a workflow in which temporary privileges are requested for convenience, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff grant them whenever scheduling is difficult within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff treat them as automatic appointment under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff apply the organization's limited temporary-privilege criteria and documented completion
- D. Sampled files show staff skip verification because duration is short while preserving the audit trail

48. A manager reviews a breakdown in which temporary privileges are requested for convenience. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Temporary privileges are exceptional and remain controlled under documented quality controls
- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

49. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a low-volume practitioner seeks reappointment. Which required step should be added?

- A. Use alternative competency evidence permitted by approved criteria
- B. assume competence from initial training under documented quality controls
- C. terminate membership solely for low volume with authorized review
- D. use age as a performance measure while preserving the audit trail

50. Following a process failure in which a low-volume practitioner seeks reappointment, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to assume competence from initial training within the approved workflow
- B. Permit staff to terminate membership solely for low volume
- C. Permit staff to use age as a performance measure
- D. Require staff to use alternative competency evidence permitted by approved criteria

51. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a low-volume practitioner seeks reappointment, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff assume competence from initial training within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff use alternative competency evidence permitted by approved criteria and documented completion
- C. Sampled files show staff terminate membership solely for low volume with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff use age as a performance measure while preserving the audit trail

52. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a low-volume practitioner seeks reappointment. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary under documented quality controls

- C. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle with authorized review
- D. Low volume changes available evidence but not the duty to assess competence

53. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that an applicant amends a response after submission. Which required step should be added?

- A. replace the original without an audit trail within the approved workflow
- B. ignore the change until reappointment under documented quality controls
- C. Retain a dated amendment and evaluate the new information
- D. require an entirely blank new application while preserving the audit trail

54. Following a process failure in which an applicant amends a response after submission, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Require staff to retain a dated amendment and evaluate the new information
- B. Permit staff to replace the original without an audit trail
- C. Permit staff to ignore the change until reappointment with authorized review
- D. Permit staff to require an entirely blank new application while preserving the audit trail

55. Six months after correcting a workflow in which an applicant amends a response after submission, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff replace the original without an audit trail within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff ignore the change until reappointment under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff retain a dated amendment and evaluate the new information and documented completion
- D. Sampled files show staff require an entirely blank new application while preserving the audit trail

56. A manager reviews a breakdown in which an applicant amends a response after submission. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary under documented quality controls
- C. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle
- D. Dated amendments preserve integrity and current information while preserving the audit trail

57. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a CVO supplies a verification report. Which required step should be added?

- A. Confirm the cvo's methods satisfy organizational acceptance criteria
- B. assume every external report is acceptable under documented quality controls
- C. treat the report as committee approval with authorized review
- D. remove all internal quality controls while preserving the audit trail

58. Following a process failure in which a CVO supplies a verification report, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to assume every external report is acceptable
- B. Require staff to confirm the CVO's methods satisfy organizational acceptance criteria
- C. Permit staff to treat the report as committee approval
- D. Permit staff to remove all internal quality controls while preserving the audit trail

59. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a CVO supplies a verification report, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff assume every external report is acceptable within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff treat the report as committee approval under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff remove all internal quality controls with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff confirm the CVO's methods satisfy organizational acceptance criteria and documented completion

60. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a CVO supplies a verification report. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Delegated verification remains subject to oversight within the approved workflow
- B. Administrative convenience may replace required verification under documented quality controls
- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

61. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a peer reference lists only acquaintance dates. Which required step should be added?

- A. count the returned form as sufficient within the approved workflow
- B. Seek relevant information about competence and professional performance
- C. ask the applicant to summarize it with authorized review
- D. substitute a personal character reference while preserving the audit trail

62. Following a process failure in which a peer reference lists only acquaintance dates, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to count the returned form as sufficient
- B. Permit staff to ask the applicant to summarize it
- C. Require staff to seek relevant information about competence and professional performance
- D. Permit staff to substitute a personal character reference while preserving the audit trail

63. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a peer reference lists only acquaintance dates, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff count the returned form as sufficient within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff seek relevant information about competence and professional performance and documented completion
- C. Sampled files show staff ask the applicant to summarize it with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff substitute a personal character reference while preserving the audit trail

64. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a peer reference lists only acquaintance dates. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary under documented quality controls
- C. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle
- D. A useful professional reference must address qualifications while preserving the audit trail

65. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that names differ across verification responses. Which required step should be added?

- A. assume every record belongs to the applicant within the approved workflow
- B. discard records using a former name under documented quality controls
- C. Resolve identity with documented name history and reliable identifiers
- D. create a separate practitioner file while preserving the audit trail

66. Following a process failure in which names differ across verification responses, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Require staff to resolve identity with documented name history and reliable identifiers
- B. Permit staff to assume every record belongs to the applicant
- C. Permit staff to discard records using a former name with authorized review
- D. Permit staff to create a separate practitioner file while preserving the audit trail

67. Six months after correcting a workflow in which names differ across verification responses, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff assume every record belongs to the applicant within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff discard records using a former name under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff resolve identity with documented name history and reliable identifiers and documented completion
- D. Sampled files show staff create a separate practitioner file while preserving the audit trail

68. A manager reviews a breakdown in which names differ across verification responses. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Identity matching prevents missed history and false attribution
- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

69. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a practitioner refuses required information authorization. Which required step should be added?

- A. approve from the resume within the approved workflow
- B. invent substitute credentials under documented quality controls
- C. ignore authorization restrictions with authorized review
- D. Follow policy for an application that cannot be verified

70. Following a process failure in which a practitioner refuses required information authorization, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Require staff to follow policy for an application that cannot be verified
- B. Permit staff to approve from the resume under documented quality controls
- C. Permit staff to invent substitute credentials with authorized review
- D. Permit staff to ignore authorization restrictions while preserving the audit trail

71. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a practitioner refuses required information authorization, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff approve from the resume within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff invent substitute credentials under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff ignore authorization restrictions with authorized review

D. Sampled files show staff follow policy for an application that cannot be verified and documented completion

72. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a practitioner refuses required information authorization. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Required review cannot be completed when necessary information is unavailable
- B. Administrative convenience may replace required verification under documented quality controls
- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

73. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that an adverse NPDB report is received. Which required step should be added?

- A. deny every privilege automatically within the approved workflow
- B. remove the report after printing under documented quality controls
- C. Evaluate it with the practitioner's explanation and relevant evidence
- D. ignore it because it was disclosed while preserving the audit trail

74. Following a process failure in which an adverse NPDB report is received, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to deny every privilege automatically within the approved workflow
- B. Require staff to evaluate it with the practitioner's explanation and relevant evidence
- C. Permit staff to remove the report after printing with authorized review
- D. Permit staff to ignore it because it was disclosed while preserving the audit trail

75. Six months after correcting a workflow in which an adverse NPDB report is received, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff deny every privilege automatically within the approved workflow

- B. Sampled files show staff remove the report after printing under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff ignore it because it was disclosed with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff evaluate it with the practitioner's explanation and relevant evidence and documented completion

76. A manager reviews a breakdown in which an adverse NPDB report is received. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. An adverse report is significant but requires contextual due process
- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

77. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a current appointee requests a new privilege. Which required step should be added?

- A. add it because membership is current within the approved workflow
- B. wait automatically until reappointment under documented quality controls
- C. Process the request under approved criteria and competency requirements
- D. allow practice before review while preserving the audit trail

78. Following a process failure in which a current appointee requests a new privilege, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Require staff to process the request under approved criteria and competency requirements
- B. Permit staff to add it because membership is current under documented quality controls
- C. Permit staff to wait automatically until reappointment with authorized review
- D. Permit staff to allow practice before review while preserving the audit trail

79. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a current appointee requests a new privilege, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff add it because membership is current within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff wait automatically until reappointment under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff process the request under approved criteria and competency requirements and documented completion
- D. Sampled files show staff allow practice before review while preserving the audit trail

80. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a current appointee requests a new privilege. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary under documented quality controls
- C. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle
- D. New privileges require focused review despite current appointment

81. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a training program does not answer verification requests. Which required step should be added?

- A. Use an accepted equivalent source if permitted and document all efforts
- B. record training as verified without qualification under documented quality controls
- C. delete the training requirement with authorized review
- D. accept the diploma as automatically equivalent while preserving the audit trail

82. Following a process failure in which a training program does not answer verification requests, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to record training as verified without qualification within the approved workflow
- B. Require staff to use an accepted equivalent source if permitted and document all efforts
- C. Permit staff to delete the training requirement with authorized review
- D. Permit staff to accept the diploma as automatically equivalent while preserving the audit trail

83. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a training program does not answer verification requests, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff record training as verified without qualification within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff use an accepted equivalent source if permitted and document all efforts and documented completion
- C. Sampled files show staff delete the training requirement with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff accept the diploma as automatically equivalent while preserving the audit trail

84. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a training program does not answer verification requests. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Alternatives are acceptable only when authorized and documented
- B. Administrative convenience may replace required verification under documented quality controls
- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

85. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a department chair recommends an exception to privilege criteria. Which required step should be added?

- A. treat the chair's recommendation as final within the approved workflow
- B. rewrite criteria in the applicant's file under documented quality controls
- C. Route the exception through the adopted approval process
- D. ignore evidence of current competence while preserving the audit trail

86. Following a process failure in which a department chair recommends an exception to privilege criteria, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to treat the chair's recommendation as final
- B. Permit staff to rewrite criteria in the applicant's file
- C. Permit staff to ignore evidence of current competence with authorized review
- D. Require staff to route the exception through the adopted approval process

87. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a department chair recommends an exception to privilege criteria, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff treat the chair's recommendation as final within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff route the exception through the adopted approval process and documented completion
- C. Sampled files show staff rewrite criteria in the applicant's file with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff ignore evidence of current competence while preserving the audit trail

88. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a department chair recommends an exception to privilege criteria. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary under documented quality controls
- C. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle
- D. Consistent criteria and formal exceptions protect fairness while preserving the audit trail

89. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a committee member has a conflict involving an applicant. Which required step should be added?

- A. Apply the conflict policy and document appropriate recusal
- B. allow the member to lead discussion under documented quality controls
- C. remove unfavorable evidence with authorized review
- D. cancel all applications in the specialty while preserving the audit trail

90. Following a process failure in which a committee member has a conflict involving an applicant, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to allow the member to lead discussion
- B. Permit staff to remove unfavorable evidence under documented quality controls

- C. Require staff to apply the conflict policy and document appropriate recusal
- D. Permit staff to cancel all applications in the specialty

91. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a committee member has a conflict involving an applicant, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff apply the conflict policy and document appropriate recusal and documented completion
- B. Sampled files show staff allow the member to lead discussion under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff remove unfavorable evidence with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff cancel all applications in the specialty while preserving the audit trail

92. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a committee member has a conflict involving an applicant. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary under documented quality controls
- C. Managed recusal preserves impartial review with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

93. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a licensing board posts a new sanction. Which required step should be added?

- A. wait until reappointment within the approved workflow
- B. remove the practitioner without review under documented quality controls
- C. ask the practitioner to verify the board with authorized review
- D. Start the defined monitoring review and notify authorized leaders

94. Following a process failure in which a licensing board posts a new sanction, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to wait until reappointment within the approved workflow
- B. Require staff to start the defined monitoring review and notify authorized leaders
- C. Permit staff to remove the practitioner without review with authorized review
- D. Permit staff to ask the practitioner to verify the board

95. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a licensing board posts a new sanction, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff start the defined monitoring review and notify authorized leaders and documented completion
- B. Sampled files show staff wait until reappointment under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff remove the practitioner without review with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff ask the practitioner to verify the board while preserving the audit trail

96. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a licensing board posts a new sanction. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary under documented quality controls
- C. New sanctions require timely evaluation between cycles with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

97. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a required license expires next month. Which required step should be added?

- A. mark it renewed before evidence arrives within the approved workflow
- B. Notify responsible parties and track verified renewal under documented quality controls
- C. wait for the practitioner to remember with authorized review
- D. replace it with a peer reference while preserving the audit trail

98. Following a process failure in which a required license expires next month, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to mark it renewed before evidence arrives
- B. Permit staff to wait for the practitioner to remember
- C. Permit staff to replace it with a peer reference
- D. Require staff to notify responsible parties and track verified renewal

99. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a required license expires next month, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff mark it renewed before evidence arrives within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff notify responsible parties and track verified renewal and documented completion
- C. Sampled files show staff wait for the practitioner to remember with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff replace it with a peer reference while preserving the audit trail

100. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a required license expires next month. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Advance tracking helps prevent practice on an expired credential
- B. Administrative convenience may replace required verification under documented quality controls
- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

101. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that repeated patient complaints show a pattern. Which required step should be added?

- A. keep every complaint isolated within the approved workflow
- B. delete complaints without lawsuits under documented quality controls
- C. terminate appointment automatically with authorized review
- D. Aggregate and route the pattern through the approved review process

102. Following a process failure in which repeated patient complaints show a pattern, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to keep every complaint isolated within the approved workflow
- B. Permit staff to delete complaints without lawsuits under documented quality controls
- C. Require staff to aggregate and route the pattern through the approved review process
- D. Permit staff to terminate appointment automatically while preserving the audit trail

103. Six months after correcting a workflow in which repeated patient complaints show a pattern, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff keep every complaint isolated within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff delete complaints without lawsuits under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff aggregate and route the pattern through the approved review process and documented completion
- D. Sampled files show staff terminate appointment automatically while preserving the audit trail

104. A manager reviews a breakdown in which repeated patient complaints show a pattern. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Patterns may reveal risk that isolated review misses
- B. Administrative convenience may replace required verification under documented quality controls
- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

105. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that OPPE data show a negative trend. Which required step should be added?

- A. hide the data until reappointment within the approved workflow
- B. Escalate the trend for authorized clinical review under documented quality controls
- C. have clerical staff diagnose the cause with authorized review
- D. change the measure to improve results while preserving the audit trail

106. Following a process failure in which OPPE data show a negative trend, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to hide the data until reappointment
- B. Permit staff to have clerical staff diagnose the cause
- C. Permit staff to change the measure to improve results
- D. Require staff to escalate the trend for authorized clinical review

107. Six months after correcting a workflow in which OPPE data show a negative trend, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff hide the data until reappointment within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff have clerical staff diagnose the cause under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff escalate the trend for authorized clinical review and documented completion
- D. Sampled files show staff change the measure to improve results while preserving the audit trail

108. A manager reviews a breakdown in which OPPE data show a negative trend. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Performance trends belong with clinical decision makers within the approved workflow
- B. Administrative convenience may replace required verification under documented quality controls
- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

109. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a practitioner changes malpractice carriers. Which required step should be added?

- A. retain only the former certificate within the approved workflow
- B. Verify updated coverage and revise expiration tracking under documented quality controls
- C. assume identical new terms with authorized review

D. remove coverage from monitoring while preserving the audit trail

110. Following a process failure in which a practitioner changes malpractice carriers, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to retain only the former certificate
- B. Permit staff to assume identical new terms under documented quality controls
- C. Require staff to verify updated coverage and revise expiration tracking
- D. Permit staff to remove coverage from monitoring while preserving the audit trail

111. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a practitioner changes malpractice carriers, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff retain only the former certificate within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff assume identical new terms under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff remove coverage from monitoring with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff verify updated coverage and revise expiration tracking and documented completion

112. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a practitioner changes malpractice carriers. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Coverage changes may affect continuing compliance within the approved workflow
- B. Administrative convenience may replace required verification under documented quality controls
- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

113. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a sanctions query returns a possible name match. Which required step should be added?

- A. confirm every similar name within the approved workflow

- B. Resolve identity before attributing the result under documented quality controls
- C. ignore matches without identical middle names with authorized review
- D. ask the practitioner to delete the source record

114. Following a process failure in which a sanctions query returns a possible name match, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to confirm every similar name within the approved workflow
- B. Permit staff to ignore matches without identical middle names
- C. Permit staff to ask the practitioner to delete the source record
- D. Require staff to resolve identity before attributing the result

115. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a sanctions query returns a possible name match, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff confirm every similar name within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff resolve identity before attributing the result and documented completion
- C. Sampled files show staff ignore matches without identical middle names with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff ask the practitioner to delete the source record

116. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a sanctions query returns a possible name match. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Accurate matching prevents false attribution and missed findings
- B. Administrative convenience may replace required verification under documented quality controls
- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

117. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that FPPE is assigned for a new privilege. Which required step should be added?

- A. treat privilege approval as completion within the approved workflow
- B. let the practitioner close it under documented quality controls
- C. store results without notification with authorized review
- D. Track completion and route results to authorized reviewers

118. Following a process failure in which FPPE is assigned for a new privilege, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to treat privilege approval as completion within the approved workflow
- B. Permit staff to let the practitioner close it under documented quality controls
- C. Require staff to track completion and route results to authorized reviewers
- D. Permit staff to store results without notification while preserving the audit trail

119. Six months after correcting a workflow in which FPPE is assigned for a new privilege, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff track completion and route results to authorized reviewers and documented completion
- B. Sampled files show staff treat privilege approval as completion under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff let the practitioner close it with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff store results without notification while preserving the audit trail

120. A manager reviews a breakdown in which FPPE is assigned for a new privilege. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Focused evaluation must produce reviewable competency evidence under documented quality controls
- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

121. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a required certification expires midterm. Which required step should be added?

- A. ignore it after initial verification within the approved workflow
- B. substitute an unrelated license under documented quality controls
- C. Apply the action specified by policy and privilege criteria
- D. backdate a renewal while preserving the audit trail

122. Following a process failure in which a required certification expires midterm, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to ignore it after initial verification within the approved workflow
- B. Permit staff to substitute an unrelated license under documented quality controls
- C. Permit staff to backdate a renewal with authorized review
- D. Require staff to apply the action specified by policy and privilege criteria

123. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a required certification expires midterm, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff ignore it after initial verification within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff substitute an unrelated license under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff apply the action specified by policy and privilege criteria and documented completion
- D. Sampled files show staff backdate a renewal while preserving the audit trail

124. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a required certification expires midterm. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Continued eligibility depends on maintaining required credentials within the approved workflow
- B. Administrative convenience may replace required verification under documented quality controls
- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

125. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a federal-program exclusion alert appears. Which required step should be added?

- A. wait for recredentialing within the approved workflow
- B. treat a resume as contrary proof under documented quality controls
- C. remove the alert from the audit trail with authorized review
- D. Verify the finding and escalate it immediately under compliance policy

126. Following a process failure in which a federal-program exclusion alert appears, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to wait for recredentialing within the approved workflow
- B. Require staff to verify the finding and escalate it immediately under compliance policy
- C. Permit staff to treat a resume as contrary proof with authorized review
- D. Permit staff to remove the alert from the audit trail while preserving the audit trail

127. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a federal-program exclusion alert appears, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff wait for recredentialing within the approved workflow
- B. Sampled files show staff treat a resume as contrary proof under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff verify the finding and escalate it immediately under compliance policy and documented completion
- D. Sampled files show staff remove the alert from the audit trail while preserving the audit trail

128. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a federal-program exclusion alert appears. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Exclusion information can create immediate legal and operational risk

- C. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary with authorized review
- D. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle

129. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a monitoring vendor misses a scheduled query. Which required step should be added?

- A. assume no news means no sanction within the approved workflow
- B. change the date without querying under documented quality controls
- C. stop documenting checks with authorized review
- D. Complete the query and correct vendor oversight controls

130. Following a process failure in which a monitoring vendor misses a scheduled query, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Require staff to complete the query and correct vendor oversight controls
- B. Permit staff to assume no news means no sanction
- C. Permit staff to change the date without querying with authorized review
- D. Permit staff to stop documenting checks while preserving the audit trail

131. Six months after correcting a workflow in which a monitoring vendor misses a scheduled query, which result best demonstrates that the control is effective?

- A. Sampled files show staff complete the query and correct vendor oversight controls and documented completion
- B. Sampled files show staff assume no news means no sanction under documented quality controls
- C. Sampled files show staff change the date without querying with authorized review
- D. Sampled files show staff stop documenting checks while preserving the audit trail

132. A manager reviews a breakdown in which a monitoring vendor misses a scheduled query. Which principle should guide the corrective-action plan?

- A. Administrative convenience may replace required verification within the approved workflow
- B. Favorable impressions make documented controls unnecessary under documented quality controls
- C. Known concerns should remain unresolved until the next cycle
- D. Delegation does not remove organizational monitoring responsibility while preserving the audit trail

133. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that an audit finds missing verification dates. Which required step should be added?

- A. add estimated dates within the approved workflow
- B. delete the audit finding under documented quality controls
- C. Correct affected records and investigate the underlying process weakness
- D. audit only complete-looking files while preserving the audit trail

134. Following a process failure in which an audit finds missing verification dates, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to add estimated dates within the approved workflow
- B. Require staff to correct affected records and investigate the underlying process weakness
- C. Permit staff to delete the audit finding with authorized review
- D. Permit staff to audit only complete-looking files while preserving the audit trail

135. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a committee meeting lacks quorum. Which required step should be added?

- A. count absent members as yes votes within the approved workflow
- B. let staff approve appointments under documented quality controls
- C. change minutes to show quorum with authorized review
- D. Defer actions requiring quorum under governing documents while preserving the audit trail

136. Following a process failure in which a committee meeting lacks quorum, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to count absent members as yes votes
- B. Require staff to defer actions requiring quorum under governing documents
- C. Permit staff to let staff approve appointments with authorized review
- D. Permit staff to change minutes to show quorum

137. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that minutes contain detailed peer-review discussion. Which required step should be added?

- A. post the minutes publicly within the approved workflow
- B. email them to applicants under documented quality controls
- C. Revise documentation appropriately and restrict access with authorized review
- D. destroy every meeting record while preserving the audit trail

138. Following a process failure in which minutes contain detailed peer-review discussion, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Require staff to revise documentation appropriately and restrict access
- B. Permit staff to post the minutes publicly under documented quality controls
- C. Permit staff to email them to applicants with authorized review
- D. Permit staff to destroy every meeting record while preserving the audit trail

139. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a delegated entity is due for oversight. Which required step should be added?

- A. renew without evidence review within the approved workflow
- B. assume accreditation removes oversight under documented quality controls
- C. Evaluate performance against the agreement and applicable standards
- D. let the delegate hide its criteria while preserving the audit trail

140. Following a process failure in which a delegated entity is due for oversight, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Require staff to evaluate performance against the agreement and applicable standards
- B. Permit staff to renew without evidence review under documented quality controls
- C. Permit staff to assume accreditation removes oversight with authorized review
- D. Permit staff to let the delegate hide its criteria

141. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a policy conflicts with approved bylaws. Which required step should be added?

- A. use whichever document is easier within the approved workflow
- B. Escalate the conflict through the controlling governance process
- C. secretly edit the bylaws with authorized review
- D. ignore both documents while preserving the audit trail

142. Following a process failure in which a policy conflicts with approved bylaws, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to use whichever document is easier within the approved workflow
- B. Permit staff to secretly edit the bylaws under documented quality controls
- C. Permit staff to ignore both documents with authorized review
- D. Require staff to escalate the conflict through the controlling governance process

143. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that committee packets are distributed electronically. Which required step should be added?

- A. send files to personal accounts within the approved workflow
- B. allow unrestricted forwarding under documented quality controls
- C. delete the official packet early with authorized review
- D. Use secure access, version control, and appropriate retention

144. Following a process failure in which committee packets are distributed electronically, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to send files to personal accounts within the approved workflow
- B. Permit staff to allow unrestricted forwarding under documented quality controls
- C. Require staff to use secure access, version control, and appropriate retention
- D. Permit staff to delete the official packet early while preserving the audit trail

145. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that an external audit requests compliance evidence. Which required step should be added?

- A. create missing evidence without notation within the approved workflow
- B. Provide authorized organized records with a clear audit trail
- C. release unrelated peer-review material with authorized review
- D. refuse every authorized request while preserving the audit trail

146. Following a process failure in which an external audit requests compliance evidence, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Require staff to provide authorized organized records with a clear audit trail
- B. Permit staff to create missing evidence without notation under documented quality controls
- C. Permit staff to release unrelated peer-review material with authorized review
- D. Permit staff to refuse every authorized request while preserving the audit trail

147. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a committee member votes remotely. Which required step should be added?

- A. treat any text message as a vote within the approved workflow
- B. exclude the vote without checking policy under documented quality controls
- C. let nonmembers vote with authorized review
- D. Confirm remote participation and voting meet governing requirements

148. Following a process failure in which a committee member votes remotely, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Permit staff to treat any text message as a vote
- B. Require staff to confirm remote participation and voting meet governing requirements
- C. Permit staff to exclude the vote without checking policy
- D. Permit staff to let nonmembers vote while preserving the audit trail

149. A credentialing team redesigns its workflow after discovering that a database conversion changes expiration fields. Which required step should be added?

- A. assume migration preserved every value within the approved workflow
- B. turn off monitoring for a year under documented quality controls
- C. Reconcile migrated data and test alerts before operational use
- D. delete source records immediately while preserving the audit trail

150. Following a process failure in which a database conversion changes expiration fields, which preventive control would best reduce recurrence?

- A. Require staff to reconcile migrated data and test alerts before operational use
- B. Permit staff to assume migration preserved every value under documented quality controls
- C. Permit staff to turn off monitoring for a year with authorized review
- D. Permit staff to delete source records immediately while preserving the audit trail

Practice Exam 5: Answer Key and Explanations

1. C — The redesign should require staff to obtain a written explanation before treating the file as complete because material gaps must be resolved before decision makers rely on the chronology. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

2. D — This preventive control is appropriate because material gaps must be resolved before decision makers rely on the chronology; it requires staff to obtain a written explanation before treating the file as complete. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

3. C — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff obtain a written explanation before treating the file as complete and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

4. B — The governing principle is that material gaps must be resolved before decision makers rely on the chronology, which supports requiring staff to obtain a written explanation before treating the file as complete. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

5. D — The redesign should require staff to verify current status directly with the issuing board because the licensing board is the primary source for current license status. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

6. A — This preventive control is appropriate because the licensing board is the primary source for current license status; it requires staff to verify current status directly with the issuing board. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

7. C — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff verify current status directly with the issuing board and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

8. D — The governing principle is that the licensing board is the primary source for current license status, which supports requiring staff to verify current status directly with the issuing board. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

9. B — The redesign should require staff to verify education with the school or an accepted equivalent source because practitioner-supplied documents do not independently establish education. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

10. A — This preventive control is appropriate because practitioner-supplied documents do not independently establish education; it requires staff to verify education with the school or an accepted equivalent source. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay

action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

11. A — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff verify education with the school or an accepted equivalent source and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

12. C — The governing principle is that practitioner-supplied documents do not independently establish education, which supports requiring staff to verify education with the school or an accepted equivalent source. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

13. B — The redesign should require staff to obtain evidence of training and current competence for the requested scope because privilege decisions require evidence specific to the clinical activity. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

14. D — This preventive control is appropriate because privilege decisions require evidence specific to the clinical activity; it requires staff to obtain evidence of training and current competence for the requested scope. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

15. C — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff obtain evidence of training and current competence for the requested scope and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

16. D — The governing principle is that privilege decisions require evidence specific to the clinical activity, which supports requiring staff to obtain evidence of training and current competence for the requested scope. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

17. A — The redesign should require staff to resolve current licensure and apply policy before favorable action because required credentials must be current when the organization acts. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

18. B — This preventive control is appropriate because required credentials must be current when the organization acts; it requires staff to resolve current licensure and apply policy before favorable action. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

19. C — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff resolve current licensure and apply policy before favorable action and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

20. B — The governing principle is that required credentials must be current when the organization acts, which supports requiring staff to resolve current licensure and apply policy before favorable action. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

21. A — The redesign should require staff to reconcile the discrepancy with authoritative information and practitioner clarification because material discrepancies require documented resolution. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

22. D — This preventive control is appropriate because material discrepancies require documented resolution; it requires staff to reconcile the discrepancy with authoritative information and practitioner clarification. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

23. D — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff reconcile the discrepancy with authoritative information and practitioner clarification and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

24. C — The governing principle is that material discrepancies require documented resolution, which supports requiring staff to reconcile the discrepancy with authoritative information and practitioner clarification. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

25. A — The redesign should require staff to obtain the required signed and dated attestation because attestation documents representations and authorization for verification. The alternatives accept

unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

26. B — This preventive control is appropriate because attestation documents representations and authorization for verification; it requires staff to obtain the required signed and dated attestation. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

27. D — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff obtain the required signed and dated attestation and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

28. B — The governing principle is that attestation documents representations and authorization for verification, which supports requiring staff to obtain the required signed and dated attestation. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

29. A — The redesign should require staff to query the board or its officially designated verification source because board status should come from the board or designated equivalent. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

30. C — This preventive control is appropriate because board status should come from the board or designated equivalent; it requires staff to query the board or its officially designated verification source. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

31. B — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff query the board or its officially designated verification source and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

32. C — The governing principle is that board status should come from the board or designated equivalent, which supports requiring staff to query the board or its officially designated verification source. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

33. D — The redesign should require staff to verify affiliation and relevant history with an accepted source because prior affiliations may reveal appointment, privilege, or conduct information. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

34. A — This preventive control is appropriate because prior affiliations may reveal appointment, privilege, or conduct information; it requires staff to verify affiliation and relevant history with an accepted source. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

35. D — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff verify affiliation and relevant history with an accepted source and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

36. B — The governing principle is that prior affiliations may reveal appointment, privilege, or conduct information, which supports requiring staff to verify affiliation and relevant history with an accepted source. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

37. A — The redesign should require staff to defer the file until required elements are complete because authorized reviewers need a complete verified record. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

38. C — This preventive control is appropriate because authorized reviewers need a complete verified record; it requires staff to defer the file until required elements are complete. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

39. C — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff defer the file until required elements are complete and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

40. B — The governing principle is that authorized reviewers need a complete verified record, which supports requiring staff to defer the file until required elements are complete. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary

action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

41. A — The redesign should require staff to obtain authoritative details and evaluate them under policy because affirmative disclosures require investigation rather than automatic conclusions. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

42. D — This preventive control is appropriate because affirmative disclosures require investigation rather than automatic conclusions; it requires staff to obtain authoritative details and evaluate them under policy. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

43. D — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff obtain authoritative details and evaluate them under policy and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

44. C — The governing principle is that affirmative disclosures require investigation rather than automatic conclusions, which supports requiring staff to obtain authoritative details and evaluate them under policy. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

45. B — The redesign should require staff to apply the organization's limited temporary-privilege criteria because temporary privileges are exceptional and remain controlled. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

46. A — This preventive control is appropriate because temporary privileges are exceptional and remain controlled; it requires staff to apply the organization's limited temporary-privilege criteria. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

47. C — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff apply the organization's limited temporary-privilege criteria and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

48. B — The governing principle is that temporary privileges are exceptional and remain controlled, which supports requiring staff to apply the organization's limited temporary-privilege criteria. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

49. A — The redesign should require staff to use alternative competency evidence permitted by approved criteria because low volume changes available evidence but not the duty to assess competence. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

50. D — This preventive control is appropriate because low volume changes available evidence but not the duty to assess competence; it requires staff to use alternative competency evidence permitted by approved criteria. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

51. B — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff use alternative competency evidence permitted by approved criteria and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

52. D — The governing principle is that low volume changes available evidence but not the duty to assess competence, which supports requiring staff to use alternative competency evidence permitted by approved criteria. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

53. C — The redesign should require staff to retain a dated amendment and evaluate the new information because dated amendments preserve integrity and current information. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

54. A — This preventive control is appropriate because dated amendments preserve integrity and current information; it requires staff to retain a dated amendment and evaluate the new information. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

55. C — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff retain a dated amendment and evaluate the new information and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent

control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

56. D — The governing principle is that dated amendments preserve integrity and current information, which supports requiring staff to retain a dated amendment and evaluate the new information. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

57. A — The redesign should require staff to confirm the CVO's methods satisfy organizational acceptance criteria because delegated verification remains subject to oversight. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

58. B — This preventive control is appropriate because delegated verification remains subject to oversight; it requires staff to confirm the CVO's methods satisfy organizational acceptance criteria. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

59. D — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff confirm the CVO's methods satisfy organizational acceptance criteria and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

60. A — The governing principle is that delegated verification remains subject to oversight, which supports requiring staff to confirm the CVO's methods satisfy organizational acceptance criteria. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

61. B — The redesign should require staff to seek relevant information about competence and professional performance because a useful professional reference must address qualifications. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

62. C — This preventive control is appropriate because a useful professional reference must address qualifications; it requires staff to seek relevant information about competence and professional performance. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

63. B — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff seek relevant information about competence and professional performance and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

64. D — The governing principle is that a useful professional reference must address qualifications, which supports requiring staff to seek relevant information about competence and professional performance. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

65. C — The redesign should require staff to resolve identity with documented name history and reliable identifiers because identity matching prevents missed history and false attribution. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

66. A — This preventive control is appropriate because identity matching prevents missed history and false attribution; it requires staff to resolve identity with documented name history and reliable identifiers. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

67. C — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff resolve identity with documented name history and reliable identifiers and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

68. B — The governing principle is that identity matching prevents missed history and false attribution, which supports requiring staff to resolve identity with documented name history and reliable identifiers. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

69. D — The redesign should require staff to follow policy for an application that cannot be verified because required review cannot be completed when necessary information is unavailable. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

70. A — This preventive control is appropriate because required review cannot be completed when necessary information is unavailable; it requires staff to follow policy for an application that cannot be verified. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action.

Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

71. D — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff follow policy for an application that cannot be verified and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

72. A — The governing principle is that required review cannot be completed when necessary information is unavailable, which supports requiring staff to follow policy for an application that cannot be verified. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

73. C — The redesign should require staff to evaluate it with the practitioner's explanation and relevant evidence because an adverse report is significant but requires contextual due process. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

74. B — This preventive control is appropriate because an adverse report is significant but requires contextual due process; it requires staff to evaluate it with the practitioner's explanation and relevant evidence. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

75. D — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff evaluate it with the practitioner's explanation and relevant evidence and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

76. B — The governing principle is that an adverse report is significant but requires contextual due process, which supports requiring staff to evaluate it with the practitioner's explanation and relevant evidence. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

77. C — The redesign should require staff to process the request under approved criteria and competency requirements because new privileges require focused review despite current appointment. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

78. A — This preventive control is appropriate because new privileges require focused review despite current appointment; it requires staff to process the request under approved criteria and competency requirements. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

79. C — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff process the request under approved criteria and competency requirements and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

80. D — The governing principle is that new privileges require focused review despite current appointment, which supports requiring staff to process the request under approved criteria and competency requirements. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

81. A — The redesign should require staff to use an accepted equivalent source if permitted and document all efforts because alternatives are acceptable only when authorized and documented. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

82. B — This preventive control is appropriate because alternatives are acceptable only when authorized and documented; it requires staff to use an accepted equivalent source if permitted and document all efforts. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

83. B — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff use an accepted equivalent source if permitted and document all efforts and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

84. A — The governing principle is that alternatives are acceptable only when authorized and documented, which supports requiring staff to use an accepted equivalent source if permitted and document all efforts. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

85. C — The redesign should require staff to route the exception through the adopted approval process because consistent criteria and formal exceptions protect fairness. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A

consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

86. D — This preventive control is appropriate because consistent criteria and formal exceptions protect fairness; it requires staff to route the exception through the adopted approval process. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

87. B — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff route the exception through the adopted approval process and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

88. D — The governing principle is that consistent criteria and formal exceptions protect fairness, which supports requiring staff to route the exception through the adopted approval process. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

89. A — The redesign should require staff to apply the conflict policy and document appropriate recusal because managed recusal preserves impartial review. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

90. C — This preventive control is appropriate because managed recusal preserves impartial review; it requires staff to apply the conflict policy and document appropriate recusal. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

91. A — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff apply the conflict policy and document appropriate recusal and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

92. C — The governing principle is that managed recusal preserves impartial review, which supports requiring staff to apply the conflict policy and document appropriate recusal. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

93. D — The redesign should require staff to start the defined monitoring review and notify authorized leaders because new sanctions require timely evaluation between cycles. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

94. B — This preventive control is appropriate because new sanctions require timely evaluation between cycles; it requires staff to start the defined monitoring review and notify authorized leaders. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

95. A — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff start the defined monitoring review and notify authorized leaders and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

96. C — The governing principle is that new sanctions require timely evaluation between cycles, which supports requiring staff to start the defined monitoring review and notify authorized leaders. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

97. B — The redesign should require staff to notify responsible parties and track verified renewal because advance tracking helps prevent practice on an expired credential. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

98. D — This preventive control is appropriate because advance tracking helps prevent practice on an expired credential; it requires staff to notify responsible parties and track verified renewal. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

99. B — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff notify responsible parties and track verified renewal and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

100. A — The governing principle is that advance tracking helps prevent practice on an expired credential, which supports requiring staff to notify responsible parties and track verified renewal. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or

postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

101. D — The redesign should require staff to aggregate and route the pattern through the approved review process because patterns may reveal risk that isolated review misses. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

102. C — This preventive control is appropriate because patterns may reveal risk that isolated review misses; it requires staff to aggregate and route the pattern through the approved review process. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

103. C — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff aggregate and route the pattern through the approved review process and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

104. A — The governing principle is that patterns may reveal risk that isolated review misses, which supports requiring staff to aggregate and route the pattern through the approved review process. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

105. B — The redesign should require staff to escalate the trend for authorized clinical review because performance trends belong with clinical decision makers. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

106. D — This preventive control is appropriate because performance trends belong with clinical decision makers; it requires staff to escalate the trend for authorized clinical review. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

107. C — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff escalate the trend for authorized clinical review and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

108. A — The governing principle is that performance trends belong with clinical decision makers, which supports requiring staff to escalate the trend for authorized clinical review. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

109. B — The redesign should require staff to verify updated coverage and revise expiration tracking because coverage changes may affect continuing compliance. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

110. C — This preventive control is appropriate because coverage changes may affect continuing compliance; it requires staff to verify updated coverage and revise expiration tracking. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

111. D — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff verify updated coverage and revise expiration tracking and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

112. A — The governing principle is that coverage changes may affect continuing compliance, which supports requiring staff to verify updated coverage and revise expiration tracking. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

113. B — The redesign should require staff to resolve identity before attributing the result because accurate matching prevents false attribution and missed findings. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

114. D — This preventive control is appropriate because accurate matching prevents false attribution and missed findings; it requires staff to resolve identity before attributing the result. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

115. B — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff resolve identity before attributing the result and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control

protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

116. A — The governing principle is that accurate matching prevents false attribution and missed findings, which supports requiring staff to resolve identity before attributing the result. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

117. D — The redesign should require staff to track completion and route results to authorized reviewers because focused evaluation must produce reviewable competency evidence. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

118. C — This preventive control is appropriate because focused evaluation must produce reviewable competency evidence; it requires staff to track completion and route results to authorized reviewers. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

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120. B — The governing principle is that focused evaluation must produce reviewable competency evidence, which supports requiring staff to track completion and route results to authorized reviewers. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

121. C — The redesign should require staff to apply the action specified by policy and privilege criteria because continued eligibility depends on maintaining required credentials. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

122. D — This preventive control is appropriate because continued eligibility depends on maintaining required credentials; it requires staff to apply the action specified by policy and privilege criteria. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

123. C — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff apply the action specified by policy and privilege criteria and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

124. A — The governing principle is that continued eligibility depends on maintaining required credentials, which supports requiring staff to apply the action specified by policy and privilege criteria. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

125. D — The redesign should require staff to verify the finding and escalate it immediately under compliance policy because exclusion information can create immediate legal and operational risk. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

126. B — This preventive control is appropriate because exclusion information can create immediate legal and operational risk; it requires staff to verify the finding and escalate it immediately under compliance policy. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

127. C — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff verify the finding and escalate it immediately under compliance policy and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

128. B — The governing principle is that exclusion information can create immediate legal and operational risk, which supports requiring staff to verify the finding and escalate it immediately under compliance policy. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

129. D — The redesign should require staff to complete the query and correct vendor oversight controls because delegation does not remove organizational monitoring responsibility. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

130. A — This preventive control is appropriate because delegation does not remove organizational monitoring responsibility; it requires staff to complete the query and correct vendor oversight controls. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material

information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

131. A — This result demonstrates effectiveness because staff complete the query and correct vendor oversight controls and created evidence of completion. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

132. D — The governing principle is that delegation does not remove organizational monitoring responsibility, which supports requiring staff to complete the query and correct vendor oversight controls. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

133. C — The redesign should require staff to correct affected records and investigate the underlying process weakness because corrective action must address records and system controls. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

134. B — This preventive control is appropriate because corrective action must address records and system controls; it requires staff to correct affected records and investigate the underlying process weakness. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

135. D — The redesign should require staff to defer actions requiring quorum under governing documents because valid committee action depends on adopted meeting requirements. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

136. B — This preventive control is appropriate because valid committee action depends on adopted meeting requirements; it requires staff to defer actions requiring quorum under governing documents. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

137. C — The redesign should require staff to revise documentation appropriately and restrict access because minutes should document action while protecting sensitive deliberations. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone

necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

138. A — This preventive control is appropriate because minutes should document action while protecting sensitive deliberations; it requires staff to revise documentation appropriately and restrict access. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

139. C — The redesign should require staff to evaluate performance against the agreement and applicable standards because delegation requires continuing oversight. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

140. A — This preventive control is appropriate because delegation requires continuing oversight; it requires staff to evaluate performance against the agreement and applicable standards. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

141. B — The redesign should require staff to escalate the conflict through the controlling governance process because governing documents need alignment through authorized procedures. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

142. D — This preventive control is appropriate because governing documents need alignment through authorized procedures; it requires staff to escalate the conflict through the controlling governance process. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

143. D — The redesign should require staff to use secure access, version control, and appropriate retention because controlled distribution protects confidentiality and record integrity. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

144. C — This preventive control is appropriate because controlled distribution protects confidentiality and record integrity; it requires staff to use secure access, version control, and appropriate retention. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

145. B — The redesign should require staff to provide authorized organized records with a clear audit trail because audit responses should be accurate, scoped, and traceable. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

146. A — This preventive control is appropriate because audit responses should be accurate, scoped, and traceable; it requires staff to provide authorized organized records with a clear audit trail. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

147. D — The redesign should require staff to confirm remote participation and voting meet governing requirements because meeting methods must preserve authorized participation and valid action. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

148. B — This preventive control is appropriate because meeting methods must preserve authorized participation and valid action; it requires staff to confirm remote participation and voting meet governing requirements. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.

149. C — The redesign should require staff to reconcile migrated data and test alerts before operational use because data validation is essential before controls depend on converted information. The alternatives accept unsupported conclusions, bypass authorized review, conceal material information, or postpone necessary action. A consistent control protects fairness, record integrity, reliable committee decisions, ongoing monitoring, and future auditability across comparable practitioner files.

150. A — This preventive control is appropriate because data validation is essential before controls depend on converted information; it requires staff to reconcile migrated data and test alerts before operational use. The alternatives rely on assumptions, bypass authority, conceal information, or delay action. Consistent controls protect fairness, record integrity, committee decisions, monitoring, and auditability across comparable practitioner files.