

Cheap Nursing CEUs

Human Trafficking in Healthcare

1. Which component of the Action-Means-Purpose (AMP) model must be present when evaluating a situation as human trafficking?

- A. The action involves inducement, recruitment, harboring, transporting, or providing.
 - B. The action uses force, coercion, or fraud.
 - C. The action is intended for commercial sexual acts, labor, or servitude.
 - D. At least one element from action and means categories must exist.
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2. What is a common misconception about forced labor victims in the United States?

- A. Most victims enter the US illegally.
 - B. Victims usually come from countries with weak labor laws.
 - C. 71% of victims enter using lawful visas.
 - D. The majority are from neighboring countries.
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3. Which crime has seen a significant rise in trafficking victims due to modern advancements like the internet?

- A. Forced labor in agriculture.
 - B. Organs harvesting.
 - C. Cybersex trafficking involving children under 13.
 - D. Forced criminal activities using advanced technology.
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4. Which demographic is particularly vulnerable to forced labor and frequently found working in sweatshops?

- A. Men working in construction.
 - B. Women involved in the garment industry.
 - C. Children in illegal mining operations.
 - D. Immigrants in agricultural sectors.
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5. What is a significant barrier to identifying victims of human trafficking in healthcare settings?

- A. Lack of mandated reporting requirements.
 - B. Anticipation of legal consequences by victims.
 - C. Insufficient training for healthcare professionals.
 - D. Overwhelming patient volumes in emergency settings.
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6. Which scenario best illustrates human trafficking for forced criminality?

- A. A victim is manipulated into recruiting new investors for a pyramid scheme.
 - B. A victim is forced to marry someone without their consent in exchange for a bride price.
 - C. A victim is required to work off a debt in harsh conditions with low pay.
 - D. A victim must beg in public places for long hours under threat of violence.
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7. What is a common factor that contributes to the vulnerability of victims in domestic servitude?

- A. The victim often resides in a remote location where law enforcement rarely visits.
 - B. The home where the victim works has comprehensive labor regulations and inspections.
 - C. The victim is usually tasked with working for multiple households concurrently.
 - D. Language barriers make it difficult for the victim to communicate outside of the employer's home.
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8. How does trafficking for organ removal differ from other types of human trafficking?

- A. It primarily targets children and young adults.
 - B. The crime occurs over an extended period, involving continuous exploitation.
 - C. It often involves briefly utilizing a complex, transnational criminal network.
 - D. Victims willingly sell their organs and later regret their decision.
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9. Which of the following is NOT a risk factor for entering into debt bondage?

- A. Coming from a background of extreme poverty.
 - B. Having documented legal immigration status.
 - C. The employer withholding immigration documents.
 - D. A rise in desperation due to restricted access to legitimated loans.
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10. What therapeutic communication technique is most appropriate when interacting with a suspected victim of human trafficking?

- A. Demanding immediate answers to confirm facts about their situation.
 - B. Focusing on confirming their identification documents first.
 - C. Ensuring they understand you are the authority figure there to rescue them.
 - D. Using open-ended questions to provide opportunity for the victim to share freely.
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11. Which platform is most frequently used for the recruitment of child victims of sex trafficking?

- A. Social media
 - B. Gaming sites
 - C. Messaging apps
 - D. Job recruitment sites
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12. Which of the following populations is NOT explicitly highlighted as being at increased risk for trafficking in the course content?

- A. Teenage runaways
 - B. Middle-aged unemployed men
 - C. Children in the foster care system
 - D. Migrant workers
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13. During a clinical assessment, which of the following is a key indicator that a patient may be a victim of human trafficking?

- A. The patient has multiple tattoos and piercings
 - B. The patient is unusually quite and withdrawn
 - C. The patient has an inconsistent story about how an injury occurred
 - D. The patient presents with common cold symptoms
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14. What therapeutic communication technique is essential when interacting with potential victims of human trafficking?

- A. Direct questioning about their living conditions
 - B. Using open-ended questions to allow for sharing of information
 - C. Express skepticism about their narrative to discern the truth
 - D. Advising immediate contact with law enforcement
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15. Which factor is NOT identified as a contributing factor to the increased risk of trafficking among asylum seekers?

- A. Insecure immigration status
 - B. Cultural barriers
 - C. Language barriers
 - D. Access to public services
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16. What are common indicators of forced marriage as a form of human trafficking?

- A. Victims freely share their feelings and are satisfied with their marriage.
 - B. Victims have control over whom and when they marry without familial influence.
 - C. Victims may feel threatened with isolation, abuse, or shame if trying to leave the marriage.
 - D. Victims have the freedom to travel and maintain personal relationships.
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17. Which screening tool is intended for identifying victims of child sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation in any clinical setting?

- A. Short Screen for Child Sex Trafficking (2014 version)
- B. Rapid Appraisal for Trafficking (RAFT)

- C. Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) Screening Protocol
 - D. SEXual health identification tool (SEXIT)
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18. What technique should a nurse use to build rapport with patients suspected of being victims of human trafficking?

- A. Strictly follow therapeutic procedures with minimal personal interaction.
 - B. Use therapeutic communication to establish trust and offer choices to the patient.
 - C. Rely solely on clinical assessment tools without personal interaction.
 - D. Convey information quickly to reduce patient time in the healthcare setting.
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19. What is a significant factor that increases the risk of children becoming victims of trafficking?

- A. Having unrestricted access to education and social networks.
 - B. Being accompanied by familiar family members consistently.
 - C. Being isolated from family and peers, with limited access to education and social activities.
 - D. Having familiarity with their environment and local geography.
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20. Identify the most appropriate initial step when a nurse suspects a patient may be a victim of human trafficking.

- A. Separate the patient from any accompanying individual to conduct a private screening.
 - B. Confront the suspected trafficker directly to gather more information.
 - C. Immediately call law enforcement without notifying the patient.
 - D. Document patient information and continue with standard medical procedures.
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21. When utilizing screening tools to assess risk for human trafficking, which statement is accurate regarding their validation for specific populations?

- A. Most screening tools are validated for all types of trafficking and all populations.
 - B. Most screening tools have been validated for victims of sex trafficking, not forced labor.
 - C. Screening tools for human trafficking are equally validated for both sex and labor trafficking.
 - D. Screening tools specifically validated for forced labor trafficking are commonly used in clinical settings.
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22. Which factor is an essential component of developing a safe environment for a patient to disclose information regarding human trafficking?

- A. Asking the patient directly if they are being trafficked safely assesses their status.
 - B. Not involving law enforcement until the trafficker has been identified.
 - C. Utilizing a group setting when performing a risk assessment for trafficking.
 - D. Ensuring the patient is alone before asking screening questions about trafficking.
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23. What is a critical therapeutic communication technique when working with patients who might be victims of human trafficking?

- A. Directly confront the trafficker to immediately address safety concerns.
 - B. Use a commanding presence to reinforce the authority of healthcare personnel.
 - C. Empower the patient by prioritizing mutual understanding and self-determination.
 - D. Decide the patient's needs without involving other team members to maintain confidentiality.
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24. In a scenario where mandatory reporting is required, why is it insufficient to only contact the National Human Trafficking Hotline?

- A. Law enforcement must be notified in addition to the hotline when mandatory reporting is required.
 - B. Calling the hotline fulfills all legal obligations regarding mandatory reporting.
 - C. The hotline can directly involve law enforcement on behalf of the healthcare provider.
 - D. The hotline representatives can handle the case without involving the law enforcement.
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25. Which approach best helps avoid retraumatization during care planning for a patient who is a trafficking survivor?

- A. Focusing solely on medical treatment and deferring psychological needs to specialists.
 - B. Prioritizing immediate physical needs and planning future psychological evaluation.
 - C. Imposing standardized care paths without considering individual trauma histories.
 - D. Delivering person-centered, trauma-informed care that emphasizes the patient's autonomy.
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26. Which of the following is NOT a part of the '3P' paradigm used in combating human trafficking?

- A. Preventing the crime
 - B. Prosecuting traffickers
 - C. Pursuing cooperation
 - D. Protecting victims
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27. In a healthcare setting, what approach should be taken to ensure person-centered, trauma-informed care for victims of human trafficking?

- A. Focus solely on medical treatment and avoid discussing the patient's experiences
 - B. Ask the patient about their goals and involve them in care planning
 - C. Assign male nurses to female patients for safety and security
 - D. Avoid offering the patient any choices to prevent overwhelming them
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28. How can changes in legislation help reduce human trafficking?

- A. By providing funding for victim support and prosecution efforts

- B. By increasing the penalties for traffickers only
 - C. By solely focusing on forced labor imposed by government entities
 - D. By restricting immigration to prevent illegal trafficking
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29. What is a key strategy in preventing human trafficking of children for armed conflict?

- A. Increasing law enforcement presence around vulnerable areas
 - B. Creating mandatory military service to formalize recruitment
 - C. Offering education limited to physical defense skills
 - D. Ensuring humanitarian access to reduce recruitment risk
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30. Why is accountability in supply chains considered essential in preventing human trafficking?

- A. To ensure that profits are maximized for legitimate businesses
 - B. To hold businesses accountable for the unintended use of trafficked labor
 - C. To shift consumer responsibility towards ethical purchasing
 - D. To provide tax incentives for businesses not using trafficked labor
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