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 each category must be present.

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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. According to the course material, what commonly prevents a nurse from effectively screening a patient for human trafficking in a healthcare setting?

A. The patient is unable to understand closed-ended questions.
B. Screening tools require more than 30 minutes to complete.
C. The suspected trafficker refuses to allow the patient to be separated for private questioning.
D. Hospital privacy policies prohibit nurses from asking about home life.

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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. Why do victims of domestic servitude often go unidentified compared to victims of other forms of forced labor?

A. Domestic servitude is not recognized as a form of human trafficking under U.S. law.
B. Domestic servitude only occurs in areas without access to healthcare services.
C. Victims of domestic servitude are always undocumented immigrants.
D. Law enforcement and labor inspectors do not routinely enter private homes.

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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 quiet 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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