

Online CCM Bootcamps | CCM Reliable Exam Question

CCM Exam 2 questions with answers

Accountable Care Organization (ACO)

✓ A set of healthcare providers including primary care physicians, specialists, and hospitals that work together collaboratively and accept collective accountability for the cost and quality of care delivered to a population of patients.

Actionable tort

✓ A legal duty, imposed by statute or otherwise, owing by defendant to the one injured

Actual value is also referred to as

✓ Real value is also referred to as

Actual value

✓ Measures the worth one derives from using or consuming a good, product, service or an item, and represents the utility of the good, product, service, or item.

Actuarial study

✓ Statistical analysis of a population based on its utilization of healthcare services and demographic trends of the population. Results used to estimate healthcare plan premiums or costs.

Adhesive contract

✓ An agreement between two parties where one party with stronger bargaining power sets the terms and conditions and the other party, which is the weaker of the two with little to no ability to negotiate, must adhere to the contract and is placed in a "take it or leave it" position.

Adjusted Clinical Group (ACG) System

✓ The system clusters clients into homogenous groups based on a unique approach to measuring morbidity to ultimately improve accuracy and fairness in evaluating healthcare provider performance, identifying clients at high risk, forecasting healthcare utilization, and setting equitable payment structure and rates for the providers of care.

Administrative Services Only (ASO)

✓ An insurance company or third-party administrator that delivers administrative services to an employer group. This usually requires the employer to be at risk for the cost of healthcare services provided.

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In order to pass the exam and fight for a brighter future, these people who want to change themselves need to put their ingenuity and can do spirit to work. More importantly, it is necessary for these people to choose the convenient and helpful CCM study materials as their study tool in the next time. Because their time is not enough to prepare for the exam, and a lot of people have difficulty in preparing for the exam, so many people who want to pass the CCM Exam and get the related certification in a short time have to pay more attention to the study materials.

Medical Professional CCM Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Psychosocial Concepts and Support Systems	27%	- Behavioral health conditions and dependencies - Client dynamics and social determinants of health • 1. Crisis intervention techniques • 2. Family and support system evaluation • 3. Cultural competency and spiritual influences

Quality and Outcomes Evaluation and Measurements	18%	- Quality indicator metrics and performance tools • 1. Cost-benefit analysis algorithms • 2. Accreditation standard configurations - Caseload calculation metrics and tracking standards
Care Delivery and Reimbursement Methods	31%	- Reimbursement pathways and utilization management tools • 1. Government and commercial insurance plans • 2. Managed care models and funding sources - Case management concepts, processes, and principles
Rehabilitation Concepts and Strategies	9%	- Vocational and physical rehabilitation pathways • 1. Chronic illness and disability support models • 2. Assistive device adaptation strategies - Worker recovery and return-to-work solutions
Ethical, Legal, and Practice Standards	15%	- CCMC Code of Professional Conduct parameters - Regulatory compliance requirements and frameworks • 1. Patient privacy mandates and HIPAA • 2. Affordable Care Act impacts

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Medical Professional Certified Case Manager Certification Exam (CCM) Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

NEW QUESTION # 94

(Under the FIDIC Red Book, which of the following statements are correct? [2017 Edition] (2 correct answers apply) Choose all of the correct answers (multiple possibilities).)

- A. A decision by a DAAB is not final and binding on the Parties until it is confirmed by an arbitration award.
- B. An attempt to reach an amicable settlement is a mandatory requirement before an Engineer ' s ruling can be referred to a DAAB.
- C. A DAAB member nominated by one of the Parties must be agreed by the other Party.
- D. The FIDIC Red Book ' s General Conditions specify a standing DAAB.
- E. If the Employer or the Contractor fails to notify its dissatisfaction with an Engineer ' s ruling within the specified time, the DAAB ' s decision is final and binding.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Under the FIDIC Red Book 2017, Clause 21 establishes a standing Dispute Avoidance/Adjudication Board (DAAB) as a default requirement. This is a major evolution from the 1999 edition, where a Dispute Adjudication Board (DAB) could be ad hoc. Therefore, Option C is correct, as the General Conditions clearly provide for a standing DAAB appointed at the outset of the Contract.

Option D is also correct. The appointment procedure for DAAB members requires mutual agreement between the Parties. Even if one Party nominates a member, that nomination must be accepted by the other Party to ensure neutrality, independence, and confidence in the dispute resolution process.

Option A is incorrect because amicable settlement (Clause 21.5) is required after a DAAB decision and before arbitration, not

before referring a matter to the DAAB.

Option B is incorrect because DAAB decisions are binding immediately (whether or not final), unless and until revised by arbitration. They are not dependent on prior confirmation by arbitration to be binding.

Option E is incorrect because failure to give a Notice of Dissatisfaction (NoD) relates to a DAAB decision becoming final and binding-not an Engineer's determination. The statement incorrectly mixes procedural steps.

These provisions reflect FIDIC's structured multi-tier dispute resolution system, promoting early resolution through DAAB before escalation to arbitration.

NEW QUESTION # 95

Which of the following documents form part of a FIDIC Construction Contract ["Red Book" (1999)], hence, to be drafted and included among the Tender Documents? (2 correct answers apply) Choose all of the correct answers (multiple possibilities).

- A. Schedule of Guarantees
- B. Schedule of Baselines
- C. Bill of Quantities
- D. Employer's Requirements
- E. Specifications

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Under the FIDIC Red Book (1999), the Tender Documents typically include:

The Bill of Quantities (Option B), which provides detailed quantities for priced items and forms a basis for tender pricing.

The Specifications (Option E), which define the technical requirements for the Works.

The Schedule of Guarantees (Option A) is usually provided later, during contract formation, not as part of tender documents.

Employer's Requirements (Option C) are more commonly referenced in design-build contracts such as the Yellow Book, not the Red Book which is traditionally a design-bid-build contract.

Schedule of Baselines (Option D) is not a standard tender document in FIDIC Red Book contracts.

References:

FIDIC Red Book 1999 Edition - Tender Documents Section

FIDIC Contract Manager Study Guide, Module on Tendering Documents

NEW QUESTION # 96

(Which two of the following statements are correct regarding the dayworks under FIDIC Red, Yellow, and Silver Books (both editions)? Choose all correct answers.)

- A. The dayworks related Sub-Clause is also applicable to other types of works.
- B. If a Daywork Schedule is not included in the Contract, the Sub-Clause related to dayworks shall not apply.
- C. The Engineer (or the Employer in case of FIDIC Silver Book) may instruct that a Variation shall be executed on a daywork basis.
- D. The dayworks related Sub-Clause is only used for remeasurement in the FIDIC Red Book (both editions) only.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Under FIDIC 1999 and 2017 (Red, Yellow, and Silver Books), dayworks are governed under Clause 13

[Variations and Adjustments], specifically provisions dealing with valuation of Variations.

Option A is correct because dayworks require a predefined Daywork Schedule included in the Contract (usually within the Bill of Quantities or schedules). If such a schedule is not included, the contractual mechanism for valuation using dayworks cannot practically operate. Therefore, the Sub-Clause related to dayworks becomes inapplicable unless such rates are otherwise agreed.

Option D is also correct. The Engineer (or Employer in the Silver Book where no Engineer role exists) has the authority to instruct that certain Variations be executed on a daywork basis. This is typically used where the nature or extent of the work cannot be quantified in advance, making standard measurement or lump-sum pricing inappropriate.

Option B is incorrect because dayworks are specifically intended for valuation of Variations and not for general application to other types of works outside this context.

Option C is incorrect because dayworks are not limited to remeasurement contracts (Red Book); they are also applicable in Yellow and Silver Books for valuation of Variations when instructed.

Thus, Options A and D correctly reflect FIDIC principles regarding dayworks.

NEW QUESTION # 97

Which two statements are true under the FIDIC Red Book (edition 1999)?
(Choose all of the correct answers - multiple possibilities)

- A. The Performance Certificate constitutes acceptance of the Works and full performance of all obligations of each Party.
- B. The Performance Certificate is deemed to constitute the acceptance of the Works.
- C. The Performance Certificate is deemed to be issued on fulfilment of certain conditions stated in the respective Sub-Clause.
- D. The Engineer shall issue the Performance Certificate within 28 days at the latest: by the end of the Defects Notification Periods, and once the Contractor has supplied all the Contractor's Documents and completed and tested all Works including remedying any defects in accordance with the Contract.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Under the FIDIC Red Book 1999, the Performance Certificate marks the end of the Contractor's obligations under the contract (Sub-Clause 11.9). The Engineer must issue this certificate once the Defects Notification Period has ended, all Contractor's Documents are submitted, and all works including defect rectification have been completed and tested.

Option C is correct because the Engineer is required to issue the Performance Certificate within 28 days after these conditions are met.

Option D is correct as the certificate is conditional upon fulfilling specific contract requirements (e.g., completion of works, submission of documents).

Option A is incorrect because acceptance of works usually happens earlier (e.g., taking-over certificate); the Performance Certificate represents completion of all contractual obligations, not just acceptance.

Option B is incorrect as the Performance Certificate confirms contractual completion but does not necessarily imply full mutual performance beyond contract terms.

References:

FIDIC Red Book 1999 Edition, Sub-Clause 11.9 - Performance Certificate

FIDIC Contract Manager Study Guide, Module on Project Close-Out and Final Account

NEW QUESTION # 98

There are four reasons that the Employer/Contractor shall advise in advance each other and the Engineer of any known or future events or circumstances.

Which two of the following statements are NOT applicable reasons?

(Choose all correct answers - multiple possibilities)

- A. Decrease the Contract Price.
- B. Adversely affect the work of the Contractor's Personnel.
- C. Delay the execution of the Works or a Section.
- D. Increase the performance of the Works when completed.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

Under the FIDIC Red Book 2017 (similar principles apply in other editions), Sub-Clause 4.1 ("Contractor's General Obligations") and Sub-Clause 3.4 ("Delay Damages") require both Employer and Contractor to notify the Engineer in advance about any events or circumstances which may delay the works or adversely affect the Contractor's personnel or progress. This early notification ensures proper management and mitigation of risks that could impact the project timeline or quality.

* Option A (Delay the execution of the Works or a Section) is a core reason for notification since delays affect the critical path and programme, requiring possible extensions or adjustments.

* Option C (Adversely affect the work of the Contractor's Personnel) is also a valid reason because issues affecting workforce productivity or availability can impact project delivery.

On the other hand:

* Option B (Decrease the Contract Price) is not a reason to notify. Changes in contract price usually arise from variations or claims but are not a "known or future event" requiring prior notification unless linked to a variation or compensation event.

* Option D (Increase the performance of the Works when completed) is positive and does not negatively affect project progress or cost; therefore, it is not a reason for advance notification under these contract provisions.

Thus, the two not applicable reasons are B and D.

References:

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