

AHM-510^{Q&As}

Governance and Regulation

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QUESTION 1

In the course of doing business, health plans conduct basic corporate transactions. For example, when a health plan engages in the corporate transaction known as aggressive sourcing, the health plan

A. Chooses to contract with vendors who provide specific functions that would otherwise be performed in-house, such as paying claims

B. Seeks to obtain the best deals from various vendors for equipment, supplies, and services such as telephones, overnight mail, computer hardware and software, and copy machines

C. Merges with one or more companies to form an entirely new company

D. Joins with one or more companies, but retains its autonomy and relies on the other companies to perform specific functions

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

The Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997 created the Medicare+Choice plan. One provision of the BBA under Medicare+Choice is that the BBA A. Requires health plans to qualify as either a competitive medical plan (CMP) or a federally qualified HMO in order to participate in the Medicare program

B. Eliminates funding for demonstration projects such as the Medicare Enrollment Demonstration Project

C. Narrows the geographic variations in payments to Medicare health plans by lowering the growth rate of payments in high-payment counties and raising the rates in low-payment counties

D. Increases Graduate Medical Education (GME) payments to hospitals for the training and cost of educating and training residents

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Determine whether the following statement is true or false:

Although most-favored-nation (MFN) clauses in contracts between health plans and healthcare providers are not per se illegal, they should be reviewed under the rule of reason analysis for antitrust purposes.

A. True, because the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) ruled that MFN clauses are not per se illegal and the FTC encourages health plans to include them in provider contracts.

B. True, because although MFN clauses are not per se illegal, they violate antitrust laws if they have a predatory purpose and an anticompetitive effect.

C. False, because MFN clauses involve decisions by providers concerning the level of fees to charge, and thus they are per se illegal.

D. False, because MFN clauses are not per se illegal, and thus they are exempt from antitrust laws and regulation by



the FTC.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Antitrust laws can affect the formation, merger activities, or acquisition initiatives of a health plan. In the United States, the two federal agencies that have the primary responsibility for enforcing antitrust laws are the

A. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Department of Justice (DOJ)

- B. Office of Inspector General (OIG) and the Department of Defense (DOD)
- C. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the Department of Labor (DOL)
- D. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the Department of Justice (DOJ)

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

After conducting a business portfolio analysis, the Acorn Health Plan decided to pursue a harvest strategy with one of its strategic business units (SBUs)-Guest Behavioral Healthcare. By following a harvest strategy with Guest, Acorn most likely is seeking to

- A. Maximize Guest\\'s short-term earnings and cash flow
- B. Increase Guest\\'s market share
- C. Maintain Guest\\'s market position
- D. Sacrifice immediate earnings in order to fund Guest\\'s growth

Correct Answer: A

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