

COSIG Co-Occurring Clinical Competency  
**Module 12: Contingency Management & Case Management**  
**Post-Test**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Contingency Management is an important strategy that utilizes only positive reward to promote behavioral change.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
2. Contingency Management cannot be used with clients who are non compliant with treatment.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
3. Contingency Management can be incorporated into Stage Based Treatment.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
4. Urine Drug Screening is a form of Contingency Management.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
5. Program design that requires a client demonstrate a designated level of adherence to treatment before becoming eligible for certain benefits is a form of contingency management.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
6. Written behavioral contracts should be employed only as a last resort.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
7. A good contingency management plan should be complex and multiple behaviors.
  - a. True
  - b. False

8. Case Management evolved as a solution to the problems caused by a fragmented health care system.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
9. The Brokerage Model of Case Management usually involves larger caseloads of higher functioning clients.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
10. Assertive Community Treatment or ACT provides intensive case management in the client's natural setting.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
11. The elements of ACT include:
  - a. a multidisciplinary treatment team
  - b. small (10 clients per clinician) caseload
  - c. treatment in the client's natural setting
  - d. involves outreach
  - e. all of the above
  
12. The case manager plays a more active role in the case management of clients with co-occurring disorders.
  - a. True
  - b. False