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PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Certified Physician Life Care Planner Certification Board (CPLCP)

CPLCP

Certification Examination for Physician Life Care Planners

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Certified Physician Life Care Planner Certification Board (CPLCP) `CPLCP`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `CPLCP`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following best describes the primary role of a Physician Life Care Planner (PLCP) as distinguished from a non-physician life care planner?

A A PLCP solely determines legal liability for the catastrophic injury under review.

B A PLCP focuses only on billing and reimbursement functions for the planning team.

C **A PLCP provides medically grounded planning that integrates the physician's clinical knowledge with the methodology of life care planning.**

D A PLCP's role is limited to conducting independent medical examinations for the defense.

ANSWER C

WHY The PLCP role is defined by the integration of physician-level clinical expertise with the established methodology of life care planning. Liability determination is the attorney's role, billing is administrative, and IMEs are a different service category — none of which define the PLCP's distinct function.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

A 28-year-old client sustained a complete T6 spinal cord injury. Which secondary complication must be addressed in the life care plan because of its high prevalence and significant impact on long-term morbidity in this population?

A Rheumatoid arthritis

B **Pressure ulcers (decubitus ulcers)**

C Migraine headaches

D Acoustic neuroma

ANSWER B

WHY Pressure ulcers are among the most prevalent and clinically significant secondary complications in spinal cord injury and must be planned for (equipment, surfaces, surgical consults, nursing care). The other conditions are not characteristically associated with SCI as leading complications.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

Which item is appropriately included as a line item within the Durable Medical Equipment (DME) section of a Life Care Plan?

A Annual outpatient psychotherapy sessions

B Power wheelchair with custom seating and replacement schedule

C Vocational rehabilitation counseling hours

D Architectural ramp installation at the patient's residence

ANSWER **B**

WHY A power wheelchair with custom seating, along with an appropriate replacement schedule, belongs in the DME section. Psychotherapy is a service/clinical line item, vocational rehabilitation belongs in vocational planning, and the architectural ramp is a home modification, not DME.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

The certification body through which a physician may obtain the Certified Physician Life Care Planner (CPLCP) credential is:

A American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS)

B Commission on Health Care Certification (CHCC)

C National Board of Certified Medical Examiners (NBOME)

D American Medical Association (AMA) Council on Medical Education

ANSWER **B**

WHY The Certified Physician Life Care Planner (CPLCP) credential is administered through the Commission on Health Care Certification (CHCC), which is the recognized certifying body for both the CLCP and CPLCP credentials. The ABMS, AMA, and NBOME do not issue the CPLCP.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

When projecting the future medical needs for a young adult with severe traumatic brain injury (TBI), the life care plan's recommendations should primarily be grounded in:

- A Personal preference without documentation
- B Clinician opinion alone, without external references
- C **Evidence-based clinical practice guidelines, peer-reviewed literature, and physician clinical judgment**
- D The defendant's legal strategy

ANSWER C

WHY Best practice in life care planning requires recommendations grounded in evidence-based guidelines, peer-reviewed literature, and the physician's own clinical judgment. Undocumented preference, isolated opinion, and litigation strategy are not appropriate foundations for a defensible life care plan.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

A physician life care planner is retained by plaintiff's counsel in a personal injury case. Later, defense counsel offers to retain the same planner on a different case involving a former patient of the planner's practice. The ethically appropriate course is to:

- A Accept without further action, since the cases are unrelated.
- B Decline only if the patient formally objects to the representation.
- C **Disclose and resolve the potential conflict consistent with applicable ethical standards, which may require declining or obtaining informed written consent.**
- D Accept and switch sides silently to avoid prejudicing the patient.

ANSWER C

WHY Potential conflicts — particularly those involving former patients — must be disclosed and resolved in accordance with applicable ethical standards and professional guidelines, often through declining the engagement or obtaining informed written consent. The other options reflect unethical shortcuts.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

In which of the following legal contexts is a Life Care Plan most commonly used to document and project future medical and rehabilitation needs?

A Routine minor soft-tissue sprain claims with full recovery in four weeks

B **Catastrophic injury cases such as traumatic brain injury and spinal cord injury in personal injury or workers' compensation matters**

C Pre-employment screening examinations

D Immunization-only clinic visits

ANSWER **B**

WHY Life care plans are most commonly prepared for catastrophic injury cases — TBI, SCI, severe burns, amputations, birth injuries — typically within personal injury, workers' compensation, or medical malpractice litigation. They are not used for routine short-duration injuries or occupational screening.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

A treating provider's recommendation is included in a life care plan as a projected future need. The PLCP's most appropriate role in evaluating that recommendation is to:

A Include it verbatim without review because it came from a treating provider.

B Include it only if the patient consents.

C **Review it for medical necessity, consistency with the diagnosis and evidence base, and integrate appropriately into the plan.**

D Always exclude all treating provider recommendations in favor of independent research only.

ANSWER **C**

WHY The PLCP reviews treating provider recommendations for necessity and consistency with the diagnosis and evidence, then integrates them appropriately. Blind acceptance or blanket exclusion both fall short of the role's evaluative responsibility, and consent does not determine inclusion of a recommendation's content.

QUESTION 9 MULTIPLE CHOICE

When projecting the annual cost of a future life care plan, which of the following factors must be considered? (Choose two.)

A **Geographic/regional cost variation for the services and equipment planned**

B The patient's hair color and eye color

C **Expected life expectancy and inflation/economic assumptions relevant to the plan duration**

D The political party of the referring attorney

ANSWER **A · C**

WHY Cost projections must incorporate geographic/regional variation (services and equipment cost more in different markets) and life expectancy together with realistic inflation or discount assumptions over the plan's duration. Hair/eye color and the attorney's political party are irrelevant.