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Advanced Certificate in Healthcare Fraud Case Studies

## Interviewing Techniques

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**Advanced Certificate in Healthcare Fraud Case Studies:** An educational program that provides students with in-depth knowledge and skills to identify, investigate, and prevent healthcare fraud.

**Behavioral Interviewing:** A technique used in interviews to assess a candidate's past behavior in specific situations as a predictor of future performance.

**Challenge Interview:** A type of interview that presents the candidate with a hypothetical problem or scenario to solve, designed to assess their critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

**Competency-based Interviewing:** A structured interview process that focuses on evaluating a candidate's skills, knowledge, and abilities required to perform a specific job.

**Confirmation Bias:** The tendency to search for or interpret information in a way that confirms one's pre-existing beliefs or assumptions.

**Confrontational Interview:** A type of interview used in investigations to challenge the interviewee's version of events and gather additional information.

**Cognitive Interviewing:** A technique used in interviews to improve the recall and accuracy of a witness or victim's memory of an event.

**Cue-based Interviewing:** A structured interview technique that uses pre-determined questions to elicit specific information from a witness or victim.

**Cultural Competence:** The ability to understand, respect, and respond to the cultural differences of individuals and groups.

**Data Mining:** The process of discovering patterns and knowledge from large data sets using computational algorithms.

**Deception Detection:** The ability to identify when a person is lying or being dishonest.

**Elicitation Techniques:** Methods used to obtain information from individuals through conversation or interviewing.

**Emotional Intelligence:** The ability to understand, use, and manage one's own emotions in positive ways to relieve stress, communicate effectively, empathize with others, overcome challenges, and defuse conflict.

**Evidence-based Interviewing:** A structured interview process that uses research-based best practices to improve the accuracy and reliability of the information gathered during an interview.

**Forensic Accounting:** The use of accounting principles and investigative techniques to uncover financial fraud and misconduct.

**Healthcare Fraud:** The intentional deception or misrepresentation of information for the purpose of obtaining unauthorized benefits or payments in the healthcare system.

**HIPAA:** The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, a federal law that establishes standards for the protection of personal health information.

**Incident Report:** A written document that records the details of an unexpected event or incident in the healthcare system.

**Informational Interview:** A type of interview used to gather information and insights about a particular job, career, or industry.

**Interview:** A structured or unstructured conversation between two or more people used to gather information, assess skills and abilities, or make decisions.

**Interviewer Bias:** The tendency of an interviewer to make assumptions or decisions based on personal beliefs, attitudes, or stereotypes.

**Kinesics:** The study of body language and nonverbal communication.

**Motivational Interviewing:** A counseling approach that focuses on helping individuals explore and resolve their ambivalence about behavior change.

**Nonverbal Communication:** The use of body language, facial expressions, and other nonverbal cues to convey information and messages.

**Open-ended Question:** A question that allows the interviewee to provide a detailed and unrestricted response.

**Paralinguistics:** The study of vocal cues and intonation used in communication.

**Probing Question:** A question used to elicit more detailed or specific information from an interviewee.

**Psychological Interview:** A type of interview used to assess an individual's mental health, cognitive abilities, or personality traits.

**Questionnaire:** A written set of questions used to gather information from a large group of individuals.

**Structured Interview:** A standardized interview process that uses pre-determined questions and a consistent evaluation framework.

**Situational Interview:** A type of interview that presents the candidate with hypothetical scenarios or challenges to assess their problem-solving and decision-making skills.

**Stress Interview:** A type of interview that intentionally creates a high-pressure or stressful environment to assess the candidate's coping skills and resilience.

**Telephone Interview:** A type of interview conducted over the telephone, often used for initial screening or remote interviews.

**Testimonial Interview:** A type of interview used to gather statements or evidence from witnesses or victims in legal proceedings.

**Unstructured Interview:** An informal interview process that does not follow a pre-determined set of questions or evaluation framework.

**Validity:** The accuracy and reliability of the information gathered during an interview or assessment.

**Whistleblower:** An individual who reports suspected fraud or misconduct within an organization or industry.

**Workplace Investigation:** A formal process used to investigate allegations of misconduct, harassment, or other workplace issues.