Foundations of Health Information Management 5th edition Davis Test Bank

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Organized data that have been collected about a patient or a group of patients is called:
   a. the health record.
   b. epidemiology.
   c. health data.
   d. health information.

   ANS: D REF: p. 32
   OBJ: 1. Distinguish health data and health information.
   MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

2. Data that have been processed into a useful frame of reference are called:
   a. observation.
   b. information.
   c. schedule.
   d. assessment.

   ANS: B REF: p. 32
   OBJ: 1. Distinguish health data and health information.
   MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

3. Data is a plural term. What is the singular form of the word data?
   a. datum
   b. datus
   c. dato
   d. datae

   ANS: A REF: p. 32
   OBJ: 1. Distinguish health data and health information.
   MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

4. You create a list of all the cases of the flu seen at the clinic in the past month. What is this list an example of?
   a. primary data
   b. data analytics
   c. aggregate data
   d. vital statistics

   ANS: C REF: p. 32
   OBJ: 1. Distinguish health data and health information.
   MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

5. _____ is the process of examining the data and exploring them to create information.
   a. data analytics
   b. epidemiology

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c. aggregate data
d. vital statistics

ANS: A REF: p. 32
OBJ: 1. Distinguish health data and health information.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

6. Electronic data are collected and organized into a:
a. database.
b. system.
c. data map.
d. data set.

ANS: A REF: p. 33
OBJ: 2. Explain the purpose and contents of a data dictionary.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

7. What is the first step in collecting quality data?
a. determining the needs of the users
b. creating the request for proposal (RFP)
c. looking at the data that have already been collected
d. designing a data collection form or screen

ANS: A REF: p. 34
OBJ: 2. Explain the purpose and contents of a data dictionary.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

8. What is the meaning of the expression, “garbage in, garbage out?”
a. all data must be collected in to discover what must be ignored
b. collecting incorrect data will result in having data that is not useful
c. quality data can only be collected by quality people
d. even bad data is useful to some users of data

ANS: B REF: p. 33 | p. 34
OBJ: 2. Explain the purpose and contents of a data dictionary.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

9. Which of the following is NOT an example of the possible contents of a two-character state field?
a. F
b. FL
c. DC
d. NM

ANS: A REF: p. 34
OBJ: 2. Explain the purpose and contents of a data dictionary.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

10. A(n) _____ field may contain both letters and numbers.
a. numeric
b. character

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c. alphanumeric
d. valid

ANS: C REF: p. 34
OBJ: 2. Explain the purpose and contents of a data dictionary.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

11. Where would an HIM professional find a list of field names, their sizes, who collects them, and where the data is stored?
a. data repository
b. data warehouse
c. data dictionary
d. electronic health record (EHR)

ANS: C REF: p. 34
OBJ: 2. Explain the purpose and contents of a data dictionary.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

12. Which organizational policy would prohibit creation of EHR fields for physician-specific data collection?
a. All patient data be archived electronically.
b. All forms must be approved by the Health Records Committee.
c. All EHR data elements must comply with UHDDS
d. All EHR data elements must satisfy an organizational purpose

ANS: D REF: p. 34 | p. 35
OBJ: 2. Explain the purpose and contents of a data dictionary.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

13. What is the problem with a patient's Social Security number that is ten digits long?
a. It is not organized.
b. It is not valid.
c. It is illegal.
d. It is undefined.

ANS: B REF: p. 34
OBJ: 2. Explain the purpose and contents of a data dictionary.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

14. A group of fields is called a:
a. record.
b. file.
c. data dictionary.
d. character.

ANS: A REF: p. 35
OBJ: 2. Explain the purpose and contents of a data dictionary.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

15. A group of characters is called a:
a. record.

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b. file.
c. field.
d. character.

ANS: C REF: p. 34
OBJ: 2. Explain the purpose and contents of a data dictionary.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

16. A group of related records is called a:
a. record.
b. file.
c. field.
d. data set.

ANS: B REF: p. 35
OBJ: 2. Explain the purpose and contents of a data dictionary.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

17. With what language does an HIM professional retrieve data in a relational database?
a. Structured Query Language (SQL)
b. Codasyl
c. meaningful use
d. syntactic interoperability

ANS: A REF: p. 36
OBJ: 3. Describe the structure of a relational database.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

18. How is a relational database arranged?
a. different tables linked by a common field
b. separate screens for each field
c. a summary of data dictionaries in a file
d. alphabetical strings of text in rows assigned numerically

ANS: A REF: p. 36
OBJ: 3. Describe the structure of a relational database.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

19. What is the name for the unique identifier assigned to the patient at each visit?
a. master patient index (MPI)
b. patient account number
c. medical record number (MRN)
d. Uniform Hospital Discharge Data Set (UHDDS)

ANS: B REF: p. 36
OBJ: 3. Describe the structure of a relational database.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

20. Where is the demographic data collected by patient registration stored?
a. the master patient index (MPI)
b. the data dictionary

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c. the medical record number (MRN)
d. the Uniform Hospital Discharge Data Set (UHDDS)

ANS: A REF: p. 36
OBJ: 3. Describe the structure of a relational database.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

21. A standardized data set allows users of the data to:
a. compare facilities and track trends
b. identify patients who do not pay bills
c. identify physicians who charge too much
d. monitor the effects of treatments

ANS: A REF: p. 37
OBJ: 4. Define the data sets used in health care and compare their applications and purposes.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

22. Which data set pertains to acute care facilities?
a. Minimum Data Set (MDS 3.0)
b. Outcome and Assessment Information Set (OASIS)
c. ICD-10-CM
d. Uniform Hospital Discharge Data Set (UHDDS)

ANS: D REF: p. 38
OBJ: 4. Define the data sets used in health care and compare their applications and purposes.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

23. How do providers know what data to report in the Uniform Hospital Discharge Data Set (UHDDS)?
a. HIM professionals check a website quarterly for changes.
b. It is published in the Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) each year.
c. The data elements are required fields on the Uniform Bill (UB-04).
d. Instructions are published by the entity to which the provider submits the data.

ANS: D REF: p. 38
OBJ: 4. Define the data sets used in health care and compare their applications and purposes.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

24. Which data element is a required component of the UHDDS?
a. patient's eye color
b. patient's primary care provider (PCP)
c. citizenship status of patient
d. principal diagnosis

ANS: D REF: p. 38
OBJ: 4. Define the data sets used in health care and compare their applications and purposes.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

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25. Which data set is used in long-term care facilities?
    a. Minimum Data Set (MDS 3.0)
    b. Outcome and Assessment Information Set (OASIS)
    c. Uniform Ambulatory Care Data Set (UACDS)
    d. Uniform Hospital Discharge Data Set (UHDDS)

    ANS: A REF: p. 38
    OBJ: 4. Define the data sets used in health care and compare their applications and purposes.
    MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

26. All of the data that have been collected about an individual patient are called a:
    a. data set.
    b. file.
    c. health record.
    d. data repository.

    ANS: C REF: p. 39
    OBJ: 5. Describe the importance of forms and their application to data collection.
    MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

27. In creating a data collection device, which of the following is the most important consideration?
    a. Purpose of the form
    b. The size of the paper or the computer screen
    c. The number of fields on the page
    d. The Joint Commission (TJC) rules regarding forms creation

    ANS: A REF: p. 39
    OBJ: 5. Describe the importance of forms and their application to data collection.
    MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

28. Which comparison is true of the data collected in the physician's office versus the acute care setting?
    a. More people are recording patient data in the physician's office.
    b. The physician's office is more likely to use electronic data collection devices.
    c. More data is collected in the acute care setting.
    d. The physician's office records patient progress while the acute care facility does not.

    ANS: C REF: p. 39
    OBJ: 5. Describe the importance of forms and their application to data collection.
    MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

29. Who develops a form?
    a. the Chief Medical Officer (CMO)
    b. a committee of users
    c. the HIM department

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d. the physician

ANS: B REF: p. 40
OBJ: 5. Describe the importance of forms and their application to data collection.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

30. Which is included on every page of a form or screen?
a. patient ID
b. vital signs
c. current medications
d. provider ID

ANS: A REF: p. 40
OBJ: 5. Describe the importance of forms and their application to data collection.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

31. Authentication shows:
a. the person responsible for the data on a form.
b. the name of the facility and its logo.
c. the patient's name or barcode.
d. the title and number of the form.

ANS: A REF: p. 43
OBJ: 5. Describe the importance of forms and their application to data collection.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

32. Which is a consideration in developing a computer data collection screen that is less important in a paper form?
a. the needs of the users
b. the order in which the data is collected
c. the purpose of the data collection
d. simplicity

ANS: B REF: p. 44
OBJ: 5. Describe the importance of forms and their application to data collection.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

33. Which is a benefit of electronic data collection?
a. more easily tailored to user needs
b. menus to select valid choices
c. simpler interface and design
d. automatic data transfer to accrediting bodies

ANS: B REF: p. 42
OBJ: 5. Describe the importance of forms and their application to data collection.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

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34. Which feature reduces the chance that a physician orders a non-approved drug?
    a. electronic authentication
    b. drop-down menus
    c. connection to pharmacy computers
    d. character limits for fields

    ANS: B REF: p. 42
    OBJ: 5. Describe the importance of forms and their application to data collection.
    MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

35. Which is a benefit of using forms to collect data?
    a. they are easy to duplicate
    b. they remind the user of what data must be collected
    c. they are easy to fill out
    d. they can be tailored to the needs of the patient and provider

    ANS: B REF: p. 40
    OBJ: 5. Describe the importance of forms and their application to data collection.
    MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

36. Where are blank original copies of forms kept?
    a. in the electronic health record (EHR)
    b. in the master forms file
    c. at patient registration
    d. in the master patient index (MPI)

    ANS: B REF: p. 44
    OBJ: 5. Describe the importance of forms and their application to data collection.
    MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

37. Which system do providers use to send orders?
    a. the systems development life cycle (SDLC)
    b. the electronic health record (EHR)
    c. computerized physician order entry (CPOE)
    d. the health information exchange (HIE)

    ANS: C REF: p. 46
    OBJ: 6. Compare and contrast an electronic health record with a hybrid electronic health record.
    MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

38. Which is characteristic of the electronic health record (EHR)?
    a. the records follows the patient
    b. low upfront costs
    c. more secure than paper files
    d. data collection at the point-of care

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ANS: D REF: p. 46 | p. 47
OBJ: 6. Compare and contrast an electronic health record with a hybrid electronic health record.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

39. Which is recommended by the clinical decision-making system (CDS)?
a. discounted medicines
b. referrals to other physicians
c. possible side effects and allergies
d. possible treatment plans

ANS: D REF: p. 47
OBJ: 6. Compare and contrast an electronic health record with a hybrid electronic health record.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

40. A facility that collects some data electronically and some data on paper forms uses a(n):
a. hybrid record.
b. electronic health record (EHR).
c. electronic medical record (EMR).
d. patient portal.

ANS: A REF: p. 45
OBJ: 6. Compare and contrast an electronic health record with a hybrid electronic health record.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

41. What system stores paper forms for electronic review and retrieval?
a. clinical decision-making system (CDS)
b. computerized physician order entry (CPOE) system
c. picture archiving and communication system (PACS)
d. document imaging system

ANS: D REF: p. 45
OBJ: 6. Compare and contrast an electronic health record with a hybrid electronic health record.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

42. What term describes the patient's access to the electronic health record (EHR)?
a. point-of-care
b. patient portal
c. meaningful use
d. hybrid record

ANS: B REF: p. 53
OBJ: 6. Compare and contrast an electronic health record with a hybrid electronic health

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record.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

43. How did the federal government encourage adoption of the electronic health record (EHR)?
    a. Congress passed legislation requiring its use
    b. Financial incentives in the form of increased payments
    c. Zero-interest loans for community hospitals
    d. Free computer systems for qualified providers

    ANS: B REF: p. 48 | p. 49
    OBJ: 6. Compare and contrast an electronic health record with a hybrid electronic health record.
    MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

44. Which activity is facilitated in an EHR as opposed to a hybrid record?
    a. Documentation by individual providers
    b. Authentication of entries at point of care
    c. Concurrent review by multiple users
    d. Medication administration records

    ANS: C REF: p. 47
    OBJ: 6. Compare and contrast an electronic health record with a hybrid electronic health record.
    MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

45. A network of various health care providers with access to each other's patient records from approved points of care is a:
    a. computerized physician order entry (CPOE).
    b. health information exchange (HIE).
    c. electronic document management system (EDMS).
    d. master patient index (MPI).

    ANS: B REF: p. 50
    OBJ: 7. Discuss the importance of interoperability and the longitudinal use of the electronic health record.
    MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

46. Interoperability means:
    a. the ability to share data among different computer systems.
    b. incentives for electronic health record (EHR) adoption.
    c. efforts to use the same computers nation-wide.
    d. surgery performed remotely using robots.

    ANS: A REF: p. 49
    OBJ: 7. Discuss the importance of interoperability and the longitudinal use of the electronic health record.
    MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9.

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Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

47. Health Level Seven (HL7) is a:
    a. committee working on EHRs for hospitals within the Veteran's Administration (VA).
    b. committee established by the President of the United States to investigate the use of EHRs.
    c. health clinic for seven boroughs in New York City.
    d. standards development organization whose domain is clinical and administrative data.

    ANS: D REF: p. 52
    OBJ: 7. Discuss the importance of interoperability and the longitudinal use of the electronic health record.
    MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

48. The Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC) supports the development of the Nationwide Health Information Network (NHIN), which is a:
    a. set of standards and policies.
    b. series of networked computers.
    c. centrally located data repository.
    d. cloud-based EHR software suite.

    ANS: A REF: p. 52
    OBJ: 7. Discuss the importance of interoperability and the longitudinal use of the electronic health record.
    MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

49. What is a benefit to an interoperable nationwide health information network (NHIN)?
    a. continuity of care
    b. more secure records
    c. less training for health care professionals
    d. physicians spend less time entering orders.

    ANS: A REF: p. 52
    OBJ: 7. Discuss the importance of interoperability and the longitudinal use of the electronic health record.
    MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

50. Which entity fostered collaboration between the public sector and private sector to develop standards for the exchange of electronic medical information?
    a. Institute of Medicine
    b. National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics
    c. Markle Foundation
    d. Consolidated Health Informatics

    ANS: C REF: p. 52
    OBJ: 7. Discuss the importance of interoperability and the longitudinal use of the

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electronic health record.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

51. Which standard supports the storage and transmission of diagnostic images?
    a. picture archiving and communication system (PACS)
    b. Health-Level 7 (HL7)
    c. 837I
    d. Digital Imaging and Communication in Medicine (DICOM)

    ANS: A REF: p. 50
    OBJ: 7. Discuss the importance of interoperability and the longitudinal use of the electronic health record.
    MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

52. A(n) _____ can store the data from these different systems and make them usable through an interface without the need to run reports from each system.
    a. data repository
    b. data warehouse
    c. health information exchange (HIE)
    d. data mapper

    ANS: A REF: p. 54
    OBJ: 8. Explain the use of the data repository, data warehouse, and data mapping in the storage of health data.
    MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

53. A(n) _____ collects information from different databases and organizes it for use in creating reports and for analytical research.
    a. electronic data interchange (EDI)
    b. health information exchange (HIE)
    c. electronic document management system (EDMS)
    d. secure messaging system (SMS)

    ANS: B REF: p. 50 | p. 51
    OBJ: 8. Explain the use of the data repository, data warehouse, and data mapping in the storage of health data.
    MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

54. The EHR software is chosen after considering the needs of the _____, or those who will use and maintain the system.
    a. employees
    b. selection committee
    c. HIM department
    d. stakeholders

    ANS: D REF: p. 56
    OBJ: 9. Explain the system acquisition and evaluation process.

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MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

55. The standard operating nomenclature, specifications, or protocols of a system is called the:
    a. electronic data interchange (EDI).
    b. interface.
    c. infrastructure.
    d. relational database.

    ANS: C REF: p. 57
    OBJ: 9. Explain the system acquisition and evaluation process.
    MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

56. Which is another term for data quality?
    a. data integrity
    b. data authentication
    c. data definition
    d. data imaging

    ANS: A REF: p. 34
    OBJ: 2. Explain the purpose and contents of a data dictionary.
    MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

COMPLETION

1. The smallest elements or units of facts or observations is _____.

   ANS: data

   REF: p. 30 OBJ: 1. Distinguish health data and health information.
   MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

2. Public health data collected through birth certificates, death certificates, and other data-gathering tools are called _____ statistics.

   ANS: vital

   REF: p. 32 OBJ: 1. Distinguish health data and health information.
   MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

3. The study of morbidity trends and occurrences is _____.

   ANS: epidemiology

   REF: p. 32 OBJ: 1. Distinguish health data and health information.
   MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

4. A single letter, number, or symbol is a(n) _____.

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ANS: character

REF: p. 34 OBJ: 2. Explain the purpose and contents of a data dictionary.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

5. A collection or series of related characters is a(n) _____.

ANS: field

REF: p. 34 OBJ: 2. Explain the purpose and contents of a data dictionary.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

6. In a database, a list of details about each field is a data _____.

ANS: dictionary

REF: p. 34 OBJ: 2. Explain the purpose and contents of a data dictionary.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

7. The abbreviation for the data set used in home health settings is _____.

ANS: OASIS

REF: p. 38
OBJ: 4. Define the data sets used in health care and compare their applications and purposes.
MSC: CAHIIM, I.3. Identify policies and strategies to achieve data integrity.

8. The development, implementation, and enforcement of policies and procedures that ensure that standards are met is _____.

ANS: compliance

REF: p. 43
OBJ: 5. Describe the importance of forms and their application to data collection.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

9. A _____ is a mark indicating that a subordinate's work has been supervised.

ANS: countersignature

REF: p. 43
OBJ: 5. Describe the importance of forms and their application to data collection.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

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10. The clinical decision-making system (CDS) in an EHR is based on _____-based medicine, a methodology for patient care that makes conscientious, explicit, and judicious use of current best research.

ANS: evidence

REF: p. 47
OBJ: 6. Compare and contrast an electronic health record with a hybrid electronic health record.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

11. A health care record consisting of both paper and electronic data collection is a _____ record.

ANS: hybrid

REF: p. 45
OBJ: 6. Compare and contrast an electronic health record with a hybrid electronic health record.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

12. A formula or set of steps for solving a particular problem is called a(n) _____.

ANS: algorithm

REF: p. 47
OBJ: 6. Compare and contrast an electronic health record with a hybrid electronic health record.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

13. The interface which grants patients web-based access to their medical record is known as a patient _____.

ANS: portal

REF: p. 47
OBJ: 6. Compare and contrast an electronic health record with a hybrid electronic health record.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

14. When two or more systems can exchange information and interpret the meaning of the information exchanged without any ambiguity, it is called _____ interoperability.

ANS: semantic

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REF: p. 50
OBJ: 7. Discuss the importance of interoperability and the longitudinal use of the electronic health record.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

15. The individual's separate health record containing information owned and managed by the patient is called the _____ health record.

ANS: personal

REF: p. 53 | p. 54
OBJ: 7. Discuss the importance of interoperability and the longitudinal use of the electronic health record.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

16. The electronic use of information that can flow electronically from one type of provider to another along the continuum of care and over time is called _____.

ANS: longitudinal

REF: p. 49
OBJ: 7. Discuss the importance of interoperability and the longitudinal use of the electronic health record.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

17. Data _____ is the matching of a data element in one system or database to the same element in another system or database.

ANS: mapping

REF: p. 54
OBJ: 8. Explain the use of the data repository, data warehouse, and data mapping in the storage of health data.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

18. An open database that stores data from various independent sources that can be integrated to enable viewers to see documents from several sources is a(n) _____.

ANS: data repository

REF: p. 54
OBJ: 8. Explain the use of the data repository, data warehouse, and data mapping in the storage of health data.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

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19. A collection of information from different databases, organized to be used for ad hoc reports and analytical research that may not include patient identifying information, is called the data _____.

ANS: warehouse

REF: p. 54
OBJ: 8. Explain the use of the data repository, data warehouse, and data mapping in the storage of health data.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

20. The process used to plan, design, develop, implement, and maintain an information system is called the system development _____ cycle.

ANS: life

REF: p. 56 OBJ: 9. Explain the system acquisition and evaluation process.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

21. The _____ is used to explain to EHR vendors what the health care organization intends to accomplish and requires of an EHR product.

ANS: request for proposal

REF: p. 56 OBJ: 9. Explain the system acquisition and evaluation process.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

22. An individual trained in all aspects of a computer system who can offer on-site support to others is called a _____.

ANS: superuser

REF: p. 58 OBJ: 9. Explain the system acquisition and evaluation process.
MSC: CAHIIM, III.7. Summarize standards for the exchange of health information; III.9. Identify standards for exchange of health information (DM).

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