Essentials of Health Information Systems and Technology 1st edition Balgrosky Test Bank

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1. Health Information Systems refers to hardware (computers, servers, etc.) and not to the software, networks, or data in computer systems.

A. True
B. False

Ans. B
Page: 13

2. The myth of "plug-and-play"—that HIS architecture is as easy as 1-2-3—is harmful to the organization and the HIS team.

A. True
B. False

Ans. A
Page: 13

3. Name the spheres or layers of the HIS Scope Model.

Ans. HIS; Systems and Management; Health Informatics; Data and Analytics; and Research, Policy, and Public Health.
Pages: 14

3. The field of informatics:

A. Is related to the maintenance of hardware.
B. Describes a system of managing human resources in IT departments.
C. Uses information to improve the way work is done and advance practice in clinical, administrative, and public health disciplines.

Ans. C
Pages: 14

4. All of the below are examples of *primary* use of data except for one. Which is an example of *secondary* use of data?

A. A clinician seeing which medications a patient is using, and if any future therapies are contraindicated.
B. A public health report indicates there is a measles outbreak in a certain county.
C. An administrator sees that there had been a change in an insured's coverage.
D. The laboratory sends results to a patient's primary care provider.

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Ans. B
Page: 15

5. There are four steps of progression in the HIS Conceptual Model. Fill in the blank. 1) Foundation (HIS); 2) Use (Informatics); 3) Learning/Knowledge (_____); and 4) Change.

Ans. Business/Clinical Intelligence, Data, and Analytics
Pages: 16

6. Health software vendors emerged in the:

A. 1970s.
B. 1980s
C. 1990s

Ans. A
Page 17

7. Several types of "payers" exist in the United States, including private insurance, government programs, and military programs.

A. True
B. False

Ans. A
Page 18

8. The Veterans Administration developed an early example of a multi-facility EHR.

A. True
B. False

Ans. A
Page 18

9. Generally speaking, public health organizations create and capture their own data.

A. True
B. False

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Ans. B
Page 19

10. Identify the example of a Health Information Exchange:

A. Michiana Health Information Network
B. Kaiser Permanente
C. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).

Ans. A
Page 19

11. What year was ARRA passed?

A. 1994
B. 2000
C. 2009
D. 2013

Ans. C
Page 19

12. Describe the purpose of HITECH.

Ans. HITECH allocates $25 billion in incentives to encourage U.S. hospitals, clinics, and physician practices to adopt electronic health record (EHR) systems and achieve Meaningful Use criteria.
Page 19

13. List three Meaningful Use Stage 2 data sets that must be coded uniformly.

Ans. Patient name and demographic information; Vital signs; Diagnosis; Procedures; Medications and allergies; Laboratory test results; Immunizations; Functional status including activities of daily living, cognitive and disability status; Care plan field including goals and instructions; Care team including primary care provider of record; Reason for referral or; Discharge instructions.
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14. The Joint Commission inspects and accredits hospitals based on their ability to meet a rigorous set of scored criteria.

A. True
B. False

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Ans. A
Page 21

15. An RHIO is a type of HIE.

A. True
B. False

Ans. A
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