Information Technology for Healthcare Managers 9th edition Glandon Test Bank

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1. ch01-001
Data are _____, whereas information is _____.

a. Processed and analyzed in a formal, intelligent way; raw facts and figures collected by the organization

*b. Raw facts and figures collected by the organization; processed and analyzed in a formal, intelligent way

c. Processed and analyzed in a formal, intelligent way; expertise and skills acquired by a person through experience and education

d. Expertise and skills acquired by a person through experience and education; raw facts and figures collected by the organization

2. ch01-002
In 1980, Goldsmith predicted what healthcare would look like in the future. Which of the following did he NOT forecast, as listed in the textbook?

a. Problems of the uninsured

b. Expanded role of government financing

*c. Undersupply of physicians

d. Shift of financial risk from payers to providers

3. ch01-003
What factor is NOT a primary driver of change in the healthcare system?

a. Healthcare costs, quality, and access

*b. Global warming

c. Evidence-based medicine

d. Broad organizational change

4. ch01-004
What is one of the most popular, on-the-rise places consumers are looking to for medical information and consumer empowerment?

*a. Internet

b. Television

c. Newspapers

d. Tweets

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5. ch01-005
Evidence-based medicine can improve the quality of care by helping physician providers make effective clinical decisions.

*a. True
b. False

6. ch01-006
Healthcare systems changes alter health information technology data collection requirements because

a. genomic medicine will become common.

b. health data will be transmitted to foreign countries.

*c. care delivery will become more integrated across delivery locations.

d. information technology will become more pervasive in the United States.

7. ch01-007
Consumer empowerment and participation research regarding social media suggests that in the future

a. patients will be willing to trust and share information from the internet.

b. patients will share personal health information (positive and negative) via social media.

c. patients will share information regarding their healthcare experiences via social media.

d. patients will seek second opinions and shop for hospitals and doctors using social media.

*e. all of the above

8. ch01-008
What was one of the main purposes of the first computer systems?

*a. Performing financial transactions

b. Sending personal communications (i.e., e-mail)

c. Documenting patient medical information

d. Creating media presentations for meetings

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9. ch01-009
Which of the following is NOT a major priority in system development?

a. Support for consumers through development of home applications

b. Interoperability among systems

c. Protection of information security/Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act compliance

*d. Disuse of wireless devices to improve data entry and access

10. ch01-010
The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has which of the following goals to address opportunities and challenges in facilitating connectivity that makes healthcare more efficient and effective?

*a. Federal agencies should increase collaboration to promote positive outcomes.

b. The FCC should not play a leadership role in advancing mobile health—the market is better at that.

c. Capacity, reliability, and interoperability are no longer a priority for government in health information technology.

d. The FCC should discard existing programs that link broadband access and start anew.

11. ch01-011
President Bush's value-driven healthcare called for

a. free internet access for all citizens.

b. establishment of Internet2 exclusively for healthcare applications.

*c. public reporting of provider quality information.

d. better security through prohibition of the creation of information systems that easily share information.

12. ch01-012
Which of the following areas do clinical information systems support?

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a. Non-patient care activities

*b. Patient care

c. Strategic planning

d. Electronic data interchange

13. ch01-013
Which of the following areas do electronic networking and e-health applications support?

a. Non-patient care activities

b. Patient care

c. Strategic planning

*d. Electronic data interchange

14. ch01-014
Which of the following is NOT predicted to happen in US healthcare?

a. The internet will facilitate communication between patients and providers.

b. Patients will participate more fully in decisions about their care.

*c. Healthcare decisions will be more physician based.

d. Home-based monitoring systems will become more common and will reduce the need for repeated outpatient visits.

15. ch01-015
High-quality patient care relies on careful documentation of each patient's medical history, health status, current medical conditions, and treatment plans.

*a. True
b. False

16. ch01-016
Evidence-based medicine is defined as an information management and learning strategy that seeks to integrate clinical expertise with the best evidence available to make effective clinical decisions that will ultimately improve patient care.

*a. True
b. False

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17. ch01-017
Medical tourism has limited impact on health information technology because care will be delivered outside the United States.

a. True
*b. False

18. ch01-018
Enhanced websites sponsored by healthcare organizations are being used for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

a. provision of consumer health information.

b. marketing and promotion.

c. employee recruitment.

*d. disclosure of patient information.

19. ch01-019
Information systems implementation benefits from teams consisting of clinicians, managers, and technical systems specialists because

a. teams are always better than individuals.

b. clinicians, managers, and technical systems specialists hate working alone.

*c. complementary skills and knowledge from clinicians, managers, and technical systems specialists combine to create a better product.

d. technical systems specialists can’t design an elegant system alone.

20. ch01-020
The healthcare triangle represents a vital core challenge for healthcare management because

a. triangles represent a universally recognized balance for all systems.

*b. the points of the triangle represent important goals that oppose one another.

c. people tend to favor accomplishing one of the three points of the triangle to the exclusion of the others.

d. all constituents in healthcare (providers, consumers, government, corporations) need to be represented in healthcare policy.

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21. ch01-021
The number of uninsured in the United States is lower today than in any other time in our history.

a. True
*b. False

22. ch01-022
Consumer empowerment, aided by the internet, has the following positive features:

a. The consumer is “king” for healthcare as for other goods and services.

b. Consumers are not constrained in their decision-making by years of bias and influence from drug and other manufacurers.

c. Only the consumer knows what makes him/her happy.

*d. The consumer has the greatest motivation to aggregate the health information from across the system, to incorporate nonprovider medical and health activities in a single location, and to assert control over access and distribution of these data.

23. ch01-023
Transparency makes for a more efficient and effective healthcare system by

a. lowering the cost of healthcare.

*b. producing valid benchmarks for provider performance.

c. uncovering fraud and abuse in healthcare.

d. limiting the intrusive role of government regulators in healthcare.

24. ch01-024
Medical tourism applies to care delivered both outside the borders of the United States and in different regions of the United States.

*a. True
b. False

25. ch01-025
Telehealth and telemedicine are related but differ in the following ways.

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*a. Telemedicine refers specifically to remote clinical services, whereas telehealth can describe remote nonclinical services.

b. Telehealth only applies to healthcare delivered via video communications.

c. Telemedicine must involve licensed physicians, whereas telehealth care can involve anybody.

d. Telemedicine consists of prescribing drugs for patient care.

26. ch01-026
It is not easy to resolve IT security issues because

a. many healthcare providers (physicians, nurses, and others) are inherently dishonest and regularly flaunt the rules.

b. information technology is flawed beyond fixing and therefore will always be a source of technology flaws.

*c. security challenges are a systemwide strategic challenge because insecure mobile devices and email raise constant vulnerabilities.

d. patients release their healthcare information to gain attention and compensation.

27. ch01-027
Which of the following will NOT help us adapt to the fourth industrial revolution?

a. Durable and reliable assets will evolve from artificial intelligence applications.

b. Pioneering collaboration will enable better products and product delivery.

c. New business models will evolve to adapt to change.

*d. Robots will run the world and make decisions for all mankind.

28. ch02-001
Cost, quality, and access (the healthcare triangle) involve systems challenges faced by governmental leaders and do not have a direct impact on healthcare organizations or health information technology.

a. True
*b. False

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