

***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

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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

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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.

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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

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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.

Ans. B

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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

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6. Health software vendors emerged in the:

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

Ans. A

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

- A. True
- B. False

Ans. A

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

- A. True
- B. False

Ans. A

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

- A. True
- B. False

Ans. B

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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

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11. What year was ARRA passed?

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

Ans. C

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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.

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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

Ans. A

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15. An RHIO is a type of HIE.

A. True

B. False

Ans. A

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