

Multiple Choice

1. Establishment of the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology in 2004 was the federal government's first step toward creating:

- A. health information exchanges (HIEs)
- B. a nationwide health network
- C. "meaningful use" criteria for electronic health record adoptions
- D. training programs for health information technologists

Ans.: B

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2. The central provision of the HITECH Act of 2009 was:

- A. \$ 20.8 billion allocation through the Medicare and Medicaid programs to incentivize physicians and health care organizations to adopt electronic health records
- B. federal support for establishment of regional health information organizations (RHIOs)
- C. enhanced enforcement of patient privacy of information regulations
- D. support for implementing computerized physician order entry (CPOE) systems

Ans.: A

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3. A major challenge of creating health information systems using data from many different sources is the feature known as "interoperability." The solution applied to achieving interoperability has been the development of:

- A. monolithic architecture
- B. cultural sensitivity training among organizations
- C. health information exchanges (HIEs)
- D. the Systematic Nomenclature of Medicine (SNOMED)

Ans.: C

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4. The federated model of health information exchange architecture is best described as a model in which:

- A. data resides only within each institution's system and the health information exchange data base houses only a master patient index with unique patient identifiers.
- B. all participating institutions agree to purchase their health information software from the same vendor.
- C. patient data is maintained under control of federal regulations
- D. all participating institutions periodically send copies of clinical data to one central repository where all data reside together in one format

Ans.: A

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5. "Meaningful use" of electronic health records is best described as:

- A. physicians and hospital managers passing federal examinations on electronic health record creation and applications
- B. physicians and other providers making electronic health records accessible to patients
- C. criteria defined by the Office of the National Coordinator in collaboration with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid services that require meeting time-limited objectives in order to qualify for incentive payments under the HITECH Act.
- D. efficient applications of electronic health records under internal criteria established within physician practices and hospitals.

Ans.: C

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6. Three organization elements essential for successful health information systems implementation are:

- A. time, effort, and money
- B. technology, policies and procedures, and culture
- C. training, testing, and evaluation
- D. competency, character, and courage

Ans.: B

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7. A computerized decision support system (CDSS) is best described as an electronic system that:

- A. shows physicians recommended schedules of preventive services based on patient diagnosis
- B. allows physicians to list orders for patient treatment including prescriptions, in an electronic health record
- C. matches individual patient data with a computerized knowledge base such as evidence-based clinical guidelines
- D. substitutes computerized information for physician judgments

Ans.: C

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8. The single most important factor in accelerating health information technology adoption since 2008 has been:

- A. widespread recognition of technology's contribution to the quality of patient care
- B. financial incentive programs that reward "meaningful use"
- C. results achieved by electronic health records in reducing expenditures
- D. patients' demands for electronic access to their personal health records

Ans.: B

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