Health Care USA, Eight Edition Sultz/Young TestBank – Chapter 3

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 Page: 71

- 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 Page: 71

- 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 Page: 90

©2014 Jones & Bartlett Learning, LLC

- 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 Page: 93

- 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 quality 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 Page: 81

- 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 Page: 75

Health Care USA, Eight Edition Sultz/Young TestBank – Chapter 3

- 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 Pages: 87-88

- 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 Pages: 97-98