Test Bank

CHAPTER ONE EXAM

MULTIPLE CHOICE Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Information technology includes the use of computers, communications _____, and computer literacy.
A. groups
B. tags
C. networks
D. None of the above

2. An electronic device that can accept data as input, process it according to a program, store it, and produce information as output is called a/an _____.
A. calculator
B. adding machine
C. multiplication table
D. computer

3. Step-by-step instructions are called a _____.
A. menu
B. program
C. hardware
D. None of the above

4. A _____ is a computer contained in a touch screen.
A. supercomputer
B. tablet
C. mainframe
D. None of the above

5. A tiny _____ can be put into a human being and can dispense medication among other things.
A. supercomputer
B. personal digital assistant (PDA)
C. embedded computer
D. minicomputer

6. _____ take data that humans understand and digitize it, that is, translate it into binary form of ones and zeroes.
A. Output devices
B. Input devices
C. Storage devices
D. None of the above

7. A/An _____ manipulates data, doing arithmetic or logical operations on it.
A. output device
B. input device
C. storage device
D. processing unit

8. _____ can take complex mathematical data and create simulations of epidemics, pandemics, and other disasters.
A. Supercomputers
B. Personal digital assistants (PDAs)
C. Embedded computers
D. Minicomputers

9. _____ are used in business for input/output intensive purposes, such as generating pay checks or processing medical insurance claims.
A. Supercomputers
B. Personal digital assistants (PDAs)
C. Mainframes
D. None of the above

10. _____ identifies people by their body parts. It includes fingerprints, handprints, face recognition, and iris scans.
A. Biometrics
B. All security systems
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

CHAPTER ONE EXAM

FILL-INS Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. The term _____ includes knowledge of computers, the Internet, and computer literacy.

2. A computer manipulates data by following step-by-step instructions called a _____.

3. _____ are the largest and most powerful computers at any time. They are used for weather forecasting and scientific research.

4. _____ devices take data that humans understand and input it into the computer in digital form of ons and offs, ones and zeroes that the computer can process.

5. _____ are the second largest computers at any time. They are used for input/output intensive operations like generating payroll.

6. _____ computing refers to "the act of utilizing a network, usually the Internet, to store information that you want to access from multiple network devices." The technology allows the user to access all information via the Internet.

7. The embedded computer is a single-purpose computer on a _____ of silicon.

8. In a digital computer, all information including text, music, animation, graphics, smell, and sound is represented by combinations of ones and zeroes, called _____ or bits.

9. The physical components of a computer are called _____.

10. _____ is changeable, temporary, volatile memory.

11. _____ or firmware contains basic start-up instructions, which are burned into a chip at the factory; you cannot change the contents.

12. _____ refers to the programs—the step-by-step instructions that tell the hardware what to do.

13. The _____ is a group of programs that manages and organizes the resources of the computer.

14. _____ is a wireless technology that can connect digital devices from computers to medical devices to cell phones.

15. Transmission over networks is governed by sets of technical standards or rules called _____.

CHAPTER TWO EXAM

MULTIPLE CHOICE Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. _____ refers to the use of computers to organize information in health care.
A. Computer informatics
B. Medical computing
C. Medical informatics
D. None of the above

2. _____ uses computers to solve biological problems.
A. Biological informatics
B. Bioinformatics
C. Computerized biology
D. Biological computing

3. _____ refers to the connection of people and diverse computer systems.
A. Interoperability
B. Systemic computerization
C. Intersystemology
D. None of the above

4. _____ is the use of computers and software to enter prescriptions and send them to pharmacies electronically.
A. Computer prescription
B. Elemental prescribing
C. e-prescribing
D. None of the above

5. _____ was passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into law in 1996. Its goal was to make health insurance portable from one job to another and to secure the privacy of medical records.
A. HIPAA
B. HIPPA
C. The Americans with Disabilities Act
D. None of the above

6. _____ has the task of overseeing the adoption and meaningful use of EHRs, setting standards, and judging the impact.

A. ARRA
B. The Congress
C.The President
D. ONCHIT

7. The _____ was signed into law on February 17, 2009, by President Obama; it included billions of dollars for the expansion of health information technology. Through Medicare and Medicaid, monetary incentives would be offered to doctors and hospitals to adopt EHRs.

A. Americans with Disabilities Act
B. USA PATRIOT Act
C. Homeland Security Act
D. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

8. The federal government has set a goal of the year _____ for universal adoption of electronic records.
A. 2009
B. 2010
C. 2013
D. 2014

9. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. A fully developed electronic health record sends a warning to doctors of adverse drug reactions.
B. No doctors now use electronic health records.
C. No hospitals now use electronic health records.

D. None of the above

10. Which of the following are obstacles in the way of adopting electronic records?
A. Cost
B. Privacy concerns
C. Lack of interoperability
D. All of the above

CHAPTER TWO EXAM

FILL-INS Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. The emphasis in _____ is on the use of technology to organize information in health care.

2. _____ (HITECH) which is a part of the ARRA encourages the "Meaningful Use of Electronic Medical Records," with 19 billion dollars in incentives through Medicare and Medicaid for doctors and hospitals to adopt them.

3. The U.S. Government is attempting to make the EHR and e-prescribing universal by _____.

4. One of the obstacles in the way of introducing the EHR is _____.

5. Patients may establish their own records through the_____. It is a personal medical record that the patient can create and maintain at no cost.

6. To be effective in improving care, EHRs have to be fully interoperable (have to be able to communicate with each other) nationally. A first step toward national interoperability would be regional interoperability. Regional cooperation is being fostered through the establishment of _____ (RHIOsin which data could be shared within a region.

7. The _____ Administration, as part of a federal initiative, is to play a key role in developing electronic records.

8. The _____ (NHIN) is the infrastructure that would allow communication between RHIOs.

9. The first information systems introduced into hospitals (in the 1960s) were used for _____ purposes (managing finances and inventory).

10. A _____ information system is concerned with the financial details of running a hospital.

11. A _____ information system uses computers to manage clinical information.

12. _____ information systems monitor drug allergies, interactions, fill and track prescriptions. They also track inventory and create patient drug profiles.

13. _____ information systems are supposed to improve care by using computers to manage charting, staff scheduling, and the integration of clinical information.

14. _____ manages radiological images in digital form in hospitals.

15. _____ (PACS) information systems use computers to manage both laboratory tests and their results.