

ATI Nursing Informatics and Technology Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. A community health nurse reports an outbreak using computerized data collection. How does accurate reporting improve client care?**
 - A. Information is analyzed to determine community treatment strategies.**
 - B. Outbreak notification to community members that outbreak is controlled.**
 - C. Data is stored for future use only.**
 - D. Personnel are hired to clean and disinfect the contaminated areas.**

- 2. Which statement best describes how telehealth supports patient care?**
 - A. It increases time in the clinic only**
 - B. It eliminates the need for an EHR**
 - C. It prevents data sharing between facilities**
 - D. It provides for data transmission of patient information to receiving facilities**

- 3. A newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes patient wants to learn about diabetes online but has never used a computer. Which response is appropriate?**
 - A. "Let's take some time to look at Web sites about diabetes together."**
 - B. "You may want to consider enrolling in a computer course."**
 - C. "I have some printed information on diabetes that I can give you."**
 - D. "You should not use the Internet without supervision."**

- 4. An on-screen prompt reminding a nurse to implement an evidence-based intervention exemplifies which informatics concept?**
 - A. Staff development**
 - B. Risk management**
 - C. Quality assurance**
 - D. Evidence-based practice**

- 5. Which statement best describes HIPAA?**
- A. HIPAA protects patient privacy and security**
 - B. HIPAA standardizes nursing diagnoses**
 - C. HIPAA is a device to measure nurse satisfaction**
 - D. HIPAA is the data standard for costs**
- 6. If a pediatric alarm is frequently sounding, what is the most appropriate nursing action?**
- A. Silence the Alarm for the Parent**
 - B. Log the Alarm Frequency in the Chart**
 - C. Check the Alarm Function to Verify Parameters**
 - D. Increase Alarm Volume to Prevent Missing Alarms**
- 7. Which access control model is based on a set of user attributes to determine access decisions?**
- A. Discretionary access control (DAC)**
 - B. Attribute-based access control (ABAC)**
 - C. Role-based access control (RBAC)**
 - D. Mandatory access control (MAC)**
- 8. Which document is designed to standardize care across shifts and providers?**
- A. The facility's online procedure manual**
 - B. The nurse's personal notes**
 - C. A patient's care plan**
 - D. The medical dictionary**
- 9. Which of the following are examples of workflow analysis methods?**
- A. Task analysis, time-motion study, and workflow mapping**
 - B. Data mining, machine learning, and predictive analytics**
 - C. Hardware usability testing and ergonomic assessment**
 - D. Clinical trial design and randomization**

10. If a policy update is issued, which action best demonstrates compliance during a dressing change?

A. Continue using the old steps

B. Ignore the update

C. Read the update only after shift

D. Apply the updated procedure as per the policy manual

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Answers

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1. A
2. D
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. D

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Explanations

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1. A community health nurse reports an outbreak using computerized data collection. How does accurate reporting improve client care?

A. Information is analyzed to determine community treatment strategies.

B. Outbreak notification to community members that outbreak is controlled.

C. Data is stored for future use only.

D. Personnel are hired to clean and disinfect the contaminated areas.

Accurate reporting fuels analysis that shapes how a community responds to an outbreak. When computerized data are precise and consistently coded, analysts can see patterns: who is affected, where transmission is happening, and how the outbreak is evolving. That information guides decisions about treatment strategies at the population level—such as timely use of medications, vaccines or prophylaxis, isolation or quarantine measures, and targeted public health interventions—so care is directed to those in need and transmission is slowed. Real-time, analyzed data also allows rapid adjustments and efficient use of limited resources, improving outcomes for clients. Storing data for future use, on its own, doesn't directly improve current care, and notifying the public that the outbreak is controlled or hiring cleaning staff are actions that follow from the data but aren't the primary way accurate reporting enhances patient care.

2. Which statement best describes how telehealth supports patient care?

A. It increases time in the clinic only

B. It eliminates the need for an EHR

C. It prevents data sharing between facilities

D. It provides for data transmission of patient information to receiving facilities

Telehealth supports patient care by enabling secure transmission and sharing of patient information between providers and facilities. This lets the receiving facility access current data—such as history, labs, imaging, and vitals—before or during a transfer, which leads to faster, more informed decisions and better care coordination across sites. Other statements don't fit because telehealth does not imply only more time spent in the clinic; it often reduces travel and wait times. It does not eliminate the need for an electronic health record; telehealth activities are documented within the EHR and rely on it for continuity of care. It also promotes, not prevents, data sharing between facilities, since sharing health information is a key benefit of telehealth-enabled communication.

3. A newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes patient wants to learn about diabetes online but has never used a computer. Which response is appropriate?

A. "Let's take some time to look at Web sites about diabetes together."

B. "You may want to consider enrolling in a computer course."

C. "I have some printed information on diabetes that I can give you."

D. "You should not use the Internet without supervision."

Starting with guided, hands-on learning supports a patient who is new to computers by pairing support with skill-building. Suggesting that you take time to look at diabetes websites together meets the patient where they are: it reduces anxiety about using the Internet, helps identify trustworthy sources, and provides real-time coaching on how to navigate sites, judge credibility, and extract useful information. This collaborative approach builds digital literacy in a safe, patient-centered way and fosters confidence to continue learning online on their own. Offering to enroll in a computer course may be helpful long-term, but it doesn't address the immediate need to access online diabetes information in a supportive context or tailor learning to the patient's pace. Providing printed information, while useful as a supplement, doesn't develop online navigation skills or address the patient's expressed interest in learning online. Saying the Internet shouldn't be used without supervision is overly restrictive and does not empower the patient to safely access online resources or build the necessary skills to manage their diabetes information independently.

4. An on-screen prompt reminding a nurse to implement an evidence-based intervention exemplifies which informatics concept?

A. Staff development

B. Risk management

C. Quality assurance

D. Evidence-based practice

An on-screen reminder that prompts the nurse to implement an intervention supported by research embodies evidence-based practice. It brings current best evidence straight into the point of care, guiding actions so they align with proven standards rather than relying on habit or memory alone. While education (staff development), risk reduction (risk management), and evaluating practice (quality assurance) are important in their own right, the primary function of a real-time reminder is to apply evidence-based interventions at the bedside, which is the essence of evidence-based practice.

5. Which statement best describes HIPAA?

- A. HIPAA protects patient privacy and security**
- B. HIPAA standardizes nursing diagnoses**
- C. HIPAA is a device to measure nurse satisfaction**
- D. HIPAA is the data standard for costs**

HIPAA is about protecting patient privacy and the security of health information. It sets who can access protected health information (PHI), limits what data can be shared, and requires safeguards for electronic and other records to keep confidentiality intact while still allowing necessary use for treatment, billing, and health care operations. It also gives patients rights to access their records and control disclosures. The other choices don't fit because nursing diagnoses are standardized by nursing classifications, not HIPAA; HIPAA isn't a tool to measure nurse satisfaction; and it isn't the data standard used for costs.

6. If a pediatric alarm is frequently sounding, what is the most appropriate nursing action?

- A. Silence the Alarm for the Parent**
- B. Log the Alarm Frequency in the Chart**
- C. Check the Alarm Function to Verify Parameters**
- D. Increase Alarm Volume to Prevent Missing Alarms**

When alarms are frequently sounding, the first step is to ensure the alarms are set correctly for the patient. The most important action is to verify the alarm parameters and device settings. In pediatrics, vitals have specific, age-appropriate ranges, and alarm thresholds should reflect the child's current condition and the monitoring modality in use. By checking the alarm function, you confirm that the thresholds, delay counts, modes, and sensitivity are appropriate, and you also identify whether the device is wired correctly and functioning properly. This helps distinguish true deterioration from nuisance alarms caused by miscalibration, artifacts, or poor sensor connections. If you find something off—like a threshold set too high or a loose lead—you can adjust it and retest, which reduces unnecessary alarms while ensuring critical events are still detected. Silencing the alarm to calm a parent hides a potential safety issue and deprives the team of real-time data about the patient. Simply logging alarm frequency is useful for quality checks, but it doesn't address the immediate safety concern. Increasing the alarm volume doesn't fix the underlying cause and could contribute to distress or desensitization to alarms.

7. Which access control model is based on a set of user attributes to determine access decisions?

- A. Discretionary access control (DAC)**
- B. Attribute-based access control (ABAC)**
- C. Role-based access control (RBAC)**
- D. Mandatory access control (MAC)**

Attribute-based access control determines access by evaluating a set of attributes about the user and other factors, using policies that specify how those attributes combine to grant or deny permission. In ABAC, you might check multiple attributes at once—such as the user’s job title, department, clearance level, and even environmental factors like time of day or location—to decide whether access is allowed. This lets decisions be dynamic and fine-grained; for example, a clinician may access a patient record only if they are in the appropriate role and department and the request occurs during an approved shift. Discretionary access control relies on permissions set by the resource owner, not on a broad attribute-based rule. Role-based access control grants access based on predefined roles rather than a flexible attribute set. Mandatory access control uses fixed security labels and policy rules that enforce access regardless of user discretion. ABAC’s emphasis on combining multiple attributes for decision-making is what differentiates it.

8. Which document is designed to standardize care across shifts and providers?

- A. The facility's online procedure manual**
- B. The nurse's personal notes**
- C. A patient's care plan**
- D. The medical dictionary**

Consistency in care across shifts and providers relies on standardized guidelines that everyone follows. The facility's online procedure manual provides approved, evidence-based protocols, step-by-step actions, order sets, and safety checks that are accessible to all staff, ensuring tasks are performed the same way regardless of who is on duty. Personal notes aren’t shared or standardized across the team, a patient’s care plan is individualized for that patient, and a medical dictionary offers terminology rather than care procedures.

9. Which of the following are examples of workflow analysis methods?

- A. Task analysis, time-motion study, and workflow mapping**
- B. Data mining, machine learning, and predictive analytics**
- C. Hardware usability testing and ergonomic assessment**
- D. Clinical trial design and randomization**

The main concept here is examining how work actually flows by breaking down tasks, measuring how long those tasks take, and visually mapping the sequence of steps and handoffs. This helps uncover where things slow down, where steps are unnecessary, or where communication gaps occur, so processes can be redesigned to be safer and more efficient. The best set includes task analysis, time-motion study, and workflow mapping because each method targets a different aspect of the workflow itself. Task analysis dissects activities into individual actions to understand what is required to complete a job and what information, tools, or decisions are involved. Time-motion study observes and records how long each task takes, highlighting bottlenecks or variability that contribute to delays. Workflow mapping creates a visual representation of the entire process, showing the order of steps, who performs them, and where handoffs occur, making it easier to spot inefficiencies and redesign the workflow around the real work. In contrast, data mining, machine learning, and predictive analytics are analytics approaches used to extract patterns and forecasts from data, which can inform decisions but do not by themselves focus on analyzing or improving the sequence and execution of work. Hardware usability testing and ergonomic assessment concentrate on how users interact with devices and the physical strain involved, not the overall workflow. Clinical trial design and randomization relate to research methodology rather than operational workflow analysis.

10. If a policy update is issued, which action best demonstrates compliance during a dressing change?

- A. Continue using the old steps**
- B. Ignore the update**
- C. Read the update only after shift**
- D. Apply the updated procedure as per the policy manual**

Compliance with updated policies means using the most current, approved steps for a dressing change. When a policy update is issued, you should apply the updated procedure exactly as written in the policy manual. This ensures you are using the latest infection-control techniques and standardizes care across the team, reducing risk to the patient and providing proper documentation of following approved guidelines. Continuing with old steps, ignoring the update, or delaying until after shift would fail to reflect current standards and could compromise safety. By implementing the updated procedure immediately, you demonstrate adherence to institutional expectations and patient safety priorities.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://atinursinginformaticech.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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