

Canadian Health Information Management Association (CHIMA) NCE Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What is toxic megacolon?**
 - A. A sudden decrease in bowel movement frequency**
 - B. Excessive gas produced by bacteria**
 - C. A significant increase in colon diameter that may lead to rupture**
 - D. Severe dehydration from diarrhea**

- 2. Which of the following is a focus area of a Marketing Information System (MKIS)?**
 - A. Cost reduction in logistics**
 - B. Integration of HR management**
 - C. Timely data about the marketing mix**
 - D. Enhancing manufacturing quality**

- 3. What does HPFB stand for?**
 - A. Health Products and Food Branch**
 - B. Health Policy and Funding Bureau**
 - C. Healthcare Products Framework Bureau**
 - D. Health Programs and Food Benefits**

- 4. In a case-control study, cases and controls are often matched on variables such as age and sex. This is to make cases and controls:**
 - A. similar except for the disease and health characteristic under study**
 - B. similar except for the disease under study only**
 - C. similar except for the health characteristic only**
 - D. similar for all aspects of the study**

- 5. What is the set of policies and procedures that enable the use of digital signatures known as?**
 - A. Biometrics.**
 - B. PKI.**
 - C. Redundancy.**
 - D. Source code.**

- 6. What term describes the pressure in the ventricles generated at the end of diastole?**
- A. Afterload**
 - B. Preload**
 - C. Cardiac Output**
 - D. Stroke Volume**
- 7. What describes the role of population health and public health in managing health information?**
- A. Epidemiology, public health**
 - B. Population health, epidemiology**
 - C. Population health, public health**
 - D. Public health, population health**
- 8. When documenting in a POMR, what is the benefit of a systematic method?**
- A. Improves team communication**
 - B. Enhances record retrieval**
 - C. Facilitates problem resolution**
 - D. Ensures all aspects of care are captured**
- 9. How often are ROPs reviewed in healthcare organizations?**
- A. Monthly**
 - B. Annually**
 - C. Regularly**
 - D. Only as needed**
- 10. What condition describes difficulty breathing when lying down?**
- A. Orthopnea**
 - B. Dyspnea**
 - C. Cyanosis**
 - D. Clubbing**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is toxic megacolon?

- A. A sudden decrease in bowel movement frequency
- B. Excessive gas produced by bacteria
- C. A significant increase in colon diameter that may lead to rupture**
- D. Severe dehydration from diarrhea

Toxic megacolon is characterized by an abnormal dilation of the colon, leading to an increase in its diameter that poses a risk of rupture. This condition often results from severe inflammatory bowel diseases such as ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease, where toxic substances or a lack of peristalsis cause the colon to expand excessively. The condition is critical because the expanded colon can become prone to perforation, which is a life-threatening situation requiring immediate medical intervention. Understanding toxic megacolon is essential in health information management as it underscores the importance of monitoring patients for signs of bowel complications, contributing to effective patient care and safety strategies.

2. Which of the following is a focus area of a Marketing Information System (MKIS)?

- A. Cost reduction in logistics
- B. Integration of HR management
- C. Timely data about the marketing mix**
- D. Enhancing manufacturing quality

A Marketing Information System (MKIS) is designed to gather, analyze, and manage data specifically related to marketing activities and decisions. One of its primary focus areas is to provide timely and relevant information regarding the marketing mix, which includes product, price, place, and promotion. This information is essential for businesses to make informed marketing strategies, assess market conditions, understand consumer behavior, and evaluate competitive landscapes. Having timely data allows marketing professionals to react quickly to market changes, identify new opportunities, and optimize marketing campaigns effectively. This enables organizations to enhance their decision-making processes, align their strategies with market demands, and ultimately improve their marketing performance. In contrast, cost reduction in logistics, integration of HR management, and enhancing manufacturing quality are important aspects of business management but fall outside the primary function of an MKIS. These elements are more aligned with other systems focused on operational efficiency, human resources, and production quality, rather than the specific needs of marketing data analysis and strategy formulation.

3. What does HPFB stand for?

- A. Health Products and Food Branch**
- B. Health Policy and Funding Bureau**
- C. Healthcare Products Framework Bureau**
- D. Health Programs and Food Benefits**

The abbreviation HPFB stands for Health Products and Food Branch. This branch is a part of Health Canada and is responsible for regulating and overseeing various health products and food safety in the country. The work of HPFB includes the assessment of new drugs, natural health products, medical devices, and the safety and efficacy of food products, ensuring that they meet health standards for the Canadian public. The other options represent formulations that do not align with the established terminology and structure of Health Canada. For instance, while Health Policy and Funding Bureau suggests a focus on health policy—which is crucial—this is not the correct description relating to HPFB. Similarly, Healthcare Products Framework Bureau and Health Programs and Food Benefits do not accurately depict the specific function and responsibilities of HPFB. Understanding the role and name of this branch is essential for anyone involved in health information management and regulatory affairs in Canada.

4. In a case-control study, cases and controls are often matched on variables such as age and sex. This is to make cases and controls:

- A. similar except for the disease and health characteristic under study**
- B. similar except for the disease under study only**
- C. similar except for the health characteristic only**
- D. similar for all aspects of the study**

In a case-control study, matching cases and controls on specific variables like age and sex aims to create a more comparable group. This approach allows researchers to minimize confounding effects that those demographic variables might introduce into the study. By ensuring that the groups are similar in these aspects, the focus remains on the disease or health characteristic being evaluated. The correct answer highlights that the primary goal of matching is to make cases and controls similar regarding factors, except for the disease or health characteristic that is the central focus of the study. This helps isolate the relationship between the disease and any other variables under consideration while ensuring that any observed differences in outcomes can be attributed to the disease rather than other confounding factors.

5. What is the set of policies and procedures that enable the use of digital signatures known as?

- A. Biometrics.**
- B. PKI.**
- C. Redundancy.**
- D. Source code.**

The set of policies and procedures that enable the use of digital signatures is known as Public Key Infrastructure (PKI). PKI is crucial because it provides the necessary framework for secure communications and transactions in a digital environment. It consists of hardware, software, policies, and standards that work together to manage digital certificates and public-key encryption. Digital signatures rely on two key components provided by PKI: a pair of cryptographic keys (a public key and a private key) and a certification authority that issues digital certificates to verify identities. This ensures that when a digital signature is applied, it is both authentic and non-repudiable, meaning the signer cannot deny having signed the document in question. In summary, PKI underpins the secure validation of digital signatures, ensuring integrity and security in electronic communications and transactions. Other concepts, such as biometrics or source code, do not establish the framework required for managing digital signatures and secure encryption. Redundancy relates to data protection and availability rather than the establishment of secure digital signatures.

6. What term describes the pressure in the ventricles generated at the end of diastole?

- A. Afterload**
- B. Preload**
- C. Cardiac Output**
- D. Stroke Volume**

The term that describes the pressure in the ventricles generated at the end of diastole is preload. Preload refers to the degree of stretch of the cardiac muscle fibers at the end of diastole, just before contraction. It is determined by the volume of blood that fills the ventricles during this phase, which in turn affects the ventricles' ability to contract effectively and pump blood during systole. The concept of preload is crucial in understanding the heart's mechanics and overall cardiovascular function, as it directly influences stroke volume and cardiac output. In clinical practice, measuring preload can help assess the patient's fluid status and cardiovascular health. Understanding how preload affects cardiac performance is essential for health professionals managing conditions such as heart failure, where preload may be altered.

7. What describes the role of population health and public health in managing health information?

- A. Epidemiology, public health**
- B. Population health, epidemiology**
- C. Population health, public health**
- D. Public health, population health**

Population health and public health work together to manage health information effectively by focusing on the health outcomes of groups of individuals and the broader influences that impact those outcomes. Population health encompasses the assessment of health outcomes and the distribution of such outcomes within specific populations. It requires collecting and analyzing data to understand trends, disparities, and the determinants of health. This approach emphasizes looking beyond individual patients to address community health issues, incorporating factors such as socioeconomic status, environment, and access to care. Public health is concerned with protecting and improving the health of communities through education, policy-making, and research for disease and injury prevention. It involves organizing community efforts to address health challenges and implementing interventions to improve the health of populations. Public health initiatives often rely on population health data to inform their strategies and policies. By integrating the principles of population health into public health practice, health information management can guide decision-making, resource allocation, and program planning aimed at improving health outcomes across communities. Therefore, the combination of population health and public health creates a comprehensive framework that is essential for effective health information management in promoting overall community health and well-being.

8. When documenting in a POMR, what is the benefit of a systematic method?

- A. Improves team communication**
- B. Enhances record retrieval**
- C. Facilitates problem resolution**
- D. Ensures all aspects of care are captured**

In a Problem-Oriented Medical Record (POMR) system, utilizing a systematic method for documentation ensures that all aspects of patient care are thoroughly captured. This structured approach involves categorizing information into specific problems, which prompts healthcare providers to consider and document every relevant detail associated with a patient's condition, treatment plan, and ongoing care. By ensuring that all pertinent information is included, this method supports comprehensive patient assessments and helps in monitoring progress over time. It not only aids in creating a complete picture of the patient's health status but also promotes the generation of tailored care plans that are reflective of the patient's unique needs. Capturing all aspects of care is essential for high-quality patient management and can lead to improved health outcomes. While team communication, record retrieval, and problem resolution are important in healthcare documentation, the core benefit of a systematic method in the POMR context specifically lies in its ability to ensure that no critical aspect of care is overlooked. This contributes to continuity of care and enhances the overall effectiveness of the healthcare delivery process.

9. How often are ROPs reviewed in healthcare organizations?

- A. Monthly
- B. Annually
- C. Regularly**
- D. Only as needed

Healthcare organizations typically review their Risk and Opportunity Profiles (ROPs) regularly to ensure that they adapt to changing conditions, regulations, and best practices. Regular reviews allow organizations to identify new risks, assess the effectiveness of existing controls, and adjust strategies accordingly. The frequency of these reviews is not fixed and can vary based on several factors, including the nature of the healthcare services provided, regulatory requirements, and the specific risks associated with the organization. This approach supports a proactive stance on risk management, fostering a culture of continuous improvement and responsiveness. While annual reviews and monthly assessments might seem beneficial, they could potentially lead to outdated information or a lack of responsiveness to emerging risks if they are the only mechanisms in place. In contrast, a regular review process encourages ongoing dialogue about risks and opportunities, keeping the healthcare organization vigilant and prepared for changes in the operational landscape.

10. What condition describes difficulty breathing when lying down?

- A. Orthopnea**
- B. Dyspnea
- C. Cyanosis
- D. Clubbing

The condition that describes difficulty breathing when lying down is known as orthopnea. This symptom typically occurs when individuals experience an increased preload on the heart or a redistribution of body fluids that can lead to pulmonary congestion when supine (lying flat). People with orthopnea often find relief by propping themselves up while sleeping or sitting up, as this position helps to alleviate the pressure on their lungs and improve airflow. Dyspnea is a broader term that describes difficulty in breathing but does not specifically address the positioning of the body. Cyanosis refers to a bluish discoloration of the skin due to insufficient oxygen, while clubbing is a physical condition characterized by the thickening and widening of the fingers or toes, usually as a result of chronic respiratory issues. These conditions are related to respiratory health but do not specifically indicate difficulties in breathing when lying down.

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://chimance.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE