

CANADIAN HEALTH INFORMATION MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION (CHIMA) NCE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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

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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. What type of heart failure is characterized by an inability of the heart to pump sufficiently due to altered contractility?**
 - A. Systolic Heart Failure
 - B. Diastolic Heart Failure
 - C. Right Heart Failure
 - D. Pulmonary Hypertension
- 2. What type of care service is provided to terminally ill patients, often in their homes?**
 - A. Palliative care
 - B. Public health
 - C. Rehabilitative services
 - D. Tertiary care
- 3. What is a key characteristic of postoperative death rate?**
 - A. It measures the number of surgical procedures performed
 - B. It assesses mortality within 30 days post-surgery
 - C. It calculates the proportion of deaths occurring within 10 days of surgery
 - D. It focuses on maternal deaths related to surgery
- 4. What is the best definition of aphasia?**
 - A. Difficulty swallowing.
 - B. Loss of the visual field contralateral to the area of damage.
 - C. The inability to articulate words clearly.
 - D. The inability to comprehend or express language appropriately.
- 5. What does the principle of Specificity of Data entail?**
 - A. All data must be validated
 - B. All data must be electronic
 - C. All data must be collected for an identified purpose
 - D. All data must be clearly defined

- 6. Case Mix Groups are primarily used in which healthcare setting?**
- A. Acute care ambulatory services.
 - B. Acute care inpatient.
 - C. Long term care.
 - D. Palliative care.
- 7. What indicates the development of pregnancy-induced hypertension?**
- A. Blood clots forming in the legs
 - B. Persistent blood pressure measuring above 140/90
 - C. Proteinuria, edema, and weight gain
 - D. Vaginal bleeding
- 8. According to the ethical framework, what should be identified after defining the ethical question?**
- A. Potential courses of action
 - B. Principles and values at stake
 - C. Justifications for the action
 - D. How to prevent future situations
- 9. What type of health promotion strategies aim to influence conditions before issues arise?**
- A. Downstream strategies
 - B. Upstream strategies
 - C. Rationalization of services
 - D. Preventive strategies
- 10. Which process allows health data to be systematically reviewed and categorized?**
- A. Data dissemination.
 - B. Data abstraction.
 - C. Data compilation.
 - D. Data evaluation.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of heart failure is characterized by an inability of the heart to pump sufficiently due to altered contractility?

A. Systolic Heart Failure

B. Diastolic Heart Failure

C. Right Heart Failure

D. Pulmonary Hypertension

Systolic heart failure is characterized by the heart's inability to contract effectively, leading to insufficient pumping of blood to meet the body's needs. This condition often results from impaired contractility, which can be due to various factors, including damage from a previous heart attack, long-standing high blood pressure, or cardiomyopathy. In systolic failure, the heart muscle is weakened and cannot generate enough force to pump blood out during the contraction phase of the cardiac cycle. This leads to reduced ejection fraction, which is a key measurement used to assess heart function. Patients often exhibit symptoms such as fatigue, shortness of breath, and fluid retention due to the heart's decreased ability to circulate blood effectively. In contrast, diastolic heart failure, also known as heart failure with preserved ejection fraction, primarily involves the heart's inability to fill properly due to stiffening of the heart muscle. Right heart failure refers specifically to the failure of the right side of the heart, often due to left heart failure or other underlying conditions. Pulmonary hypertension is a different condition that affects the blood vessels of the lungs and can lead to right heart failure but is not directly classified as a type of heart failure itself. Therefore, the identification of systolic heart failure as the

2. What type of care service is provided to terminally ill patients, often in their homes?

A. Palliative care

B. Public health

C. Rehabilitative services

D. Tertiary care

Palliative care is specifically designed to provide relief and support for individuals facing terminal illnesses. Its primary focus is on improving the quality of life for patients and their families by addressing physical, emotional, and spiritual needs. This type of care is typically delivered in various settings, including patients' homes, which allows for a more comfortable and personalized environment during the final stages of a person's life. The emphasis in palliative care is not on curative treatment, but rather on managing symptoms and providing support, which encompasses pain management, psychological support, and assistance for families. This holistic approach is what differentiates palliative care from other types of medical services. In contrast, public health focuses on promoting health and preventing disease at a community or population level, rather than addressing individual patient needs in the context of terminal illness. Rehabilitative services are specialized interventions aimed at restoring skills and function after illness or injury, and tertiary care involves highly specialized medical treatment typically provided in specialized facilities for complex conditions. Thus, palliative care stands out as the most suitable option for the care of terminally ill patients, especially within their own homes.

3. What is a key characteristic of postoperative death rate?

- A. It measures the number of surgical procedures performed
- B. It assesses mortality within 30 days post-surgery**
- C. It calculates the proportion of deaths occurring within 10 days of surgery
- D. It focuses on maternal deaths related to surgery

The key idea here is that the postoperative death rate is defined by deaths that occur within a specific period after a surgical procedure, most commonly 30 days. This time window standardizes how we measure mortality after surgery so we can compare outcomes across different patients, surgeons, and hospitals, and it helps reflect both the immediate and short-term impacts of surgery on patient safety. Why this is the best choice: focusing on deaths within 30 days after surgery captures the short-term mortality risk associated with the surgical event itself, which is the primary purpose of this metric. It's a standard benchmark used in quality assessment and outcome reporting. Why the other options don't fit: counting the total number of procedures describes volume, not mortality. 10 days is an arbitrary shorter window not used as the standard postoperative mortality measure. Focusing on maternal deaths related to surgery narrows the scope to a specific population, which is not the general postoperative mortality metric. In practice, this measure can be used for quality improvement and benchmarking, and may be adjusted for patient risk factors to allow fair comparisons.

4. What is the best definition of aphasia?

- A. Difficulty swallowing.
- B. Loss of the visual field contralateral to the area of damage.
- C. The inability to articulate words clearly.
- D. The inability to comprehend or express language appropriately.**

The definition of aphasia as the inability to comprehend or express language appropriately is correct because aphasia specifically refers to a communication disorder that affects a person's ability to use and understand spoken or written language. This disorder often arises from damage to the parts of the brain that are responsible for language, typically due to stroke, head injury, or other neurological conditions. Aphasia can manifest in various ways, including difficulties in speaking, understanding language, reading, and writing. Therefore, stating that it involves the inability to comprehend or express language captures the full scope of how the disorder impacts communication. It encompasses both comprehension (the ability to understand language) and expression (the ability to convey thoughts and ideas through language), making it a comprehensive definition of aphasia. The other choices describe different medical conditions or symptoms that are not related to aphasia. For instance, difficulty swallowing is termed dysphagia, while loss of the visual field relates to visual field deficits, which are not specific to language impairment. The inability to articulate words clearly might refer to conditions like dysarthria, where speech production is affected, but it does not encompass the broader aspects of language comprehension and production that aphasia entails.

5. What does the principle of Specificity of Data entail?

- A. All data must be validated
- B. All data must be electronic
- C. All data must be collected for an identified purpose**
- D. All data must be clearly defined

The principle of Specificity of Data emphasizes that all data collected must be for a clearly identified purpose. This means that when data is gathered, it should align with specific objectives and serve particular functions within the context of healthcare information management. This principle ensures that only relevant data is collected, which leads to more efficient data management practices, enhances data quality, and supports the overall integrity of the health information system. Collecting data for an identified purpose helps avoid redundancy, minimizes the possibility of data overload, and ensures that healthcare professionals can effectively use the information to deliver patient care, conduct research, and comply with regulatory requirements. It reflects a focused approach to data management, ensuring that every piece of information serves a clear role in decision-making processes within the healthcare environment.

6. Case Mix Groups are primarily used in which healthcare setting?

- A. Acute care ambulatory services.
- B. Acute care inpatient.**
- C. Long term care.
- D. Palliative care.

Case Mix Groups (CMGs) are primarily utilized in acute care inpatient settings to categorize patients based on clinical diagnoses and resource utilization. This classification system helps healthcare facilities determine the appropriate reimbursement levels by reflecting the complexity of the cases they handle. In an acute care environment, where patients often present with varied and complex medical needs requiring significant resources, CMGs play a vital role in ensuring that hospitals receive funding that aligns with the intensity of care required. By grouping patients together based on similar clinical characteristics and expected resource use, healthcare providers can better manage hospital admissions, treatments, and financial planning. This system also facilitates the analysis of clinical data and outcomes, helping to improve quality of care. The methodology behind CMGs aligns closely with the dynamics of acute inpatient care, where timely and appropriate treatment is essential, and finances must accurately reflect care complexity. While other healthcare settings use various classification systems, the specific application of CMGs is most aligned with acute care inpatient services, making this the most fitting choice.

7. What indicates the development of pregnancy-induced hypertension?

- A. Blood clots forming in the legs
- B. Persistent blood pressure measuring above 140/90**
- C. Proteinuria, edema, and weight gain
- D. Vaginal bleeding

The development of pregnancy-induced hypertension, also known as gestational hypertension, is characterized primarily by elevated blood pressure readings. A consistent measurement of blood pressure above 140/90 mmHg during pregnancy is indicative of this condition. This rise in blood pressure can occur after the 20th week of pregnancy and is of significant concern as it may lead to more severe conditions such as preeclampsia. Monitoring blood pressure is crucial for the health of both the mother and the fetus, as untreated hypertension can have serious implications. The identification of hypertension generally precedes further assessments for other symptoms or complications that may arise during pregnancy. Thus, the blood pressure measurement alone is a direct indicator of pregnancy-induced hypertension and is vital in clinical monitoring and decision-making. While other symptoms like proteinuria, edema, and weight gain can indicate more severe issues like preeclampsia, the direct and initial sign of hypertension allows for timely intervention to prevent complications.

8. According to the ethical framework, what should be identified after defining the ethical question?

- A. Potential courses of action
- B. Principles and values at stake**
- C. Justifications for the action
- D. How to prevent future situations

In the context of an ethical framework, identifying the principles and values at stake is essential after defining the ethical question. This step involves understanding the moral implications of the situation, as well as the stakeholders involved and their respective interests. By clarifying the principles and values, individuals can better assess the ethical dilemma at hand and transition into evaluating the possible courses of action that align with those principles. Recognizing the principles and values is foundational because it establishes the criteria against which potential actions can be measured. This understanding helps ensure that any decisions made reflect a commitment to ethical standards and consider the impacts on patient rights, confidentiality, and overall care quality. While contemplating potential courses of action, justifications for actions, or preventing future situations are all important aspects of ethical decision-making, they follow the initial identification of the underlying principles and values. Thus, getting clarity on these values is a crucial first step toward making informed and ethically sound choices.

9. What type of health promotion strategies aim to influence conditions before issues arise?

- A. Downstream strategies
- B. Upstream strategies**
- C. Rationalization of services
- D. Preventive strategies

Upstream strategies focus on addressing the root causes of health issues by influencing broader social, economic, and environmental factors. This approach seeks to create conditions that prevent health problems before they occur, promoting overall well-being and health equity. It emphasizes the importance of policy changes, community initiatives, and systemic alterations that affect population health at a foundational level. For instance, initiatives that aim to improve access to education, enhance living conditions, and promote healthier environments are considered upstream strategies because they work towards altering the environmental determinants of health. By focusing on these broader influences, upstream strategies contribute to reducing the likelihood of individuals facing health challenges later on.

10. Which process allows health data to be systematically reviewed and categorized?

- A. Data dissemination.
- B. Data abstraction.**
- C. Data compilation.
- D. Data evaluation.

The process of data abstraction is essential for systematically reviewing and categorizing health data. This involves extracting specific data elements from various sources, such as clinical records or administrative databases, and organizing them into a structured format. Data abstraction enables health information professionals to convert unorganized data into meaningful information that can be analyzed for trends, quality assessments, and research purposes. In the context of health information management, data abstraction plays a crucial role in ensuring that relevant data is captured accurately and efficiently, allowing for improved decision-making and healthcare outcomes. By categorizing and organizing the extracted data, health organizations can better identify patterns, facilitate reporting, and enhance overall data integrity.

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!

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