

Canadian Health Information Management Association Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions

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1. The Blueprint of Aboriginal Health aligns health outcomes of which populations?
 - A. Aboriginal and European
 - B. Aboriginal and Canadian
 - C. Canadian and American
 - D. European and American
2. Which of the following best describes the role of Canada Health Infoway?
 - A. To establish health policies nationwide.
 - B. To enhance access to high-quality health information.
 - C. To review medical devices.
 - D. To fund medical research.
3. What program from Accreditation Canada focuses on patient safety?
 - A. Quality performance roadmap.
 - B. Required organizational practices.
 - C. Self-assessment.
 - D. On-site surveys.
4. A set of rules for a computer program involving repetition of steps is called a/an:
 - A. algorithm.
 - B. architecture.
 - C. normalization process.
 - D. use case.
5. Which theory states that the human mind receives or accepts only relevant information?
 - A. Perception theory.
 - B. Relevance theory.
 - C. Selective perception.
 - D. None of the above.

6. Which of the following elements is considered part of the social environment determinant of health?
- A. Genetics.
 - B. How one feels about themselves.
 - C. Personal health practices.
 - D. The home one lives in.
7. Confidentiality is the:
- A. duty of the organization
 - B. responsibility of the person
 - C. right of the person
 - D. duty of the person
8. Which of the following is not an external force that impacts departmental operations?
- A. Accreditation standards.
 - B. Demands of the labor sector to increase wages.
 - C. Low staff morale.
 - D. Memo from the CEO to cut down on electrical consumption.
9. Organizations must designate a person responsible for privacy obligations according to which CSA principle?
- A. accountability
 - B. limiting collection
 - C. limiting use
 - D. openness
10. What is the main function of the kidneys in the urinary system?
- A. Produce red blood cells.
 - B. Filter waste from the bloodstream.
 - C. Regulate body temperature.
 - D. Control blood pressure.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The Blueprint of Aboriginal Health aligns health outcomes of which populations?

A. Aboriginal and European

B. Aboriginal and Canadian

C. Canadian and American

D. European and American

The Blueprint of Aboriginal Health specifically aims to improve health outcomes for Aboriginal populations in Canada. This framework is developed to address the distinct health challenges faced by Indigenous communities and align their health initiatives with broader Canadian health strategies. By focusing on Aboriginal and Canadian populations, the Blueprint recognizes the necessity for tailored approaches that incorporate cultural, historical, and social factors unique to Aboriginal peoples while ensuring they are integrated into the national health system. This focus helps to bridge the gap in health disparities and emphasizes the importance of collaborative efforts in addressing the specific needs of Indigenous communities within the broader context of Canadian health initiatives. The other options do not reflect this direct alignment with Aboriginal populations in Canada, as they either include populations outside Canada or do not establish a specific partnership aimed at enhancing health outcomes related to the needs of Aboriginal peoples.

2. Which of the following best describes the role of Canada Health Infoway?

A. To establish health policies nationwide.

B. To enhance access to high-quality health information.

C. To review medical devices.

D. To fund medical research.

Canada Health Infoway is primarily focused on enhancing access to high-quality health information across the Canadian healthcare system. Its main objective is to improve the sharing of health information among healthcare providers, enabling better decision-making and overall patient care. By facilitating the use of digital health solutions, Infoway aims to promote the use of electronic health records (EHRs), interoperability between systems, and the streamlining of health information exchange. This not only improves patient safety but also enhances the quality of care provided to Canadians. While establishing health policies, reviewing medical devices, and funding medical research are all important aspects of the healthcare system, these functions are not the core mission of Canada Health Infoway. The organization primarily serves as a partner and facilitator in the digital health space, rather than as a policymaking body or research funder. Thus, enhancing access to high-quality health information directly aligns with its strategic goals and contributions to the Canadian healthcare landscape.

3. What program from Accreditation Canada focuses on patient safety?

- A. Quality performance roadmap.
- B. Required organizational practices.
- C. Self-assessment.
- D. On-site surveys.

The correct answer is focused on Required Organizational Practices (ROPs), which are essential components of Accreditation Canada's program aimed at enhancing patient safety. ROPs are specific practices that healthcare organizations must implement in order to minimize risk and ensure a safe environment for patients. These practices are based on evidence-based guidelines and play a critical role in establishing a foundation for quality care and risk management. By focusing on patient safety, the ROPs promote systematic approaches to identifying and mitigating potential hazards, improving communication among healthcare providers, and fostering a culture of safety within healthcare environments. This alignment with patient safety is fundamental, as it directly impacts both patient outcomes and the overall quality of care. In contrast, while the other options such as the Quality Performance Roadmap, Self-Assessment, and On-Site Surveys contribute to the overall quality and effectiveness of healthcare services, they do not specifically target patient safety in the same structured way. The ROPs are particularly designed to ensure that critical safety measures are in place and consistently followed by healthcare organizations, making them pivotal in the context of patient safety initiatives.

4. A set of rules for a computer program involving repetition of steps is called a/an:

- A. algorithm.
- B. architecture.
- C. normalization process.
- D. use case.

An algorithm is defined as a specific set of instructions, or a sequence of steps, designed to perform a particular task or solve a problem. Algorithms can involve repetition, where certain steps are executed multiple times based on certain conditions or inputs. This is fundamental for tasks that require iterative processes, such as sorting data or running simulations. In contrast, architecture refers to the overall structure of a system, defining how different components interact with one another, but it does not inherently involve a sequence of operations. The normalization process relates to organizing data in a database to reduce redundancy and improve data integrity, which is not about a series of steps repeated for computational tasks. A use case describes how users interact with a system, defining scenarios in which the system is used, rather than detailing a procedural sequence. Therefore, the term that accurately describes a set of rules for a program involving repetition is indeed an algorithm.

5. Which theory states that the human mind receives or accepts only relevant information?

- A. Perception theory.
- B. Relevance theory.
- C. Selective perception.
- D. None of the above.

Selective perception is the theory that explains how individuals interpret information based on their personal experiences, biases, and interests, effectively focusing only on information they consider relevant or significant. This means that when individuals are faced with large amounts of information, they selectively filter what they pay attention to, ignoring other data that may not align with their preconceived notions or current needs. In the context of health information management, understanding selective perception is crucial. Professionals must assess how their own biases or the biases of others can influence the way health information is collected, interpreted, and utilized. By acknowledging selective perception, health information professionals can improve communication strategies, ensuring that relevant health messages are delivered in ways that are more likely to resonate with their audience, thereby enhancing patient understanding and care outcomes. Overall, the concept implies that the human mind is adept at sifting through vast quantities of information, retaining only what is deemed pertinent, which can significantly impact decision-making processes in healthcare settings.

6. Which of the following elements is considered part of the social environment determinant of health?

- A. Genetics.
- B. How one feels about themselves.
- C. Personal health practices.
- D. The home one lives in.

The element that is considered part of the social environment determinant of health is how one feels about themselves. This reflects the psychological and social aspects that can influence a person's overall health and well-being. Self-esteem and self-worth, which contribute to how individuals perceive their situation in life, are strongly influenced by social interactions and societal norms. The way individuals feel about themselves often affects their mental health, which can subsequently impact their physical health as well. Factors like personal relationships, community engagement, and social support systems play significant roles in shaping one's feelings and overall health outcomes. Recognizing the importance of social determinants highlights the interconnectedness of mental and emotional health with broader social structures and relationships. Understanding this aspect is crucial for healthcare providers and public health professionals as they seek to address health disparities and promote better health outcomes through social support and interventions.

7. Confidentiality is the:

- A. duty of the organization
- B. responsibility of the person
- C. right of the person
- D. duty of the person

Confidentiality refers to the obligation of an organization to protect private information against unauthorized access and disclosure. This encompasses the responsibility of the organization to ensure that all relevant policies, procedures, and measures are in place to safeguard sensitive data, especially in a healthcare context where patient information is involved. Organizations must train their staff, implement technical security measures, and ensure compliance with laws and regulations surrounding privacy, such as the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA) in Canada. While there are individual responsibilities regarding confidentiality — for instance, employees must adhere to the organization's privacy policies — the overarching duty lies with the organization itself. It is tasked with creating a culture of confidentiality, ensuring that all personnel understand the importance of safeguarding information and are equipped with the tools and knowledge to do so effectively. This collective duty ultimately protects individuals' rights to confidentiality within the healthcare system. In contrast, while confidentiality relates to the responsibility of the individual as well, it is primarily an organizational duty to manage and enforce policies that maintain the confidentiality of information.

8. Which of the following is not an external force that impacts departmental operations?

- A. Accreditation standards.
- B. Demands of the labor sector to increase wages.
- C. Low staff morale.
- D. Memo from the CEO to cut down on electrical consumption.

The key to understanding this question lies in recognizing what constitutes an external force versus an internal one. External forces are those that originate outside of an organization and can influence its operations, policies, and procedures. Accreditation standards are established by external bodies that assess the quality and efficiency of healthcare services. Compliance with these standards influences how departments operate, making them a significant external force. The demands from the labor sector to increase wages are a manifestation of external economic conditions and workforce trends that affect how organizations recruit and retain talent. Such demands can impact department budgets and operational strategies, reinforcing their nature as external forces. On the other hand, low staff morale stems from internal factors within an organization, such as work culture, employee engagement, or management practices. While low morale can certainly have an impact on departmental operations, it is driven by internal conditions rather than external pressures. A memo from the CEO about cutting down electrical consumption may seem like an internal communication but is representative of broader organizational responses to external situations, such as rising utility costs or environmental initiatives. Yet, it is more of an operational directive rather than a force impacting operations from outside. In conclusion, low staff morale is an internal issue and, therefore, does not qualify as an external force influencing departmental operations.

9. Organizations must designate a person responsible for privacy obligations according to which CSA principle?

- A. accountability
- B. limiting collection
- C. limiting use
- D. openness

The principle of accountability within the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) guidelines emphasizes that organizations must assign specific responsibility for ensuring compliance with privacy obligations. This principle mandates that there should be individuals who are accountable for establishing and implementing policies and practices that protect personal information. By designating a person for these responsibilities, organizations demonstrate a structured approach to managing privacy, fostering a culture of accountability and ensuring that privacy practices are adhered to effectively. In contrast, the other principles focus on different aspects of personal information management. Limiting collection pertains to the necessity of collecting only the information required for specific purposes, while limiting use refers to using personal information solely for the purposes for which it was collected. Openness emphasizes the need for organizations to be transparent about their policies and practices regarding personal information. Thus, while these principles are important, accountability uniquely addresses the need for designated responsibility, highlighting its central role in the governance of privacy practices.

10. What is the main function of the kidneys in the urinary system?

- A. Produce red blood cells.
- B. Filter waste from the bloodstream.
- C. Regulate body temperature.
- D. Control blood pressure.

The primary function of the kidneys in the urinary system is to filter waste from the bloodstream. This involves removing excess fluids, electrolytes, and metabolic waste products, such as urea and creatinine, from the blood. The kidneys play a crucial role in maintaining the body's fluid and electrolyte balance, which is essential for overall health. They achieve this filtering process through a series of nephrons, which are tiny functional units within the kidneys that carry out filtration and reabsorption. Once the blood has been filtered, the kidneys also help to regulate the pH balance of the body by selectively reabsorbing bicarbonate and secreting hydrogen ions as needed. The waste filtered out is then concentrated into urine, which is excreted through the urinary tract. While the kidneys do have secondary functions, such as producing hormones that regulate blood pressure and stimulating red blood cell production through the release of erythropoietin, their main role remains the filtration and excretion of waste products. This highlights the kidneys' essential role in maintaining homeostasis within the body.