

Canadian Health Information Management Association Practice Exam (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. What is the legal term that describes a patient's right to control certain personal information?**
 - A. Access**
 - B. Confidentiality**
 - C. Privacy**
 - D. Security**

- 2. What issue arises when people who refuse to participate in a survey differ from those who do?**
 - A. Interviewer bias.**
 - B. Non-response bias.**
 - C. Recall bias.**
 - D. Selection bias.**

- 3. When a list of words or phrases is organized alphabetically, such a collection is called a _____?**
 - A. Classification**
 - B. Concept**
 - C. Terminology**
 - D. Vocabulary**

- 4. In a medical context, prioritizing patient treatment based on the severity of injuries aligns with which ethical principle?**
 - A. Beneficence**
 - B. Justice**
 - C. Preservation of life**
 - D. Right to care**

- 5. Which term describes laws limiting the time to bring a legal action against a health facility?**
 - A. Case law**
 - B. Common law**
 - C. Statutes of limitations**
 - D. PIPEDA compliant**

- 6. What is the primary function of a catalyst in a chemical reaction?**
- A. Convert the activation energy into kinetic energy**
 - B. Convert the activation energy into potential energy**
 - C. Lower the activation energy needed to start the reaction**
 - D. Stop a chemical reaction**
- 7. The concept dedicated to protecting information from unauthorized access is referred to as:**
- A. confidentiality.**
 - B. ethics.**
 - C. privacy.**
 - D. security.**
- 8. Which of the following best describes implied consent?**
- A. Consent that must be documented formally.**
 - B. Consent that is inferred from a person's actions.**
 - C. Consent required only in emergency situations.**
 - D. Consent that always involves verbal agreement.**
- 9. Which of the following is a role of a typical Regional Health Authority?**
- A. advising the ministry on medical school quotas**
 - B. assessing the health needs of the population**
 - C. coordinating public health services**
 - D. deciding on physician remuneration at the local level**
- 10. Which framework is used for managing electronic health records?**
- A. FHIR**
 - B. HIPAA**
 - C. HL7**
 - D. CPOE**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the legal term that describes a patient's right to control certain personal information?

- A. Access
- B. Confidentiality
- C. Privacy**
- D. Security

The term that describes a patient's right to control certain personal information is privacy. Privacy encompasses the right of individuals to have a say over who accesses their personal information and how it is used. This concept is foundational in healthcare, as it pertains to the management of patient information, ensuring individuals can restrict exposure of their sensitive data to unauthorized parties. While confidentiality pertains to the obligation of healthcare providers to protect patient information and not disclose it without consent, and security relates to the measures taken to protect that information from unauthorized access or breaches, privacy is specifically focused on the individual's right to control their own information. Access, on the other hand, refers to the ability to view or obtain information, which does not inherently convey the same level of control that privacy does. Therefore, privacy is the most accurate term related to a patient's autonomy over their personal information.

2. What issue arises when people who refuse to participate in a survey differ from those who do?

- A. Interviewer bias.
- B. Non-response bias.**
- C. Recall bias.
- D. Selection bias.

Non-response bias occurs when the individuals who choose not to participate in a survey are systematically different in some way from those who do participate. This difference can affect the survey's overall results and conclusions. For example, if a survey is conducted about health behaviors and individuals with poor health are less likely to respond, the findings may reflect a more favorable view of health behaviors than what truly exists in the population. This can lead to inaccurate interpretations and decisions based on incomplete or skewed data. In this context, the emphasis is on understanding that non-response bias directly impacts the validity of survey results by introducing a discrepancy between the surveyed population and the broader population from which they are drawn. Recognizing this bias is crucial in survey design and data analysis to ensure that findings accurately reflect the views and characteristics of the larger population.

3. When a list of words or phrases is organized alphabetically, such a collection is called a _____?

- A. Classification**
- B. Concept**
- C. Terminology**
- D. Vocabulary**

When words or phrases are organized in alphabetical order, this collection is referred to as a vocabulary. Vocabulary encompasses all the words and phrases in a language or a specific field of study and can be systematically arranged for easier reference, which is particularly useful in contexts such as dictionaries, glossaries, or specialized terminology guides. While classification typically refers to the arrangement of items or concepts based on their relationships or categories, it does not specifically imply an alphabetical order. Concept relates more to an abstract idea or notion rather than a structured list of terms. Terminology pertains to the specific set of terms or jargon used within a particular domain or discipline but does not inherently suggest an alphabetical organization. Therefore, the term that best fits the description of an alphabetical listing is vocabulary.

4. In a medical context, prioritizing patient treatment based on the severity of injuries aligns with which ethical principle?

- A. Beneficence**
- B. Justice**
- C. Preservation of life**
- D. Right to care**

Prioritizing patient treatment based on the severity of injuries aligns with the ethical principle of justice. This principle emphasizes fairness and equity in the distribution of healthcare resources and the treatment of individuals. In emergency and clinical settings, justice requires that healthcare practitioners evaluate patient needs and allocate resources in such a way that those who are most severely injured receive timely and appropriate care. This principle ensures that all patients are treated equitably, which is particularly important in situations where resources are limited, such as during a mass casualty event. By prioritizing severely injured patients, healthcare providers uphold the tenet of justice by making ethical decisions that reflect the needs of the population while ensuring that care is delivered based on a fair assessment of urgency. Beneficence focuses on doing good for the patient, which is also a key aspect of healthcare, but it does not specifically address the distribution of services based on severity. Preservation of life is a critical goal of healthcare; however, it does not encapsulate the ethical decision-making surrounding the allocation of resources. The right to care speaks to the obligation of healthcare systems to ensure access to care for all individuals, yet it does not directly relate to how care is prioritized in cases of varying severity.

5. Which term describes laws limiting the time to bring a legal action against a health facility?

- A. Case law**
- B. Common law**
- C. Statutes of limitations**
- D. PIPEDA compliant**

The term that describes laws limiting the time to bring a legal action against a health facility is statutes of limitations. These statutes are established by law and set specific time frames within which a claimant must file a lawsuit after an event, such as an injury or violation of rights. The rationale behind these laws is to ensure timely resolution of legal disputes and to protect defendants from indefinite exposure to litigation, which can be detrimental to their ability to defend themselves as time passes. Statutes of limitations vary based on the nature of the claim and jurisdiction and are essential in promoting fairness and encouraging the resolution of disputes while evidence remains fresh. This ensures that cases are brought forward in a reasonable amount of time, thus fostering the overall efficiency of the judicial process. The other terms mentioned relate to different legal concepts: case law refers to law established by the outcome of former court cases, common law represents law derived from judicial decisions rather than statutes, and PIPEDA compliant relates to the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act, which governs the collection, use, and disclosure of personal information by private sector organizations in Canada. These concepts do not pertain to the limitation periods specific to bringing legal actions against health facilities.

6. What is the primary function of a catalyst in a chemical reaction?

- A. Convert the activation energy into kinetic energy**
- B. Convert the activation energy into potential energy**
- C. Lower the activation energy needed to start the reaction**
- D. Stop a chemical reaction**

The primary function of a catalyst in a chemical reaction is to lower the activation energy needed to start the reaction. Activation energy is the minimum energy that must be provided to the reactants for a chemical reaction to occur. By lowering this energy barrier, a catalyst makes it easier for the reactants to collide in a successful manner, thereby increasing the rate of the reaction without being consumed in the process. When a catalyst is present, it provides an alternative pathway for the reaction, which requires less energy. This is significant in both industrial processes and biological systems, where reactions must occur efficiently and at lower temperatures. In contrast, the other options do not accurately reflect the role of a catalyst. The options regarding converting activation energy into kinetic or potential energy misconstrue how energy transformations work in a chemical context, and the notion of stopping a chemical reaction directly contradicts the purpose of a catalyst, which is to facilitate and speed up reactions.

7. The concept dedicated to protecting information from unauthorized access is referred to as:

A. confidentiality.

B. ethics.

C. privacy.

D. security.

The correct choice focuses on the fundamental principle of confidentiality, which is the practice of ensuring that information is only accessible to those who have the proper authorization to view it. In the context of health information management, confidentiality is crucial because it helps protect sensitive patient data and maintains trust between patients and healthcare providers. Maintaining confidentiality involves safeguards and policies that limit access to information, ensuring that it is shared only with authorized personnel and in appropriate contexts. This principle is vital for complying with legal regulations such as the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA) in Canada, which outlines how personal information should be handled and protected. While related concepts like privacy and security do play roles in information protection, confidentiality is specifically about restricting access to information. Privacy typically refers more broadly to an individual's right to control their personal information, whereas security encompasses the measures and protocols put in place to protect data from theft, loss, and unauthorized access. Ethics, on the other hand, relates to the moral principles guiding conduct, which can indirectly support adherence to confidentiality but isn't specifically about protecting information itself.

8. Which of the following best describes implied consent?

A. Consent that must be documented formally.

B. Consent that is inferred from a person's actions.

C. Consent required only in emergency situations.

D. Consent that always involves verbal agreement.

Implied consent is best described as consent that is inferred from a person's actions. This type of consent does not require explicit verbal or written acknowledgement but is understood through the individual's behavior or the context of the situation. For instance, when a patient rolls up their sleeve for a blood test, it is typically understood as consent for the procedure, even if they did not verbally agree to it. This concept is particularly relevant in health care settings where immediate action may be necessary, and the patient's non-verbal cues indicate their willingness to proceed. The other options do not accurately reflect the nature of implied consent. It does not necessarily involve formal documentation, as implied consent can occur without any written record. While it may be relevant in emergency situations, it is not limited to those scenarios; it can arise in many everyday circumstances. Finally, it does not always require a verbal agreement; implied consent arises from an individual's actions rather than explicit communication.

9. Which of the following is a role of a typical Regional Health Authority?

- A. advising the ministry on medical school quotas**
- B. assessing the health needs of the population**
- C. coordinating public health services**
- D. deciding on physician remuneration at the local level**

A typical Regional Health Authority plays a critical role in assessing the health needs of the population it serves. This responsibility involves gathering and analyzing data related to health outcomes, demographics, and resources in the community. By identifying gaps in health services and understanding the specific needs of the population, the authority can prioritize health initiatives, allocate resources effectively, and ensure that services are tailored to support the community's well-being. While advising the ministry on medical school quotas, coordinating public health services, and deciding on physician remuneration at the local level might all be important aspects related to healthcare management, they are not the primary focus of Regional Health Authorities. Their main objective is to ensure that they have a clear understanding of the health landscape within their regions to foster improvement and development in public health strategies and health care services.

10. Which framework is used for managing electronic health records?

- A. FHIR**
- B. HIPAA**
- C. HL7**
- D. CPOE**

The Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources (FHIR) framework is specifically designed for managing and exchanging electronic health records (EHRs). FHIR provides a modern, standards-based approach to healthcare data exchange, optimizing for web technologies and ensuring that different health systems can communicate effectively. It focuses on enhancing patient care by allowing for better interoperability between various health information systems, which is crucial in the management of EHRs. In contrast to the other options, HIPAA is primarily a regulation concerning the privacy and security of health information rather than a framework for managing EHRs. HL7 is a set of international standards for the exchange of health information but is not as contemporary or streamlined as FHIR for modern EHRs. CPOE (Computerized Physician Order Entry) refers to a specific system that allows healthcare providers to enter medical orders into a computer system, not a framework for managing EHRs. Hence, FHIR stands out as the most relevant and effective framework for this purpose.

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://chima.examzify.com>

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

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