

Certified Electronic Health Records Specialist (CEHRS) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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- 1. Which of the following is NOT one of the suggested core functions by the Institute of Medicine?**
 - A. Health information management**
 - B. Patient support**
 - C. Financial accounting**
 - D. Population management**
- 2. What is a major benefit of utilizing a clearinghouse in healthcare transactions?**
 - A. They provide direct patient care services**
 - B. They help streamline the processing of health information**
 - C. They are responsible for setting health policies**
 - D. They establish payment rates for services**
- 3. What does hybrid conversion refer to in the context of health records?**
 - A. Complete transition to electronic records**
 - B. Combination of paper and electronic forms of data**
 - C. Use of cloud storage solutions**
 - D. Integration of patient portals**
- 4. What does the suffix *-itis* typically indicate in medical terminology?**
 - A. Condition, usually abnormal**
 - B. Inflammation**
 - C. Disease condition**
 - D. Tumor, mass swelling**
- 5. What does dorsiflexion involve?**
 - A. Raising the foot towards the shin**
 - B. Lowering the foot and pointing toes away from the shin**
 - C. Turning the palm downward**
 - D. Movement away from the midline**

6. Which prefix means "excessive" or "more than normal"?

- A. Hypo-
- B. Peri-
- C. Epi-
- D. Hyper-

7. What does "inversion" refer to in anatomical terms?

- A. Turning a body part outward
- B. Turning inward
- C. Moving a part forward
- D. Revolving a bone around its axis

8. In what year was the HIPAA act initiated?

- A. 1992
- B. 1996
- C. 2000
- D. 2004

9. What is the opposite of supination in terms of limb movement?

- A. Dorsiflexion
- B. Pronation
- C. Adduction
- D. Eversion

10. Which system is responsible for the transportation of blood throughout the body?

- A. Endocrine system
- B. Nervous system
- C. Muscular system
- D. Cardiovascular system

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT one of the suggested core functions by the Institute of Medicine?

- A. Health information management**
- B. Patient support**
- C. Financial accounting**
- D. Population management**

The correct choice highlights that financial accounting is not one of the suggested core functions identified by the Institute of Medicine (IOM) when discussing health information systems and their role in improving healthcare delivery. The IOM emphasizes functions that directly contribute to patient care and health outcomes, such as health information management, patient support, and population management. Health information management involves the organization, analysis, and protection of patient data, which is crucial for effective healthcare delivery. Patient support encompasses services and tools that engage patients in their own care, ensuring they have the resources and information they need. Population management focuses on the health outcomes of populations and how to best manage care for groups of individuals with shared health needs. In contrast, financial accounting primarily deals with the fiscal aspects of healthcare organizations rather than directly addressing health information or patient care. While financial considerations are essential for the sustainability of healthcare services, they are not part of the core functions related to health records as defined by the IOM. Thus, financial accounting falls outside the framework of the core functions that are intended to enhance the quality and effectiveness of healthcare systems.

2. What is a major benefit of utilizing a clearinghouse in healthcare transactions?

- A. They provide direct patient care services**
- B. They help streamline the processing of health information**
- C. They are responsible for setting health policies**
- D. They establish payment rates for services**

The major benefit of utilizing a clearinghouse in healthcare transactions is that they help streamline the processing of health information. Clearinghouses serve as intermediaries between healthcare providers and payers, facilitating the exchange of claims and other related documents. By processing and standardizing data formats and ensuring that transactions comply with coding and billing requirements, clearinghouses reduce errors and accelerate the claims submission process. This ultimately leads to quicker payments and enhances the overall efficiency of healthcare transactions. The involvement of clearinghouses in data management and processing allows healthcare providers to focus more on patient care rather than the complexities of administrative tasks, thus improving operational workflows. Other functions, such as monitoring for compliance and data integrity, also contribute to reducing administrative burdens and improving the financial health of healthcare organizations.

3. What does hybrid conversion refer to in the context of health records?

- A. Complete transition to electronic records**
- B. Combination of paper and electronic forms of data**
- C. Use of cloud storage solutions**
- D. Integration of patient portals**

Hybrid conversion in the context of health records refers to the combination of paper and electronic forms of data. This approach allows healthcare organizations to transition from a primarily paper-based system to a more efficient electronic health record (EHR) system while still retaining some paper records during the transition period. By utilizing hybrid conversion, healthcare providers can gradually implement electronic records without immediately discarding their existing paper documents. This method provides a flexible solution that addresses the need for accessibility to both types of records during the integration process. It also accommodates varying levels of technological readiness among staff and allows for continuity in patient care as the organization moves towards a fully electronic health record system. Other options focus on different aspects of health records management and do not accurately describe the hybrid conversion process. For instance, a complete transition to electronic records indicates a fully digital system without retaining paper documents, while the use of cloud storage solutions pertains to the location of data storage rather than the format of the records. Lastly, the integration of patient portals relates to patient engagement and communication rather than the method of record conversion itself.

4. What does the suffix **-itis** typically indicate in medical terminology?

- A. Condition, usually abnormal**
- B. Inflammation**
- C. Disease condition**
- D. Tumor, mass swelling**

The suffix **-itis** in medical terminology specifically denotes inflammation. This suffix is used in various medical terms to indicate a condition characterized by inflammation of a specific organ or tissue. For example, appendicitis refers to the inflammation of the appendix, while tonsillitis indicates inflammation of the tonsils. When used in this context, **-itis** signifies an immune response that may involve swelling, redness, heat, and pain, all distinguishing features of inflammation. Recognizing this suffix helps in understanding that it alerts healthcare professionals to the presence of an inflammatory process, which is critical for diagnosis and treatment. In contrast, the other choices refer to different aspects of health conditions. The term for condition (usually abnormal) does not narrow down the specific nature of what's being indicated, focusing instead on the abnormality rather than the inflammatory response. Disease condition is a broader term that encompasses various types of health issues without pinpointing the inflammatory aspect. Similarly, tumor or mass swelling describes specific types of growths or enlargements in body tissues but does not reflect the inflammatory nature suggested by **-itis**.

5. What does dorsiflexion involve?

- A. Raising the foot towards the shin**
- B. Lowering the foot and pointing toes away from the shin**
- C. Turning the palm downward**
- D. Movement away from the midline**

Dorsiflexion specifically refers to the movement of raising the foot towards the shin. This action decreases the angle between the dorsum (top) of the foot and the leg. It is commonly used when walking or positioning the foot and is important for activities such as walking on the heels or during certain sports. Understanding this term aids in recognizing how various movements of the foot can affect overall mobility and stability. In contrast, the other options represent different types of movements: pointing the toes away from the shin is known as plantarflexion, turning the palm downward refers to pronation, and moving a body part away from the midline describes abduction. Each of these actions has distinct anatomical definitions, which emphasizes the specificity of terms like dorsiflexion in describing bodily movements.

6. Which prefix means "excessive" or "more than normal"?

- A. Hypo-**
- B. Peri-**
- C. Epi-**
- D. Hyper-**

The prefix that means "excessive" or "more than normal" is "hyper-." This prefix is commonly used in medical terminology to indicate an increased quantity or intensity, often in comparison to what is considered usual or normal. For example, terms like "hypertension" refer to high blood pressure, which is indeed an excessive condition compared to normal blood pressure levels. The other prefixes provided have different meanings; "hypo-" refers to conditions below normal or insufficient, "peri-" means around or surrounding, and "epi-" indicates upon or above. These distinctions in meaning help clarify medical terminology and ensure accurate communication regarding a patient's condition. Understanding these prefixes is essential for anyone studying healthcare and medical language.

7. What does "inversion" refer to in anatomical terms?

- A. Turning a body part outward**
- B. Turning inward**
- C. Moving a part forward**
- D. Revolving a bone around its axis**

In anatomical terms, "inversion" specifically refers to the movement of a body part turning inward. This is particularly relevant in the context of the foot; when the sole of the foot turns toward the midline of the body, that movement is classified as inversion. This motion is critical in various physical activities and can affect balance and stability. Understanding inversion is essential in fields like physical therapy, rehabilitation, and sports medicine, where precise terms are needed to describe movements and potential injuries. The other terms are associated with different types of movements: for example, turning a body part outward is termed "eversion," moving a part forward is known as "protraction," and revolving a bone around its axis is referred to as "rotation." Each of these movements has its own definitions and significance within anatomy and physiology, but "inversion" distinctly highlights the action of turning inward.

8. In what year was the HIPAA act initiated?

- A. 1992
- B. 1996**
- C. 2000
- D. 2004

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) was initiated in 1996. This act was significant as it aimed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the healthcare system by standardizing the electronic exchange of administrative and financial data related to health care. In addition, HIPAA established protections for patient privacy and security of health information, which were critical in an increasingly digital world. Understanding the timeline of HIPAA's inception is crucial for healthcare professionals, as compliance with its regulations has a profound impact on how patient information is handled and safeguarded.

9. What is the opposite of supination in terms of limb movement?

- A. Dorsiflexion**
- B. Pronation**
- C. Adduction
- D. Eversion

In the context of limb movement, the opposite of supination is pronation. Supination refers to the outward rotation of the forearm where the palm faces up or forward, and the foot position where the weight is distributed on the inner edge, affecting the ankle joint to point down and the instep. Conversely, pronation involves the inward rotation of the forearm, resulting in the palm facing down or backward, as well as the positioning of the foot where the weight shifts to the outer edge instead. Understanding these movements is crucial in anatomy and physical therapy as they relate to muscle function and joint mechanics. While dorsiflexion, adduction, and eversion describe different types of movement in either the ankle or other body areas, they do not serve as direct opposites to supination. Thus, recognizing pronation as the counterpart to supination is important for comprehending various limb movements and their implications in health and fitness.

10. Which system is responsible for the transportation of blood throughout the body?

- A. Endocrine system**
- B. Nervous system**
- C. Muscular system**
- D. Cardiovascular system**

The cardiovascular system is responsible for the transportation of blood throughout the body. It consists of the heart, blood vessels, and blood. The heart acts as a pump, circulating oxygen-rich blood from the lungs to the rest of the body, and returning deoxygenated blood back to the lungs for oxygenation. This system plays a crucial role in delivering essential nutrients and oxygen to cells and removing waste products, thereby maintaining homeostasis. The endocrine system, while vital for regulating many bodily functions through hormones, does not directly transport blood. The nervous system is primarily responsible for transmitting signals between different parts of the body and coordinating actions and responses, rather than transporting blood. The muscular system is involved in movement and maintaining posture, but it does not function to transport blood as that is the primary role of the cardiovascular system. Understanding the specifics of how the cardiovascular system operates is essential in fields related to healthcare, as it provides insight into how organs function and depend on each other for overall health and wellness.

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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://certifiedelectronichealthrecordsspecialist.examzify.com>

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

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