

CERTIFIED ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS SPECIALIST (CEHRS) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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. 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 does the term "thromb/o" specifically relate to in the body?**
 - A. Heart function
 - B. Clotting
 - C. Blood pressure
 - D. Circulation

- 2. What is the primary function of Electronic Medical Records (EMR)?**
 - A. They record the history of all health encounters for a patient.
 - B. They are computerized records of one physician's encounter with a patient over time.
 - C. They are maintained by healthcare facilities for regulatory purposes.
 - D. They compile data from multiple healthcare providers.

- 3. What does the prefix "pre-" signify?**
 - A. Excision
 - B. Before
 - C. Deficient, below
 - D. Process of measurement

- 4. Which suffix would you use to describe the action of cutting out a body part?**
 - A. -graphy
 - B. -ectomy
 - C. -metry
 - D. -pathy

- 5. What characterizes a greenstick fracture?**
 - A. Completely broken bone
 - B. Partially bent and partially broken bone
 - C. Only a soft tissue injury
 - D. Fracture due to a disease

6. How is the term "deep" defined in anatomy?

- A. Near the surface
- B. Away from the surface
- C. Far from the center
- D. Closer to the surface

7. Which suffix indicates an abnormal condition?

- A. -itis
- B. -oma
- C. -osis
- D. -pathy

8. What is indicated by the suffix "-graphy"?

- A. Process of measurement
- B. Excision
- C. Process of recording
- D. Surrounding, around

9. What type of joint movement would be classified as the opposite of abduction?

- A. Adduction
- B. Flexion
- C. Pronation
- D. Extension

10. What occurs during a dislocation?

- A. A bone is partially out of joint
- B. A bone is completely out of place
- C. Soft tissue is damaged only
- D. A fracture occurs

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the term "thromb/o" specifically relate to in the body?

- A. Heart function
- B. Clotting**
- C. Blood pressure
- D. Circulation

The term "thromb/o" specifically relates to clotting because it is derived from the Greek word "thrombos," which means "clot" or "curd." In medical terminology, "thrombosis" refers to the formation of a blood clot within a blood vessel, which is a crucial process in hemostasis—the body's response to bleeding. Understanding this term is essential in fields such as hematology and cardiology, where managing and understanding clot formation is vital for patient care. In contrast, the other options focus on different physiological functions that are not directly represented by the term "thromb/o." Heart function pertains to the overall operation of the heart and its ability to pump blood, blood pressure involves the force exerted by circulating blood on the walls of blood vessels, and circulation refers to the movement of blood throughout the body. While these are all interconnected with clotting, they do not define the specific focus that "thromb/o" brings to the discussion of blood clots and their implications in health and disease.

2. What is the primary function of Electronic Medical Records (EMR)?

- A. They record the history of all health encounters for a patient.
- B. They are computerized records of one physician's encounter with a patient over time.**
- C. They are maintained by healthcare facilities for regulatory purposes.
- D. They compile data from multiple healthcare providers.

The primary function of Electronic Medical Records (EMR) is to provide a comprehensive and accurate record of a patient's encounters with a specific physician over time. EMRs are designed to facilitate the documentation of patient visits, treatments, medications, and ongoing health issues, thereby creating a detailed, chronological record that aids healthcare providers in managing individual patient care. This focused scope allows the physician to track a patient's health progression and make informed clinical decisions based on their medical history as recorded in the EMR. The computerized nature of EMRs enhances accessibility and organization, ensuring that relevant data can be easily updated and retrieved during patient consultations. While the other options highlight important aspects related to EMRs, they do not encompass the core function as effectively. For example, the first option suggests a broader application by implying a complete record of all encounters, which would be more applicable to Electronic Health Records (EHR), encompassing records from multiple providers. The third option concerning regulatory purposes is valid for some aspects of record-keeping, but it does not capture the primary clinical focus of EMRs. Lastly, the fourth option pertains more closely to EHRs, which collect data from various healthcare providers rather than a single physician's documentation in an EMR. This distinction is critical in understanding the

3. What does the prefix "pre-" signify?

- A. Excision
- B. Before**
- C. Deficient, below
- D. Process of measurement

The prefix "pre-" signifies "before." It is commonly used in medical terminology and other fields to indicate that something occurs prior to a certain event or condition. For instance, in terms like "preoperative," it indicates a phase that happens before surgery. This understanding of the prefix is important in numerous contexts, including medical records management, where the timing of events can be critical to patient care and treatment planning. The other options reflect different meanings that do not align with the definition of the prefix "pre-." Excision relates to cutting something out, deficient refers to something that is lacking or below a normal level, and the process of measurement does not connect to an indication of time or sequence. Understanding the correct meaning of prefixes is essential in the medical field, as it helps professionals accurately document, comprehend, and communicate about various conditions and procedures.

4. Which suffix would you use to describe the action of cutting out a body part?

- A. -graphy
- B. -ectomy**
- C. -metry
- D. -pathy

The suffix that describes the action of cutting out a body part is -ectomy. This term originates from the Greek word "ektomē," which means "to cut out." It is commonly used in medical terminology to indicate the surgical removal of a specific organ or body part. For instance, in terms like appendectomy (removal of the appendix) and mastectomy (removal of the breast), the suffix clearly conveys that a surgical procedure has taken place where a body part has been excised or removed. In contrast, the other suffixes denote different actions: -graphy refers to the process of recording or writing, often used in medical imaging; -metry implies measurement, typically relating to the assessment of physical dimensions; and -pathy signifies disease or disorder, indicating a condition rather than an action of cutting or removing. Understanding these suffixes enhances comprehension of various medical terms and their implications in health care.

5. What characterizes a greenstick fracture?

- A. Completely broken bone
- B. Partially bent and partially broken bone**
- C. Only a soft tissue injury
- D. Fracture due to a disease

A greenstick fracture is characterized by a bone that is partially bent and partially broken, resembling the way a green twig will bend and splinter when pressure is applied. In children, whose bones are still developing, this type of fracture is common because their bones are more flexible than those of adults. The fracture does not extend completely through the bone, which distinguishes it from other types of fractures, such as complete breaks where the bone is entirely separated into two or more pieces. This phenomenon occurs as the outer bone layer (cortex) may crack or break while the inner part remains intact, much like bending a green twig instead of snapping it in two. Understanding this characteristic is crucial for recognizing the types of injuries that can occur in pediatric patients, as it directly informs their treatment and management.

6. How is the term "deep" defined in anatomy?

- A. Near the surface
- B. Away from the surface**
- C. Far from the center
- D. Closer to the surface

In anatomical terminology, the term "deep" is defined as being away from the surface of the body or an organ. This term is used to describe structures that are located further inside the body, making it a key concept when discussing the relative positions of various anatomical features. For example, muscles that lie beneath the skin are considered deep compared to those that are closer to the surface. Understanding this distinction is crucial for accurately describing the locations of tissues, organs, and structures within the body, thereby facilitating better communication among healthcare professionals and aiding in practices such as surgery, diagnosis, and treatment planning.

7. Which suffix indicates an abnormal condition?

- A. -itis
- B. -oma
- C. -osis**
- D. -pathy

The suffix that indicates an abnormal condition is -osis. This suffix is often used in medical terminology to describe a pathological state or condition that deviates from the normal health. For example, conditions like 'nephrosis' (abnormal condition of the kidneys) or 'hematosis' (abnormal condition of blood) illustrate how -osis conveys a state that is not typical or healthy. In medical terms, while -itis refers specifically to inflammation (as seen in conditions like arthritis), -oma denotes a tumor or neoplasm (like melanoma), and -pathy refers to disease or disorder in a more general sense but not necessarily an abnormal condition in the same context as -osis. The specificity of -osis for denoting abnormal states makes it the correct choice for indicating an abnormal condition.

8. What is indicated by the suffix "-graphy"?

- A. Process of measurement
- B. Excision
- C. Process of recording**
- D. Surrounding, around

The suffix "-graphy" refers to the process of recording, particularly in a medical context where it denotes various forms of imaging or documentation of bodily structures or functions. This can include techniques such as radiography, which involves capturing images of structures within the body, often using X-rays, or angiography, which focuses on the vessels of the circulatory system. In these examples, the "-graphy" suffix signifies that a record or image is being created to provide a visual representation of internal anatomy, helping healthcare professionals diagnose, monitor, or treat medical conditions. The other options represent different concepts that do not align with the meaning of "-graphy." The term for measurement typically includes the suffix "-metry," while excision is associated with "-ectomy." The term for surrounding or around would typically use the prefix "peri-" rather than a suffix. Understanding these distinctions helps in grasping the vocabulary used in medical terminology, which is vital for effective communication and comprehension in healthcare settings.

9. What type of joint movement would be classified as the opposite of abduction?

- A. Adduction**
- B. Flexion
- C. Pronation
- D. Extension

Abduction refers to the movement of a limb away from the midline of the body. The opposite of this action is adduction, which involves moving a limb towards the midline. This classification is essential in understanding anatomical movements, particularly in fields related to health and physical therapy, where precise terminology enhances communication about patient movements and treatment plans. Flexion entails decreasing the angle between two body parts, usually involving bending a joint, and does not directly counteract abduction. Pronation involves turning a body part, often the forearm or foot, and is also distinct from the terms related to movement towards or away from the midline. Extension refers to increasing the angle at a joint, which, like flexion, does not have a direct relationship with abduction or adduction. Thus, adduction is appropriately identified as the movement that counteracts abduction, solidifying it as the correct answer in this context.

10. What occurs during a dislocation?

- A. A bone is partially out of joint
- B. A bone is completely out of place**
- C. Soft tissue is damaged only
- D. A fracture occurs

A dislocation is characterized by a bone being completely out of its normal joint position. This condition occurs when there is an abnormal separation in the joint, which may involve one or more bones. During a dislocation, the ends of the bones are forced out of their normal alignment. This can lead to significant pain and impair normal movement, as well as potentially damaging surrounding tissues such as ligaments, tendons, and nerves. The other choices do not accurately describe a dislocation. A situation where a bone is merely partially out of joint describes a subluxation, not a complete dislocation. While soft tissue damage can occur during a dislocation, it is not the defining characteristic. Additionally, while fractures might accompany dislocations, they are not inherently part of the dislocation itself. Hence, the defining feature of a dislocation is indeed that a bone is completely out of place.

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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