

Certified Healthcare Technology Specialist (CHTS) Process Workflow & Information Management Redesign 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

- 1. What coding system would be used to report a diagnosis of appendicitis after an appendectomy?**
 - A. ICD10CM**
 - B. ICD9CM**
 - C. SNOMED CT**
 - D. LOINC**

- 2. A central problem with the waterfall model is that:**
 - A. It limits collaboration among stakeholders**
 - B. It allows for iterative design with user feedback**
 - C. It does NOT allow for changes in requirements that ensue during development**
 - D. It mandates strict project timelines**

- 3. What does HCPCS stand for?**
 - A. Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System**
 - B. Health Care Patient Classification System**
 - C. Healthcare Costing and Pricing Classification System**
 - D. Hospital Clinical Procedure Coding System**

- 4. What is a primary benefit of implementing a Clinical Decision Support System (CDSS)?**
 - A. It reduces the need for clinical staff**
 - B. It enhances patient-provider communication**
 - C. It provides evidence-based recommendations for patient care**
 - D. It eliminates all documentation requirements**

- 5. What is the purpose of an IFR in the context of healthcare regulations?**
 - A. To enforce existing healthcare laws**
 - B. To introduce new technologies in healthcare**
 - C. To solicit comments before finalizing federal rules**
 - D. To audit healthcare organizations**

- 6. Why is understanding metadata critical in health informatics?**
- A. It helps to organize patient appointments**
 - B. It provides context for data usage**
 - C. It repairs data loss**
 - D. It increases system speed**
- 7. How is an Electronic Health Record defined?**
- A. A single form containing patient insurance details**
 - B. A record of patient health information across all facilities**
 - C. An informal summary of health visits**
 - D. A database of clinical trials**
- 8. What is NIC in the context of healthcare documentation?**
- A. Nursing terminology for documenting therapies for nursing diagnoses**
 - B. A standardized coding system for prescriptions**
 - C. A method for assessing patient outcomes**
 - D. A guideline for nursing practices**
- 9. What is the purpose of establishing functional requirements in a healthcare information system?**
- A. To define what the system should do**
 - B. To manage technical constraints**
 - C. To enhance user experience**
 - D. To ensure security measures are effective**
- 10. Which component of medical terminology provides the general meaning of the term?**
- A. Word Root**
 - B. Suffix**
 - C. Prefix**
 - D. Combining form**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What coding system would be used to report a diagnosis of appendicitis after an appendectomy?

A. ICD10CM

B. ICD9CM

C. SNOMED CT

D. LOINC

The appropriate coding system to report a diagnosis of appendicitis after an appendectomy is ICD10CM. This coding system is currently the standard in the U.S. for recording and classifying diagnoses and health-related problems. ICD-10-CM is specifically designed to capture detailed information on the patient's diagnosis, including both the condition that led to the hospitalization (appendicitis) and any subsequent health care encounters following treatment (like an appendectomy). ICD-9-CM, on the other hand, has been replaced by ICD-10-CM and is no longer used for reporting diagnoses in most healthcare settings. SNOMED CT and LOINC serve different purposes; SNOMED CT is used for electronic health record systems to provide clinical terminologies, while LOINC is used primarily for laboratory test results and clinical observations. Thus, in the context of reporting a diagnosis after an appendectomy, ICD-10-CM is the relevant coding system to use.

2. A central problem with the waterfall model is that:

A. It limits collaboration among stakeholders

B. It allows for iterative design with user feedback

C. It does NOT allow for changes in requirements that ensue during development

D. It mandates strict project timelines

The central problem with the waterfall model is its rigidity in handling changes in requirements during the development process. This model follows a linear sequential approach, meaning that each phase must be fully completed before moving on to the next. Because of this strict progression, the waterfall model does not easily accommodate revisions or modifications once a phase has been completed. In real-world projects, requirements often evolve as new insights are gained or as user feedback is collected, but the waterfall model's structure does not support such adaptability. As a result, any needed changes could lead to significant delays and increased costs, undermining the overall effectiveness of the project. Understanding this limitation highlights the importance of more flexible methodologies, like Agile, which emphasize collaboration and can easily incorporate changing requirements throughout the project lifecycle.

3. What does HCPCS stand for?

- A. Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System**
- B. Health Care Patient Classification System**
- C. Healthcare Costing and Pricing Classification System**
- D. Hospital Clinical Procedure Coding System**

HCPCS stands for Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System. This coding system is essential in the medical billing process as it provides a standardized set of codes for healthcare services, procedures, and equipment. HCPCS is divided into two levels: Level I is the Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) codes, which are maintained by the American Medical Association and cover common medical tasks, while Level II codes cover non-physician services and products, such as durable medical equipment and other services not included in CPT. The purpose of HCPCS is to ensure that there is a universal language used in the healthcare industry for billing and administrative purposes, which helps in maintaining consistency and efficiency in healthcare transactions. This coding system is crucial for proper documentation, healthcare claims processing, and reimbursement practices, ultimately impacting how facilities and providers are compensated for their services.

4. What is a primary benefit of implementing a Clinical Decision Support System (CDSS)?

- A. It reduces the need for clinical staff**
- B. It enhances patient-provider communication**
- C. It provides evidence-based recommendations for patient care**
- D. It eliminates all documentation requirements**

Implementing a Clinical Decision Support System (CDSS) primarily enhances the quality of patient care by providing evidence-based recommendations for clinicians. This system uses patient data combined with clinical guidelines to assist healthcare providers in making informed decisions during patient care. By integrating current medical knowledge and protocols, a CDSS can help reduce variability in clinical practice, support diagnostic accuracy, and promote the use of best practices, ultimately leading to improved patient outcomes. Additionally, while some of the other options might contain benefits related to healthcare technology, they do not capture the primary function of a CDSS as effectively as the correct choice. For instance, a CDSS doesn't inherently reduce the need for clinical staff, as it serves to support rather than replace them. Enhanced patient-provider communication may occur as a secondary benefit, but it is not the main objective of a CDSS. Similarly, a CDSS cannot completely eliminate documentation requirements, which remain a vital part of patient care for legal, financial, and continuous quality improvement purposes.

5. What is the purpose of an IFR in the context of healthcare regulations?

- A. To enforce existing healthcare laws**
- B. To introduce new technologies in healthcare**
- C. To solicit comments before finalizing federal rules**
- D. To audit healthcare organizations**

The purpose of an IFR, or Interim Final Rule, in the context of healthcare regulations is to solicit comments before finalizing federal rules. An IFR allows regulatory agencies to implement rules swiftly, particularly when there is a pressing need for regulation. By publishing these rules as interim final, agencies can proceed with regulations that may be urgent for public health or safety while still allowing stakeholders, such as healthcare providers and organizations, to provide feedback on the rule. This process promotes transparency and encourages stakeholder engagement, ensuring that the final enacted rules are informed by input from those affected by them. In this context, while enforcing existing laws, introducing new technologies, or auditing organizations are important functions within healthcare, they do not directly relate to the primary purpose of an IFR. Therefore, the correct choice highlights the regulatory process's flexibility, allowing for both prompt action and stakeholder participation.

6. Why is understanding metadata critical in health informatics?

- A. It helps to organize patient appointments**
- B. It provides context for data usage**
- C. It repairs data loss**
- D. It increases system speed**

Understanding metadata is critical in health informatics because it provides context for data usage. Metadata serves as descriptive information about other data, detailing characteristics such as data origin, structure, format, and context in which the data is collected. This contextual information is essential for ensuring that healthcare professionals can interpret and use the data accurately. For example, knowing when and how data was collected can influence clinical decision-making and data analysis. In a health informatics setting, lack of adequate metadata can lead to misinterpretation of data, affecting patient care and outcomes. Thus, recognizing and utilizing the context provided by metadata fosters better communication, interoperability, and overall effectiveness in health informatics systems. The importance of metadata in organizing patient information, repairing data loss, or increasing system speed does not capture its primary role of providing understanding and clarity regarding the data's relevance and correct utilization.

7. How is an Electronic Health Record defined?

- A. A single form containing patient insurance details
- B. A record of patient health information across all facilities**
- C. An informal summary of health visits
- D. A database of clinical trials

An Electronic Health Record (EHR) is defined as a comprehensive record that encompasses a patient's health information across various healthcare facilities. This definition highlights the EHR's ability to compile and store a wide array of clinical data, including medical history, medications, treatment plans, allergies, immunization status, laboratory test results, and radiology images. The crucial aspect of the EHR is its continuity across different care settings, which allows for better coordination of care, improves the healthcare provider's ability to make informed decisions, and enhances the overall patient experience. EHRs facilitate data sharing and interoperability between different healthcare providers, ensuring that a patient's complete health history is available when needed, regardless of where the patient received care. This contrasts with the other options, which either do not capture the full scope of electronic health records or focus on more limited, specialized information rather than the broad integration of health data that defines EHRs.

8. What is NIC in the context of healthcare documentation?

- A. Nursing terminology for documenting therapies for nursing diagnoses**
- B. A standardized coding system for prescriptions
- C. A method for assessing patient outcomes
- D. A guideline for nursing practices

In the context of healthcare documentation, NIC stands for Nursing Interventions Classification. This is a standardized terminology used to describe the specific interventions that nurses perform to address nursing diagnoses. It provides a comprehensive set of interventions that can be used for planning and documenting care, making it essential for effective communication among healthcare professionals. The Nursing Interventions Classification includes detailed descriptions of various interventions, along with their intended outcomes, allowing nurses to tailor care strategies based on individual patient needs. This systematic approach ensures that nursing actions are evidence-based, promoting consistent and high-quality care across different healthcare settings. The other options relate to different aspects of healthcare but do not accurately reflect what NIC represents. The standardized coding system for prescriptions pertains to pharmaceutical practices rather than nursing interventions, while assessing patient outcomes is a broader concept that incorporates various evaluation methods. Guidelines for nursing practices provide overarching frameworks for nursing but do not specifically encapsulate the detailed documentation aspect that NIC offers.

9. What is the purpose of establishing functional requirements in a healthcare information system?

- A. To define what the system should do**
- B. To manage technical constraints**
- C. To enhance user experience**
- D. To ensure security measures are effective**

Establishing functional requirements in a healthcare information system is crucial because they articulate the specific behaviors and functions that the system must perform. By defining what the system should do, functional requirements provide a clear framework for developers and stakeholders, guiding the design and development process to ensure that all necessary functionalities are met to support healthcare operations and meet user needs. This clarity helps in developing a system that supports clinical workflows, patient management, data entry, reporting capabilities, and other essential functions that are vital for effective healthcare delivery. A well-defined set of functional requirements ensures that all users understand what the system is intended to accomplish, enabling better project management and successful implementation of the healthcare information system. In contrast, while managing technical constraints, enhancing user experience, and ensuring effective security measures are important aspects of a healthcare information system, they do not specifically capture the primary purpose of functional requirements, which is to outline the desired operations of the system itself.

10. Which component of medical terminology provides the general meaning of the term?

- A. Word Root**
- B. Suffix**
- C. Prefix**
- D. Combining form**

The component of medical terminology that provides the general meaning of the term is the word root. Word roots are the foundational part of a term that typically conveys its primary significance, often relating to a specific body part or a key concept in the medical field. Understanding the word root helps in identifying the main subject of the medical term, which serves as the core around which other components, such as prefixes or suffixes, are added to modify or specify its meaning further. For example, in the term "cardiology," the word root "cardi-" refers to the heart. This establishes the basic meaning of the term as related to heart function or heart disease. Other components like prefixes or suffixes can alter the context or specify details but do not change the fundamental meaning that the word root provides. Using prefixes and suffixes enhances the complexity and specificity of medical terms, such as indicating a condition, procedure, or abnormality, but they do not serve as the central core of meaning in the same way the word root does. A combining form can also convey meaning combined with a vowel for ease of pronunciation, yet it is still fundamentally built around the word root. Therefore, identifying the word root as the primary source of meaning is crucial for understanding medical terminology.

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://chts-processworkflow.examzify.com>

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