

EPIC ASAP PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://epicasap.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

1. What is the correct path to edit or delete SmartPhrases in Epic?

- A. Access the SmartPhrase Manager via Tools in Epic, select the User or the specific phrase you want to edit, and then click the appropriate toolbar button to edit or delete.
- B. Open the SmartPhrase List from the main menu and delete the phrase directly.
- C. Use the Undo ED discharge/dismiss option to edit SmartPhrases.
- D. Create a new SmartPhrase from a template in the editor.

2. What best defines an Encounter in patient care documentation?

- A. An instance where care is provided and documented, such as hospital admissions, office visits, and telephone calls.
- B. A summary of patient demographics.
- C. A scheduling entry for future appointments.
- D. A record of billing transactions.

3. Can SmartPhrases contain SmartLinks and SmartLists?

- A. Yes, they can contain SmartLinks and SmartLists.
- B. No, they are plain text only.
- C. They can contain only SmartLinks, not SmartLists.
- D. They can contain only SmartLists, not SmartLinks.

4. What does the 'Ready for discharge' status indicate?

- A. It indicates the patient is ready to leave the ED
- B. The patient is still awaiting a room
- C. The patient has completed discharge
- D. The patient is waiting for a consult

5. NoteWriter uses which input method to document HPI, PE, and ROS?

- A. Point-and-click functionality.
- B. Voice transcription only.
- C. Typed free text only.
- D. Keyboard shortcuts.

- 6. What is the relationship between ToolBoxes and the Event Log in the ED Narrator?**
- A. They are unrelated
 - B. ToolBoxes store imaging results
 - C. Event Log shows chronological events
 - D. ToolBoxes provide tasks
- 7. What is an order set and when would you use it in Epic ASAP?**
- A. A list of all medications in the formulary.
 - B. A predefined bundle of orders for a common condition or workflow used to streamline entry and standardize care.
 - C. A chart showing vital signs over time.
 - D. A set of patient education resources.
- 8. Which element is included in the After Visit Summary (AVS)?**
- A. An overview of coming appointments
 - B. The After Visit Summary includes diagnosis and medications to start and stop and provides a place for the patient to sign they've been informed about meds and follow-up treatment
 - C. A billing summary
 - D. A login credential
- 9. Which two components make up the ED Narrator?**
- A. Toolboxes and Event Log
 - B. Notes Tab and Lab Status
 - C. Quick List and Red Exclamation Points
 - D. ED Manager View and Track Board View
- 10. How do you assign a task to another user within In Basket?**
- A. Use the forward option and select the recipient's name.
 - B. Send a message to the user's inbox.
 - C. Use the assign/forward option and select the recipient's name or role.
 - D. Create a new task and assign to the user via admin.

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the correct path to edit or delete SmartPhrases in Epic?

- A. Access the SmartPhrase Manager via Tools in Epic, select the User or the specific phrase you want to edit, and then click the appropriate toolbar button to edit or delete.**
- B. Open the SmartPhrase List from the main menu and delete the phrase directly.
- C. Use the Undo ED discharge/dismiss option to edit SmartPhrases.
- D. Create a new SmartPhrase from a template in the editor.

SmartPhrases are managed through the SmartPhrase Manager, which is accessed from Tools in Epic. Once you're in the SmartPhrase Manager, you can select the specific user or the particular phrase you want to work with, and then use the toolbar options to edit or delete that phrase. This path is designed for template management, ensuring you edit the exact phrase you intend and apply changes or remove it as needed. Other options don't fit because they don't bring you to the centralized manager with per-user or per-phrase controls. Opening a list from the main menu isn't the standard route for editing existing phrases, the Undo ED discharge/dismiss function isn't related to SmartPhrases, and creating a new SmartPhrase from a template is for creating new phrases rather than editing or deleting existing ones.

2. What best defines an Encounter in patient care documentation?

- A. An instance where care is provided and documented, such as hospital admissions, office visits, and telephone calls.**
- B. A summary of patient demographics.
- C. A scheduling entry for future appointments.
- D. A record of billing transactions.

An encounter is the documented interaction between a patient and a healthcare provider during which care is delivered and recorded. It captures what happened during that contact—why the patient sought care, the assessments or diagnoses made, the procedures or services performed, and the plan for ongoing management. Hospital admissions, office visits, and telephone or telehealth contacts are all typical examples of encounters because each represents a specific point of care with a corresponding entry in the medical record. This fits best because the other options describe separate types of information: demographics summarize who the patient is, scheduling entries plan future visits, and billing transactions log financial aspects rather than the clinical care delivered during a contact.

3. Can SmartPhrases contain SmartLinks and SmartLists?

- A. Yes, they can contain SmartLinks and SmartLists.**
- B. No, they are plain text only.
- C. They can contain only SmartLinks, not SmartLists.
- D. They can contain only SmartLists, not SmartLinks.

SmartPhrases are templates designed to insert dynamic content into notes. They can embed SmartLinks, which pull in live data from the chart (like patient name, date, or results), and they can include SmartLists, which provide predefined sets of options to insert quickly. This combination lets you standardize wording while still personalizing content with real data and quick-access lists. So the best answer is that SmartPhrases can contain both SmartLinks and SmartLists. Plain text-only use would ignore these dynamic features, and limiting to only one type would miss the ability to combine both within a single phrase.

4. What does the 'Ready for discharge' status indicate?

A. It indicates the patient is ready to leave the ED

- B. The patient is still awaiting a room
- C. The patient has completed discharge
- D. The patient is waiting for a consult

Ready for discharge means the patient has been evaluated and treated, is medically stable, and no further ED interventions are needed. The care plan is complete and the patient is cleared to go home, with remaining steps including discharge instructions, any prescriptions, and arranging transportation. It does not mean they're still waiting for a room, nor that they've already left the ED, nor that they're waiting for a consult.

5. NoteWriter uses which input method to document HPI, PE, and ROS?

A. Point-and-click functionality.

- B. Voice transcription only.
- C. Typed free text only.
- D. Keyboard shortcuts.

Point-and-click prompts the NoteWriter uses to document HPI, PE, and ROS. The system guides you through each section by letting you select from structured prompts, checkboxes, and templated phrases, which automatically generate the narrative. This makes documentation fast, consistent, and complete because you assemble the note by clicking the relevant options rather than typing everything from scratch. You can still add free-text notes when needed, but the primary workflow centers on clicking through predefined prompts to capture the data. Other input methods aren't the main approach here: dictating via voice transcription alone isn't the standard for building the structured sections, and typing free text exclusively bypasses the built-in prompts that ensure uniformity. Keyboard shortcuts exist to speed up clicking, but they don't replace the primary point-and-click entry.

6. What is the relationship between ToolBoxes and the Event Log in the ED Narrator?

- A. They are unrelated
- B. ToolBoxes store imaging results
- C. Event Log shows chronological events
- D. ToolBoxes provide tasks

The main idea is that the Event Log records what happened in the system in the order it occurred. It acts as a timeline, with each event timestamped so you can see the sequence of actions, results, and system activities during a patient encounter or ED session. ToolBoxes, on the other hand, are sets of tools or workflows you use to carry out tasks. When you perform an action through a ToolBox, that action is captured in the Event Log, so you can trace not only the outcome but also when you initiated it. Imaging results themselves aren't stored in the ToolBoxes; they live in their own results area or module. So the Event Log provides the chronological narrative of events, while ToolBoxes supply the practical means to execute those actions.

7. What is an order set and when would you use it in Epic ASAP?

- A. A list of all medications in the formulary.
- B. A predefined bundle of orders for a common condition or workflow used to streamline entry and standardize care.**
- C. A chart showing vital signs over time.
- D. A set of patient education resources.

Order sets are predefined bundles of orders created to be used for common conditions or standard workflows. They are designed to streamline entry and standardize care by grouping the typical orders a clinician would place for a given scenario into one reusable package. You'd use an order set when you encounter a routine condition or workflow where the care path is well established. For example, starting a standard treatment protocol, postoperative care, or a common emergency pathway—any situation where multiple orders (medications, labs, nursing tasks) are routinely needed. Applying the order set adds all of those included orders at once, saving time and reducing the chance of missing steps. This is the best answer because it directly describes the purpose and use of an order set: a bundled, standardized set of orders for efficiency and consistency. The other options describe different Epic features—formulary listings, a chart of vital signs, or patient education resources—which are not what an order set is.

8. Which element is included in the After Visit Summary (AVS)?

- A. An overview of coming appointments
- B. The After Visit Summary includes diagnosis and medications to start and stop and provides a place for the patient to sign they've been informed about meds and follow-up treatment**
- C. A billing summary
- D. A login credential

The main idea is understanding what the After Visit Summary conveys to the patient. The AVS is a patient-facing recap that communicates what was diagnosed, what medications to start or stop, and what follow up treatment is needed, with a formal space for the patient to acknowledge they've been informed about those meds and the next steps. That combination—diagnosis plus specific medication guidance and an acknowledgment section—is what the AVS is designed to provide to ensure the patient understands their care plan and what to do next. The other options don't capture this core medical-to-patient communication: billing details belong elsewhere, login credentials pertain to account access, and while appointment dates might appear, they aren't the central element about what was treated and how to manage it after the visit.

9. Which two components make up the ED Narrator?

- A. Toolboxes and Event Log**
- B. Notes Tab and Lab Status
- C. Quick List and Red Exclamation Points
- D. ED Manager View and Track Board View

The ED Narrator is built from two parts that give you both action capability and a running history of what happens in the ED. Toolboxes provide the sets of practical tools and quick actions you can use to perform tasks and move the patient care process forward. The Event Log records every event that occurs—what happened, when it happened, and who carried it out—creating a clear, chronological narration of the encounter. Together, these two pieces let you act efficiently while keeping an audit-worthy record of the ED course. Other features like notes or lab status, quick lists and alerts, or different views don't combine to form the two components that make up the ED Narrator.

10. How do you assign a task to another user within In Basket?

- A. Use the forward option and select the recipient's name.
- B. Send a message to the user's inbox.
- C. Use the assign/forward option and select the recipient's name or role.
- D. Create a new task and assign to the user via admin.

In Basket, transferring responsibility for a task is done with the assign/forward function. This feature reassigns ownership by letting you pick the recipient's name or a specific role, so the task moves to the correct person and shows up in their In Basket with the full context. This keeps tracking intact and ensures the new assignee is clearly responsible for completing it. Merely forwarding a task or sending a message doesn't update ownership in the system, and creating a new task through admin creates a separate item and breaks the normal workflow. So the best approach is to use assign/forward and choose the recipient's name or role.

SAMPLE

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://epicasap.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE