

EpicCare Ambulatory Administration (AMB 400) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

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- 1. What should be entered in the TO field to send a pool message to "south Pediatric Nurses"?**
 - A. Ped Nurses-South**
 - B. South Pediatric Team**
 - C. P South Pediatric Nurses**
 - D. South Pediatric Nurses**
- 2. When building a row flowsheet, what type should the row be set to?**
 - A. Text**
 - B. Data**
 - C. Numeric**
 - D. Custom List**
- 3. What are the necessary contexts for dynamic referral procedures?**
 - A. Internal and External Referral contexts**
 - B. Ambulatory context only**
 - C. Ambulatory context; Internal referral; External referral**
 - D. Dynamic context and order context**
- 4. What can be done if questions should not be displayed from both the procedure and the procedure category?**
 - A. Override to show both levels**
 - B. Override to display only procedure-level questions**
 - C. Remove questions entirely**
 - D. Show only category-level questions**
- 5. What must be accepted after completing the steps for pool creation in inBasket?**
 - A. All changes**
 - B. The final approval**
 - C. The notification**
 - D. The user input**

- 6. Which of the following is a key troubleshooting question for issues regarding procedure records?**
- A. Is it linked to a patient account?**
 - B. Did you verify the payment details?**
 - C. Is it released?**
 - D. Is it verified by a supervisor?**
- 7. To create a Navigator, which path should be followed?**
- A. Clin admin > Navigators > Create new navigator**
 - B. Clin admin > Navigators > Dup navigator**
 - C. Clin admin > Navigators > Edit existing navigator**
 - D. Clin admin > Navigators > Delete navigator**
- 8. Can dynamic display items be set up for medication based on the frequency requested by a physician?**
- A. Yes, for both 4 and 2 times daily**
 - B. No, dynamic setup is only for referral procedures**
 - C. Yes, if specified in the procedure**
 - D. No, frequency does not impact display items**
- 9. What are the three parts included in Synopsis views?**
- A. Reports, graphs, and charts**
 - B. Grids, graphs, and timelines**
 - C. Text, images, and tables**
 - D. Forms, checklists, and surveys**
- 10. True or False: The Additional Order Details display item can only be set up in an OCC record linked to System Definitions.**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Conditions apply based on the procedure**
 - D. It depends on the user permissions**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should be entered in the TO field to send a pool message to "south Pediatric Nurses"?

- A. Ped Nurses-South**
- B. South Pediatric Team**
- C. P South Pediatric Nurses**
- D. South Pediatric Nurses**

To send a pool message to "south Pediatric Nurses," the correct entry in the TO field is the abbreviation that identifies the group clearly and concisely. In this case, the entry "P South Pediatric Nurses" effectively indicates to the messaging system that the intended recipients are the South Pediatric Nurses. Using the "P" designation before "South Pediatric Nurses" helps to correctly categorize the group and aligns with the system's naming conventions for pool messages. This is essential in a streamlined messaging system, ensuring that messages are delivered to the right team without ambiguity. Other options may not be recognized accurately by the messaging system, leading to potential delays or miscommunication.

2. When building a row flowsheet, what type should the row be set to?

- A. Text**
- B. Data**
- C. Numeric**
- D. Custom List**

When building a row flowsheet, setting the row type to Data is essential because this configuration allows for the capture and display of measurable or quantifiable values that can be recorded at specific intervals. Data rows are designed to store and represent information such as vital signs, lab results, or other numeric parameters that require regular tracking over time. This enables healthcare providers to easily input new entries and review trends, which aids in clinical decision-making and helps to maintain accurate and comprehensive patient records. A data row behaves differently from other types, as it typically supports the use of numeric data entry and can integrate with various clinical metrics. Choosing this designation is critical for ensuring that the flowsheet serves its intended purpose of monitoring patient progress through systematic and organized data collection. Other options like Text or Custom List do not facilitate the same level of structured data entry and analysis necessary for clinical workflows.

3. What are the necessary contexts for dynamic referral procedures?

A. Internal and External Referral contexts

B. Ambulatory context only

C. Ambulatory context; Internal referral; External referral

D. Dynamic context and order context

Dynamic referral procedures within EpicCare are designed to efficiently manage the process of referring patients to specialists or other care providers. For these procedures to function optimally, it is essential to consider multiple contexts that influence the referral process. The correct answer includes the ambulatory context, which refers to the outpatient setting where patients receive care and is crucial for understanding how referrals integrate into ongoing patient management. Internal referrals pertain to connections within the same healthcare organization, allowing easy communication and data sharing among providers. External referrals involve directing patients to care outside the organization, which is also vital for comprehensive care coordination. By acknowledging all three contexts—ambulatory, internal referral, and external referral—dynamic referral procedures ensure that all aspects of a patient's care pathway are taken into account, facilitating seamless transitions and minimizing delays in receiving necessary care. This multidimensional approach is essential to streamline the referral process and enhance patient experiences.

4. What can be done if questions should not be displayed from both the procedure and the procedure category?

A. Override to show both levels

B. Override to display only procedure-level questions

C. Remove questions entirely

D. Show only category-level questions

The correct approach in this scenario is to override the system to display only procedure-level questions. This choice allows you to configure the display settings in a way that answers are focused on specific procedures, ensuring that users receive relevant information pertinent to individual procedures without confusion from overarching category-level questions. This can be particularly useful when the goal is to streamline information presentation, thereby improving clarity and user experience when engaging with procedure-specific information. By limiting visibility to only procedure-level questions, the potential for distraction from broader category questions is eliminated, allowing for a more tailored and effective examination or training experience. This is essential for maintaining the relevance and accuracy of the material being reviewed or assessed.

5. What must be accepted after completing the steps for pool creation in inBasket?

A. All changes

B. The final approval

C. The notification

D. The user input

After completing the steps for pool creation in inBasket, it is essential to accept all changes. This action confirms that the modifications made during the pool creation process are correct and should be finalized in the system. Accepting all changes ensures that the new configurations take effect and that the system is updated with the latest information. Accepting all changes is a critical part of the process because it prevents any incomplete or unapproved configurations from being saved. It guarantees that any adjustments or additions made to the pool are intentional and can be utilized effectively in future workflows. The other choices may be relevant in different contexts but do not specifically address what must be accepted at this stage in the pool creation process. Therefore, focusing on the acceptance of all changes is vital for maintaining integrity and functionality within the inBasket system.

6. Which of the following is a key troubleshooting question for issues regarding procedure records?

A. Is it linked to a patient account?

B. Did you verify the payment details?

C. Is it released?

D. Is it verified by a supervisor?

For troubleshooting issues related to procedure records, confirming whether the record is released is crucial. A released procedure record indicates that it has undergone necessary approvals and is considered finalized within the system. Only released records are typically accessible for viewing and billing, which makes this verification step essential in troubleshooting. When a procedure record is not released, it may not show up correctly in patient accounts or clinical documentation, leading to confusion or delays in processing. Thus, ensuring that the record has been released helps pinpoint whether the issue lies in the record's current status or if further action is needed for it to be properly recognized within the system. Other considerations regarding a patient account link, payment details, or supervisory verification may certainly be part of a broader troubleshooting process, but they do not directly address the immediate status of the procedure record itself, which is critical for resolving the specific issue at hand.

7. To create a Navigator, which path should be followed?

- A. Clin admin > Navigators > Create new navigator
- B. Clin admin > Navigators > Dup navigator**
- C. Clin admin > Navigators > Edit existing navigator
- D. Clin admin > Navigators > Delete navigator

To create a Navigator, the correct approach is to follow the path that allows you to create a new Navigator directly. The action of duplicating an existing Navigator is typically utilized when you want to make adjustments to an existing setup but start with an already configured Navigator structure. This can be useful for generating a new Navigator that shares similarities with the existing one, allowing for quick modifications tailored to a different purpose. In this context, directly creating a new Navigator would streamline the process without the need to first set up an existing one, which would be necessary if you were to edit or delete. Therefore, while duplicating can offer advantages in certain scenarios, for the specific task of creating a fresh Navigator from the ground up, the other options like editing or deleting also do not meet the requirements of the question, as they do not pertain to the creation of a new entity within the system.

8. Can dynamic display items be set up for medication based on the frequency requested by a physician?

- A. Yes, for both 4 and 2 times daily
- B. No, dynamic setup is only for referral procedures**
- C. Yes, if specified in the procedure
- D. No, frequency does not impact display items

The correct answer is that dynamic setup is only for referral procedures. Dynamic display items are specifically designed to change based on specific parameters, often tailored for certain workflows within the system. In the context of medication management, dynamic items are typically not configured to change based on medication frequency but are more applicable to other procedures such as referrals. This reflects the limitations within the EpicCare system regarding how medication management interacts with display settings. Dynamic display items for medications are not intended to vary with frequency, which is more static in nature. Instead, frequency adjustments generally occur through standard medication orders rather than dynamically adjusted display elements. Understanding this distinction is key for effective navigation and use of EpicCare functionalities, particularly when addressing workflow configurations for healthcare providers.

9. What are the three parts included in Synopsis views?

- A. Reports, graphs, and charts
- B. Grids, graphs, and timelines**
- C. Text, images, and tables
- D. Forms, checklists, and surveys

The three parts included in Synopsis views are grids, graphs, and timelines. This combination provides a comprehensive overview of patient data or other relevant information in a visual and structured format. Grids are beneficial for organizing data into rows and columns, allowing for easy comparison and assessment of various metrics. Graphs enhance the visualization of data trends, making it easier for users to identify patterns over time or across different patient populations. Timelines add a chronological perspective, presenting events or changes in patient status clearly and efficiently. These elements work together to create a cohesive and informative representation of key information, which is essential in the context of EpicCare software as it aids healthcare providers in making informed decisions based on a visual interpretation of data.

10. True or False: The Additional Order Details display item can only be set up in an OCC record linked to System Definitions.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Conditions apply based on the procedure
- D. It depends on the user permissions

The statement is false because the Additional Order Details display item can actually be set up in various contexts beyond just an OCC record linked to System Definitions. This flexibility in setup allows users to incorporate Additional Order Details into different order entry workflows, enhancing the usability and versatility of the Epic system. In practice, the setup of Additional Order Details can be influenced by several factors, including specific order types or templates and the overall configuration of the EpicCare system. This extensibility makes it easier for healthcare professionals to customize how information is presented during order entry, thereby improving clinical workflow and ensuring that essential data is readily accessible. Since the context of the statement is limited exclusively to OCC records, which are part of a broader system definition, it does not capture the full scope of potential configurations. This flexibility allows for various implementations that serve different clinical needs and operational requirements.