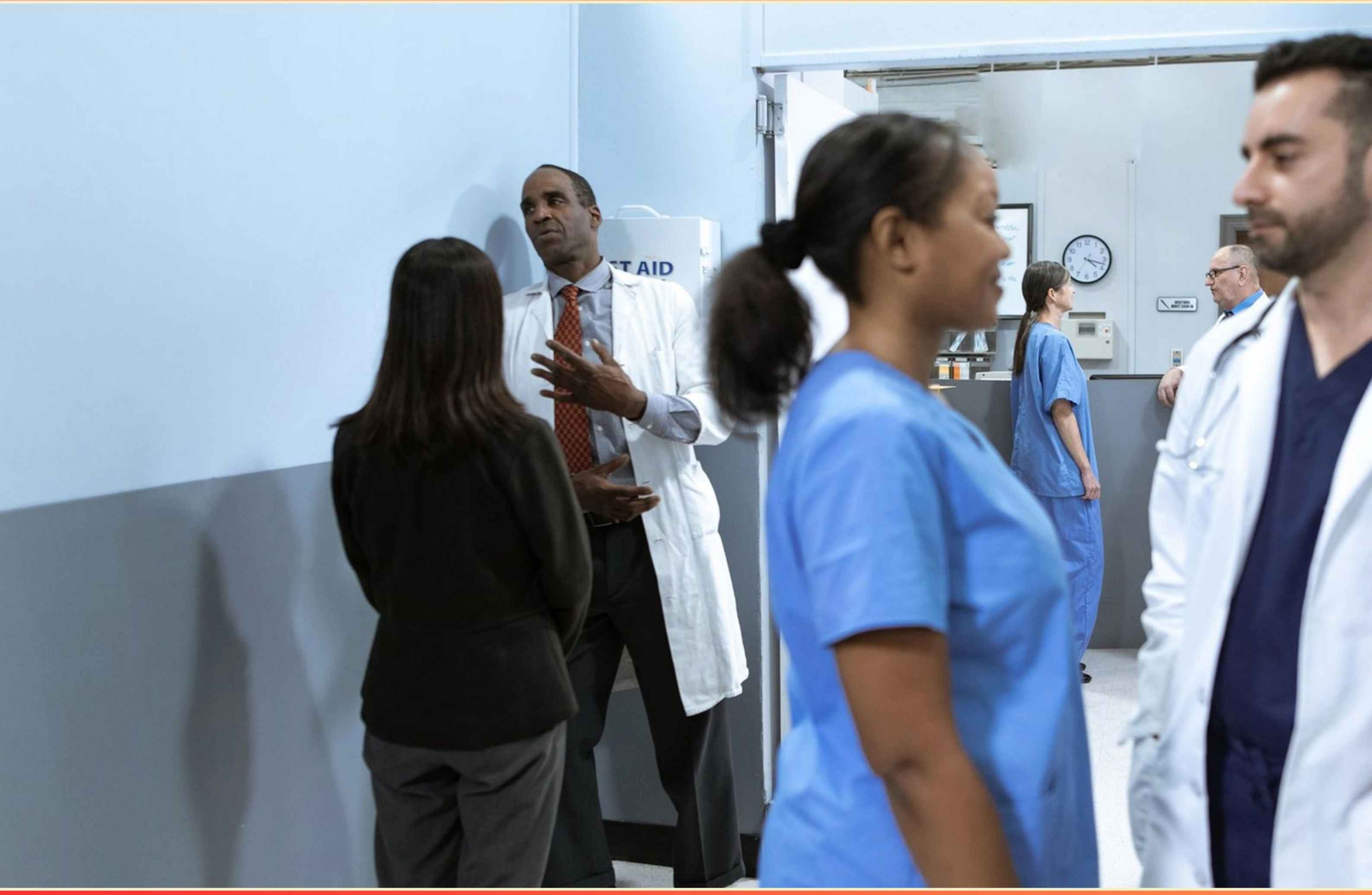
HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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https://healthcaresystems.examzify.com

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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. Hypertension is another term for what?

A. Deductible

B. Co-insurance

C. High Blood Pressure

D. Non-profit Agencies

2. Which term means 'sudden onset of an illness'?

A. Nsg

B. Acute

C. Voluntary

D. Geriatric

3. Which facility provides hospital services along with research and education and is funded by private and government sources?

A. Extended Care Facilities

B. Industrial Health Care Centers

C. University/College Medical Center

D. HMOs

4. Which facility is typically located in large companies or industries?

A. General Hospitals

B. Dental Offices

C. Industrial Health Care Centers

D. Home Health Care Facilities

5. Which term describes a type of managed care plan often provided by large employers?

A. MD

B. Non-profit Agencies

C. Co-insurance

D. Preferred Provider Organization

6. Medicare is a federal government program that provides health care for which groups?

A. Medicare

B. Medicaid

C. TRICARE

D. SCHIP

7. Describe the stages of health technology assessment for a new drug from regulatory approval to payer decision.

A. Preclinical and clinical data, HTA evaluation of efficacy/safety and cost-effectiveness, budget impact analysis, price negotiations, and coverage decision.

B. Only regulatory approval is necessary; no HTA involved.

C. Marketing strategy and patient demand analysis.

D. Post-market surveillance only.

8. CRNP stands for which credential?

A. Certified Registered Nurse Practitioner

B. Licensed Practical Nurse

C. Doctor of Philosophy

D. Registered Nurse

9. In lean management, which statement is accurate?

A. Lean aims to maximize value with minimal waste; examples include 5S and value stream mapping.

B. Lean eliminates standard work to increase flexibility.

C. Lean focuses only on labor hours, not processes.

D. Lean is about increasing inventory to reduce costs.

10. What is the primary focus of a hospital capital budget?

A. Daily revenue cycle and cash flow

B. Long-term asset investments and ROI/NPV

C. Marketing and service line expansion planning

D. Staffing payroll and benefits planning

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Hypertension is another term for what?

A. Deductible

B. Co-insurance

C. High Blood Pressure

D. Non-profit Agencies

Hypertension is the medical term for high blood pressure—the persistent elevation of blood pressure in the arteries. Blood pressure measures the force of circulating blood against artery walls; when readings remain above normal ranges, this condition is called hypertension. It matters in healthcare because untreated high blood pressure increases the risk of heart disease, stroke, and kidney problems. The other terms describe financial or organizational concepts (deductible, co-insurance, non-profit agencies) and do not define a medical condition, so the option that matches the meaning is High Blood Pressure.

2. Which term means 'sudden onset of an illness'?

A. Nsg

B. Acute

C. Voluntary

D. Geriatric

Acute describes a condition that starts suddenly and is typically of short duration. This term is used in medical language to indicate rapid onset, often with symptoms that prompt quick evaluation or treatment. The other options don't fit: nursing is an abbreviation and not about onset; voluntary relates to choice of action rather than illness timing; geriatric refers to older adults and does not describe how an illness begins.

3. Which facility provides hospital services along with research and education and is funded by private and government sources?

A. Extended Care Facilities

B. Industrial Health Care Centers

C. University/College Medical Center

D. HMOs

Academic medical centers combine hospital services with research and education, and they are typically funded by a mix of government sources and private support. This arrangement allows patient care to be integrated with medical training and scientific investigation, often under the umbrella of a university affiliation. Among the options, a university/college medical center best fits because it explicitly provides hospital care while also conducting research and offering education, funded by both public and private sources. Extended care facilities focus on long-term resident care without a research/education mission; industrial health care centers target workplace health services; HMOs are managed-care organizations rather than institutions centered on patient care plus research and teaching.

4. Which facility is typically located in large companies or industries?

A. General Hospitals

B. Dental Offices

C. Industrial Health Care Centers

D. Home Health Care Facilities

Workplace health services are common in large companies, with on-site clinics designed to keep workers healthy, safe, and productive. An Industrial Health Care Center is built into the worksite to provide immediate access to occupational health services, first aid, routine screenings, and preventive care, along with support for safety programs and workers' compensation management. This proximity reduces downtime from injuries and illnesses and helps the company manage health costs more effectively. General hospitals are independent facilities serving the broader community, not embedded inside a single employer site. Dental offices focus on dental care and are typically community-based rather than workplace-based. Home health care facilities deliver medical services in patients' homes, not at the worksite.

5. Which term describes a type of managed care plan often provided by large employers?

A. MD

B. Non-profit Agencies

C. Co-insurance

D. Preferred Provider Organization

This item tests understanding of types of managed care plans, particularly those offered by large employers. A preferred provider organization is a type of managed care plan that gives you a network of contracted providers. You can see any licensed doctor, hospital, or specialist, but you'll pay less if you stay within the plan's network. In-network care carries lower costs, while out-of-network care is allowed but comes with higher deductibles, copays, or coinsurance. The flexibility to go outside the network, combined with substantial cost savings from in-network providers, is why large employers often choose PPOs. They balance broad access for employees with negotiated discounts that help control overall costs. The other terms don't describe a plan type: an MD is simply a physician, non-profit Agencies are organizations, and co-insurance is a cost-sharing feature of plans rather than a plan type itself.

6. Medicare is a federal government program that provides health care for which groups?

A. Medicare

B. Medicaid

C. TRICARE

D. SCHIP

Medicare is the federal program that provides health care primarily for people aged 65 and older, plus certain younger individuals with disabilities or End-Stage Renal Disease. It's distinct from the other options: Medicaid serves low income individuals and families, TRICARE covers active-duty military personnel and their families, and SCHIP (State Children's Health Insurance Program) helps uninsured children in families with incomes too high for Medicaid. Because Medicare specifically targets the older population and those specific disabilities, it is the correct choice.

7. Describe the stages of health technology assessment for a new drug from regulatory approval to payer decision.

A. Preclinical and clinical data, HTA evaluation of efficacy/safety and cost-effectiveness, budget impact analysis, price negotiations, and coverage decision.

B. Only regulatory approval is necessary; no HTA involved.

C. Marketing strategy and patient demand analysis.

D. Post-market surveillance only.

Health technology assessment after regulatory approval focuses on value for the health system. Once a drug has regulatory sign off, HTA bodies review the clinical data to confirm how well the drug works and its safety in comparison with existing options. They pair this with economic analyses that look at cost-effectiveness (value for money) and budget impact (affordability for the payer). If the evidence shows the drug provides meaningful benefit at a reasonable price, price negotiations with manufacturers help set a price that reflects that value. The final step is the payer decision on whether and how to reimburse the drug, and where it will sit on the formulary. This sequence—clinical effectiveness and safety plus cost-effectiveness, budget impact, price negotiation, and coverage decision—embodies how HTA guides payer choices. The other options skip essential HTA elements, focusing only on regulatory approval, marketing considerations, or post market activities, which don't capture the payer centered evaluation process.

8. CRNP stands for which credential?

A. Certified Registered Nurse Practitioner

B. Licensed Practical Nurse

C. Doctor of Philosophy

D. Registered Nurse

CRNP stands for Certified Registered Nurse Practitioner. This designation identifies an advanced practice registered nurse who has earned certification in the nurse practitioner role, usually after completing graduate-level education and passing a national certification exam. It signals that the individual has the training and credentials to provide higher-level clinical care, often including assessment, diagnosis, and prescriptive authority where allowed by state law. This differentiates it from other nursing titles: Licensed Practical Nurse denotes a more entry-level, less autonomous role; Registered Nurse is the general licensure for nurses without advanced practice certification; and Doctor of Philosophy is an academic research degree not specific to clinical nursing practice.

9. In lean management, which statement is accurate?

A. Lean aims to maximize value with minimal waste; examples include 5S and value stream mapping.

B. Lean eliminates standard work to increase flexibility.

C. Lean focuses only on labor hours, not processes.

D. Lean is about increasing inventory to reduce costs.

Lean management centers on delivering maximum value to customers while eliminating waste. Value is what the customer is willing to pay for, and waste includes activities that do not add value—like overproduction, waiting, defects, excess motion, unnecessary transportation, inventory, and over-processing. Tools such as 5S help create a clean, organized, and standardized workspace, while value stream mapping analyzes the entire process flow to spot bottlenecks and non-value-added steps. This is why the statement is the best description: it captures lean's aim to maximize value with minimal waste and references well-known lean tools used to achieve that goal. The other ideas don't fit lean principles: standard work is used to stabilize and improve processes rather than be eliminated; lean concentrates on improving processes across the whole value stream rather than focusing only on labor hours; and lean seeks to reduce inventory, not increase it, to lower carrying costs and expose inefficiencies.

10. What is the primary focus of a hospital capital budget?

A. Daily revenue cycle and cash flow

B. Long-term asset investments and ROI/NPV

C. Marketing and service line expansion planning

D. Staffing payroll and benefits planning

Capital budgeting centers on long-term asset investments and valuing their expected returns. Hospitals use this budget to decide on purchases like new imaging equipment, facility expansions, or major IT systems, whose benefits and costs stretch over many years. Because these investments tie up substantial funds and affect cash flow far into the future, decisions rely on financial metrics that account for time value and risk, such as return on investment and net present value. This focus helps determine whether the expected future cash flows justify the upfront cost and how the project fits within the hospital's capital plan and funding sources. In contrast, the operating budget handles day-to-day activities and shorter-term cash flow, including the revenue cycle and payroll. Marketing and service line expansion planning can influence strategic direction but aren't the primary concerns of capital budgeting, which is why they don't drive long-term investment choices in the same way. Staffing payroll and benefits represent ongoing expenses funded from the operating budget rather than from capital investments.

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://healthcaresystems.examzify.com

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