

Implementation Manager (IM) Specialist CHTS Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. What is the inability of the eyes to focus close up as a result of the aging process known as?**
 - A. Myopia**
 - B. Hyperopia**
 - C. Presbyopia**
 - D. Astigmatism**
- 2. What does ICPC stand for?**
 - A. International Coding for Primary Care**
 - B. International Classification for Primary Care**
 - C. Integrated Care Primary Classification**
 - D. International Care Provision Code**
- 3. Which condition is characterized by the destruction of lung tissue, leading to breathing difficulties?**
 - A. Asthma**
 - B. Emphysema**
 - C. Bronchitis**
 - D. Pneumonia**
- 4. What aspect does the iterative SDLC model emphasize?**
 - A. Completion of each phase once.**
 - B. Multiple developments cycles through various phases.**
 - C. Limiting changes during development.**
 - D. Focusing solely on testing.**
- 5. Which OSI layer is responsible for ensuring data integrity during transmission?**
 - A. Application Layer**
 - B. Transport Layer**
 - C. Network Layer**
 - D. Session Layer**

- 6. The requirement for health information exchange aims to do what?**
- A. Improve patient scheduling processes**
 - B. Enhance quality of care**
 - C. Increase the number of patients served**
 - D. Reduce administrative costs**
- 7. How many characters are in HL7 Message type codes?**
- A. Two**
 - B. Three**
 - C. Four**
 - D. Five**
- 8. Which of the following is/are characteristic(s) of clinical support programs?**
- A. Assist with clinical decisions**
 - B. Interpret medical data**
 - C. Considered an expert system**
 - D. A and B only**
- 9. What standard provides simple concepts about what an EHR might be?**
- A. ISO 9001**
 - B. ISO TR 20514**
 - C. ISO 27001**
 - D. ISO 8000**
- 10. A Regional Health Information Organization (RHIO) is an example of which model?**
- A. Decentralized Model**
 - B. Centralized Model**
 - C. Federated Model**
 - D. Distributed Model**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the inability of the eyes to focus close up as a result of the aging process known as?

- A. Myopia**
- B. Hyperopia**
- C. Presbyopia**
- D. Astigmatism**

The condition where the eyes have difficulty focusing on close objects as a result of aging is known as presbyopia. This natural part of the aging process typically begins to affect individuals around their 40s and progresses as they get older. Presbyopia occurs because the lens of the eye becomes less flexible, making it harder to change shape to focus on near objects. In contrast, myopia refers to nearsightedness, where distant objects appear blurry while close objects are clear, which is not related to the aging process. Hyperopia, or farsightedness, is a condition where distant objects may be seen more clearly than close ones, and while it can be present in younger individuals, it's not specifically tied to aging like presbyopia. Astigmatism is a distortion of vision caused by an irregular shape of the cornea or lens, affecting both near and distant vision, and is not exclusively associated with the aging process. Thus, presbyopia specifically addresses the age-related inability to focus on close objects effectively.

2. What does ICPC stand for?

- A. International Coding for Primary Care**
- B. International Classification for Primary Care**
- C. Integrated Care Primary Classification**
- D. International Care Provision Code**

The correct choice is based on the official terminology used in healthcare coding practices. ICPC stands for "International Classification for Primary Care." This classification system is a standardized way to define and organize patient data in primary care, which enhances communication among healthcare providers and improves data collection for research and policy development. It is important to have a widely accepted classification system in primary care to ensure that health information is coded consistently across different systems and countries. This contributes to better understanding of patient needs and the effectiveness of interventions in a primary care setting. Other options, while they resemble the format of the term ICPC, do not reflect the established terminology recognized internationally. For example, the first option regarding "International Coding for Primary Care" does not capture the essence of classification but rather suggests a coding system. "Integrated Care Primary Classification" does not accurately represent the scope and intent of what ICPC entails. Lastly, "International Care Provision Code" does not align with the focus on primary care classification and lacks established recognition in the healthcare community.

3. Which condition is characterized by the destruction of lung tissue, leading to breathing difficulties?

- A. Asthma**
- B. Emphysema**
- C. Bronchitis**
- D. Pneumonia**

Emphysema is the condition characterized by the destruction of lung tissue, which specifically affects the alveoli, the tiny air sacs in the lungs responsible for gas exchange. In emphysema, the walls of the alveoli are damaged, leading to a reduction in surface area for oxygen absorption and carbon dioxide removal. This damage causes breathing difficulties, as it impairs the lungs' ability to expand and contract effectively. Individuals suffering from emphysema experience shortness of breath, especially during physical activity, and may have chronic cough and wheezing. The progression of the disease often leads to an increased effort required to breathe, further contributing to respiratory distress. Emphysema is commonly associated with long-term exposure to irritants, particularly cigarette smoke, which exacerbates the destruction of lung tissue. Other conditions listed also impact respiratory health, but they do so in different ways. Asthma involves inflammation and narrowing of the airways, bronchitis is characterized by inflammation of the bronchial tubes typically due to infection or irritants, and pneumonia results from infection leading to inflammation in the lung tissues. While all these conditions can influence breathing, it is emphysema that distinctly describes the destruction of lung tissue tied to breathing difficulties.

4. What aspect does the iterative SDLC model emphasize?

- A. Completion of each phase once.**
- B. Multiple developments cycles through various phases.**
- C. Limiting changes during development.**
- D. Focusing solely on testing.**

The iterative Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) model emphasizes multiple development cycles through various phases. This approach allows teams to revisit and refine previous phases as they gather more information or feedback throughout the development process. In contrast to a linear approach where each phase is completed just once, the iterative model encourages ongoing evaluation and enhancements based on user needs and testing results. This flexibility is particularly valuable in software development, as requirements can evolve over time based on user input or changes in technology. By iterating through the phases—such as planning, design, implementation, testing, and maintenance—teams can make adjustments and improvements incrementally, leading to a final product that is more closely aligned with the users' expectations and needs. The other options either imply a rigid structure or a narrow focus that does not align with the iterative nature of this model.

5. Which OSI layer is responsible for ensuring data integrity during transmission?

A. Application Layer

B. Transport Layer

C. Network Layer

D. Session Layer

The Transport Layer is responsible for ensuring data integrity during transmission. This layer manages the flow of data between devices and establishes error recovery processes, which ensures that any data lost or corrupted during transmission is detected and retransmitted. Protocols like Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) operate at this layer, providing mechanisms such as checksums and acknowledgments to confirm that data has been received accurately and completely. The other OSI layers, while critical to different aspects of communication, do not focus primarily on the integrity of the data during transmission. For instance, the Application Layer deals with user interface and application-specific functions, the Network Layer is responsible for routing data packets across networks, and the Session Layer manages sessions between applications. Thus, while these layers contribute to overall network communication, it is the Transport Layer that is specifically charged with maintaining data integrity.

6. The requirement for health information exchange aims to do what?

A. Improve patient scheduling processes

B. Enhance quality of care

C. Increase the number of patients served

D. Reduce administrative costs

The primary requirement for health information exchange is to enhance the quality of care. Effective health information exchange (HIE) enables the seamless sharing of patient data among different healthcare providers, which leads to improved access to comprehensive patient information. This access allows for better-informed clinical decisions, reduces the chances of medical errors, enhances diagnosis accuracy, and ultimately leads to improved patient outcomes. By facilitating timely access to vital health information, HIE contributes significantly to a more coordinated and cohesive approach to patient care, which is fundamentally aimed at enhancing the overall quality of care that patients receive. While options like improving patient scheduling, increasing the number of patients served, or reducing administrative costs may be secondary benefits or outcomes of effective HIE, the core focus is on the quality of care delivered to patients. Therefore, enhancing quality of care stands out as the most aligned and primary objective of health information exchange initiatives.

7. How many characters are in HL7 Message type codes?

- A. Two
- B. Three**
- C. Four
- D. Five

HL7 message type codes are standardized codes used to identify the type of messages exchanged between healthcare information systems. The correct answer indicates that these codes consist of three characters. This three-character format allows for a wide range of codes that can represent various message types, such as ADT for Admit Discharge Transfer or ORM for Order Message. The three-character limit strikes a balance between being sufficiently descriptive while also remaining concise, which is essential for efficient communication in the healthcare environment. A two-character format would be limiting and insufficient to encompass the variety of message types necessary in healthcare communications. A four or five-character system might allow for more complexity but could lead to unnecessary length and potentially complicate message recognition and processing. Therefore, the three-character code system is the optimal choice in this context.

8. Which of the following is/are characteristic(s) of clinical support programs?

- A. Assist with clinical decisions
- B. Interpret medical data
- C. Considered an expert system
- D. A and B only**

Clinical support programs are designed to aid healthcare professionals in making informed clinical decisions and interpreting complex medical data. These programs provide evidence-based guidance, which enhances the decision-making process by offering critical insights during patient care. The ability to assist with clinical decisions is fundamental to their function; they serve as a resource that helps clinicians navigate treatment options and consider the best courses of action for patients based on their unique medical histories and conditions. Similarly, interpreting medical data is essential as it allows healthcare providers to understand patient information correctly, leading to better care outcomes. While some clinical support programs could be described as expert systems, which emulate the decision-making ability of a human expert, the broader characterization of clinical support programs encompasses both assisting with clinical decisions and interpreting medical data. Therefore, the most accurate response highlights both of those primary roles, leading to the selection of the correct answer that includes A and B only.

9. What standard provides simple concepts about what an EHR might be?

A. ISO 9001

B. ISO TR 20514

C. ISO 27001

D. ISO 8000

The standard that provides simple concepts about what an Electronic Health Record (EHR) might be is ISO TR 20514. This technical report outlines the fundamental principles and functionalities of EHR systems, offering guidance on the interoperability, data management, and design characteristics necessary for effective health record systems. ISO TR 20514 serves as a foundation for understanding the essential components of EHRs, helping stakeholders in the health information industry to align their systems with best practices. It emphasizes the importance of a standardized approach to EHR implementation and facilitates a common understanding among various users and implementers regarding what constitutes an effective EHR. Other standards, such as ISO 9001, focus on quality management systems; ISO 27001 pertains to information security management; and ISO 8000 deals with data quality. While these standards are important in their respective domains, they do not specifically provide the foundational concepts and guidelines for EHR systems as ISO TR 20514 does.

10. A Regional Health Information Organization (RHIO) is an example of which model?

A. Decentralized Model

B. Centralized Model

C. Federated Model

D. Distributed Model

A Regional Health Information Organization (RHIO) typically operates under a decentralized model. In this context, a RHIO allows for the sharing of health information among local organizations while maintaining control over their individual data. This approach enables multiple healthcare providers to connect and collaborate without a single entity controlling the health data corpus, thus promoting greater privacy and localized governance. The decentralized model highlights autonomy and flexibility, where each organization retains ownership of its data while contributing to a larger collaboration. This is essential in healthcare settings where sensitive patient information must be handled with care and all participating entities need to comply with local regulations. In contrast, a centralized model would involve a single entity controlling all data, which is not in alignment with the RHIO's framework. The federated model implies a combination of controlled and unique data sets across various entities, leading to collaboration while relying on individual data stewardship. Lastly, the distributed model indicates the data is stored across different locations or systems but may imply some level of shared governance, which doesn't accurately represent the primary operating structure of a RHIO.

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-implementationmanager.examzify.com>

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