

Nursing Informatics 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

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- 1. What should be employed during formal evaluation to ensure rigorous assessment in human-computer interaction design?**
 - A. Case studies**
 - B. Rigorous experimental or qualitative methods**
 - C. Expert reviews**
 - D. User testimonials**
- 2. Which type of system in healthcare is designed to support patient care activities directly?**
 - A. Communication Systems**
 - B. Order Entry Systems**
 - C. Patient Care Support Systems**
 - D. Report Management Systems**
- 3. What are the crucial things required when more than one information system is used within a healthcare setting?**
 - A. Communication, security, and processing**
 - B. Interaction, security, and functionality**
 - C. Processing, security, and data retrieval**
 - D. Storage, security, and data input**
- 4. In the context of nursing, do nurses use all aspects of the Foundation of Knowledge Model regardless of their area of practice?**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
- 5. What is the purpose of Health Level 7 (HL7) standards in healthcare?**
 - A. Improving care delivery, workflow, and knowledge transfer**
 - B. Coordination of financial transactions**
 - C. Customization of patient care plans**
 - D. Standardizing pharmaceutical distribution channels**

6. What standardized terminology set provides the means of sharing patient data between providers, departments, and facilities, supporting the nursing process?

- A. Nursing Interventions Classifications NIC**
- B. Nursing Minimum Data Set NMDS**
- C. Omaha Home Health Care System OHHCS**
- D. Perioperative Nursing Data Set PNDS**

7. Translational research is often described as moving research findings from "bench to bedside." What does "bench" represent in this context?

- A. Clinical trials**
- B. Laboratory research**
- C. Patient care**
- D. Statistical analysis**

8. Which system primarily processes reports on blood, body fluid, tissue samples, and biological specimens?

- A. Laboratory information systems**
- B. Pharmacy information systems**
- C. Radiology information systems**
- D. Relational database management systems**

9. A nurse that uses a computerized system to assist in patient care is considered what type of worker?

- A. Data analyst**
- B. IT specialist**
- C. Knowledge worker**
- D. Technical officer**

10. What are structural frameworks for organizing information, representing knowledge as a set of concepts within a domain, using a shared vocabulary for types, properties, and interrelationships?

- A. Taxonomies**
- B. Ontologies**
- C. Archetypes**
- D. Schemas**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should be employed during formal evaluation to ensure rigorous assessment in human-computer interaction design?

- A. Case studies**
- B. Rigorous experimental or qualitative methods**
- C. Expert reviews**
- D. User testimonials**

Rigorous experimental or qualitative methods should be employed during formal evaluation to ensure a rigorous assessment in human-computer interaction design. This is because using methods like experiments and qualitative data collection techniques allows for systematic and objective evaluation of the design's effectiveness, usability, and user satisfaction. While case studies, expert reviews, and user testimonials can provide valuable insights into specific aspects of the design, they may not always offer the level of rigor and objectivity needed for a formal evaluation in human-computer interaction design. These methods can be more subjective and may not provide the comprehensive data required to make informed decisions about the design.

2. Which type of system in healthcare is designed to support patient care activities directly?

- A. Communication Systems**
- B. Order Entry Systems**
- C. Patient Care Support Systems**
- D. Report Management Systems**

Patient Care Support Systems are specifically designed to directly support patient care activities. These systems include electronic health records (EHRs), clinical decision support systems, medication administration systems, and nursing documentation systems. These tools are essential for healthcare providers to deliver safe and effective care to their patients by providing access to critical patient information, supporting clinical decision-making, and streamlining care processes. Communication Systems (option A) are primarily focused on facilitating communication between healthcare team members, such as messaging platforms and telecommunication systems. Order Entry Systems (option B) are designed for providers to enter and manage orders for medications, treatments, and procedures but may not directly support patient care activities. Report Management Systems (option D) are used for organizing and managing clinical data and generating reports but do not typically support patient care activities in the same way as Patient Care Support Systems.

3. What are the crucial things required when more than one information system is used within a healthcare setting?

- A. Communication, security, and processing**
- B. Interaction, security, and functionality**
- C. Processing, security, and data retrieval**
- D. Storage, security, and data input**

When multiple information systems are utilized within a healthcare setting, it is essential for them to interact seamlessly with each other. This interaction ensures that information can flow smoothly between systems, allowing healthcare providers to access the data they need to provide patient care effectively. Security is also vital to protect the confidentiality and integrity of patient information across different systems. Furthermore, the functionality of each system is crucial to its usability and efficiency within the healthcare environment. Therefore, interaction, security, and functionality are the crucial elements required when multiple information systems are used in a healthcare setting. Option A is incorrect because while communication is important, interaction is a more specific and crucial requirement when integrating multiple information systems. Option C is incorrect as data retrieval is just one aspect of the interaction needed between different information systems in a healthcare setting. Option D is incorrect because while storage and data input are important, the ability for the systems to interact with each other and their overall functionality are equally, if not more, critical in this scenario.

4. In the context of nursing, do nurses use all aspects of the Foundation of Knowledge Model regardless of their area of practice?

- A. True**
- B. False**

The correct answer is A. True. Nurses use all aspects of the Foundation of Knowledge Model regardless of their area of practice. The Foundation of Knowledge Model is a framework that guides nursing practice by incorporating different types of knowledge, including empirical, ethical, personal, and aesthetic knowledge. Regardless of their specialty or area of practice, nurses rely on these different types of knowledge to provide holistic and evidence-based care to their patients. It is essential for nurses to integrate all aspects of the Foundation of Knowledge Model into their practice to ensure high-quality patient care.

5. What is the purpose of Health Level 7 (HL7) standards in healthcare?

- A. Improving care delivery, workflow, and knowledge transfer**
- B. Coordination of financial transactions**
- C. Customization of patient care plans**
- D. Standardizing pharmaceutical distribution channels**

Health Level 7 (HL7) standards in healthcare are primarily focused on improving care delivery, workflow, and knowledge transfer. These standards aim to enhance communication between different healthcare systems and facilitate the exchange of crucial health information among healthcare providers. By promoting standardization and interoperability, HL7 standards help improve patient care outcomes, streamline workflows, and enhance the overall quality of care delivery. The other options, coordination of financial transactions, customization of patient care plans, and standardizing pharmaceutical distribution channels, do not align with the primary purpose of HL7 standards in healthcare.

6. What standardized terminology set provides the means of sharing patient data between providers, departments, and facilities, supporting the nursing process?

- A. Nursing Interventions Classifications NIC**
- B. Nursing Minimum Data Set NMDS**
- C. Omaha Home Health Care System OHHCS**
- D. Perioperative Nursing Data Set PNDS**

The standardized terminology set that provides the means of sharing patient data between providers, departments, and facilities is the Perioperative Nursing Data Set (PNDS). This set is specifically designed to support the nursing process, which includes patient assessment, diagnosis, planning, implementation, and evaluation. Option A, Nursing Interventions Classifications NIC, is focused on the specific interventions that nurses perform rather than the entire nursing process. Option B, Nursing Minimum Data Set NMDS, is a comprehensive data set but does not have a specific focus on perioperative care. Option C, Omaha Home Health Care System OHHCS, is a terminology set designed for home health care and is not specific to perioperative care. Thus, PNDS is the most appropriate choice for sharing patient data between providers, departments, and facilities in perioperative settings.

7. Translational research is often described as moving research findings from "bench to bedside." What does "bench" represent in this context?

- A. Clinical trials**
- B. Laboratory research**
- C. Patient care**
- D. Statistical analysis**

In the context of "bench to bedside" in translational research, the term "bench" refers to laboratory research. Laboratory research is where scientific investigations and experiments are conducted to generate new knowledge and understand the underlying mechanisms of diseases or conditions. Moving findings from the "bench" to the "bedside" involves applying these research findings to clinical practice, ultimately benefiting patient care. Clinical trials involve testing interventions or treatments on human subjects, statistical analysis involves data interpretation, and patient care involves the delivery of healthcare services to individuals. While all these elements are important in the research process, in this context, the focus is on the transition from basic laboratory research to direct application in patient care, making laboratory research the most appropriate choice.

8. Which system primarily processes reports on blood, body fluid, tissue samples, and biological specimens?

- A. Laboratory information systems**
- B. Pharmacy information systems**
- C. Radiology information systems**
- D. Relational database management systems**

The correct answer is A. Laboratory information systems. These systems are specifically designed to process reports on blood, body fluid, tissue samples, and biological specimens. They help manage and track specimens throughout the testing process, as well as store and analyze the results. Option B, Pharmacy information systems, primarily deal with medication management and dispensing. Option C, Radiology information systems, focus on managing and interpreting medical images like X-rays and MRIs. Option D, Relational database management systems, are general-purpose systems used for organizing data in various industries but are not specialized for handling laboratory reports on biological specimens.

9. A nurse that uses a computerized system to assist in patient care is considered what type of worker?

- A. Data analyst**
- B. IT specialist**
- C. Knowledge worker**
- D. Technical officer**

A nurse who uses a computerized system to assist in patient care is considered a knowledge worker. Knowledge workers are individuals who work with and manipulate information as part of their job duties. In this scenario, the nurse is utilizing the computerized system to access and process information relevant to patient care, making them a knowledge worker. While the other options may play a role in healthcare informatics, they do not specifically address the nurse's use of computerized systems to support patient care.

10. What are structural frameworks for organizing information, representing knowledge as a set of concepts within a domain, using a shared vocabulary for types, properties, and interrelationships?

- A. Taxonomies**
- B. Ontologies**
- C. Archetypes**
- D. Schemas**

The correct answer is B. Ontologies. Ontologies are structural frameworks that are used to organize information by representing knowledge as a set of concepts within a specific domain. They use a shared vocabulary for types, properties, and relationships, making them a powerful tool in nursing informatics for standardizing and organizing data in a meaningful way. While taxonomies (A), archetypes (C), and schemas (D) are also used in information organization and data representation, they do not specifically refer to the comprehensive and interconnected set of concepts that ontologies do within a domain.

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://nursinginformatics.examzify.com>

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

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