

091905T4HRI

HEALTH RECORDS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LEVEL 5

HE/OS/HR/CR/03/5/A

COLLECT AND SUBMIT HEALTH DATA

NOV/DEC 2023



**TVET CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION
COUNCIL (TVET CDACC)**

WRITTEN ASSESSMENT

Time: 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This paper has three sections **A**, **B** and **C**.
2. You are provided with a separate answer booklet.
3. Marks for each question are as indicated.
4. Do not write on the question paper.

This paper consists of 8 printed pages

**Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages
are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.**

SECTION A: (20 MARKS)

Answer ALL questions in this section.

(Each question is 1 mark)

1. The process of capturing data through various techniques like recording, observation and viewing is called;
 - A. Data collection
 - B. Data collation
 - C. Data capturing
 - D. Data cleaning

2. Health information system is:
 - A. A set of interrelated elements each contributing to the accomplishment of an aggregate.
 - B. An individual software application used by healthcare professionals to record patient information.
 - C. A group of medical professionals who work together to make decisions about patient care.
 - D. A set of policies and procedures designed to regulate the collection and use of health information.

3. Which of the following is an objective of health information system?
 - A. To provide qualitative and quantitative data
 - B. For prestigious use
 - C. To facilitate patient doctor communication
 - D. To provide information to insurance

4. The following are HIS stake holders except?
 - A. Internal stake holders
 - B. External stake holders
 - C. Clinical staffs
 - D. Sponsors

5. The main goal of health information systems is;
 - A. To collect as much data as possible
 - B. To develop and maintain an accessible and comprehensive health information system
 - C. To use data to control patient behavior
 - D. To limit access to health information
6. Users of health information systems include:
 - A. Patients only
 - B. Health care providers, health managers, evaluators, and other allied health personnel
 - C. Insurance companies only
 - D. Government officials only
7. Why is it important to transform data into meaningful information?
 - A. To make the data look more impressive
 - B. To make it easier to store
 - C. To create value and relevance from the data
 - D. To limit access to the data
8. is the role of health information systems in the healthcare industry.
 - A. To correct and store data
 - B. To control patient behavior
 - C. To ensure data is inaccessible
 - D. To provide meaningful information for patients, health care providers, health managers, evaluators, and other allied health personnel
9. Benefits of comprehensive health information include;
 - A. Accessible health information for inpatients
 - B. Flexibility to the needs of health care providers only
 - C. Comprehensive health information for all stakeholders
 - D. No benefits at all.

10. Which of the following factors are considered under health determinants in a health information system?
- A. Quality, use, and availability of health information and services
 - B. Policy and organization of the health system
 - C. Socioeconomic, environmental, behavioral, and genetic factors
 - D. Disease outbreaks and health status
11. Health System Inputs include..... in a health information system.
- A. Quality, use, and availability of health information and services
 - B. Policy and organization of the health system
 - C. Health infrastructure including facilities, human and financial resources, and health information systems
 - D. Mortality, morbidity, disease outbreaks, and health status
12. Which of the following is NOT included in Health System Outputs in a health information system?
- A. Quality of health information and services
 - B. Use of health information and services
 - C. Availability of health information and services
 - D. Policy and organization of the health system
13. Which of the following health indicators are considered under Health Outcomes in a health information system?
- A. Socioeconomic factors
 - B. Availability of health information and services
 - C. Disease outbreaks
 - D. Morbidity, mortality, and health status
14. is a legal form.
- A. Referral form
 - B. Claim form
 - C. Death notification form
 - D. Discharge summary form

15. Which of the following can be used to identify a patient in a health facility?
- A. Voice of the patient
 - B. To age of the patient
 - C. Medical records number
 - D. Type of the procedure
16. What is the purpose of screening and channeling essential information to central level?
- A. To reduce the amount of data collected
 - B. To ensure that decision-making at various levels is based on the most accurate and relevant information
 - C. To make the information system more user-friendly
 - D. To prioritize certain health issues over others
17. Which of the following is NOT one of the sub-systems of Health Information?
- A. Surveillance system
 - B. Data collection based on patient system
 - C. Registration of vital data system
 - D. Treatment system
18. What are the three important principles that can be derived from the different users of health information at different levels?
- A. All items of information need to be reported at every level.
 - B. Those working at the periphery need less detailed information on clients seen and services provided.
 - C. Different types of health-related data are needed at different levels of the health care pyramid.
 - D. Managers and planners should not consider what type of data should be generated at each level. E. Those collecting and transmitting data upwards through the system need not understand why the data are required.

19. Who needs more detailed information on clients seen and services provided?

- A. Those working at the central level.
- B. Those working at the periphery.
- C. Patients.
- D. Communities.
- E. Women in particular.

20. What do we do immediately after data has been collected?

- A. .We disseminate it
- B. We collate it
- C. We present it
- D. We analyze it

SECTION B: (40MARKS):

Answer ALL questions in this section.

21. Confidentiality and privacy are important aspects in management of data. Enumerate FOUR circumstances under which health information can be disclosed. (4 Marks)
22. Within a health care facility, flow of work is enhanced by a functioning HIS. Name FOUR users of health information systems. (4 Marks)
23. As much as health information system plays and important role in data capture and storage, there are still challenges in data reporting. State FOUR weaknesses in routine data reporting. (4 Marks)
24. Identify FOUR sources of data that are used in the Health Information System. (4 Marks)
25. State FOUR vital events in Health Information Systems (4 Marks)
26. Despite the challenges in the implementation of health information system, strides that have been made have proven good in improving service delivery. Highlight FOUR importance of Health Information System. (4 Marks)
27. As a health records and information officer, Outline FOUR data collections tools. (4 Marks)
28. Census is one of the secondary sources of data commonly used. State FOUR disadvantages of census. (4 Marks)
29. Outline FOUR producers of health information. (4 Marks)
30. Health of an individual can be determined by several factors. State FOUR determinants of health. (4 Marks)

SECTION B:(40 MARKS)

Answer ALL questions from this section.

31. Munene, an ICT expert is conducting research on Health Information System in relation to ICT. He finds out that for ICT to fully take its role on Health Information System, the objectives have to be met fully.
- a) Explain FIVE objectives of Health Information System. (10 Marks)
 - b) Discuss FIVE uses of data collected and submitted by HRIOs. (10 Marks)
32. The government of Kenya enacted the digital health bill to promote E-HIS.
- a) Discuss FIVE advantages as to the use of E-HIS in relation to this bill (10 Marks)
 - b) Discuss FIVE characteristics of a well-designed HIS (10 Marks)
33. A health system in Kenya has been categorically organized to ensure smooth running of health services. Describe the current organization of a health system in Kenya. (20 Marks)

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