

091905T4HRI
HEALTH RECORDS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LEVEL 5
HE/OS/HR/CR/01/5/A
MANAGE ELECTRONIC HEALTH
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 7 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)

Attempt ALL the questions in this section.

Each question is one mark.

1. EHR stands for;
 - A. Electronic Hospital Records
 - B. Efficient Health Records
 - C. Electronic Health Records
 - D. Electronic Healthcare Registry
2. The primary goal of EHR systems;
 - A. Reducing patient wait times
 - B. Improving patient-provider communication
 - C. Increasing healthcare costs
 - D. Enhancing administrative tasks
3. What is the primary advantage of using structured data in EHRs?
 - A. Improved data security
 - B. Faster data entry
 - C. Enhanced data interoperability
 - D. Reduced storage costs
4. What is the role of Health Information Management (HIM) professionals in EHR management?
 - A. Diagnosing patients
 - B. Destroying EHR systems
 - C. Managing and organizing patient records
 - D. Conducting medical research
5. is not a potential benefit of EHR implementation.
 - A. Reduced medical errors
 - B. Improved patient outcomes
 - C. Increased paper-based record keeping
 - D. Streamlined billing and coding

6. What is the purpose of HIPAA in EHR management?
 - A. Regulating EHR software development
 - B. Protecting patient health information privacy
 - C. Standardizing medical billing codes
 - D. Monitoring healthcare provider productivity
7. ICD-10 in EHRs used for
 - A. Documenting patient insurance information
 - B. Assigning diagnosis and procedure codes
 - C. Managing patient appointments
 - D. Storing radiology images
8. Which of the following is not a common EHR data entry method?
 - A. Voice recognition
 - B. Keyboard typing
 - C. Handwritten notes
 - D. Scanning paper documents
9. is a patient portal in the context of EHRs.
 - A. A physical examination room
 - B. A secure online platform for patients to access their health information
 - C. A type of medical imaging device
 - D. A storage room for medical records
10. "Interoperability" in the context of EHRs is;
 - A. The ability of different EHR systems to exchange and use data
 - B. The security measures in place to protect EHR data
 - C. The speed at which EHRs can process data
 - D. The quality of healthcare services provided
11. Which of the following is a potential challenge in EHR implementation?
 - A. Improved data accuracy
 - B. Resistance from healthcare staff
 - C. Decreased data security
 - D. Streamlined communication

12. What does E-prescribing refer to in EHR management?
- A. Electronic prescribing of medications
 - B. Electronically filing insurance claims
 - C. Emailing patient records
 - D. Encrypting EHR data
13. The common authentication method used in EHR systems is
- A. Phone numbers
 - B. Biometric scanning
 - C. Mother's maiden name
 - D. Home address
14. Clinical decision support in EHR systems is;
- a) The process of diagnosing medical conditions
 - b) A tool that provides healthcare providers with clinical information and reminders
 - c) A legal document related to EHR usage
 - d) A type of electronic health record template
15. Which of the following is a potential disadvantage of EHR systems?
- A. Improved data access and sharing
 - B. Increased administrative efficiency
 - C. Data loss due to technical failures
 - D. Enhanced patient engagement
16. is the primary role of a Health Information Exchange (HIE) in EHR management.
- A. Managing medical supply inventory
 - B. Facilitating the sharing of health information between different organizations
 - C. Conducting medical research
 - D. Storing electronic health records
17. In EHR management, what is a super user?
- A. A patient with extensive medical knowledge
 - B. A healthcare provider who specializes in rare conditions
 - C. A designated person with advanced access privileges to EHR systems
 - D. A software program used for data entry

18. Which of the following is a key feature of telemedicine in EHR systems?
- A. In-person consultations
 - B. Remote diagnosis and treatment using technology
 - C. Traditional paper-based records
 - D. Physical medical exams
19. The primary purpose of EHR data encryption is;
- A. Improving data entry speed
 - B. Enhancing data interoperability
 - C. Protecting patient information from unauthorized access
 - D. Reducing data storage costs
20. Data migration in EHR implementation is;
- A. The process of migrating physical medical records to electronic format
 - B. The transfer of data from one EHR system to another
 - C. The backup of data for legal purposes
 - D. The process disposing off patients' data

SECTION B: (40 MARKS)

Attempt ALL the questions

21. Differentiate between structured data and unstructured data in EHRs (2 Marks)
22. Health Records officer plays critical roles in Electronic Health Records (EHR). State THREE roles they play in its implementation. (3 Marks)
23. Briefly describe how EHR enhances patient safety. (3 Marks)
24. List FIVE patient health information contained in EHRs (5 Marks)
25. Define the following terms as used in electronic records:
 - a) Telemedicine (2 Marks)
 - b) Electronic medical records (2 Marks)
26. Outline TWO ways in which EHR utilization contribute to evidence-based medicine and clinical research (2 Marks)
27. The world has become a global technological village and that is where the health sector is geared to. Enumerate THREE benefits of mobile EHR to healthcare providers and patients. (3 Marks)
28. Implementation of electronic medical records enhances better service delivery. Outline FOUR positive impacts of EHR Implementation on workflow (4 Marks)
29. Give FOUR security measures for electronic health record system that will ensure safe storage and sharing of health records. (4 Marks)
30. With well implementation of electronic health records, patient services can be improved. Highlight FOUR core capabilities that Electronic Medical Records should Posses (4 Marks)
31. State FOUR challenges that may arise in the transition from paper-based records to Electronic Health Records(EHRs) (4 Marks)
32. Data and information are common terms used in health records department. Distinguish between data and information (2 Marks)

SECTION C: (40 MARKS)

Attempt any TWO questions

33. Electronic Health Records encompasses a wide range of applications, services, and characteristics that aim to improve the delivery of healthcare services and the management of health information.
- a) Explain FIVE features of e-Health. (10 Marks)
 - b) Highlight any FIVE stakeholders of Electronic Health Records (10 Marks)
34. The importance of telemedicine continues to grow as technology evolves, making it an integral part of the modern healthcare landscape. Discuss TEN benefits of telemedicine (20 Marks)
35. The use of electronic health records system improves disease surveillance.
- a) Discuss FIVE ways on how electronic health records system can be used in disease surveillance. (10 Marks)
 - b) Explain FIVE barriers that has hampered wide spread implementation of Electronic Records (10 Marks)

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