1. Health informatics is composed of two broad disciplines: clinical and public health informatics.

A. True

*B. False

2. Professionals in health informatics must display knowledge in information, health, and management sciences.

*A. True

B. False

3. It is not part of a health informatics professional's (HIP) role to give advice on hardware requirements for a health organization. It is the solely the role of the IT department.

A. True

*B. False

4. Health information systems are collections of software and hardware components that can be described as "static."

A. True

*B. False

5. Teleradiology allows professionals to provide medical imaging diagnoses at a distance.

*A. True

B. False

6. Project management, change management, and customer relationships are important concepts for a professional working in health informatics.

*A. True

B. False

7. Under the Canada Health Act, the federal government sets what services are "medically necessary," ensuring that coverage is the same across every province and territory.

Sample (for review purposes only)

A. True

*B. False

8. The term “medical informatics” became “biomedical informatics” due to advances in genomics.

*A. True

B. False

9. Fitness, mood, and nutrition trackers are examples of consumer health informatics tools.

*A. True

B. False

10. Early childhood development is not a social determinant of health.

A. True

*B. False

11. Health informatics is beneficial to policy making.

*A. True

B. False

12. Health informatics tools are used by and affect only patients and medical professionals.

A. True

*B. False

13. Picture Archiving and Communication Systems (PACS) can be found on a point-of-care system.

*A. True

B. False

14. “Serious gaming” refers to encouraging patients to play video games in order to cope with personal challenges.

Sample (for review purposes only)

A. True

*B. False

15. The collection of user requirements is a step in the analysis and design of information systems.

*A. True

B. False

16. Social determinants of health not only concern basic daily needs but also other factors such as the ability to access widely used technologies.

*A. True

B. False

17. Electronic laboratory reports may be used in public health research.

*A. True

B. False

Sample (for review purposes only)

18. It doesn't matter if a new software is tricky to use, because you will eventually learn how to use it.

A. True

*B. False

19. The ability to securely manage patient data depends on the quality of an organization's communications network.

*A. True

B. False

20. Health informatics jobs can only be found within the government, hospitals, or public healthcare organizations.

A. True

*B. False

21. The word "informatics" was originally coined to describe the study of the characteristics of scientific information.

*A. True

B. False

22. A health information system is essentially a software.

A. True

*B. False

23. During which decade has health informatics become a domain of its own, distinct from medical informatics?

A. 1960s

*B. 1970s

C. 1990s

D. 2000s

Sample (for review purposes only)

24. What are the key characteristics of data? (1) Quality, (2) Integrity, (3) Accuracy, (4) Timeliness, (5) Appropriateness

A. 1, 3, and 4.

B. 2, 3, and 4.

C. All, except 1.

D. All, except 5.

*E. All of them.

25. Which of the following is true about social determinants of health?

A. Their influences are negative only.

B. They strictly apply to one's social wellbeing.

*C. They are social influences on one's overall health state.

D. They only matter for population health.

26. Which of the following elements are social determinants of health? (1) Unemployment, (2) Education, (3) Legal Status, (4) Food Insecurity, (5) Access to Nature

A. 1 and 2.

B. 1, 2, and 4.

*C. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

D. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

27. What is COACH (now known as Digital Health Canada)?

A. Canada's Alliance for Care at Home

B. Canadian Health Coach Alliance

*C. Canada's Health Informatics Association

D. Canadian Organization on Accountable Communities of Health

28. Which discipline does NOT contribute to the Health Informatics core knowledge?

A. Health Science

B. Information Technology

C. Management

*D. Nursing

29. Which of the following is not found in a point-of-care system?

*A. EDSS

B. CDSS

C. CPOE

D. EMR

30. Database management systems (DBMSs) are _____.

*A. Software used to store, edit, delete data, and retrieve data

B. Hardware used to store, edit, delete data, and retrieve data

Sample (for review purposes only)

C. Software and hardware used to store, edit, delete data, and retrieve data

31. Imaging informatics is a field interested in _____.

A. methods targeting individual patients

*B. methods targeting tissues and organs

C. methods targeting policy for all

32. The Canada Health Act stipulates that healthcare plans _____.

A. are publicly administered

B. are operated on a non-profit basis

C. insure all "medically necessary" services

*D. All of the above

33. WHO stands for the _____.

A. World Help Organization (for the elimination of poverty)

*B. World Health Organization

C. Weapons of Health Obstruction

Sample (for review purposes only)

34. The Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) is responsible for _____.

*A. providing essential information on Canada's health systems

B. providing the latest information about best available treatments to hospitals on a daily basis

C. providing information about health informatics in policy and management

35. Gamification relates to the application of game elements for _____.

A. health purposes

*B. non-game purposes

C. any human activity

36. Geographic information systems are informatics tools that allows us _____.

*A. to map data to a geographic area

B. to map health and environmental data to cities' maps

C. to simply map information systems to a geographic area

37. The main aim of a personal health record (PHR) is to _____.

*A. allow a patient access to a part of her/his electronic health record

B. allow a health professional access to a part of a patient's electronic health record

C. allow a family member access to a part of a patient's electronic health record

TYPE: E

38. Define the term "Health Informatics".

A) The answer may vary; this is one possible answer: "Health informatics is a multidisciplinary field that requires the application of knowledge of the health system coupled with knowledge of computer science and information systems, and a set of skills in data analysis, data management, system analysis and design, research, and communication."

Sample (for review purposes only)

TYPE: E

39. Define two (2) different major health informatics disciplines.

A) Include terms such as Bioinformatics, Clinical informatics, Public Health Informatics, Imaging Informatics, etc.

TYPE: E

40. Describe one (1) application of public health informatics.

A) May mention population health, health promotion and protection, disease monitoring, outbreak management, disease prevention, bio-surveillance, etc.

TYPE: E

41. To what does the "point-of-care systems" concept refers?

A) The answer should reflect the idea that point-of-care systems are “informatics systems that help healthcare professionals deliver care while in the same location as patients.” The student may mention examples such as EMRs, CDSSs, PACSs, or CPOEs.

TYPE: E

42. Briefly explain how competency in data analysis may be useful as a healthcare professional.

A) Answers may vary, although ideas can be found in the textbook: Respond to organizational needs to improve decision making from management, especially to improve quality indicators (readmission rates, available beds, staffing needs), allow proper funds allocation, utilize research skills to successfully develop projects, and implement evidence-based practice.

Sample
(for review purposes only)