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Informatics for Health Professionals, Second Edition
Chapter 1 Quiz
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Multiple Choice

1. Another name for data that has meaning is:
a. mean data.
b. data accuracy.
c. information.
d. wisdom.
e. None of these is correct.
<Answer: C>
<A-Head: The Data–Information–Knowledge–Wisdom (DIKW) Paradigm>

2. When healthcare professionals create new knowledge by changing and evolving knowledge based on experience, education, and input from others, they are:
a. acquiring knowledge.
b. processing knowledge.
c. using feedback.
d. generating knowledge.
e. disseminating knowledge.
<Answer: D>
<A-Head: The Foundation of Knowledge Model>

3. Collecting health data in a data warehouse and mining that data for new relationships and new understanding is an example of:
a. processing knowledge.
b. disseminating knowledge.
c. acquiring feedback.
d. processing feedback.
e. generating knowledge.
<Answer: E>
<A-Head: The Foundation of Knowledge Model>

4. Presenting a research project at a national conference is an example of:
a. disseminating knowledge.
b. acquiring knowledge.
c. generating knowledge.
d. sharing wisdom.
e. None of these is correct.
<Answer: A>
<A-Head: The Foundation of Knowledge Model>

5. Wisdom is:
a. knowledge applied in a practical way or translated into actions.
b. insight to exercise sound judgment in practical matters.

c. the synthesis of our experience, insight, understanding, and knowledge.
d. knowing when and how to apply knowledge.
e. All of these are correct.
<Answer: E>
<A-Head: The Foundation of Knowledge Model>

6. When healthcare professionals work with information and generate information and knowledge as a product, they can be described as:
a. seasoned professionals.
b. knowledge workers.
c. practice managers.
d. innovators.
e. None of these is correct.
<Answer: B>
<A-Head: The Foundation of Knowledge Model>

7. Knowledge transparency means:
a. shared knowledge.
b. using knowledge without conscious thought.
c. seeing through complicated situations.
d. generating actions based on new knowledge.
e. All of these are correct.
<Answer: B>
<A-Head: The Data–Information–Knowledge–Wisdom (DIKW) Paradigm>

8. When a healthcare professional uses information from other sources to help rethink, revise, and apply knowledge to a clinical situation, this is known as:
a. feedback.
b. knowledge processing.
c. knowledge engineering.
d. inquiry.
e. None of these is correct.
<Answer: A>
<A-Head: The Data–Information–Knowledge–Wisdom (DIKW) Paradigm>

9. Health informatics is based on which of the following?
a. Information science
b. Computer science
c. Cognitive science
d. Discipline-specific science
e. All of these are correct.
<Answer: E>
<A-Head: Introduction>

10. Which of the following best describes the central goal of health informatics?

a. To foster interdisciplinary collaboration and communication in a healthcare organization
b. To promote patient safety and prevent falls by assigning a fall risk number to hospitalized patients
c. To increase efficiency of care delivery and help manage costs
d. To manage and communicate data, information, knowledge, and wisdom in the delivery of healthcare
e. To assist healthcare professionals with obtaining and maintaining clinical competency
<Answer: D>
<A-Head: The Data–Information–Knowledge–Wisdom (DIKW) Paradigm>

11. The core skill set related to the use of computers, electronic health records, healthcare technologies, and knowledge generation in a discipline is known as:
a. informatics wisdom.
b. informatics competency.
c. the DIKW paradigm.
d. essential practice.
<Answer: B>
<A-Head: Core Informatics Competencies>

12. When healthcare professionals review the EHR prior to interacting with a patient, they are gathering:
a. data and information.
b. data and knowledge.
c. knowledge and wisdom.
d. All of these are correct
<Answer A>
<A-Head: The Data–Information–Knowledge–Wisdom (DIKW) Paradigm>

13. The scientific basis of practice in a discipline is dependent on:
a. gathering and using information.
b. applying knowledge to a problem.
c. acting with wisdom.
d. All of these are correct.
<Answer D>
<A-Head: The Data–Information–Knowledge–Wisdom (DIKW) Paradigm>

14. Using a clinical practice guideline as a basis for practice is an example of:
a. knowledge processing.
b. knowledge generation.
c. knowledge application.
d. generating wisdom.
<Answer: C>
<A-Head: The Foundation of Knowledge Model>

15. Which of the following activities are used to build a foundation of knowledge in professional practice?
a. Reading research and theory articles
b. Attending continuing education programs
c. Consulting with expert colleagues and using clinical practice guidelines
d. All of these are correct.
<Answer D>
<A-Head: The Foundation of Knowledge Model>

16. Wisdom and knowledge differ in that:
a. wisdom is dependent on the thoughts of others.
b. wisdom is the synthesis of experience, insight, and reflection.
c. wisdom is the result of data collection and interpretation.
d. None of these is correct.
<Answer: B>
<A-Head: The Foundation of Knowledge Model>

17. Skills related to health information literacy include:
a. differentiating between scholarly and popular journals.
b. locating and retrieving information from credible sources.
c. recognizing a need for information.
d. All of these are correct.
e. differentiating between scholarly and popular journals and locating and retrieving information from credible sources.
<Answer: D>
<A-Head: Core Informatics Competencies>

18. The joint AHIMA–AMIA task force identified five domains for informatics competencies for all healthcare workers. They are health information literacy, health informatics skills using the EHR, privacy and confidentiality of health information, health information and data technical security, and:
a. computer programming.
b. software management.
c. computer literacy.
d. database construction.
a. All of these are correct.
<Answer: C>
<A-Head: Core Informatics Competencies>

19. Health informatics competencies related to using an EHR include all of the following *except*:
a. identify and adhere to discipline-specific classification health-related terminologies for coding of procedures.
b. use remote access tools for documentation in the EHR, such as workstation on wheels (WOW), tablets, smartphones, smart-room technology, and telehealth tools.

c. use the EHR to exchange information with other providers, coordinate care, avoid duplication of services, promote safe practice, and increase patient satisfaction.
d. follow security and privacy policies and procedures for the use of networks, including intranet and Internet.
<Answer: D>
<A-Head: Core Informatics Competencies>

20. The study of informatics provides healthcare professionals with:
a. a core skill set related to the use of computers.
b. skills related to managing electronic health records and healthcare technologies.
c. an understanding of how knowledge is generated in a discipline.
d. All of these are correct.
<Answer D>
<A-Head: Introduction>

True/False

21. Data collected from EHRs and the aggregation of these data may provide insights into both the health of populations and global health challenges.
<Answer: True>
<A-Head: Introduction>

22. The steps of using information, applying knowledge to a problem, and acting with wisdom form the basis of the science of health professional practice.
<Answer: True>
<A-Head: The Data–Information–Knowledge–Wisdom (DIKW) Paradigm>

23. Information is composed of knowledge that was processed using data.
<Answer: False>
<A-Head: The Data–Information–Knowledge–Wisdom (DIKW) Paradigm>

24. Information is valuable when it is accessible, accurate, timely, complete, cost-effective, flexible, reliable, relevant, simple, verifiable, and secure.
<Answer: True>
<A-Head: The Data–Information–Knowledge–Wisdom (DIKW) Paradigm>

25. Human knowledge management is dependent on experiencing the environment and learning by acquiring, processing, generating, and disseminating knowledge.
<Answer: True>
<A-Head: The Data–Information–Knowledge–Wisdom (DIKW) Paradigm>

26. Every healthcare professional must commit to lifelong learning and the use of knowledge in practice in order to be successful.
<Answer: True>
<A-Head: The Foundation of Knowledge Model>

27. Knowledge workers are those who work with information and generate computer programs to help with knowledge management.
<Answer: False>
<A-Head: The Foundation of Knowledge Model>

28. Knowledge can be disseminated by recording observations and conclusions in the EHR.
<Answer: True>
<A-Head: The Foundation of Knowledge Model>

29. Knowledge and wisdom are synonymous.
<Answer: False>
<A-Head: The Foundation of Knowledge Model>

30. Healthcare professionals must know key aspects of national laws and organizational policies governing privacy and security of health information.
<Answer: True>
<A-Head: Core Informatics Competencies>