Postgraduate Diploma in Management
(Hospital and Health) November 2021
Third Semester
Course Code: HOM-709- HMIS

Time: 2 hours   **Maximum Marks: 70**

Note: *(MCQs with one correct answers only)*
Part A

Q1. How are standards helpful in achieving federated architecture in India?

  a. Ensure common meaning of data across the different provider applications
  b. Ensure security and privacy for patient health data during exchange
  c. Common formats of data exchanged across provider applications
  d. All of the above

Q2. NDHB stands for:

  a. National Digital Health Blueprint
  b. National Digital Health Base
  c. National Digital Health Board
  d. None of the above

Q3. Drug-Drug allergy interaction notification is part of which function?

  a. Pharmacy Order
  b. Pharmacy Issue
  c. CDSS
  d. None of the above

Q4. Govt. funded healthcare schemes have faced major challenges, that include:

  a. Low enrolment of entitled beneficiaries
  b. Low participation by service providers
  c. None of the above
  d. a & b

Q5. National Digital Health Blueprint recommends following architecture for Health Applications in India?

  a. Centralized Architecture
  b. Decentralized Architecture
  c. Federated Architecture
  d. Hybrid Architecture

Q6. What is an immediate precursor step to an application's go live phase?

  a. Requirement Gathering
  b. Configuration
  c. Coding
  d. User Acceptance Testing

Q7. The fuzziest boundaries of Healthcare Governance were found in:

a. Capacity
b. Regulation
c. a & b
d. None of the above

Q8. What are the Design Principles recommended in NDHM?

a. Patient data privacy and data protection
b. Mobile first and Cloud first
c. Federated architecture
d. Compliance of EHR and MDDS standards
e. All of the above

Q9. Proposed HIE deployment model in India is?

a. Multiple HIE at state level connected with the central HIE
b. One HIE across the country
c. Each state has one HIE which are connected to each other with no central HIE
d. None of above

Q10. Difference between EMR and EHR is?

a. EMR stores patient electronic health records stored at a provider organization
b. EHR stores patient electronic health records stored at a provider organization and that provider can exchange patient records with other providers based on patient consent
c. a & b
d. None of the above

Q11. What is required in an HIE Data Exchange?

a. Common Record formats as minimum data sets for Interoperability of clinical data
b. Standard value sets and code directories
c. National Registries
d. Vocabularies for standard clinical terms and coding
e. All of the above

Q12. Fuzzy Boundaries of Healthcare Governance were evaluated along the following stages of healthcare?

a. Direct care
b. Supportive care
c. a & b
d. None of the above

Q13. A Fully Regulated market has what kind of governance?

a. Network Governance
b. Market Governance
c. Bureaucratic Governance
d. None of the above

Q14. What is the full form of CPOE?

    a. Computerized Physician Order Entry
    b. Co Parenting in Elementary Children
    c. Co Promotion of Ecosystem
    d. College of Proteomics and Exome

Q15. Choose the correct sequence:

    a. Knowledge --> Data --> Information --> Wisdom
    b. Data --> Knowledge --> Information --> Wisdom
    c. Information--> Knowledge --> Data--> Wisdom
    d. Information--> Data--> Knowledge--> Wisdom

Q16. What is e- prescription?

    a. Scanning of a handwritten prescription
    b. Computer- based electronic generation, transmission and filling of a medical prescription.
    c. Online storing of the scanned prescription
    d. None of the above

Q17. What does SNOMED CT stand for?

    a. Systematic nomenclature of medicine and coding terms
    b. Systematized Nomenclature of medicine and coding terms
    c. Systematic novel of medicine and clinical terms
    d. Systematised nomenclature of medicine and clinical terms

Q18. The core NDHM digital building blocks that enable an interoperable ecosystem are:

    a. DigiDoctor
    b. Health Facility Registry
    c. Consent Manager and Gateway
    d. Health ID
    e. All of the above

Q19. Which one of the following is NOT an application software?

    a. MS Office
    b. PDF Reader
    c. Antivirus
    d. Browsers

Q20. Which one of the following is NOT the component of an e- prescription ?

    a. Prescriber
    b. Transaction Hub
    c. Pharmacy with e- prescribing software
    d. IOTs
    e. Pharmacy Benefit Manager

Q21. What is the full form of OPAC?

    a. Onsite Platform Access Chip
    b. On Public Available Card
    c. Online Public Access Catalogs
    d. Online Private Access Catalogs

Q22. Which one of the following is NOT the component of a Computer hardware system ?

    a. Keyboard
    b. CPU
    c. Operating System
    d. Modem

Q23. What is an API?

    a. An API is an application
    b. An API is a software intermediary that allows two application to talk to each other
    c. An API is an Operating System
    d. An API is the name of the device

Q24. What does LIMS stand for?

    a. Lab Infrastructure Management System
    b. Lab Information Management System
    c. Laboratory Information Messaging System
    d. Lab Instruction Management System

Q25. Which one of the following is NOT the type of Software ?

    a. System software
    b. Multimedia unit software
    c. Application software
    d. Utility Software

Q26. What is the full form of PDP?

    a. Public Data Protection
    b. Personal Data Privacy
    c. Personal Document Protection
    d. Personal Data Protection

Q27. What is the objective of standards?

    a. To maintain the record of patients
    b. Interoperability
    c. Quality Control
    d. All of the above

Q28. What does FHIR stand for?

    a. Fast Health Information Record
    b. Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources
    c. Fire Health Information Response
    d. Fast Health Information Record

Q30. The ability of a computer system to exchange data with unambiguous, shared meaning is called as _____.

    a. Semantic interoperability
    b. Syntactic interoperability
    c. Encryption
    d. None of the above

Q31. What does Cloud Computing mean?

a. Computing using the satellite
b. Computing using cloud chamber technology
c. Computing which results in errors
d. Shifting computing power from offline PCs and Laptops onto the Web

Q32. Why is FHIR necessary to clinicians?

a. It leverages the most recent internet standards and applies a decent specialise in ability across care settings and disciplines.
b. It's a regular specification specific to the requirements of nursing ability.
c. FHIR has specific resources that apply solely to medical care.
d. FHIR has no implications for clinical ability

Q33. Facts and figures that are used by the programs to produce useful information are called?

a. Software
b. Data
c. Hardware
d. Procedures

Q34. FHIR is designed to:

a. To audit the record
b. To exchange the health information of patients
c. To maintain the data of patients
d. All of the above

Q35. What is the full form of SOAP?

a. Subjective, Objective, Assessment Plan
b. Strategy Making, Object oriented, AI, Processing
c. Simple, Object oriented Artificial Processing
d. None of the above

Q36. What is the Drug Master?

a. Master data for drugs
b. Master of drug dispensing
c. Master Admin for billing
d. Mastering the art of drug making

Q37. How do you define an Episode?

a. Enterprise care for a certain diagnosis and related events
b. Early care for a certain diagnosis and related events
c. Episode of care for a certain diet and related events
d. Episode of care for a certain diagnosis and related events

Q38. What is an Encounter?

a. Visit of a patient to the healthcare facility
b. Visit of a doctor to the healthcare facility
c. Meeting of a person with the military
d. Engage a criminal in a gun battle

Q39. What is the purpose of eHealth?

    a. Using IT platforms for improving healthcare
    b. Giving mobile phone free to doctors
    c. Giving mobile phone free to patients
    d. Making IT platforms more user friendly

Q40. Proposed HIE deployment model in India is:

    a. Multiple HIE at state level connected with the central HIE
    b. One HIE across the country
    c. Each state has one HIE which are connected to each other with no central HIE
    d. None of the above

Q41. What is the Billing Master?

    a. Master data for billing
    b. Master of billing process
    c. Master Admin for billing
    d. Mastering the art of billing

Q42. The EHR implementation process generally follows the following steps. Choose one correct option:

    a. Requirements gathering ---> RFI and RFP ---> Selection team building ---> Evaluate RFI and RFP responses ---> Ranking of vendors to create a shortlist ---> Selection ---> Vendor demonstrations ---> Planning and go-live preparation
    b. Selection team building ---> Requirements gathering ---> RFI and RFP ---> Evaluate RFI and RFP responses ---> Ranking of vendors to create a shortlist ---> Vendor demonstrations ---> Selection ---> Planning and go-live preparation
    c. Selection team building ---> RFI and RFP ---> Evaluate RFI and RFP responses ---> Vendor demonstrations ---> Selection --->Requirements gathering ---> Ranking of vendors to create a shortlist ---> Planning and go-live preparation
    d. Selection team building ---> RFI and RFP ---> Evaluate RFI and RFP responses --->Requirements gathering ---> Ranking of vendors to create a shortlist ---> Vendor demonstrations ---> Planning and go-live preparation ---> Selection

Q43. What is the fullform of DICOM ?

    a. Digital Image and Contacts in Medicine
    b. Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine
    c. Double Imaging and Communications in Medical
    d. Digi Image and communications in Medical

Q44. Which of the following is not true:

    a. A common record format is required for exchanging data in proposed EHR architecture in India
    b. The data layer should conform to MDDS and EHR Data standards.
    c. E-objects are the connectors of interoperability
    d. All of the above

Q45. LOINC is used for

    a. Classifying disease codes
    b. Reporting clinical outcomes
    c. Standards for medical laboratory observations
    d. None of the above

Q46. What is meant by Alerts and Reminders in

    a. Healthcare-IT product giving Alerts and Reminders to doctors and patients
    b. Administrator giving Alerts and Reminders to doctors and patients
    c. Doctor giving Alerts and Reminders to patients
    d. Patient giving Alerts and Reminders to Doctors

Q47. ICD10 WHO codes stand for

    a. International Classification of Diseases – Tenth Revision World Health Organization
    b. International Coding of Diseases – Tenth Revision World Health Organization
    c. International Categories of Diseases – Tenth Revision World Health Organization
    d. None of the above

Q48. What is true about the EHR Registry?

    a. A EHR registry stores the indexes of all clinical documents which are stored in multiple federated repositories.
    b. There is only one EHR Registry per HIE instance
    c. EHR Registry is centrally managed by HIE
    d. All of the above
    e. None of the above

Q49. Is the SNOMED standard useful to achieve?

    a. syntactic interoperability
    b. semantic interoperability
    c. All of the above
    d. None of the above

Q50. How will national registry data be accessed by health IT applications?

    a. Accessing registry by using online open APIs (application programming interface)
    b. Downloadable data provided at regular interval to Health IT applications
    c. Data published on data.gov.in site and anybody can download it
    d. None of the above

Q51. Which of the following is true about Health Information Exchange?

    a. Registries provide unique identifiers for the facility, providers and patients.
    b. Each exchange has a single EHR registry and multiple federated repositories.
    c. Data standards like SNOMED-CT, ICD-10 play a crucial role for semantic interoperability of data exchange
    d. All of the above

Q52. Why are standards needed in Healthcare applications?

    a. To ensure common meaning of data across the healthcare applications

b. To drive data backed health resource planning
c. To derive meaning data insights from the health data to deliver quality indicators and MIS reports
d. All of the above

Q53. Which of the following is true about Directed exchange

a. Provider is able to exchange patient electronic data with another provider through a unencrypted email
b. Provider is able to exchange patient electronic data with another provider through an encrypted , secure and reliable messaging
c. Providers can query for patient data from another provider.
d. All of the above

Q54. Which module deals with management of sterilized equipment and consumables?

a. Inventory Management
b. CDSS
c. OT module
d. ADT

Q55. What is the term used to describe the use of computerized tools to create and sign prescriptions?

a. point of care prescribing
b. E-prescribing
c. DUR
d. None of the above

Q56. Which process is not directly supported by a clinical knowledge management system?

a. Centralized prioritization of knowledge management implementation tasks
b. Centralized request management for changes in the knowledge base
c. Monitoring clinicians' usage of clinical decision support systems
d. Versioning of knowledge assets

Q57. Which one of the following is NOT a type of Storage Virtualization ?

a. Block Level Storage Virtualization
b. File Level Storage Virtualization
c. Folder Level Storage Virtualization
d. Both a & b

Q58. An integration server receives _____, transforms it

into the required _____ and transmits them to the _____. Fill in the blanks with the correct option?

a. Data Type; Data; Target
b. Data; Target Format;Target System
c. Information; Data; Format
d. Data; Data Format; Information

Q59. Which one of the following is NOT true about the Networks?

a. LAN's ownership is private.
b. MAN's design and maintenance is more difficult than LAN.
c. WAN stands for wide area network.

d. In WAN, there is more fault tolerance than LAN.

Q60. NDHM supports the FHIR bundles conforming to?

a. NRCeS FHIR profiles published by NRCes Resource Center CDAC Pune
b. Base US FHIR profiles published by HL7 international United States
c. Implementers can decide themselves on the custom FHIR profile structures supporting messaging structures for exchange
d. None of the above

Q61. A _____ is a standard unit of software that packages up code and all its

dependencies so the application runs quickly and reliably from one computing

environment to another.

a. DigiLocker
b. Docker Container
c. Open API
d. Transaction Hub

Q62. Microsoft Windows is an example of which component of information systems?

a. Hardware
b. Software
c. Data
d. Process

Q63. What is the major barrier in Telemedicine?

a. Cultural Barriers
b. Regulatory Challenges
c. Financial Barriers
d. All the above

Q64. What is meant by Business Intelligence

a. It is a collection of computer-based techniques used in extracting, identifying and analyzing business data
b. Intelligence adopted by Businesses
c. Intelligent Processing of Business Data
d. Data collected intelligently for Business processing

Q65. _____ is a fully connected mesh network topology?

a. Bus topology
b. Star topology
c. Ring Topology
d. Both b & c

Q66. What is the full form of HIPAA?

a. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
b. Health Intelligence Portability and Accountability Act
c. Health Integration Portability and Accountability Act
d. Health Insurance Probability and Accessibility Act

Q67. What does CAUSE Methodology for Process mean?

    a. Integration management methodology for managing process integration
    b. Clinical management methodology for managing chemical changes
    c. Change management methodology for managing process changes
    d. Clinical management methodology for managing business changes

Q68. What is the full form of PACS?

    a. Picture Archival and Communication System
    b. Picture Archival and Connection System
    c. Portal Archival and Communication System
    d. Primary Archival and Creative System

Q69. Monitoring patient blood sugar levels at home through a glucometer attached?

    a. Intranet
    b. Internet
    c. Telehealth
    d. Tele Net

Q70. What is meant by EMR Security?

    a. Securely isolating the EMR data
    b. EMR data locked in tapes
    c. EMR under lock and key
    d. EMR data being securely captured, securely stored and reliably retrieved