



International Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR), New Delhi

PGDM (HOSPITAL AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT)

(2024-2026 PGDM Batch)

RE-SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM (3rd Semester)

HIT 701-Digital Health Standards and Health Information Exchange

Date: 15-06-2026 Timing & Duration: 10:30 A.M. – 01:30 P.M. (3 Hrs.) Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

- Budget your time as per the marks given for each question and write your answer accordingly.
 - Don't write anything on the Question Paper except writing your Registration No.
 - Mobile Phones are not allowed even for computations.
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Part-A: Q.1 to Q.10 all questions are compulsory (10 X 2 Marks = 20 Marks)
One liner, MCQs, True/False

1. Electronic medical record (EMR) systems, personal health record (PHR) systems, picture archiving and communication systems (PACS), billing systems, reporting systems, and the other systems used in patient care and healthcare industry need to communicate with each other.

- A. True
- B. False

2. Key forms of health information exchange are

- A. Direct exchange
- B. Query-based Exchange
- C. Consumer mediated exchange
- D. Folder Transfer

3. HIE benefits include:

- A. Reducing duplicative treatments and avoid costly mistakes
- B. A barrier between health-related research and actual practice
- C. A national standard for technical infrastructure for leverage by national and State-level initiatives
- D. A waiver from HIPAA privacy requirements

4. Regional HIEs, those that consist of two healthcare organizations exchange health information, usually under the precondition of familiarity and trust, using existing and usual office infrastructure such as mail, fax, e-mail, and phone calls.

- A. True
- B. False

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5. Main HIE contexts are?
- A. Ad hoc
 - B. Regional
 - C. Multi-Regional
 - D. Nationwide
6. The use of data standards like RxNorm (for drugs) and LOINC (for labs) is critical for:
- A. Making the HIE data unreadable
 - B. Ensuring that the information exchanged through an HIE is consistent and understandable by different systems.
 - C. Increasing the complexity of the EHR.
 - D. Marketing new telehealth platforms.
7. A “patient portal” is a form of telehealth technology that allows patients to:
- A. View their medical records, communicate with providers, and manage their appointments.
 - B. Diagnose their own conditions.
 - C. Prescribe medications for themselves.
 - D. Speak with other patients about their conditions.
8. Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM) is a telehealth service that uses technology to:
- A. Observe a patient in their home through a video camera.
 - B. Collect and transmit a patient’s health data (e.g., blood pressure, glucose) to their provider for monitoring between visits.
 - C. Deliver medications using a drone.
 - D. Remind a patient to exercise.
9. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) is a critical regulation that applies to telehealth by:
- A. Mandating that all telehealth visits must be free.
 - B. Setting the standards for protecting the privacy and security of health information transmitted electronically.
 - C. Requiring all patients to use a patient portal.
 - D. Having no jurisdiction over telehealth.
10. The use of a standard messaging format like HL7 is the technical foundation that enables:
- A. A pharmacist to counsel a patient.
 - B. A patient to pay for their prescription.
 - C. A hospital’s EHR to send an admission notification to a patient’s primary care physician via the HIE.
 - D. A pharmacy to manage its inventory.

Part-B: Q.11 to Q.15 attempt any four questions (4 X 5 Marks = 20 Marks) - Short Notes

11. Explain the benefits of health information exchange?
12. What are the core components and purpose of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)?

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13. What Privacy and Security laws protect patients' health information?
14. State the objective of LOINC and SNOMED-CT in HMIS?
15. Discuss the challenges and critical success factors in implementing a nationwide health information exchange.

Part-C: Q.16 to Q.20 attempt any four questions (4 X 15 Marks = 60 Marks) - Long Notes

16. Elaborate Data ownership of health records covering (ELSI) ethical, legal and social issues guidelines?
17. Explain Data Privacy Rules as per IT ACT 2000?
18. Explain the Data Exchange Standards in detail?
19. Explain the following technical security standards
 - A. ISO/TS 14441:2013 Health Informatics – Security & Privacy Requirements of EHR Systems for Use in Conformity Assessment
 - B. ISO 27799 health informatics – information security management in health using ISO/IEC 27002
20. Explain the NEMA Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (DICOM) PS3.0-2015 and integration with PACS with Flow diagram?