CERTIFIED ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS SPECIALIST (CEHRS) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. What characterizes a greenstick fracture?

A. Completely broken bone

B. Partially bent and partially broken bone

C. Only a soft tissue injury

D. Fracture due to a disease

2. Which prefix means 'slow' in medical terms?

A. Ante-

B. Brady-

C. Anti-

D. Dia-

3. Which of the following structures is NOT part of the integumentary system?

A. Hair

B. Nails

C. Heart

D. Skin

4. What is the significance of using common definitions in clinical vocabularies?

A. To reduce the time spent on coding

B. To ensure uniform understanding and usage of medical terms

C. To simplify patient intake processes

D. To improve revenue cycle management

5. The suffix "-metry" refers to what process?

A. Excision

B. Process of recording

C. Process of measurement

D. Deficient, below

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6. Which term refers to a small collection of clear fluid commonly seen in blisters?

A. Wheal

B. Macule

C. Vesicle

D. Fissure

7. Which of the following best describes the function of health plans as covered entities?

A. Used to provide medical services

B. Required to follow HIPAA regulations

C. Involved in patient treatment

D. Manage outpatient procedures

8. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of using Electronic Health Records?

A. Improved efficiency and reduced costs.

B. Enhanced safety and quality of care.

C. Increased physical patient examinations.

D. Streamlined documentation processes.

9. What is indicated by the suffix "-graphy"?

A. Process of measurement

B. Excision

C. Process of recording

D. Surrounding, around

10. Which movement decreases the angle at a joint?

A. Extension

B. Flexion

C. Adduction

D. Abduction

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Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What characterizes a greenstick fracture?

A. Completely broken bone

B. Partially bent and partially broken bone

C. Only a soft tissue injury

D. Fracture due to a disease

A greenstick fracture is characterized by a bone that is partially bent and partially broken, resembling the way a green twig will bend and splinter when pressure is applied. In children, whose bones are still developing, this type of fracture is common because their bones are more flexible than those of adults. The fracture does not extend completely through the bone, which distinguishes it from other types of fractures, such as complete breaks where the bone is entirely separated into two or more pieces. This phenomenon occurs as the outer bone layer (cortex) may crack or break while the inner part remains intact, much like bending a green twig instead of snapping it in two. Understanding this characteristic is crucial for recognizing the types of injuries that can occur in pediatric patients, as it directly informs their treatment and management.

2. Which prefix means 'slow' in medical terms?

A. Ante-

B. Brady-

C. Anti-

D. Dia-

The prefix that means 'slow' in medical terms is 'Brady-.' This prefix is derived from the Greek word 'bradys,' which translates to 'slow.' It is commonly used in various medical contexts, particularly in describing heart rates, where bradycardia refers to a slower than normal heart rate. In contrast, 'Ante-' means 'before,' often indicating a position in time or space that is earlier than another. 'Anti-' signifies 'against' or 'opposite,' used in terms relating to opposition or counteraction. 'Dia-' typically means 'through,' 'across,' or 'between,' and is often seen in terms related to passage or measurement across different areas. Understanding these prefixes helps in grasping the meanings of various medical terms and their applications in healthcare.

3. Which of the following structures is NOT part of the integumentary system?

A. Hair

B. Nails

C. Heart

D. Skin

The heart is the structure that is not part of the integumentary system. The integumentary system primarily consists of the skin, hair, nails, and associated glands. Its main functions are to act as a barrier to protect the body from the external environment, help regulate body temperature, and provide sensory information. Hair and nails are both appendages of the skin and serve specific protective and sensory functions. Skin is the largest organ of the body and plays a vital role in overall health and protection. The heart, on the other hand, is a muscular organ that is part of the cardiovascular system, responsible for pumping blood throughout the body, and does not have any direct relation or role within the integumentary system.

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4. What is the significance of using common definitions in clinical vocabularies?

A. To reduce the time spent on coding

B. To ensure uniform understanding and usage of medical terms

C. To simplify patient intake processes

D. To improve revenue cycle management

Using common definitions in clinical vocabularies is crucial because it ensures uniform understanding and usage of medical terms among healthcare professionals. This uniformity is essential for effective communication, which leads to better patient care, accurate documentation, and improved collaboration among different departments and specialties. When all providers have a shared understanding of terminology, it minimizes the risk of misunderstandings, misinterpretations, and potentially harmful errors in patient care. While reducing coding time and streamlining intake processes can be beneficial outcomes of using a common vocabulary, the primary importance lies in establishing a standard that guarantees clarity and consistency in how medical terms are understood and applied within the healthcare system. Improving revenue cycle management is also an important business aspect, but it is a secondary benefit that arises from having accurate and clear communication of medical terms. Therefore, the emphasis on ensuring uniform understanding highlights the foundational role that common definitions play in enhancing overall healthcare delivery.

5. The suffix "-metry" refers to what process?

A. Excision

B. Process of recording

C. Process of measurement

D. Deficient, below

The suffix "-metry" is derived from the Greek word "metron," meaning "measure." It indicates a process that involves measurement. In medical terminology, it is often used to denote the action or process of measuring something. For example, in terms like "audiometry" (measurement of hearing) or "plethysmography" (measurement of changes in volume), the "-metry" suffix clearly signifies the measurement aspect. Understanding the meaning of this suffix helps in comprehending various medical terms and their implications, especially in settings where precise measurements are critical, such as diagnostic procedures or monitoring patient health.

6. Which term refers to a small collection of clear fluid commonly seen in blisters?

A. Wheal

B. Macule

C. Vesicle

D. Fissure

The term that refers to a small collection of clear fluid commonly seen in blisters is "vesicle." Vesicles are typically small, raised lesions that can contain serous fluid, and they can be found on the skin or mucous membranes. They are often caused by conditions such as friction, infections, or allergic reactions, leading to the formation of blisters filled with clear fluid beneath the epidermis. In contrast, a wheal is a raised, itchy area of skin that can result from an allergic reaction, a macule is a flat, discolored spot on the skin that does not rise above the surrounding skin, and a fissure is a deep slit or crack in the skin. Understanding these definitions helps in recognizing how vesicles differ in characteristics and causes from other skin lesions.

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7. Which of the following best describes the function of health plans as covered entities?

A. Used to provide medical services

B. Required to follow HIPAA regulations

C. Involved in patient treatment

D. Manage outpatient procedures

The function of health plans as covered entities is best described by their requirement to follow HIPAA regulations. Covered entities, which include health plans, healthcare providers, and healthcare clearinghouses, must comply with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) to protect patient privacy and ensure the security of health information. This means that health plans are obligated to implement safeguards to protect patient data, provide patients with access to their medical records, and restrict the disclosure of health information without consent. While health plans do play roles in providing medical services, managing outpatient procedures, and being involved in patient treatment, these aspects do not encompass the regulatory aspect that defines their function as covered entities. The primary distinction is that adherence to HIPAA regulations is a fundamental requirement that shapes how health plans operate with respect to patient information and privacy rights.

8. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of using Electronic Health Records?

A. Improved efficiency and reduced costs.

B. Enhanced safety and quality of care.

C. Increased physical patient examinations.

D. Streamlined documentation processes.

The correct choice highlights that increased physical patient examinations is not an advantage of using Electronic Health Records (EHRs). EHR systems primarily enhance workflow and information management capabilities within healthcare facilities, but they do not inherently lead to a rise in the number of physical examinations performed on patients. In fact, EHRs can facilitate more efficient patient interactions and might even lead to fewer in-person visits for certain types of follow-ups, as some consultations can be conducted via telehealth or have information efficiently shared electronically. On the other hand, the other options point to clear benefits of EHR systems. Improved efficiency and reduced costs arise from easier access to patient data, which minimizes redundancy and errors in documentation. Enhanced safety and quality of care result from real-time access to comprehensive patient histories, which can improve diagnosis and treatment. Additionally, streamlined documentation processes are a direct consequence of EHRs, as they create standardized templates that simplify the recording of patient information.

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9. What is indicated by the suffix "-graphy"?

A. Process of measurement

B. Excision

C. Process of recording

D. Surrounding, around

The suffix "-graphy" refers to the process of recording, particularly in a medical context where it denotes various forms of imaging or documentation of bodily structures or functions. This can include techniques such as radiography, which involves capturing images of structures within the body, often using X-rays, or angiography, which focuses on the vessels of the circulatory system. In these examples, the "-graphy" suffix signifies that a record or image is being created to provide a visual representation of internal anatomy, helping healthcare professionals diagnose, monitor, or treat medical conditions. The other options represent different concepts that do not align with the meaning of "-graphy." The term for measurement typically includes the suffix "-metry," while excision is associated with "-ectomy." The term for surrounding or around would typically use the prefix "peri-" rather than a suffix. Understanding these distinctions helps in grasping the vocabulary used in medical terminology, which is vital for effective communication and comprehension in healthcare settings.

10. Which movement decreases the angle at a joint?

A. Extension

B. Flexion

C. Adduction

D. Abduction

Flexion is a movement that decreases the angle between two body parts at a joint. For example, when you bend your elbow or knee, you are performing flexion, which brings the two segments closer together and reduces the angle formed at the joint. This movement is essential in various physical activities and is often utilized in exercises and daily tasks, as it allows for more effective and efficient motion. Other movements listed, such as extension, increase the angle at a joint, while adduction and abduction relate to movements toward and away from the body's midline, respectively. Understanding these terms helps clarify how joints function in relation to physical movements.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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