EPICCARE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Which Epic feature provides pre-configured groups of orders and data elements for common clinical scenarios?

A. Core Templates

B. Templates

C. MyChart

D. SmartSets

2. What is the role of SmartTexts in MyChart patient education?

A. SmartTexts are reusable, templated content that can be attached to patient education resources or sent to patients.

B. SmartTexts are used only for internal notes.

C. SmartTexts replace all educational handouts.

D. SmartTexts are used for coding.

3. Which capability does the Encounters tab provide?

A. Quick view of recent visits and encounter types

B. Edit patient insurance

C. Schedule appointments

D. Generate prescriptions

4. How does Clinical Inbasket differ from the general inbox in Epic?

A. Inbasket handles non-patient messages; general inbox contains patient-specific tasks.

B. Inbasket routes patient-specific tasks and alerts; general inbox handles non-patient messages and administrative communications.

C. Inbasket is for patient education; general inbox is for prescriptions.

D. They are interchangeable.

5. If a provider refers a patient to a specialist, PHI should be released to which recipient?

A. The patient during a clinic visit

B. Another provider when referring the patient

C. Another provider when communicating about the patient's care

D. When necessary to obtain insurance pre-certs, referrals, etc.

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6. What does the ENCOUNTER Description display?

A. Information entered describing the encounter such as diagnosis or reason for visit

B. Payment details

C. Pharmacy information

D. Lab results

7. In Epic, which area allows reading and working through messages?

A. IN BASKET: Mailbox

B. IN BASKET: Workspace

C. Scheduling Tickets

D. MyChart

8. Discontinued medications are displayed how?

A. In italics

B. Underlined

C. In bold

D. With a strikethrough

9. Who can see settings changed for managing multiple tabs?

A. Only the user

B. All users

C. System administrator

D. Anyone with access

10. How do you perform a quick medication reconciliation in Epic at an outpatient visit, and why is it important?

A. Review current meds, reconcile with new prescriptions, resolve duplicates, document changes; reduces adverse drug events and ensures accuracy.

B. Only review the last prescription.

C. Do nothing.

D. Only check allergies.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which Epic feature provides pre-configured groups of orders and data elements for common clinical scenarios?

A. Core Templates

B. Templates

C. MyChart

D. SmartSets

SmartSets are pre-configured bundles that combine orders, data elements, and documentation for specific clinical scenarios. When you open a SmartSet, Epic loads a ready-made group of orders (such as labs, imaging, medications, and procedures) together with associated data fields and patient education or note templates. This standardizes care, reduces the risk of omitting important orders, and speeds up entry by letting clinicians start from a vetted pathway tailored to the scenario. For example, a chest pain SmartSet would automatically include an ECG, troponin, basic labs, aspirin, and a planned documentation flow, ensuring everything typically needed for that situation is there. Other features mainly handle documentation templates or patient-facing tools, not the bundled, scenario-specific orders and data elements that SmartSets provide.

2. What is the role of SmartTexts in MyChart patient education?

A. SmartTexts are reusable, templated content that can be attached to patient education resources or sent to patients.

B. SmartTexts are used only for internal notes.

C. SmartTexts replace all educational handouts.

D. SmartTexts are used for coding.

SmartTexts are reusable, templated content blocks that can be attached to patient education resources or sent to patients through MyChart. They let clinicians build a library of standard education text and reuse it across different encounters, ensuring consistent, accurate information while saving time. You can insert SmartTexts into patient handouts or deliver them directly to patients via MyChart messages or after-visit summaries. They're not intended for internal notes, they don't replace all educational handouts, and they aren't used for coding.

3. Which capability does the Encounters tab provide?

A. Quick view of recent visits and encounter types

B. Edit patient insurance

C. Schedule appointments

D. Generate prescriptions

The Encounters tab is designed to give a quick snapshot of a patient's recent interactions with care. It shows a concise list of visits with dates and the type of encounter (for example, office visit, telehealth, emergency, or hospitalization) and often the provider involved. This at-a-glance view helps clinicians understand what care has occurred, identify gaps in follow-up, and plan next steps without digging through multiple screens. It isn't used to edit insurance information, schedule appointments, or generate prescriptions—those tasks belong to other parts of the system. For quick context, you can see at a glance whether the patient had a recent office visit or a telehealth encounter and use that history to inform decisions.

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4. How does Clinical Inbasket differ from the general inbox in Epic?

A. Inbasket handles non-patient messages; general inbox contains patient-specific tasks.

B. Inbasket routes patient-specific tasks and alerts; general inbox handles non-patient messages and administrative communications.

C. Inbasket is for patient education; general inbox is for prescriptions.

D. They are interchangeable.

In Epic, Clinical Inbasket is the clinician's workflow queue for patient-specific tasks and alerts, while the general inbox handles non-patient messages and administrative communications. This separation helps clinicians focus on direct patient care items—such as patient messages, lab results to review, orders to sign, and care reminders—without mixing in non-clinical communications. The general inbox, by contrast, is used for non-patient-related messages and administrative notices like internal team messages, scheduling updates, and policy or system announcements. That's why the statement describing the Inbasket as routing patient-specific tasks and alerts and the general inbox as handling non-patient messages and administrative communications best captures the difference.

5. If a provider refers a patient to a specialist, PHI should be released to which recipient?

A. The patient during a clinic visit

B. Another provider when referring the patient

C. Another provider when communicating about the patient's care

D. When necessary to obtain insurance pre-certs, referrals, etc.

When PHI is shared to coordinate care, the information is sent to other providers who will be involved in treating the patient. In a referral, the specialist who will take over care needs the patient's history, diagnoses, test results, and current treatment plan to provide appropriate treatment. Therefore, the PHI should be released to that receiving provider so the patient's care can continue smoothly. The patient has rights to access their own PHI, and certain disclosures may be needed for insurance or administrative purposes, but the immediate recipient for a referral communication is the new clinician who will treat the patient.

6. What does the ENCOUNTER Description display?

A. Information entered describing the encounter such as diagnosis or reason for visit

B. Payment details

C. Pharmacy information

D. Lab results

The Encounter Description is the narrative that describes what happened during the visit—typically the reason for the visit and the primary diagnosis documented for that encounter. It provides the contextual summary clinicians and billing staff rely on to understand why the patient came in and what was documented. This field is not about payments, pharmacy details, or lab results, which live in their respective sections. For example, it might read something like "Reason for visit: cough and fever; Diagnosis: acute bronchitis," capturing the purpose of the visit and the main clinical diagnosis.

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7. In Epic, which area allows reading and working through messages?

A. IN BASKET: Mailbox

B. IN BASKET: Workspace

C. Scheduling Tickets

D. MyChart

In Epic, reading and working through messages happens in the In Basket area, specifically the Mailbox. This view is your messaging hub where you open each message, read its contents, and respond or take further action (reply, forward, mark as complete, reassign). The Workspace area is more about general tasks and workflow items, not the dedicated message inbox. Scheduling Tickets and MyChart serve different functions (scheduling tasks and patient portal access, respectively). So the Mailbox inside In Basket is the place you use to read and handle messages.

8. Discontinued medications are displayed how?

A. In italics

B. Underlined

C. In bold

D. With a strikethrough

Discontinued medications are shown with a strikethrough. This visual cue indicates that the prescription was once active but is no longer in effect, while still preserving the record for history, safety checks, and auditing. The other formatting options emphasize or highlight items, but they don't convey that something is no longer current, so they don't appropriately communicate the inactive status of a discontinued medication.

9. Who can see settings changed for managing multiple tabs?

A. Only the user

B. All users

C. System administrator

D. Anyone with access

The settings for managing multiple tabs are stored as a personal preference in your own user profile. When you change them, they affect only your workspace, so you'll see the updated tab behavior on your screen, while other users keep their own preferences intact. An administrator might reset defaults for everyone or review changes, but your specific adjustments aren't visible to others in their own sessions.

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10. How do you perform a quick medication reconciliation in Epic at an outpatient visit, and why is it important?

A. Review current meds, reconcile with new prescriptions, resolve duplicates, document changes; reduces adverse drug events and ensures accuracy.

B. Only review the last prescription.

C. Do nothing.

D. Only check allergies.

Medication reconciliation at an outpatient visit means quickly verifying the meds listed in Epic against what the patient is actually taking and updating the chart to reflect any changes from today's visit. In Epic, you pull up the patient's active med list, compare it with the new prescriptions or changes being ordered, resolve duplicates or conflicts, and document the rationale for changes. This keeps the medication record accurate and up-to-date, which reduces the risk of adverse drug events and supports safe, effective prescribing for future care. Relying on only the last prescription misses current medications, doing nothing misses safety checks, and checking allergies alone doesn't address whether the patient is truly taking the right meds or avoiding duplications and interactions.

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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:

https://epiccare.examzify.com

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

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