IMPLEMENTATION MANAGER (IM) SPECIALIST CHTS PRACTICE TEST (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 of the following is NOT one of the five goals for the healthcare system mapped in MU criteria?

A. Improving quality, safety, and efficiency

B. Increasing patient satisfaction

C. Engaging patients in their care

D. Improving the health status of the population

2. Which of the following is NOT included in the institute of Medicine's definition of public health?

A. Prevention of disease

B. Promotion of health

C. Control of communicable disease

D. Curative medical treatment

3. What type of record is primarily focused on patient health care delivery?

A. Health record

B. Clinical record

C. Patient record

D. Electronic health record

4. What is likely to become the preferred coding scheme for drugs in the U.S.?

A. ICPC

B. RxNorm

C. VA NDF-RT

D. SPL

5. Teams can be viewed as a three-stage system that includes all but which of the following?

A. Input - resources teams use

B. Throughput - care of internal processes

C. Calculation - summing individual efforts

D. Output - production of specific products

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6. What type of computer model are most EHR systems based on today?

A. Standalone hardware

B. Client-server

C. Mainframe

D. Cloud-based

7. HL7 Segment IDs are comprised of how many character codes?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

8. Which standard describes the services used in SOA?

A. SOAP

B. SAP

C. REST

D. WSDL

9. What is the primary reason for establishing ground rules when working with a health information team?

A. Organizations require these in their strategic planning

B. All are aware of what is needed to meet the team goals and outcomes

C. They provide the only basis for removing an ineffective team member

D. The leader has clout and presence through these rules

10. Meaningful Use Stage 1 primarily focused on what aspect of healthcare?

A. The creation of patient health records

B. Capturing and sharing of data

C. Improving patient satisfaction ratings

D. Streamlining administrative processes

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT one of the five goals for the healthcare system mapped in MU criteria?

A. Improving quality, safety, and efficiency

B. Increasing patient satisfaction

C. Engaging patients in their care

D. Improving the health status of the population

The five goals for the healthcare system mapped in the Meaningful Use (MU) criteria focus on enhancing various aspects of healthcare delivery. They encompass improving quality, safety, and efficiency, engaging patients in their care, and improving the overall health status of the population. While patient satisfaction is certainly an important outcome in healthcare, it is not explicitly listed as one of the specific goals outlined in the MU criteria. Instead, the emphasis is placed on broader objectives that directly influence health outcomes and system performance. This distinction highlights a strategic focus on systemic improvements rather than individual satisfaction metrics, ensuring that the foundational aspects of care delivery are prioritized for better health outcomes. Understanding these goals is crucial for Implementation Managers, as they guide the development and assessment of health information technology initiatives aimed at improving the overall effectiveness of healthcare systems.

2. Which of the following is NOT included in the institute of Medicine's definition of public health?

A. Prevention of disease

B. Promotion of health

C. Control of communicable disease

D. Curative medical treatment

The institute of Medicine defines public health as the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting health through organized community efforts. This definition emphasizes the collective efforts to improve community health rather than individual medical interventions. Curative medical treatment focuses on diagnosing and treating illness after it occurs, which is inherently different from the proactive and preventive strategies that public health initiatives advocate for, such as disease prevention, promoting health, and controlling communicable diseases. The other aspects mentioned in the definition are integral to public health as they focus on improving population health outcomes and preventing the onset of diseases. In contrast, curative medical treatment does not align with these principles, thus making it the correct choice for what is not included in the definition of public health according to the institute of Medicine.

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3. What type of record is primarily focused on patient health care delivery?

A. Health record

B. Clinical record

C. Patient record

D. Electronic health record

The correct choice, which emphasizes patient health care delivery, aligns with the concept of a patient record. A patient record is a comprehensive collection of health information related specifically to an individual patient, detailing their medical history, treatments, procedures, and responses to therapies within the context of the care they receive. While options like health record, clinical record, and electronic health record relate closely to patient information, they encompass broader concepts or formats. The term "health record" is more generalized and may include a variety of health information not limited solely to patient care. A "clinical record" typically focuses on the clinical aspects of care but may not cover all health delivery aspects as extensively as a patient record. The "electronic health record" refers specifically to the digital format of maintaining patient health information but doesn't inherently prioritize the focus on health care delivery itself. Thus, a patient record uniquely encapsulates the direct focus on the individual patient's health care journey and delivery of services, making it the most appropriate choice for the question.

4. What is likely to become the preferred coding scheme for drugs in the U.S.?

A. ICPC

B. RxNorm

C. VA NDF-RT

D. SPL

The preferred coding scheme for drugs in the U.S. is likely to be RxNorm. This is because RxNorm provides a standardized nomenclature for clinical drugs, facilitating electronic health records and promoting interoperability between systems. It includes drug ingredients, strengths, forms, and many linking synonyms that help in identifying clinical drugs across various healthcare databases. Additionally, RxNorm is supported by the National Library of Medicine and is integrated into various federal health information standards, making it a vital tool for drug information representation. This widespread endorsement and its adaptability to different health information systems bolster its position as a preferred coding scheme. Other coding systems, while valuable in their own rights, do not offer the same level of broad utility or interoperability as RxNorm. For instance, VA NDF-RT is specific to the Veterans Affairs system, and while ICPC and SPL serve particular purposes, they do not focus solely on providing the comprehensive drug-related data that RxNorm does.

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5. Teams can be viewed as a three-stage system that includes all but which of the following?

A. Input - resources teams use

B. Throughput - care of internal processes

C. Calculation - summing individual efforts

D. Output - production of specific products

The correct answer regarding the three-stage system of teams is the reference to "Calculation - summing individual efforts." This option does not align with the typical framework used to analyze team dynamics effectively. In the context of team functioning, the three stages include inputs, throughput, and outputs. The input stage refers to the resources and information that teams utilize to achieve their goals, including skills, tools, and knowledge. Throughput represents the internal processes teams engage in, such as communication, collaboration, and decision-making, which transform inputs into tangible results. The final stage, output, is the product or outcome generated from these processes, reflecting the team's performance and effectiveness. "Calculation" as a concept is not a recognized stage in this framework. It inaccurately simplifies team contributions to a mere arithmetic sum, neglecting the complexities of interaction and synergy that characterize effective teamwork. Instead, the essence of teamwork is in leveraging diverse individual strengths through collaboration, which ultimately manifests in the output stage. Therefore, this misrepresentation makes the option regarding calculation ill-fitting in the context of team systems.

6. What type of computer model are most EHR systems based on today?

A. Standalone hardware

B. Client-server

C. Mainframe

D. Cloud-based

Most Electronic Health Record (EHR) systems today are primarily based on the client-server architecture. This model allows multiple client devices (such as computers or tablets) to connect to a centralized server that hosts the EHR application and database. The client-server architecture facilitates efficient data sharing and collaboration, which is essential in healthcare settings where numerous users need access to patient records simultaneously. The benefits of using a client-server model include improved data management, as the centralized server can efficiently control data storage and access, and enhanced security options, as sensitive patient information can be managed and protected at a central point rather than being dispersed across individual systems. Additionally, client-server systems can be designed to work over intranets and the internet, enabling healthcare providers to maintain accessibility while ensuring the integrity of the data. While cloud-based systems are increasingly popular, especially for their scalability and remote access capabilities, many EHR systems still operate within traditional client-server configurations, particularly in organizations where data residency, control, and integration with existing legacy systems are prioritized. Therefore, the client-server model remains a prevalent foundation upon which many EHR systems are built today.

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7. HL7 Segment IDs are comprised of how many character codes?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

HL7 Segment IDs are comprised of three character codes. Each segment in an HL7 message begins with a segment ID, which is a three-character alphanumeric code that identifies the type of data contained within that segment. This standardization helps ensure that systems interpreting the HL7 messages can easily recognize and process the specific types of information conveyed in different segments. For instance, common segment IDs include "PID" for Patient Identification and "OBR" for Observation Request. The use of a three-character format facilitates a concise representation while providing enough variation to encompass a wide range of segment types across various healthcare applications. The other answer choices do not accurately reflect the standard three-character requirement established by HL7 specifications.

8. Which standard describes the services used in SOA?

A. SOAP

B. SAP

C. REST

D. WSDL

The standard that describes the services used in Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA) is WSDL, which stands for Web Services Description Language. WSDL is an XML-based language that provides a model for describing Web services, including the methods they expose, the data types they use, and the protocols they support. This allows developers and applications to understand and interact with web services in a standardized way. While SOAP is a protocol often used for message exchange within SOA, it does not provide a description of the services themselves. REST is an architectural style and is often contrasted with SOAP, but it also does not serve as a service description language. SAP refers to a software company and its enterprise resource planning software; it does not pertain to service descriptions in the context of SOA. Thus, WSDL is the standard specifically designed to define the services in a Service-Oriented Architecture.

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9. What is the primary reason for establishing ground rules when working with a health information team?

A. Organizations require these in their strategic planning

B. All are aware of what is needed to meet the team goals and outcomes

C. They provide the only basis for removing an ineffective team member

D. The leader has clout and presence through these rules

Establishing ground rules within a health information team is critical for ensuring that all team members understand what is expected of them in order to achieve specified goals and outcomes. By clearly defining the parameters of communication, decision-making, accountability, and collaboration, ground rules foster an environment of transparency and mutual understanding. This clarity helps to align the team's efforts, minimize misunderstandings, and enhance team dynamics. When everyone is on the same page regarding their roles and responsibilities, it increases the likelihood of successfully meeting the team's objectives. The other options provide varying contexts but do not encompass the essential function of ground rules as effectively. While strategic planning may involve some level of team guideline establishment, it is not the primary reason for ground rules in operational settings. The notion that ground rules provide the sole basis for removing an ineffective team member is too narrow and does not capture the broader team functioning and cohesion aspect. Lastly, while a leader's presence can be reinforced by having rules in place, the primary focus of ground rules is on the collective understanding and commitment to team goals rather than merely enhancing a leader's authority.

10. Meaningful Use Stage 1 primarily focused on what aspect of healthcare?

A. The creation of patient health records

B. Capturing and sharing of data

C. Improving patient satisfaction ratings

D. Streamlining administrative processes

Meaningful Use Stage 1 primarily focused on the capturing and sharing of data. This stage was established as part of the HITECH Act to encourage healthcare providers to adopt electronic health records (EHRs) and utilize them effectively. By emphasizing data capture and sharing, Stage 1 aimed to ensure that providers not only maintained electronic records but also made use of them to improve patient care. The initiatives under Stage 1 included requirements for the meaningful use of EHRs, such as recording patient demographics, maintaining medication lists, and providing clinical summaries for patients following visits. This foundational focus was crucial for progressing toward more advanced stages of Meaningful Use, which would involve more complex functionalities and integrations, ultimately enhancing healthcare delivery and outcomes.

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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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