Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ's) for ABC of Health Informatics by Sullivan & Wyatt 2006
Robin Beaumont Friday, 01 February 2008

Note:
The questions below are to help you read the material in a more 'active' manner. While many of the answers are incorrect in a more general context they are correct for the material presented in a particular chapter / paragraph.

Chapter 1 - What is health information?

1. Which of the following represents Pendletons consultation model as adapted for ABC series? (one correct answer)
   a. 1,2,4,6
   b. 2,4,7
   c. 2,4,6
   d. 1,2,3,4,5,6
   e. 2,4,6,7

   Possible stages:
   1. Introduce self,
   2. Discover reason for visit,
   3. Carry out investigations,
   4. Choose appropriate actions for each problem,
   5. Prescribe treatment,
   6. Involve patient in management,
   7. Provide summary information

2. When discussing the fictitious scenario four aspects of information are highlighted, what are they? (4 correct answers)
   a. Form it can take
   b. Importance between professionals
   c. Cost
   d. Language it is in
   e. Where it comes from
   f. Quality
   g. Clinical relevance

3. "We capture and represent each item of information in a form that helps the end user in two specific ways;"? (2 correct answers)
   a. Remember it
   b. Cost it
   c. Find it
   d. Distinguish it
   e. Interpret it

4. Which is not a possible display format? (1 correct answer)
   a. tables
   b. Images
   c. text
   d. structured / coded text
   e. transient

5. Which of the following are two advantages of information stored in a computer? (2 correct answers)
   a. Change order
   b. Cost it
   c. Delete it
   d. Change display
   e. Interpret it
6. Clinicians have three broad categories of information to support patient care these are? (3 correct answers)

a. Financial Data
b. Patient data
c. Medical Knowledge
d. Geographical data
e. Directory Information

7. The purpose of a registry? (2 correct answers)

a. Cost care
b. Capture patient experiences
c. Validate patient experiences
d. Distinguish patient experiences
e. Monitor patient experiences

8. Which of the following represent the quality criteria for patient data? (1 correct answer)

a. 1,3,4,7,8,10,11,13
b. 1,2,3,4,7,8,10,11
c. 2,4,7,8,10,11,12,13
d. 1,3,4,7,8,10,11
e. 1,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11

9. Which characteristics transform 'irrelevant noise' into information? (1 correct answer)

a. Supports decisions
b. Supports retrospective fee payments
c. Supports decisions and action.
d. Supports clinician education
e. Supports clinician reflection

End of questions for section
Chapter 2 - Is a consultation needed?

1. Which of the following is an example of push technology? *(one correct answer)*
   - a. Patients bringing in web page printouts to the consultation
   - b. Searching on Google
   - c. BMJ journal (electronic version)
   - d. E-mail health alert

2. Which of the following are characteristics (i.e. possible criteria) of an advanced search? *(3 correct answers)*
   - a. Search Phrase
   - b. Searching on Google
   - c. Search Language
   - d. Time specification
   - e. Cost of resource
   - f. Alphabetizing results

3. Which of the following are all patient oriented health portals? *(one correct answer)*
   - a. NHS direct, Dipex, Omni, Health on the Net foundation (Hon)
   - b. NHS direct, Dipex, Omni, Health on the Net foundation (Hon), Google
   - c. NHS direct, Omni, Health on the Net foundation (Hon), BMJ online
   - d. RCN, Omni, Health on the Net foundation (Hon), BMJ online
   - e. RCN, Omni, Google, BMJ online, online dermatology atlas (dermatlas.org)
   - f. RCN, Omni, Health on the Net foundation (Hon), BMJ online

4. The term ‘medical access’ is used in the chapter to refer to a particular format offered by some medical journals. What is it? *(one correct answer)*
   - a. Patient oriented web links
   - b. Patient oriented summary of articles
   - c. Online medical illustrations for patients
   - d. Online video clips of medical procedures

5. What is asynchronous communication? *(one correct answer)*
   - a. Sender only does not need to synchronise messages
   - b. Sender and receiver do not need to synchronise messages (i.e. not real time)
   - c. Receiver only does need to synchronise messages
   - d. Both sender and receiver need to synchronise messages (i.e. real time)
   - e. Sender and receiver use the internet to communicate

6. In 2004 Sand produced an interesting article concerning? *(one correct answer)*
   - a. Advice on how to prevent physicians from using e-mail with patients
   - b. Help for physicians that plan on using e-mail with patients
   - c. Help for physicians that plan on using e-mail within a professional setting
   - d. Advice for physicians that plan on using chat rooms with other colleagues

End of questions for section
Chapter 3 - Why is this patient here today?

1. How important are computer based information tools during the phase of the consultation where the GP ascertains why the patient has come to see them? *(one correct answer)*

   a. Much less important than during other phases
   b. Less important than during other phases
   c. Equally as important as in the other phases
   d. More important than in the other phases
   e. Much more important than in the other phases

2. The authors describe two alternative diagnostic processes. What are they? *(2 correct answers)*

   a. Grounded theory
   b. Hypothetico-deductive (i.e. illness scripts)
   c. Reflection
   d. Experimentation
   e. Induction (i.e. differential diagnosis)

3. A verichip is a? *(one correct answer)*

   a. Subdermal (i.e under the skin) device to allow patient identification/tracking
   b. A chip placed in food containers to monitor movement
   c. Subdural device to allow monitoring of intracranial pressure
   d. Subdermal (i.e under the skin) device to monitor core temperature
   e. Subdermal (i.e under the skin) device to monitor blood potassium levels

4. Which of the following is an example of preconsultation screening? *(one correct answer)*

   a. Receptionists ensuring that only patients who have a valid appointment see the doctor
   b. Patients completing a series of activities to reduce the boredom of waiting
   c. Receptionists requesting patients to fill in a satisfaction survey
   d. Patients completing the Hospital Anxiety and Depression (HAD) scale
   e. Patients completing a doctor satisfaction scale

5. In 2002 Tim Benson published a paper in the BMJ investigating what? *(one correct answer)*

   a. The importance of incentives in Computer use by GPs
   b. The importance of adequate training in Computer use by GPs
   c. The importance of financial support for Computers for GPs
   d. The importance of multimedia enables Computers for GPs
   e. The importance of a nationally developed Computer system for GPs

End of questions for section
Chapter 4 - How decision support tools help define clinical problems

1. The Stott & Davis model (1979) suggest four areas the consultation should focus on. Which are they? (4 correct answers)
   a. Financial status of the patient
   b. Social status of the patient
   c. Presenting problems
   d. Unresolved problems from childhood
   e. Continuing problems
   f. Sexual problems
   g. Health promotion
   h. Problems with dependents/spouses
   i. Health seeking behaviour modification
   j. Offering alternates to traditional Health seeking behaviour

2. Electronic prompts in consultations have proved to be? (1 correct answer)
   a. Very ineffective
   b. Ineffective
   c. No effect upon effectiveness
   d. Effective
   e. Very effective

3. Grade 1 evidence is? (1 correct answer)
   a. Far less important than qualitative research
   b. Less important than qualitative research
   c. Equal importance to qualitative research
   d. More important than qualitative research
   e. Far more important than qualitative research

4. Grade 1 evidence often consists of? (1 correct answer)
   a. Case studies
   b. A few Randomised controlled Trials (RCTs)
   c. Expert opinion
   d. High quality meta-analyses of RCTs
   e. Patient support group recommendations
   f. A mixture of qualitative and quantitative research

5. Human Metabonomics is the study of? (1 correct answer)
   a. The study of human metabolic responses to environmental changes.
   b. The study of metabolic responses to drugs, and diseases.
   c. The study of metabolic responses to drugs, environmental changes and diseases.
   d. The study of human metabolic responses to aging.
   e. The study of human metabolic responses to drugs, environmental changes and diseases.

6. To achieve effective integration of various electronic patient records in the NHS requires? (1 correct answer)
   a. Unique patient identification system
   b. Patient identification system
   c. Chip and pinning of all UK citizens
   d. Radical change to the way the NHS runs
   e. Unique patient billing system
1. In addition to textual information, what are the three most common formats used to provide patients with additional understanding? (3 correct answers)
   a. Images
   b. Pocket dictionaries
   c. Audio
   d. Animation
   e. Holographic
   f. Braille

2. Risk prediction tools are used mainly to provide information about? (1 correct answer)
   a. Patient demographics
   b. Patient social risks
   c. Patient drug profile
   d. Patient possible drug interaction profile
   e. Patient prognosis

3. Automatic query construction is basically? (1 correct answer)
   a. Automatic extraction of information from the population database to produce a query
   b. Manual extraction of information from the EPR to produce a query
   c. Automatic extraction of information from the EPR to produce a subset of patients
   d. Manual extraction of information from the EPR to produce a subset of patients
   e. Automatic extraction of information from the EPR to produce a query

4. Using a computer during the consultation means that the clinician spends? (1 correct answer)
   a. Much more time interacting with the patient
   b. More time interacting with the patient
   c. Same amount of time interacting with the patient
   d. Less time interacting with the patient
   e. Much less time interacting with the patient

5. Sharing computer based information resources with the patient is viewed? (1 correct answer)
   a. Very unfavourably
   b. Unfavourably
   c. Neither favourably or unfavourably
   d. Favourably
   e. Very favourably

6. Reinforcing information given during the consultation can take the form of? (3 correct answers)
   a. Text
   b. Pocket dictionaries
   c. Audio
   d. E-mail
   e. Multiple choice questions
   f. Braille
Chapter 6 - How informatics tools help deal with patients' problems

1. One problem associated with decision support tools in the consultation is? (1 correct answer)
   
   a. Not enough information provided in the output
   b. Too much information provided in the output (information overload)
   c. Not enough graphical information provided in the output
   d. Graphical information provided in the output of poor quality
   e. Audio output not usually provided
   f. Poor animation quality

2. Sensing devices come under three broad headings? (3 correct answers)
   
   a. Supportive
   b. Implanted
   c. Non invasive monitoring
   d. Monitoring
   e. Invasive monitoring
   f. Alarms

3. Electronic booking for hospital referrals is? (1 correct answer)
   
   a. Very easy in more complex referrals
   b. Easy in more complex referrals
   c. Difficult in more complex referrals
   d. Very difficult in more complex referrals
   e. Impossible in more complex referrals

4. Which three of the following are examples of just in time learning? (3 correct answers)
   
   a. Weekly clinical evidence updates sent to specific GPs
   b. Bandolier
   c. Online Oxford textbook of medicine
   d. Personal web site
   e. WHO weekly reports

5. GP’s fulfil 3 roles concerning ‘information sharing’ with patients? (3 correct answers)
   
   a. Prevent patients searching for possibly poor information
   b. Provide additional information
   c. Individualise advice
   d. De-individualise advice by considering large scale trials
   e. Interpret information
   f. Just offer the facts so that the patient can decide
1. The 'write once read many' concept in the article is synonymous to which of James Martins concepts? (1 correct answer)
   a. Task centred systems
   b. Subject centred systems
   c. Database centred systems
   d. Multimedia centred systems
   e. Virtual reality based systems

2. What does SNOMED-CT stand for? (1 correct answer)
   a. Systemic nomenclature of medicine and coding terms
   b. Systematised nomenclature of medicine and coding terms
   c. System novel of medicine and clinical terms
   d. Systematised nomenclature of medicine and clinical terms

3. [According to the article] three characteristics of the EPR are needed to ensure success? (3 correct answers)
   a. Variables and their format agreed
   b. Variables and their format agreed nationally
   c. Information shared appropriately
   d. Medical information is kept confidential to NHS personnel
   e. Suitable security/confidentiality processes in place
   f. Information governance is taught in Medical schools
   g. A national data model is adopted by all suppliers

4. Computerised decision support is often not used because? (1 correct answers)
   a. Technology far inferior to human judgement
   b. Technology inferior to human judgement
   c. Technology superior to human judgement
   d. Technology far superior to human judgement
   e. Technology different to human judgement

5. One purpose of clinical prediction rules is to? (1 correct answers)
   a. Increase accuracy of diagnosis / prognostic assessments
   b. Decrease time to diagnosis / prognostic assessments
   c. Increase time to diagnosis / prognostic assessments
   d. Reduce number of investigations needed to make diagnosis
   e. Decrease cost of the diagnostic process
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