Module 1
Informatics Competencies/Theories/Frameworks Quiz

1. Nursing Informatics is:
   a. A combination of nursing process, computer science, cognitive science, and information systems.
   b. A combination of nursing science, information science, cognitive science, and computer science.
   c. The study of the use of information systems in nursing.
   d. A combination of nursing outcomes, computer science, cognitive science, and information systems.

2. Which of the following does NOT describe information science?
   a. Deals with flow and structure of information
   b. Involves application of tools for solutions to patient care
   c. Field of knowledge study
   d. Involves application of tools for solutions to business problems in healthcare

3. TIGER means
   a. Technology Institute Guide for Education Review
   b. Total Information Guide to Educational Review
   c. Technology Informatics Guiding Educational Reform
   d. Transition Informatics Guide to Equal Reform

4. Which of the following includes only TIGER initiatives?
   a. Standards and Interoperability, Healthcare IT National Agenda/Health IT Policy, & Concepts of Information and Communication Technology
   b. Virtual Demonstration Center, Using computers and Managing Files, Using Databases
   c. Informatics Competencies, Education and Faculty Development, Usability/Clinical Application Design
   d. Leadership Development, Spreadsheets, Staff Development/Continuing Education
5. Based on the foundation of knowledge model, nurses look for ____________ to transform the information into knowledge

   a. Data  
   **b. Feedback**  
   c. Information  
   d. Bits

6. Verifying data and providing feedback on a potential error or outlier is an example of

   a. A hardware warning system  
   **b. An alert system**  
   c. Technical glitch  
   d. Processing

7. Match the term with the correct definition.

   [a] 1. e-Health  
   [d] 2. NHIN  
   [c] 3. CCHIT  
   [b] 4. Interoperability

   a. Use of information technology to improve the delivery of health care  
   b. The ability of two or more systems or components to exchange information and to use the information that has been exchanged accurately, securely, and verifiably, when and where needed.  
   c. A voluntary, private-sector organization launched in 2004 to certify health information technology (HIT) products such as electronic health records and the networks over which they interoperate.  
   d. Method to provide a secure, nationwide, interoperable health information infrastructure that will connect providers, consumers, and others involved in supporting health and healthcare