**Chapter 2**

**Test Bank**

1. What are data?

A) Raw facts

B) Processed information

C) Inputted items that produce information

D) None of these is correct.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

2. Which of the following characteristics make information valuable and meaningful?

A) Accessible and accurate

B) Timely and complete

C) Reliable and relevant

D) All of these are correct.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information Processing

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

3. Data are dirty when there are errors such as:

A) single entries.

B) incomplete or outdated records.

C) defined parameters.

D) None of these is correct.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

4. Reliable information comes from:

A) reliable or clean data.

B) authoritative sources.

C) credible sources.

D) All of these are correct.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows users to apply their intellect to accomplish their tasks while the tools housing the information disappear from conscious thought.

A) Utility

B) Reproducibility

C) Transparency

D) Verifiability

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

6. Information science is the science of information, studying the application and usage of information and knowledge in organizations and the interfacings or interaction between people, organizations, and information systems.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information Science

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

7. The knowledge used to develop and glean knowledge from valuable information is generative (having the ability to originate and produce or generate) in nature.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information Processing

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

8. Information science and computational tools are of little value in enabling the processing of data, information, and knowledge in health care.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information Science

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

9. According to Jessup and Valacich (2008), computer-based information systems can be defined as combinations of hardware, software, and telecommunications networks that people build and use to collect, create, and distribute useful data, typically in organizational settings.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Introduction

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

10. Information is processed data that has meaning.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

11. Data are raw facts.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

12. Nurses are knowledge workers.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Introduction

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

13. All of the following are types of data: alphabetic, numeric, audio, X-ray image, and video.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

14. Knowledge workers are those who work with information and generate computer programs to help with knowledge management.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information Science

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

15. Characteristics of valuable, quality information include accessibility, security, timeliness, accuracy, relevancy, completeness, flexibility, reliability, objectivity, utility, transparency, verifiability, and reproducibility.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

16. Accurate information means at least 90% of the data contained within a database is correct.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

17. Utility refers to the ability to provide the right information at the right time to the right person for the right purpose.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

18. Information science integrates features from cognitive science, communication science, computer science, library science, and the social sciences.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information Science

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

19. Timely information means the information is available when it is needed for the right purpose and at the right time.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

20. Information is acquired either by actively looking for it or by having it conveyed by the environment.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

21. Computer science studies the application and usage of information and knowledge in organizations and the interface or interaction between people, organizations, and information systems.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

22. A nurse records a patient’s heart rate, respiratory rate, and blood pressure, which represent:

A) alphanumeric data.

B) graphical data.

C) image data.

D) audio data.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Information

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Application

23. A nurse receives MRI results for a patient with cancer. Before the treatment plan can be developed, what must the nurse do with the information from the MRI?

A) The nurse must process the information into knowledge.

B) The nurse must process knowledge into information.

C) The nurse must use wisdom to process the data.

D) The nurse must use previous experiences to process the data.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Information

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Application

24. A team of knowledge workers has been recruited to develop a patient care initiative. Which team members are considered knowledge workers?

A) Registered nurses

B) Financial executives

C) Patients

D) Hospital clergy

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Information Science

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Application

25. A nursing informatics specialist is critiquing a new electronic health record system. Which attributes would the nurse consider?

A) Accessibility

B) Superior speed of data retrieval

C) Accuracy

D) Simplicity

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Information Processing

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Application

26. A nurse reviews a patient’s vital signs. Which action indicates that the nurse has processed the data?

A) The nurse recognizes an elevation in respiratory rate.

B) The nurse documents the vital signs in the electronic health record.

C) The nurse reviews the serum laboratory results.

D) The nurse updates the family member on the treatment plan.

Ans: A

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Information processing

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Analysis

27. A nurse understands that information science technologies can risk patient confidentiality. Which action does the nurse take to reduce this risk?

A) The nurse logs out of the electronic health system after documentation is complete.

B) The nurse logs in to the electronic health system at the beginning of the shift and logs out at the end of the shift.

C) The nurse shares her login information with her coworker.

D) The nurse uses the same password for all computers.

Ans: A

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Information science and the foundation of knowledge

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Analysis

28. The public health nurse is reviewing information about the community surrounding the clinical facility. To obtain maps of the community, the nurse uses a(n):

A) geographic information system (GIS).

B) clinical information system (CIS).

C) hospital information system (HIS).

D) management information system (MIS).

Ans: A

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Introduction to Information Systems

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Analysis

29. A nursing supervisor communicates with staff members through email because this information system:

A) improves productivity to process data and information.

B) improves communication and knowledge.

C) contributes to wisdom and knowledge.

D) decreases workload and improves work efficiency.

Ans: A

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Introduction to Information Systems

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Analysis

30. Information science includes multiple disciplines.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Information science

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

2. Information systems help healthcare professionals provide the highest quality of patient care.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Introduction to Information Systems

Subject: Chapter 2

Taxonomy: Recall

31. Information science deals with:

[1] individual pieces of technology.

[2] the big picture.

[3] whatever details are immediately relevant.

[4] All of these are correct.

<Answer: 2>

<Complexity: Easy>

<A-head: Information Science>

<Subject: Chapter 2>

<Taxonomy: Recall>

32. A nurse is reviewing a patient’s vital signs, and the blood pressure is elevated. The elevation of blood pressure presents processed data, which is considered:

[1] information.

[2] knowledge.

[3] wisdom.

[4] common sense.

<Answer: 1>

<Complexity: Moderate>

<A-head: Information>

<Subject: Chapter 2>

<Taxonomy: Application>

33. A nurse is accessing lab results so that the plan of care can be updated. Which of the five rights does this represent?

[1] Right information

[2] Right setting

[3] Right time

[4] Right facility

<Answer: 1>

<Complexity: Moderate>

<A-head: Information processing>

<Subject: Chapter 2>

<Taxonomy: Application>

34. A nurse executive is collecting data on strategic business initiatives, which is part of:

[1] the executive support system.

[2] the management information system (MIS).

[3] the transaction processing system (TPS).

[4] the hospital information system (HIS).

<Answer: 1>

<Complexity: Moderate>

<A-head: Introduction to Information Systems>

<Taxonomy: Application>

35. A nurse is documenting patient data in the electronic health record. Which data should be processed as abnormal?

[1] Temperature of 99.5°F

[2] Blood pressure of 160/110

[3] Audible heart murmur

[4] All of these are correct.

<Answer: 4>

<Complexity: Difficult>

<A-head: Information>

<Subject: Chapter 2>

<Taxonomy: Analysis>

36. A nurse is comparing image data on a patient from a previous shift. Which of the following will the nurse use in her comparison?

[1] Heart monitor

[2] Monitor alarms

[3] Patient identification number

[4] Patient date of birth

<Answer: 1>

<Complexity: Difficult>

<A-head: Information>

<Subject: Chapter 2>

<Taxonomy: Analysis>

37. A nurse reviews abnormal chest radiograph results in the patient’s electronic health record. Which step indicates that the nurse has processed this information appropriately?

[1] The nurse immediately reports the results to the physician.

[2] The nurse calls the laboratory to confirm the results.

[3] The nurse waits for the printed copy of the results before calling the physician.

[4] The nurse calls the supervisor with the results.

<Answer: 1>

<Complexity: Moderate>

<A-head: Information Processing>

<Subject: Chapter 2>

<Taxonomy: Application>

38. A nurse manager is reviewing data in the hospital information system (HIS). Through this system, the nurse manager will compare:

[1] financial and clinical outcomes.

[2] business and payroll systems.

[3] geographic information and virtual maps.

[4] patient invoices and tax information.

<Answer: 1>

<Complexity: Moderate>

<A-head: Introduction to Information Systems>

<Subject: Chapter 2>

<Taxonomy: Application>

39. Information is valuable and meaningful when it is relevant and timely.

<Answer: True>

<Complexity: Easy>

<A-head: Information>

<Subject: Chapter 2>

<Taxonomy: Recall>

40. Information science studies the interaction between people, organizations, and information systems.

<Answer: True>

<Complexity: Easy>

<A-head: Information Science>

<Subject: Chapter 2>

<Taxonomy: Recall>