PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

MSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2025
(Fourth Semester)

Branch – HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH INFORMATICS

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)
Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks   (10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Which of the following is a key benefit of using HIT in healthcare? a) Increased paperwork. b) Improved patient safety and care coordination. c) Reduced data accuracy. d) Decreased communication between healthcare providers.	K1	CO1
	2	A clinical data warehouse is designed to: a) Replace EHRs. b) Supplement EHRs. c) Manage billing. d) Schedule staff.	K2	CO1
2	3	A key benefit of CPOE is: a) Increased handwriting legibility. b) Reduction of medication errors. c) Elimination of the need for electronic health records. d) Slower order processing.	K1	CO2
	4	Which of the following is an example of a CDS intervention? a) Automatic patient appointment scheduling. b) Generating financial reports for the hospital. c) Providing an alert about a potential drug interaction. d) Tracking medical supply usage.	K2	CO2
3	5	What is the purpose of a risk assessment in health information security? a) To eliminate all potential security threats. b) To identify and evaluate potential vulnerabilities and threats to PHI. c) To share patient information with marketing companies. d) To avoid implementing any security measures.	K1	CO3
	6	Which category of health informatics application focuses on supporting direct patient care and clinical decision-making? a) Administrative systems b) Clinical systems c) Public health systems d) Research systems	K2	CO3
4	7	Which of the following is an example of an mHealth application? a) A centralized hospital database. b) A smartphone app that tracks fitness and diet. c) A traditional paper-based patient record. d) A large server used for processing insurance claims.	K1	CO4
	8	What is a potential risk to patient safety associated with HIT implementation? a) Reduced data entry errors. b) Improved legibility of medical records. c) Data breaches and unauthorized access to patient information. d) Enhanced care coordination.	K2	CO4
5	9	A key patient-related barrier to telemedicine is: a) Universal digital literacy. b) Comfort and familiarity with technology. c) Patient preference for in-person interactions. d) Overwhelming demand for virtual appointments.	K1	CO5

| 5 | 10 | A key focus of global health informatics is to address:
a) The specific healthcare needs of only urban populations.
b) Health disparities and inequities in access to healthcare.
c) The elimination of all traditional medical practices.
d)The exclusive use of expensive, high-tech medical equipment. | K2 | CO5 |

SECTION - B (35 Marks)
Answer ALL questions
ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks   (5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Analyse and examine the health informatics resources.	K4	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Discover the role of Informaticians in analytics.		
2	12.a.	Examine the need of Electronic Health records.	K4	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Discover your understanding on Health Information Exchange.		
3	13.a.	Explain the Health information Privacy and Security.	K5	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Assess the importance of Web services in Health care.		
4	14.a.	Interpret and explain Online Medical Resources.	K5	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Examine the Quality Improvement strategies.		
5	15.a.	Construct the barriers to Telemedicine.	K6	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Elaborate the importance of Bio informatics.		

SECTION -C (30 Marks)
Answer ANY THREE questions
ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks   (3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Analyse the Healthcare Data analytics and its importance.	K4	CO1
2	17	Examine the role of CDSS in Healthcare.	K4	CO2
3	18	Explain the Security Breaches and attacks in Health information.	K5	CO3
4	19	Explain the Patient Safety and Health Information Technology.	K5	CO4
5	20	Discuss the Public Health Information Network.	K6	CO5

Z-Z-Z   END