

HEALTH RECORDS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LEVEL 5

Maintain Health Records Database

July/August 2023

SECTION A: (20 MARKS)

1. **B. Security and confidentiality**
 2. **D. Double-checking**
 3. **D. Unit level, sub county level, county level, and national level**
 4. **C. Open up a continuous dialogue between those who collect data and users of information with aim of improving health service**
 5. **B. Color**
 6. **B. Target population**
 7. **A. Data collection**
 8. **A. Any data related to health conditions, reproductive outcomes, causes of death, and quality of life for an individual or population.**
 9. **A. Accurate**
 10. **A. Ensure data completeness**
 11. **C. Submit to correct destination**
 12. **A. Daily Bed Returns**
 13. **C. Raw facts**
 14. **B. D1 form**
 15. **C. Irrelevant**
 16. **C. 5:00am**
 17. **A. DHIS**
 18. **C. Outpatient morbidity summary**
 19. **C. Level 4 and 5 facilities**
 20. **D. Monitor**
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SECTION B: (40 MARKS)

21. a) Define the term validation in data management.

Validation in data management refers to the process of ensuring that data is accurate, complete, and meets the specified criteria before it is processed or analyzed. (2 Marks)

b) State TWO main methods of verification.

- Manual verification
- Automated verification (2 Marks)

22. Five disadvantages of computerized data processing:

- High initial setup costs.
- Dependence on technology and potential for system failures.
- Requires skilled personnel for operation and maintenance.
- Risk of data breaches and security issues.
- Complexity of data management systems. (5 Marks)

23. Five objectives of health information system:

- Improve decision-making in health care.
- Enhance the quality of health services.
- Facilitate data sharing and communication.
- Support health policy formulation and evaluation.
- Monitor health trends and outcomes. (5 Marks)

24. Four health information systems you are familiar with:

- District Health Information Software (DHIS)
- Health Management Information System (HMIS)
- Electronic Medical Records (EMR)
- Client Management System (CMS) (4 Marks)

25. Four components of the HIS:

- Data collection tools
- Data processing systems
- Data analysis and reporting mechanisms
- Human resources for data management (4 Marks)

26. Write the following abbreviations in full:

- **a)** Community Based Health Information System (CBHIS)

- **b)** Master Facility List (MFL)
- **c)** Geographic Information System (GIS)
- **d)** Kenya Essential Package for Health (KEPH)
- **e)** Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) (5 Marks)

27. Five dimensions of data quality:

- Accuracy
- Completeness
- Consistency
- Timeliness
- Relevance (5 Marks)

28. Four advantages of a functioning health information system:

- Improved patient care and safety.
- Enhanced data accessibility for health professionals.
- Better resource allocation and management.
- Facilitated research and public health initiatives. (4 Marks)

29. Four Tiers of health care in Kenya:

- Level 1: Community Health Services
- Level 2: Dispensaries
- Level 3: Health Centers
- Level 4: County Referral Hospitals (4 Marks)

SECTION C: (40 MARKS)

30.

a) Five challenges facing health system in Kenya:

- Inadequate funding and resources.
- Poor infrastructure and access to health facilities.
- Shortage of trained health personnel.
- High disease burden and prevalence of communicable diseases.
- Ineffective health information systems leading to poor data quality. (10 Marks)

b) Five key sources of health information:

- Health surveys (e.g., KDHS)
- Health facility records and reports
- Community health assessments
- National health databases (e.g., DHIS)
- Research studies and publications. (10 Marks)

31.

Criteria to be applied in determining whether to include items of information in the health information system:

- **Relevance:** The information should be pertinent to health outcomes and decision-making.
- **Feasibility:** The ease of data collection and processing should be considered.
- **Cost-effectiveness:** The benefits of collecting the information should outweigh the costs.
- **Impact:** The potential for the information to improve health services and outcomes.
- **Compliance:** Ensure that the information aligns with national health policies and regulations. (20 Marks)

32.

a) Five advantages of using computers in health care:

- Increased efficiency in data processing and management.
- Enhanced accuracy and reduction of human errors.
- Improved access to patient information and records.
- Facilitation of telemedicine and remote consultations.
- Streamlined communication among healthcare providers. (10 Marks)

b) Five types of indicators:

- **Process indicators:** Measure the implementation of health services.
- **Outcome indicators:** Assess the results of health interventions.
- **Input indicators:** Evaluate the resources allocated for health services.
- **Impact indicators:** Measure the long-term effects of health programs.

- **Quality indicators:** Assess the quality of care provided in health facilities. (10 Marks)