RHIA Prep: Exam Preparation Strategies

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Disclaimer

• The information in this presentation is a culmination of techniques practiced and observations recorded by the author and are not backed by scholarly research.
• This presentation represents the views and opinions of the author only and is presented for informational purposes only.
Objectives

- Review the structure of the RHIA Exam
- Identify the Knowledge Clusters/Domains assessed on the RHIA Exam
- Identify common Critical Thinking Techniques
- Apply Critical Thinking Techniques when analyzing credentialing exam questions

Number of Questions on Exam:

- 180 multiple choice (160 scored/20 pretest)
- Exam Time: 4 hours – Any breaks taken will count against your exam time
• **DOMAIN 1**
  Data Content, Structure & Standards (Information Governance) (18-22%)

• **DOMAIN 2**
  Information Protection: Access, Disclosure, Archival, Privacy & Security (23-27%)

• **DOMAIN 3**
  Informatics, Analytics & Data Use (22-26%)

• **DOMAIN 4**
  Revenue Management (12-16%)

• **DOMAIN 5**
  Leadership (12-16%)
Question Types:

**Recall** - These types of questions test the students’ ability to memorize and to recall terms, facts and details without necessarily understanding the concept. The ability to identify and recognize pertinent facts.

Example – Recall Question:

Q. A type of graph which is divided into sectors that each represent a proportion of the whole is known as a:

a. Pie Chart
b. Line Graft
c. Histogram
d. Frequency Distribution
Question Types:

Application - Application questions encourage students to apply or transfer learning to their own life or to a context different than one in which it was learned. The ability to generalize, employ, transfer, classify or apply information.

Example - Application Question:

Q. What type of data might be displayed on a pie chart?

a. Average length of stay by year
b. Number of patients discharged by gender and service
c. Percentage of discharges by third party payer
d. Percentage of patients discharged to home vs. discharged to skilled nursing care
Question Types:

Analysis - These questions encourage students to break material into parts, describe patterns and relationships among parts, to subdivide information and to show how it is put together. The ability to use information in new and different situations.

Q. After reviewing the information on the chart, which of the following is a true statement?

a. The highest number of discharges is for patients under the age of 2.

b. The number of discharges is roughly the same for patients between the ages of 8 and 16.

c. There are more discharges for patients under the age of 2 than there are discharges for patients that are aged 3-7.
Critical Thinking Techniques

What is Critical Thinking?
Critical thinking is a mode of thinking about any subject, content, or problem in which the thinker improves the quality of their thinking by skillfully analyzing, assessing, and reconstructing it.

The word “critical” derives from two Greek roots: "kriticos" (meaning discerning judgment) and "kriterion" (meaning standards).

The Bottom Line:
Critical thinking is the development of "discerning judgment based on standards."

Standards = Concepts
Critical Thinking Techniques

- **Skill #1: Interpretation**
The ability to understand the information you are being presented with and to be able to communicate the meaning of that information to others.

- **Skill #2: Analysis**
The ability to connect pieces of information together in order to determine what the intended meaning of the information was meant to represent.

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**Skill #3: Inference**
The ability to understand and recognize what elements you will need in order to make an accurate conclusion or hypothesis from the information you have at your disposal.

**Skill #4: Evaluation**
The ability to evaluate the credibility of statements or descriptions of a person’s experience, judgment or opinion in order to measure the validity of the information being presented.
Skill #5: Explanation
The ability to not only restate information, but also to add clarity and perspective to the information, so it can be fully understood by anyone you are sharing it with.

Skill #6: Self-Regulation
Having the awareness of your own thinking abilities and the elements that you are using to find results.
Q. A clinic has a contract with the city government to perform all new employee physicals and work injury evaluations. Is it appropriate to disclose a employee's family history of cancer to the employer?

Skill #1 – Interpretation
Understand the information that you are being presented with.
What is the question asking you to determine?
If it is permissible to release a certain type of information to an employer.

Skill #3 – Inference
Understanding and recognizing what elements you will need in order to determine an accurate conclusion.
What is the concept that you need to have an understanding of in order to answer the question?

Concept – Privacy and Security

Skill #4 – Evaluation
The ability to evaluate the credibility of statements or descriptions in order to measure the validity of the information being presented.

Using the concepts of Healthcare Privacy and Security, you would evaluate each of the answers for this question.

a. No because this information is considered PHI
b. No, unless the cancer diagnosis is still active
c. Yes, because the employer has the right to access all information on its employees
d. Yes, unless the employer has allowed for such exclusion
Q. A patient is admitted into the hospital with chest pain. Upon admission, the attending physician orders an ECG and a cardiac enzyme profile. The ECG and enzyme profile are positive for an acute NSTEMI myocardial infarction of the anterior wall.

Activase (t-PA) is administered and the patient shows signs of improvement within an hour after administration. The patient is discharged two days later in good condition. The chief complaint is:

Sample Questions

Skill #1 – Interpretation
Understand the information that you are being presented with.
What is the question asking you to determine?
The patient’s “chief complaint”

Skill #3 – Analysis
Understanding and recognizing what elements you will need in order to determine an accurate conclusion.
What is the concept that you need to have an understanding of in order to answer the question?
Concept – Diagnostic coding, Selecting the principle diagnosis, Definition of “chief complaint”, etc.
Skill #4 – Evaluation

The ability to evaluate the credibility of statements or descriptions in order to measure the validity of the information being presented. Using the concepts of diagnostic coding, you would evaluate each of the answers for this question.

a. Abnormal ECG
b. Acute NSTEMI of the anterior wall
c. Administration of tPA
d. Chest pain

Q. What type of access safeguard is more people-focused in nature?

a. Technical
b. Administrative
c. Physical
d. Addressable
Sample Questions

Q. An analyst queries the data of a healthcare entity, and discovers that patients admitted on a weekend have a mean length of stay of 2.1 days longer that patients admitted Monday through Friday. This analyst is performing which of the following tasks?

a. Data Warehousing
b. Data Mining
c. Multidimensional data structuring
d. Satisficing

Sample Questions

Q. A health plan reimburses Dr. J $25 per patient per month. In January of this month Dr. J saw 250 patients and received $6,250 in reimbursement. What method is the health plan using to reimburse Dr. J?

a. Traditional
b. Episode of Care
c. Per Diem
d. Fee for Service
Q. A healthcare entity plans to implement an EHR project in which the PA’s will document their observations and treatment. It is thought that handheld personal digital assistants (PDA) rather than laptop computers or bedside terminals will be used for this function. This type of prediction is called a(n):

a. Parameter  
b. Assumption  
c. Scope  
d. Delimiter
Thank you for attending Today’s Presentation!

Thank you

Bonjour!

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Dziękuję

References


