

Digital Leadership knowledge questionnaire.

Please specify your answer by placing a (√) on the relevant best answers

Q1: What does the term "digital leadership" refer to?

A.	Leadership within the IT department	
B.	Leadership in the digital age, leveraging technology for business success	
C.	Leadership in the field of digital marketing	
D.	Leadership in software development	

Q2: Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a digital leader?

A.	Adaptability to technological advancements	
B.	Openness to experimentation and innovation	
C.	Focusing solely on traditional business practices	
D.	Embracing a data-driven decision-making approach	

Q3: Why is it important for a digital leader to have a customer-centric approach?

A.	Customers are the main source of revenue for a digital business	
B.	It helps build strong relationships with employees	
C.	It aligns with the organization's social responsibility goals	
D.	It allows the leader to exercise control over customers' actions	

Q4: Which of the following is an example of a digital leadership skill?

A.	Proficiency in using social media platforms	
B.	Expertise in financial analysis	
C.	Strong negotiation skills	
D.	Knowledge of traditional marketing techniques	

Q5: What does "digital transformation" mean in the context of digital leadership?

A.	Implementing technology solutions without considering the business impact	
B.	Replacing all manual processes with digital alternatives	
C.	Making fundamental changes to business processes and strategies by leveraging digital technologies	
D.	Using digital tools exclusively for marketing purposes	

Q6: How does digital leadership contribute to organizational agility?

A.	By resisting technological changes to maintain stability	
B.	By establishing rigid hierarchical structures	



C.	By encouraging collaboration and knowledge sharing	
D.	By relying solely on traditional decision-making processes	
Q7: Which of the following best describes the concept of "digital literacy"?		
A.	Having expertise in a specific programming language	
B.	Being able to use digital tools and technologies effectively	
C.	Understanding the legal and ethical aspects of digital business	
D.	Possessing advanced knowledge of artificial intelligence	
Q8: How has technology contributed to the improvement of patient care in healthcare processes?		
A.	By increasing paperwork and administrative burdens	
B.	By introducing unnecessary complexity in treatment plans	
C.	By streamlining communication among healthcare professionals	
D.	By limiting patient access to medical information	
Q9: How can a digital leader use data analytics to drive decision-making?		
A.	Relying on gut feelings and intuition rather <i>than</i> data	
B.	Outsourcing data analysis to specialized teams	
C.	Using data-driven insights to inform strategic choices	
D.	Ignoring data analysis as it is not relevant to digital leadership	
Q10: What is the primary focus of digital leadership?		
A.	Implementing the latest technologies for the sake of innovation	
B.	Achieving business objectives through effective use of digital tools and strategies	
C.	Controlling and monitoring employees' digital activities	
D.	Maximizing profits through cost-cutting measures	
Q11: Which of the following is an essential skill for a digital leader?		
A.	Coding and programming	
B.	Social media management	
C.	Cybersecurity expertise	
D.	All of the above	
Q12: Digital leaders should encourage a culture of experimentation and risk-taking in their teams.		
A.	True	
B.	False	



C.	Don't know	
Q13: Which of the following is an example of a digital leadership trait?		
A.	Delegating tasks effectively	
B.	Being proficient in using social media platforms	
C.	Demonstrating empathy and emotional intelligence	
D.	Having a high level of technical expertise	
Q14: What is the concept of "digital disruption"?		
A.	The sudden failure of digital systems in an organization	
B.	The process of using digital technologies to enhance existing business models	
C.	The transformation of an industry or market due to the adoption of digital technologies	
D.	The resistance to change faced by employees during a digital transformation	
Q15: What is the role of digital leaders in fostering a culture of innovation?		
A.	Encouraging employees to think creatively and come up with new ideas	
B.	Implementing the latest technologies without consulting the team	
C.	Maintaining strict control over decision-making processes	
D.	Discouraging experimentation and risk-taking	
Q16: What is the role of digital leaders in fostering green creativity?		
A.	Promoting the use of fossil fuels	
B.	Encouraging sustainable practices and innovation	
C.	Ignoring environmental concerns	
D.	Limiting technological advancements	
Q17: How can digital leaders promote green creativity?		
A.	By investing in renewable energy projects	
B.	By discouraging the use of digital technologies	
C.	By ignoring environmental regulations	
D.	By promoting wasteful consumption patterns	
Q18: How can digital leaders inspire their teams to embrace green creativity?		
A.	Recognizing and rewarding environmentally friendly initiatives	
B.	Providing resources and support for sustainable projects	
C.	Incorporating sustainability into the organization's mission and values	



D.	All of the above	
Q19: Which of the following is an example of green creativity?		
A.	Developing a digital product that promotes energy conservation	
B.	Manufacturing single-use plastic products	
C.	Investing in coal-fired power plants	
D.	Ignoring environmental regulations	
Q20: What impact can green creativity have on hospital productivity?		
A.	Increased operational costs	
B.	Decreased customer satisfaction	
C.	Improved brand reputation and competitiveness	
D.	Higher greenhouse gas emissions	
Q21: How does telemedicine contribute to improving patient care?		
A.	By requiring patients to visit healthcare facilities in person	
B.	By limiting access to healthcare services	
C.	By enabling remote consultations and monitoring	
D.	By increasing the risk of infection transmission	
Q22: What role does Artificial Intelligence (AI) play in healthcare processes?		
A.	Introducing errors in medical diagnoses	
B.	Automating routine tasks and data analysis	
C.	Decreasing the efficiency of healthcare professionals	
D.	Ignoring patient data in treatment decisions	
Q23: What is a common challenge associated with digital transformation in organizations?		
A.	Accelerated decision-making processes	
B.	Seamless integration of legacy systems	
C.	Increased employee productivity	
D.	Reduction in data security concerns	
Q24: Which of the following is a potential barrier to successful digital transformation?		
A.	Strong leadership and change management	
B.	Embracing a culture of innovation	
C.	Resistance to change among employees	



D.	Open collaboration and communication	
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Q25: Why is a lack of digital skills considered a barrier to successful digital transformation?

A.	It leads to decreased reliance on technology	
B.	It enhances workforce adaptability	
C.	It hinders the effective utilization of digital tools and technologies	
D.	It promotes a culture of continuous learning	

Q26: What impact can inadequate data governance have on digital transformation initiatives?

A.	Improved data accuracy and reliability	
B.	Hindered decision-making processes and reduced trust in data	
C.	Enhanced data sharing and collaboration	
D.	Increased efficiency in data management	

Q27: What is the initial step in healthcare digital transformation?

A.	Assessing current processes and needs	
B.	Launching patient-facing applications	
C.	Training healthcare professionals on digital tools	
D.	Implementing new technologies	

Q28: During the implementation phase of healthcare digital transformation, what is crucial for success?

A.	Ignoring feedback from end-users	
B.	Bypassing the testing and validation processes	
C.	Relying solely on external consultants	
D.	Aligning technology with workflow and user needs	

Q29: Why is ongoing training and education essential in the post-implementation phase of healthcare digital transformation?

A.	To maintain a stagnant and unchanging system	
B.	To limit the adoption of new digital tools	
C.	To enhance the skills of healthcare professionals and end-users	
D.	To discourage further innovation and improvement	

Q30: What is the primary goal of healthcare technology management (HTM)?

A.	Reducing the integration of new technologies	
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B.	Ensuring effective utilization and maintenance of medical equipment	
C.	Limiting the accessibility of healthcare services	
D.	Increasing healthcare costs	

Q31: What is the key responsibility of healthcare technology managers in the context of cybersecurity?

A.	Implementing measures to safeguard patient data and medical systems	
B.	Ignoring the potential risks associated with cyber threats	
C.	Limiting the use of technology in healthcare settings	
D.	Promoting open access to medical records	

Q32: Which of the following is a key component of healthcare technology management (HTM)?

A.	Ignoring the maintenance of medical equipment	
B.	Avoiding any upgrades or replacements of technology	
C.	Limiting the availability of advanced medical tools	
D.	Ensuring effective utilization and maintenance of medical devices	

Q33: What does the implementation phase of healthcare technology management involve?

A.	Limiting the training of healthcare professionals on new technology	
B.	Ensuring the smooth integration of new technologies into existing workflows	
C.	Avoiding any changes in healthcare processes	
D.	Disregarding feedback from end-users	

Q34: What is a key component of healthcare technology management (HTM) that involves systematically acquiring, validating, and maintaining accurate information about medical devices?

A.	Risk assessment	
B.	Lifecycle management	
C.	Inventory management	
D.	Regulatory compliance	

Q35: What is the primary purpose of information governance in healthcare?

A.	To increase healthcare costs	
B.	To limit access to information	
C.	To slow down medical research	
D.	To ensure data security and privacy	

**Q36: How does information governance contribute to the quality of healthcare data?**

A.	By ensuring data consistency, accuracy, and completeness	
B.	By discouraging the use of electronic health records	
C.	By intentionally introducing errors for security purposes	
D.	By limiting access to healthcare data for all users	

Q37: What is the primary goal of Information Governance in the context of data management?

A.	To maximize data storage capacity	
B.	To optimize the use and value of organizational information	
C.	To limit data access to a select group of individuals	
D.	To ensure data is never shared with external parties	

Q38: Which of the following is a key component of a Health Information System (HIS)?

A.	X-ray Machine	
B.	Stethoscope	
C.	Electronic Health Records (EHR)	
D.	Blood Pressure Monitor	

Q39: What is a primary benefit of implementing a Health Information System (HIS)?

A.	Limited access to medical records	
B.	Improved patient care coordination	
C.	Increased paper usage	
D.	Reduced efficiency in data retrieval	

Q40: One of the challenges in implementing a Health Information System is:

A.	Resistance to change from healthcare professionals	
B.	Enhanced data security	
C.	Reduced workload for healthcare staff	
D.	Streamlined communication among healthcare providers	

Q41: Which of the following is a common barrier to the adoption of Health Information Systems in healthcare settings?

A.	Robust training programs for staff	
B.	Seamless interoperability with other health systems	
C.	Easy integration with existing systems	



D.	High initial implementation costs	
Q42: Which of the following is a potential concern associated with health apps?		
A.	Improved physical fitness	
B.	Increased social interaction	
C.	Privacy and data security	
D.	Enhanced sleep quality	
Q43: What is the purpose of the "reminder" feature in medication management health apps?		
A.	Broadcasting news updates	
B.	Reminding users to take medications on time	
C.	Recommending new recipes	
D.	Sending inspirational quotes	
Q44: What is the primary purpose of digital communication?		
A.	Transmitting information electronically	
B.	Facilitating face-to-face conversations	
C.	Printing messages on paper	
D.	Sharing physical documents	
Q45: Which element is crucial for secure digital communication?		
A.	Open access	
B.	Encryption	
C.	Public sharing	
D.	Decryption	
Q46: In stimulating green creativity, what role does digital leadership play in promoting continuous improvement in telehealth services?		
A.	Discouraging innovation for environmental reasons	
B.	Restricting the use of digital tools	
C.	Encouraging a stagnant approach	
D.	Fostering a culture of continuous improvement	
Q47: What are the key dimensions of green creativity in the context of telehealth?		
A.	Environmental sustainability and innovation	
B.	Technological advancements and efficiency	
C.	Patient satisfaction and accessibility	



D.	Cost-effectiveness and scalability	
Q48: Which strategy is effective for handling green creativity in telehealth?		
A.	Promoting excessive resource consumption	
B.	Implementing sustainable practices in technology use	
C.	Ignoring environmental impact	
D.	Discouraging collaboration among healthcare providers	
Q49: Which dimension is essential for green creativity in telehealth, emphasizing the use of resources without compromising future generations		
A.	Technological advancement	
B.	Market competitiveness	
C.	Economic viability	
D.	Environmental sustainability	
Q50: How does digital leadership contribute to stimulating green creativity in telehealth?		
A.	By encouraging traditional methods	
B.	By limiting the use of technology	
C.	By fostering a culture of innovation and sustainability	
D.	By reducing patient engagement	