

DUMPS ARENA

CEE: Bridges Interfaces Application Essentials Exam (2026 Version)

EPIC EDI101

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 6

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which documents can be shared with other software vendors interested in integrating with Epic interfaces?

- A. Interface Reference Guides in Hyperspace
- B. Technical Specifications on open.epic.com
- C. Interface Reference Guides in Galaxy
- D. EDI101 Training Companion

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Technical Specifications on open.epic.com are the appropriate documents to share with external software vendors that want to integrate with Epic. Epic's public developer site is specifically intended to provide vendors and developers with implementation-facing information for supported interoperability solutions. These materials help an outside organization understand the available integration approach, relevant standards, technical requirements, and onboarding path without exposing customer-restricted Epic content. In practice, vendors should be directed to the applicable public specifications and integration resources on Epic's developer website, then work through the appropriate Epic connection and validation process for the selected solution. This supports a consistent, secure, and governed exchange of technical information while ensuring that external parties receive documentation that Epic has made available for their use. Epic describes its developer resources and interoperability programs at open.epic.com. For public information about Epic's interoperability approach and supported standards-based exchange, see [Epic Interoperability](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

An analyst needs to document investigation details for a newly observed error code, assign the investigation to another user, and select an appropriate triage bucket. Which activity is designed for this workflow?

- A. Error Resolution Planner
- B. Error Log Report
- C. Message Search
- D. Interface Specification Audit Report

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Error Resolution Planner is correct because it supports the operational investigation and triage workflow for interface errors, including documenting investigation details and assigning follow-up work. It does not itself change the live interface configuration, such as suppressing an error code. Message Search and Error Log Report help locate and review message or error information, but they do not provide the same planning and assignment workflow.

QUESTION NO: 3

Duplicate Prevention returns a score for an incoming patient record. Which statements correctly describe how the configured high and low thresholds are used? (SELECT TWO)

- A. A score at or above the high threshold supports a strong match decision.
- B. A score between the configured thresholds can require duplicate-resolution review.
- C. A Translation Table defines the high and low thresholds.
- D. A score below the low threshold represents the strongest match decision.

E. The thresholds are determined by the message's HL7 Processing ID.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A score at or above the high threshold supports a strong match decision and a score between the configured thresholds can require duplicate-resolution review are correct. The high and low thresholds are defined in the Identity Duplicate Configuration record and are used to categorize the confidence of a possible patient match. A Translation Table does not determine duplicate-prevention thresholds, and a score below the low threshold does not represent the strongest match category.

QUESTION NO: 4

An incoming message appears in Message Search with a status of Waiting. Which of the following could explain that status? (SELECT THREE)

- A. There is a high volume of messages waiting to file.
- B. The Filer Daemon is not running.
- C. The message is in the Holding Queue.
- D. The Communications Daemon is not running.
- E. The outgoing Event Daemon has completed its queue.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

A high volume of messages awaiting filing, an inactive Filer Daemon, and a message in the Holding Queue can all leave an incoming message in Waiting status. Incoming messages are received before they are filed, and any backlog, unavailable filing process, or patient-record lock can prevent that filing work from completing. A stopped Communications Daemon affects receipt of new traffic, but it does not explain why a message already received is waiting to file.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which property is used to group individual errors by a shared root cause?

- A. Error Scope
- B. Error Suppression
- C. Error Code
- D. Error Severity

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Error Scope is the property used to associate individual interface errors that stem from the same underlying issue. In Bridges error handling, a scope provides shared context for related error instances, allowing the system and support staff to treat them as one root-cause event rather than as unrelated, independent failures. For example, a connectivity interruption or a single malformed inbound payload can generate many individual errors across messages; assigning the same error scope makes that relationship visible and supports focused investigation, resolution, and follow-up. This grouping is especially useful for managing error queues efficiently because it helps analysts identify the originating condition that must be corrected before the related errors can be successfully addressed. Error scopes therefore represent the common causal context around errors, rather than merely identifying the specific error itself. Epic's customer documentation and training materials,

including Bridges resources, are accessed through the [Epic UserWeb portal](#). Additional information about Epic's interoperability and interface capabilities is available on [Epic's Interoperability page](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following tools can be used to find messages for a given patient within a specified time range? (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)

- A. Message Search
- B. Error Log Report
- C. Interface Messages
- D. Message Companion

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Message Search is appropriate because it supports targeted review of interface-message activity using search criteria such as patient identifiers and date/time boundaries. This allows an analyst to locate messages associated with one patient during the period being investigated, then review message details and processing history as needed. It is particularly useful when the analyst knows the approximate time of an event or needs to search across a broader set of message activity for that patient.

Message Companion is also appropriate because it provides a patient-centered view of interface messages associated with the selected chart. Users can review relevant inbound and outbound message activity for that patient and constrain the review to the timeframe pertinent to the workflow or issue under investigation. Together, these tools support the core Bridges troubleshooting practice of correlating a patient's clinical event with its interface-message history, while using patient context and timestamps to narrow the results. Epic identifies interoperability and connected-data workflows as key platform capabilities; see [Epic Interoperability](#). The broader healthcare-interoperability context for exchanging patient-centered data is described by [HL7 FHIR Overview](#).