

Mehrheit der Kandidaten schon bewiesen.

HIMSS Certified Professional in Healthcare Information and Management Systems CPHIMS Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q62-Q67):

62. Frage

A committee is assessing whether the currently installed products and services are available as cloud-based product offerings. Which of the following should the committee pursue FIRST?

- A. Vendor demonstration.
- B. Request for Proposal.
- C. End-user focus group.
- **D. Request for Information.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

When a committee is in the early exploratory phase—specifically determining whether existing products and services are available as cloud-based offerings—the appropriate first step is issuing a Request for Information (RFI). An RFI is designed to gather high-level information about vendor capabilities, deployment models (e.

g., SaaS, PaaS), hosting environments, security certifications, scalability, pricing structures, migration options, and roadmap alignment. It helps the organization understand the current market landscape before committing to a formal procurement process.

A vendor demonstration is premature because demonstrations typically occur after narrowing the field to qualified vendors and defining functional requirements. A Request for Proposal (RFP) is more detailed and used when the organization has clearly defined requirements and is prepared to evaluate formal bids. Issuing an RFP without first understanding available cloud options may lead to incomplete or misaligned requirements. An end-user focus group may help assess workflow needs, but it does not determine whether vendors offer viable cloud-based alternatives.

Therefore, the RFI is the correct first step because it supports informed decision-making, market research, and strategic planning before advancing to demonstrations or formal procurement processes.

63. Frage

Which of the following is a benefit of Telehealth?

- **A. Removes geographic barriers.**
- B. Fosters collaboration.
- C. Improves decision making.
- D. Increases reimbursement.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

A primary, well-established benefit of telehealth is that it removes geographic barriers by enabling patients and clinicians to connect without needing to be in the same physical location. This expands access to care for people in rural or underserved areas, those with limited transportation, mobility challenges, or time constraints, and patients who need specialty services not available locally.

Telehealth supports care delivery across distance for activities such as follow-up visits, chronic disease check-ins, behavioral health sessions, medication management, and post-discharge monitoring, helping patients receive timely care and reducing missed appointments.

While telehealth can also support collaboration (for example, specialist consults with local teams) and may contribute to better clinical decisions when it increases access to expertise or patient data, those outcomes are not as universally direct as the core access advantage. "Increases reimbursement" is not an inherent benefit of telehealth because reimbursement depends on payer policies, regulations, service type, and documentation requirements; in some contexts reimbursement may be equal, lower, or subject to restrictions. Therefore, the most consistently correct benefit among the options is the reduction of geographic barriers to healthcare access.

64. Frage

Strategic plans include

- A. budget requests.

- B. financial projections.
- C. policies and procedures.
- **D. operational plans.**

Antwort: D

65. Frage

A systematic method to verify that the system supports what users are required to do is called a

- A. Clinical review.
- **B. User acceptance test.**
- C. Comparison test.
- D. Task analysis.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

A User Acceptance Test (UAT) is a structured and systematic process conducted to verify that an information system supports real-world user requirements and workflows prior to full deployment. In healthcare information systems management, UAT occurs after system configuration and technical testing are complete, but before go-live. End users-such as clinicians, registration staff, pharmacists, and billing personnel- execute predefined scenarios based on actual job tasks to confirm that the system functions as intended in practice. The purpose is to validate that the system supports required workflows, regulatory requirements, documentation standards, reporting needs, and patient safety processes.

A task analysis is conducted earlier in the lifecycle to understand and document what users do in their roles; it informs system design but does not verify functionality. A clinical review typically evaluates clinical content or quality of care but is not a formal system validation method. A comparison test may evaluate differences between systems or versions but does not ensure user workflow requirements are met.

From a governance and implementation standpoint, UAT reduces risk by identifying workflow gaps, configuration errors, and usability issues before activation. Therefore, the correct answer is User Acceptance Test.

66. Frage

Which of the following is a set of semantic standards for exchanging data between healthcare information systems?

- A. WHO.
- **B. HL7.**
- C. ISO.
- D. ASTM.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

HL7 (Health Level Seven) is a globally recognized standards development organization that creates frameworks and specifications for the exchange, integration, sharing, and retrieval of electronic health information . HL7 standards define both the structure and meaning (semantics) of health data exchanged between systems such as EHRs, laboratory systems, pharmacy systems, billing systems, and health information exchanges (HIEs). Examples include HL7 Version 2 messaging standards, HL7 Version 3, CDA (Clinical Document Architecture), and FHIR (Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources). These standards enable disparate systems to interpret shared data consistently, supporting interoperability across organizational and vendor boundaries.

Option A, WHO (World Health Organization), is a global public health agency and does not create messaging standards for system interoperability. Option C, ASTM International, develops technical standards in many industries, including healthcare, but it is not primarily known for comprehensive health data exchange messaging standards. Option D, ISO (International Organization for Standardization), develops broad international standards across industries, including health informatics, but it does not specifically define the widely adopted healthcare messaging framework used for clinical system interoperability.

Therefore, HL7 is the correct answer as the established set of semantic and messaging standards used for healthcare information exchange.

67. Frage

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