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>> CPHIMS 퍼펙트 덤프 샘플 다운로드 <<

HIMSS CPHIMS 덤프 & CPHIMS 시험 준비 자료

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최신 HIMSS Certification CPHIMS 무료 샘플 문제 (Q50-Q55):

질문 # 50

A healthcare organization is scheduled to decommission 400 computers. An employee committee suggests the computers should be donated to a local charity. Which of the following is the MOST relevant IT policy?

- A. Conflict of interest policy.
- B. Release of information policy.
- C. Media disposal policy.
- D. Charitable contribution policy.

정답: C

설명:

The most relevant IT policy is the media disposal policy because donating decommissioned computers creates a high-risk pathway for unintentional disclosure of sensitive data, including ePHI. Even if the organization's intent is charitable, any storage media inside those computers (hard drives, SSDs, removable media) may contain patient information, employee data, cached credentials, configuration files, audit logs, or locally stored documents. A media disposal policy defines the required processes to prevent data leakage when equipment leaves organizational control, including asset inventory and tracking, approved sanitization methods,

verification/validation of data destruction, documentation, and chain-of-custody controls .

In healthcare, secure disposal (or re-use/donation) typically requires sanitization aligned to organizational standards-such as cryptographic wiping, secure erase procedures, degaussing where appropriate, or physical destruction-plus records showing which assets were sanitized, by whom, when, and using what method. This ensures compliance with privacy and security obligations and reduces breach risk.

Conflict of interest and charitable contribution policies may apply to governance and ethics, but they do not address the core IT control required before donation: ensuring all data is irretrievably removed. Release of information policies focus on authorized disclosure of patient records, not device-level data sanitization.

Therefore, media disposal policy is the correct choice.

질문 # 51

A department has provided a list of suggested enhancements to its primary system. Which of the following is the BEST method to prioritize these enhancements?

- A. Organize the list of enhancements based on IT resource requirements.
- **B. Conduct a cost/benefit analysis of enhancement options.**
- C. Group enhancements into major categories.
- D. Identify frequency of problems from a service desk log review.

정답: B

설명:

The best method to prioritize enhancement requests is to conduct a cost/benefit analysis because it provides an objective, decision-oriented way to compare competing options using consistent criteria. In healthcare information systems management, enhancements compete for limited analyst time, testing capacity, training bandwidth, and change windows-so prioritization must consider not only effort but also measurable value .

A cost/benefit analysis evaluates expected benefits such as improved patient safety, reduced clinical risk, compliance impact, productivity gains, reduced turnaround time, better charge capture, lower support burden, and improved user satisfaction, then weighs them against costs such as implementation effort, licensing, interface work, workflow redesign, training time, downtime risk, and ongoing maintenance. This approach supports governance transparency and aligns investment with organizational strategy and outcomes.

The other options can inform prioritization but are not sufficient alone. Organizing by IT resource requirements (A) risks prioritizing what is easiest rather than what delivers the greatest value or risk reduction. Service desk frequency (B) highlights pain points, but high-frequency issues may be low impact, while low-frequency issues can be high severity (e.g., safety or regulatory). Grouping into categories (C) helps organize discussion but does not rank options. Therefore, cost/benefit analysis is the strongest method for rational, defensible prioritization.

질문 # 52

Strategic plans include

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

정답: C

질문 # 53

During which stage in a cloud computing adoption model would a SWOT analysis be used?

- A. Follow-up.
- B. Action.
- **C. Planning.**
- D. Evaluation.

정답: C

설명:

A SWOT analysis is best used during the Planning stage of a cloud computing adoption model because it is a strategic tool intended to shape decisions before execution begins. In healthcare technology environments, moving to cloud services (IaaS, PaaS, SaaS) requires early alignment of business goals, clinical priorities, risk tolerance, regulatory obligations, and technical readiness. SWOT supports that planning work by identifying internal strengths (e.g., strong governance, mature security program, skilled infrastructure team), internal weaknesses (e.g., legacy integrations, limited identity management maturity, bandwidth constraints), external opportunities (e.g., scalability for analytics, improved disaster recovery, vendor-managed security capabilities, faster deployment), and external threats (e.g., cybersecurity exposure, compliance risks, vendor lock-in, outages, data residency concerns). These insights help leaders decide what to migrate first, what to keep on-premise, what controls must be strengthened, and how to structure vendor contracts and service-level expectations. In contrast, the Evaluation stage typically focuses on comparing solutions and validating requirements through assessments, proofs-of- concept, and cost/risk analysis. Action is the implementation and migration execution. Follow-up is optimization, monitoring, and continuous improvement after go-live. Because SWOT informs strategic direction and readiness planning, Planning is the correct stage.

질문 # 54

Data mining

- A. uses the scientific method to predict future outcomes.
- B. enables the storage of vast amounts of dissimilar data.
- **C. reveals trends, patterns, and relationships that might otherwise have gone undetected.**
- D. creates a simulation model of a working process or function.

정답: C

설명:

Data mining refers to the analytical process of examining large datasets to discover hidden patterns, correlations, trends, and relationships that are not immediately apparent through routine reporting. In healthcare information and systems management, data mining plays a critical role in transforming raw clinical, financial, operational, and administrative data into actionable knowledge. Using statistical algorithms, machine learning techniques, clustering, classification, association rule discovery, and predictive modeling, healthcare organizations can uncover insights such as risk factors for readmissions, patterns of medication utilization, disease prevalence trends, fraud detection indicators, and workflow inefficiencies. Option A describes simulation modeling, which is a different analytical method used to replicate processes for testing scenarios. Option B refers to data warehousing or database management systems, which focus on storage rather than analysis. Option C more closely aligns with predictive analytics or formal research methodology, not specifically data mining itself. Within healthcare IT governance and HIMSS-aligned informatics principles, data mining supports evidence- based decision-making, quality improvement initiatives, population health management, and strategic planning. By revealing previously undetected relationships in large datasets, healthcare leaders can improve patient outcomes, enhance operational efficiency, reduce costs, and support regulatory reporting requirements.

질문 # 55

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CPHIMS덤프 : <https://www.itdumpskr.com/CPHIMS-exam.html>

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