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CPHIMS Exam Questions and Answers With Explanations (2023 – 2024) 100% Correct

Which of the following functions are typically performed by a health information management professional?

1. Diagnosis and procedure coding
2. System implementation
3. Content retention
4. record administration - ANSWER: 1, 3, and 4 only

Item #3, system implementation, typically involves hardware, software, network and training. This would not be performed by a health information management professional.

A CIO is hearing from staff members that the team needs additional resources to be successful with maintaining all of the organization's current systems. The MOST appropriate first step for the CIO would be to:

- A. poll each member to understand their thoughts on what skill sets and abilities are needed from the new hires.
- B. review performance indicators and service metrics along with organizational perception of the team's effectiveness
- C. adjust the departmental budget to allow for the h - ANSWER: B. review performance indicators and service metrics along with organizational perception of the team's effectiveness.

The review of performance indicators, service metrics, and customer satisfaction validates the staff's concerns.

At which of the following care settings should a large, orthopedic healthcare organization anticipate the highest volume of postoperative patient services?

1. urgent care
 2. rehabilitation
 3. assisted-living
 4. home health
- A. 1 and 3 only
 - B. 1 and 4 only
 - C. 2 and 3 only
 - D. 2 and 4 only - ANSWER: D. 2 and 4 only

A rehabilitation center's (#2) primary service is therapies designed to restore functioning to patients following orthopedic surgery which means a large number of

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HIMSS Certified Professional in Healthcare Information and Management Systems Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

The quickest approach to activating a new Electronic Health Record (EHR) system across a healthcare organization is the

- A. Big Bang Approach.
- B. Phased Approach.
- C. Routine Operations Approach.
- D. Pilot Group Approach.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Big Bang approach is the quickest method to activate a new EHR across an organization because it involves a single, organization-wide go-live at one point in time. Rather than deploying the system unit-by-unit or site-by-site, the organization switches from the legacy environment to the new EHR simultaneously.

From a healthcare information systems management perspective, this compresses the implementation timeline and eliminates prolonged periods of dual workflows (old and new systems running in parallel across different areas). It can also simplify integration planning because all departments move to the same platform and standardized processes at once.

However, "quickest" does not mean "lowest risk." Big Bang go-lives demand intensive readiness work:

enterprise training completion, workflow redesign, data conversion validation, downtime/contingency planning, command center staffing, and rapid issue escalation. In contrast, a phased approach spreads activation over time to reduce disruption but is slower overall. A pilot group approach limits initial activation to a controlled area first (also slower than Big Bang for enterprise completion). "Routine operations" is not a standard EHR activation strategy and implies normal running rather than conversion. Therefore, the fastest activation approach is Big Bang.

NEW QUESTION # 19

The risk response plan identifies that during the first two weeks of a new clinic EHR implementation, patient appointments will be reduced by 50% to allow additional time for staff to adjust to the new technology and workflows. This is an example of:

- A. Risk acceptance.
- B. Risk mitigation.
- C. Risk avoidance.
- D. Risk transference.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reducing patient appointments by 50% during the first two weeks of an EHR implementation is an example of risk mitigation because the organization is taking proactive steps to reduce the likelihood and impact of anticipated risks. In health IT implementations, common risks include workflow disruption, user errors, decreased productivity, patient dissatisfaction, and potential safety events. By temporarily decreasing patient volume, leadership lowers time pressure on clinicians and staff, allowing them to adapt to new workflows, documentation requirements, and system navigation. This controlled adjustment reduces the probability of errors and minimizes operational disruption.

This is not risk avoidance, because the organization is not eliminating the project or abandoning the EHR implementation altogether. It is not risk transference, since the organization is not shifting responsibility to another party (such as through insurance or outsourcing). It is also not risk acceptance, which would mean proceeding without any intervention or adjustment despite known risks.

Within healthcare information systems management, mitigation strategies like phased rollouts, reduced scheduling, additional training, and on-site support are standard best practices. These measures help maintain patient safety, support change management, and protect clinical quality during major technology transitions.

NEW QUESTION # 20

Strategic plans include

- A. operational plans.
- B. policies and procedures.

- C. financial projections.
- D. budget requests.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 21

The ability to examine data from various sources and provide information on trends, risks, and financial progress is called

- A. Enterprise Transformation Language (ETL).
- B. data warehousing.
- C. decision support.
- D. data harvesting.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is decision support because it refers to the capability to analyze data from multiple sources and transform it into meaningful information that supports informed decision-making. In healthcare information and management systems, decision support tools aggregate clinical, operational, and financial data to identify trends, assess risk, monitor quality indicators, and evaluate financial performance. These systems help leadership and clinicians make evidence-based decisions by providing dashboards, predictive analytics, performance metrics, and alerts.

While data warehousing (Option D) involves collecting and storing large volumes of structured data from different source systems into a centralized repository, it primarily supports storage and organization rather than direct analysis and interpretation. ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) processes are technical mechanisms used to move and prepare data for storage in a warehouse but do not themselves provide analytical insight.

Data harvesting generally refers to collecting data, often from external sources, and does not inherently include analytical interpretation.

In healthcare environments, decision support systems (DSS) are essential for quality improvement, risk management, population health initiatives, regulatory reporting, and financial oversight. By synthesizing multi-source data into actionable intelligence, decision support fulfills the function described in the question.

NEW QUESTION # 22

What does Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes (LOINC) represent?

- A. The universal standard for clinical information exchange authorization.
- B. The universal standard for laboratory and clinical observations in the exchange of clinical health information.
- C. The universal standard for identifying radiology test orders for the exchange of clinical health information.
- D. The universal standard to display lab results on the patient portal.

Answer: B

Explanation:

LOINC (Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes) is a standardized terminology used to identify laboratory tests, clinical measurements, and other observations in a consistent, interoperable way. Its primary purpose is to ensure that when clinical data is exchanged between systems—such as hospitals, laboratories, public health agencies, and EHRs—the receiving system can correctly understand what observation was performed (e.g., hemoglobin in blood, SARS-CoV-2 PCR result, blood pressure, vital signs, survey instruments). This makes option C correct because LOINC is widely used to code laboratory and clinical observations for health information exchange, analytics, and longitudinal patient records.

Option A is too narrow: while LOINC-coded results can be displayed on portals, LOINC is not a "display standard"; it is an observation identification vocabulary. Option B is incorrect because authorization is handled by security/access control frameworks, not clinical terminologies. Option D is also not the best match: radiology uses multiple standards; orders and imaging procedures are often represented with other vocabularies (and imaging content uses standards like DICOM). LOINC may represent some imaging-related observations (e.g., certain reportable results), but its core identity is coding observations and results to support semantic interoperability.

NEW QUESTION # 23

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