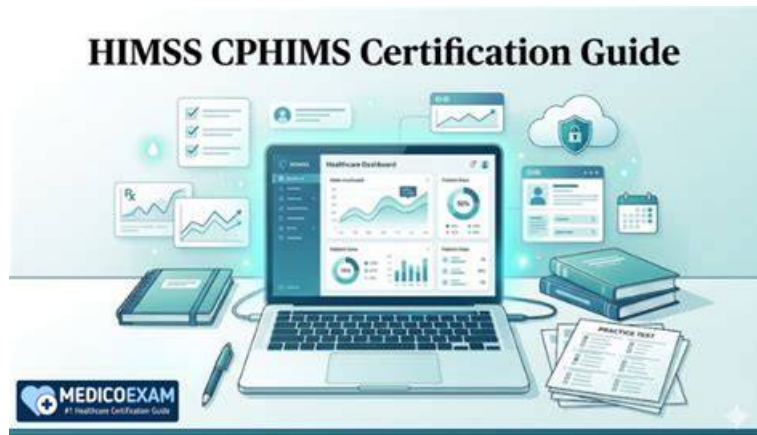


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HIMSS CPHIMS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Topic 1: Healthcare Environment	26%	- Clinical and Business Terminology • 1. Clinical terminology (SNOMED CT, ICD-10, CPT) • 2. Revenue cycle and healthcare financial terms • 3. Clinical concepts and workflows - Healthcare Data and Information • 1. Data types and quality • 2. Health record content and documentation standards • 3. Health information exchange - Healthcare Organization and Delivery • 1. Organization structure, governance, and regulatory requirements • 2. Healthcare settings (acute care, ambulatory, LTC, home care) • 3. Workflow and care processes

Topic 2: Technology Environment	27%	- IT Infrastructure • 1. Hardware, networks, and telecommunications • 2. System integration and interfaces • 3. Operating systems and platforms - Data and Information Management • 1. Data analytics and business intelligence • 2. Health information exchanges (HIE) • 3. Database concepts and data warehousing - Applications and Software • 1. Mobile health and consumer health technologies • 2. Clinical information systems (EMR, CPOE, CDSS) • 3. Administrative and financial systems
Topic 3: Related Topics	20%	- Management and Leadership • 1. Team building and workforce development • 2. Strategic planning • 3. Budget and resource management • 4. Vendor management - Healthcare Reform and Trends • 1. Value-based care • 2. Privacy and security regulations (HIPAA) • 3. Meaningful use and quality reporting
Topic 4: Systems Management	27%	- Systems Analysis and Design • 1. Requirements analysis • 2. Process modeling and design • 3. System selection and evaluation - Governance and Management • 1. Policy development and compliance • 2. IT governance frameworks • 3. Risk management and security - Systems Implementation and Support • 1. Project management methodologies • 2. Testing, training, and deployment • 3. Change management • 4. System support and optimization

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HIMSS Certified Professional in Healthcare Information and Management

Systems Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

How is system performance testing defined?

- A. System performance during heavy system load and network traffic.
- B. System performance in a production environment.
- C. System performance in accordance with end user requirements.
- **D. System performance in accordance with defined system load performance standards.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

System performance testing is the structured evaluation of how well an application or infrastructure performs against predefined, measurable performance criteria under specified workload conditions. In healthcare technology environments, these criteria typically include response time, throughput (transactions per second), concurrent user capacity, CPU/memory utilization, database performance, and interface/message processing times-benchmarked against agreed standards such as "95% of chart lookups complete within X seconds with Y concurrent users." That is why the best definition is performance "in accordance with defined system load performance standards." Option A describes stress testing more specifically, which focuses on behavior under extreme or peak loads (often beyond expected capacity) to identify breaking points and failure modes. Option C aligns with user acceptance testing (UAT), which validates the solution meets workflow and functional expectations from end users, not necessarily technical performance benchmarks. Option D suggests testing in production, which may occur as monitoring or controlled validation, but performance testing is typically executed in a dedicated test environment that mirrors production so results are repeatable and risk is minimized. For EHRs and clinical systems, proper performance testing is essential to prevent delays that can disrupt care delivery and patient safety.

NEW QUESTION # 26

What key management practice BEST ensures the ongoing value of an IT project?

- A. Attention to costs and project completion timeframes.
- B. Alignment of project purpose with the organization's strategy.
- C. Identification of investment risks.
- **D. Organizational change management.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Organizational change management (OCM) best ensures the ongoing value of an IT project because value in healthcare IT is realized only when the solution is adopted, used correctly, and sustained in daily operations. Even if a project is strategically aligned, delivered on time, and within budget, it can fail to produce lasting benefits if clinicians and staff do not change workflows, follow standardized processes, and consistently use the system as intended. OCM addresses the human and operational side of transformation:

stakeholder engagement, communication, role-based training, readiness assessment, super-user networks, leadership sponsorship, workflow redesign, and reinforcement after go-live. These elements reduce resistance, improve competency, and support stabilization and optimization-where many long-term benefits (quality, safety, efficiency, data integrity) are actually achieved.

Option B (strategic alignment) is essential for selecting the right project, but it does not guarantee continued performance once implemented. Option C focuses on project management constraints (time/cost) and is necessary for delivery, not sustained value.

Option D strengthens governance by anticipating risks, but risk identification alone does not drive adoption or behavior change.

OCM is therefore the most direct practice for ensuring that an IT investment delivers and maintains measurable benefits over time.

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which of the following is a standard for clinical healthcare terminology for electronic health records (EHR)?

- **A. SNOMED.**
- B. HL7.
- C. SSAE 16.
- D. DICOM.

Answer: A

Explanation:

SNOMED (commonly implemented as SNOMED CT) is a widely adopted standard clinical terminology used in EHRs to represent patient problems, diagnoses, findings, procedures, organisms, substances, and other clinical concepts in a consistent, computable way. In clinical informatics, terminology standards are essential because they allow clinicians to document care using structured concepts that support clinical decision support, quality measurement, analytics, population health reporting, and interoperability. When different clinicians or organizations use the same standardized clinical terms, the meaning is preserved and can be accurately interpreted by receiving systems, reducing ambiguity that often occurs with free-text documentation. The other options are not clinical terminology standards. SSAE 16 relates to service organization controls reporting (an assurance/audit framework). DICOM is a standard for medical imaging data and related information exchange.

NEW QUESTION # 28

A person who provides overall leadership in the ongoing development, implementation, advancement, and optimization of electronic information systems that impact patient care, and works in partnership with the organization's IT leadership to translate clinician requirements into specifications for clinical and research systems, is called the

- A. Chief Information Officer (CIO).
- B. Chief Medical Officer (CMO).
- C. Chief Medical Information Officer (CMIO).
- D. Chief Technology Officer (CTO).

Answer: C

Explanation:

The role described aligns with the Chief Medical Information Officer (CMIO) because it centers on clinical leadership for health information systems and the translation of clinician needs into usable, safe, and effective technology. A CMIO is typically a physician leader (or medically trained leader) who bridges clinical operations and IT by guiding the design, build, implementation, and optimization of systems such as the EHR, CPOE, clinical documentation, decision support, and analytics that directly affect patient care and clinical outcomes. The CMIO champions clinician engagement, governance, workflow standardization, and adoption, ensuring that technology supports evidence-based practice, usability, and patient safety.

This differs from the CIO, whose scope is enterprise-wide IT strategy, infrastructure, security, budgets, vendor management, and overall information services-not specifically the translation of medical practice requirements into clinical system specifications. The CMO leads medical staff and clinical quality at the organizational level but is not primarily accountable for informatics system design and optimization. The CTO focuses on technology architecture and engineering, not clinical transformation. Therefore, the best match for a leader who partners with IT while driving clinical information systems advancement and optimization is the CMIO.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

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