

CPHIMS最新日本語版参考書 & CPHIMS専門試験

英語のレベル別おすすめ参考書ガイドマップ

正しい英語の参考書に取り組み順序 & 正しい英語の勉強法で学習すれば
確実に偏差値40からでも偏差値70に到達できる！

英語の勉強法において大切なことは、①参考書選びと勉強(勉強する順番と目標設定)②それぞれの勉強法です。特に勉強する順番と自分にあった参考書が選べるかはとても大切になってきます。確実にやれば成績が上がるものだけをレベル別にまとめたのでぜひ参考にしてみてください。1つ注意して欲しい点としては、英単語帳、英文法、英文解釈(和訳)の参考書がそれぞれ1冊ずつ終わっていない状態で英語英文の対策をしても全く力がつかないので、それだけは絶対やらないでください。また偏差値は全統模試などではなく駿台模試を基準としているので、通研模試や全統模試などしか受けたことがない人は今の偏差値に-10してから、参考にしてみてください。目標の偏差値に最短で到達しましょう！

	超基礎	偏差値40~50	偏差値50~60	偏差値60~70
英単語	1400	1900	2500	3000
英文法	基礎からわかる	基礎からわかる	基礎からわかる	基礎からわかる
英文解釈	基礎からわかる	基礎からわかる	基礎からわかる	基礎からわかる
英語長文	基礎からわかる	基礎からわかる	基礎からわかる	基礎からわかる
英作文	基礎からわかる	基礎からわかる	基礎からわかる	基礎からわかる
竹本塾長おすすめ				

CPHIMS試験トレントを購入した後、10分以内にできるだけ早く製品をお届けすることを保証します。したがって、長時間待つ必要がなく、配達時間や遅延を心配する必要はありません。CPHIMS準備トレントをすぐにオンラインで転送します。このサービスは、CPHIMSテストブレイクダンプが人々の心をつかむことができる理由でもあります。さらに、CPHIMSトレーニングガイドで20~30時間だけ学習すれば、CPHIMS試験に自信を持って合格することができます。

毎年のCPHIMS試験問題は、テストの目的に基づいてまとめられています。すべての回答はテンプレートであり、2つのパートの主観的および客観的なCPHIMS試験があります。この目的のために、認定試験のCPHIMSトレーニング資料では、問題解決スキルを要約し、一般的なテンプレートを紹介しています。ユーザーは、提供された回答テンプレートに基づいて回答をスカウトし、スコアをスカウトできます。そのため、ユニバーサルテンプレートは、ユーザーがCPHIMS試験を勉強して合格するための貴重な時間を大幅に節約できます。

>> CPHIMS最新日本語版参考書 <<

HIMSS CPHIMS専門試験、CPHIMS模擬練習

このほど、卒業生であれば、社会人であれば、ずっと「就職難」問題が存在し、毎年、「就職氷河期」といった言葉が聞こえてくる。ブームになるIT技術業界でも、多くの人はこういう悩みがあるんですから、HIMSSのCPHIMSの能力を把握できるのは欠かさせない技能であると考えられます。もし我々社のFast2testのCPHIMS問題集を手に入れて、速くこの能力をゲットできます。それで、「就職難」の場合には、他の人々と比べて、あなたはずっと優位に立つことができます。

HIMSS Certified Professional in Healthcare Information and Management Systems 認定 CPHIMS 試験問題 (Q86-Q91):

質問 # 86

Which of the following would be considered part of an EHR quantitative data set?

- A. Medication records.
- B. Radiology reports.
- C. Lab values.
- D. Progress notes.

正解: C

解説:

Quantitative data in an Electronic Health Record (EHR) refers to structured, numeric, and measurable data elements that can be directly analyzed using statistical and computational methods. Lab values clearly fit this definition because they consist of discrete numerical results (e.g., hemoglobin level, potassium concentration, blood glucose measurement) that are recorded in standardized units and can be trended over time. These values support clinical decision support systems (CDSS), quality reporting, population health management, and predictive analytics.

Radiology reports and progress notes are primarily qualitative, narrative text documents. While they may contain some numeric elements, their core content is unstructured free text, making them less directly usable for quantitative analysis without natural language processing. Medication records may include structured components (e.g., dosage, frequency), but they are generally considered part of medication management documentation rather than purely quantitative datasets in the strict sense of numeric measurement values.

Within clinical informatics frameworks, structured quantitative data such as lab results enable automated alerts, clinical pathways, benchmarking, and outcomes measurement. Because they are discrete, codified, and standardized, lab values are foundational to data analytics, interoperability, and evidence-based care-making. Lab values are the correct answer.

質問 # 87

A survey of the client community, sponsored by the IT department, reported a significant decline in overall satisfaction with the IT service provided. Which of the following is the FIRST step the Chief Information Officer should take?

- A. Engage an external consultant for a departmental effectiveness review.
- B. Convene an all-staff meeting to discuss the results with the IT department.
- C. Evaluate the survey results to better understand the reported decline.
- D. Send out a follow-up survey to the client community to get more detail.

正解: C

解説:

The CIO's first step should be to evaluate the survey results to understand what is actually driving the decline and how credible and actionable the findings are. In IT service management and leadership practice, survey outcomes are an initial signal—not a diagnosis. The CIO should review response rates, sampling (which departments responded), trends by service line, and segmentation (e.g., clinical vs. administrative users, inpatient vs. ambulatory). They should also analyze which dimensions dropped (incident response time, communication, downtime experience, training, EHR support, project delivery) and whether the decline correlates with recent events such as system outages, major upgrades, staffing changes, or backlog increases.

This assessment establishes a fact base and prevents premature actions that may miss the real issues.

A follow-up survey (B) may be useful later, but only after determining what gaps already exist in the data and what additional detail is needed. Convening an all-staff meeting (C) is also premature without a clear problem statement; it risks turning into speculation rather than focused improvement planning. Hiring an external consultant (D) can be appropriate for complex or persistent issues, but it is not the first move when internal data has not yet been analyzed.

質問 # 88

A risk response plan includes swapping desktops for laptops for physicians to eliminate the risk of physicians failing to adopt a new Electronic Health Record (EHR). This is an example of

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

正解: D

解説:

Risk avoidance involves changing a project plan to eliminate a threat entirely, rather than merely reducing its probability or impact. In this scenario, leadership identifies the risk that physicians may resist or fail to adopt the new EHR system due to workflow inconvenience or lack of mobility. By replacing desktop computers with laptops, the organization alters the work environment to remove a key barrier to adoption—thereby eliminating the root cause of the identified risk. This proactive adjustment represents risk avoidance because it restructures the approach so that the risk condition no longer exists in its original form.

Risk mitigation, by contrast, would reduce the likelihood or impact of non-adoption (for example, through training or support programs) but would not fully remove the underlying barrier. Risk transference shifts responsibility to another party (such as through insurance or outsourcing). Risk acceptance acknowledges the risk without taking preventive action.

Within healthcare IT governance and project management frameworks aligned with HIMSS principles, risk avoidance is appropriate when the organization can feasibly change scope, technology, or workflow to eliminate a significant adoption threat. Ensuring clinician engagement and usability is critical for EHR success, and structural changes that remove adoption barriers exemplify risk avoidance.

質問 # 89

Which of the following BEST describes the purpose of the domain name system (DNS)?

- A. Route information securely across the internet.
- **B. Enable internet applications to uniquely identify resources.**
- C. Ensure data network security across a public access network.
- D. Provide user authentication across domains.

正解: B

解説:

The Domain Name System (DNS) is the internet's distributed "naming service" that translates human-readable names (like server or website names) into machine-usable network identifiers, primarily IP addresses. This capability allows internet applications to uniquely locate and connect to resources such as web servers, email servers, application endpoints, and other network services without requiring users or systems to memorize numeric IP addresses. In practical terms, when a clinician launches a web-based EHR, a patient portal, or a secure messaging service, DNS helps the workstation or mobile device resolve the service name to the correct destination so the connection can be made.

Option A is incorrect because DNS is not a security mechanism by default; while there are security enhancements (e.g., DNSSEC), DNS itself is about naming and resolution. Option B describes identity services (like Active Directory, LDAP, Kerberos, SSO), not DNS. Option C refers to secure routing or transport protections (e.g., TLS, VPNs, secure network protocols); DNS does not "route" traffic, it only helps determine where traffic should go. Therefore, the best description of DNS is that it enables applications to reliably identify and reach network resources.

質問 # 90

A healthcare entity provides care on an at-risk basis. Which of the following is an appropriate use of quality-related data?

- A. Determine reimbursement opportunities.
- B. Target network security weakness.
- **C. Identify opportunities for clinical care improvement.**
- D. Develop a research study for a new clinical compound.

正解: C

解説:

In an at-risk (value-based) care environment, the organization assumes financial accountability for outcomes and total cost of care, so quality-related data is primarily used to improve clinical performance and patient outcomes. Quality data (e.g., readmissions, infection rates, care gap closure, guideline adherence, patient experience, mortality/complications, and equity stratifications) enables leaders and frontline teams to identify unwarranted variation, pinpoint high-impact process failures, and prioritize interventions such as care pathways, clinical decision support refinements, medication safety workflows, and population health outreach. HIMSS emphasizes that meaningful quality measures and access to performance data should "drive improvements in patient care delivery and outcomes," which directly aligns with using quality data to find and act on clinical improvement opportunities.

Option A is tempting in at-risk contracts because quality can affect payment, but "determine reimbursement opportunities" is a financial optimization framing rather than the best use of quality data; reimbursement effects are typically downstream of improved outcomes and performance. Option B is research and development, not operational quality management. Option D is cybersecurity risk management, which relies on security telemetry rather than clinical quality indicators. Therefore, the appropriate use is to identify opportunities for clinical care improvement.

質問 # 91

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顧客様と販売者の間での信頼性は苦勞かつ大切なことだと良く知られます。誠意をみなぎるHIMSS CPHIMS試

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