HEALTH CARE

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Health Information Systems

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Following a discussion with a bedside nurse, this summary will focus on Health Information Systems(HIS) and their usability for improved patient care as used in the hospital at which the respondent works. The purpose of HIS is to provide physicians, nurses, and other healthcare professionals with access to patient-level health information that can be used for patient care. HIS primarily provides health information in the form of structured data. Structured data are data fields with a defined meaning, meaning that they demonstrate how many clicks or keystrokes it takes to get a particular piece of information. In this way, they are similar to databases or spreadsheets.

The decision to implement a Health information system relied on the need to meet a series of hospital requirements. The hospital weighed its own business needs against the functionality available in the information system to determine whether or not one was necessary. The stakeholders involved in the decision-making process included physicians, nurses, staff who work in the front office, and (Information System) IT professionals. The system is completely integrated with the hospital's IT infrastructure.

Health Information systems implement expert systems to identify the appropriate treatment for a given patient and to generate prompt reminders to the health care staff when it is time to take any action. They can also aggregate data from disparate sources such as electronic medical records, laboratory databases, pharmacy records, and patient treatment plans to help physicians make better-informed decisions on behalf of the patients. The system workflow is usually in "green" mode, which means that the patient's medical history, what the physician already knows about the patient, and current patient circumstances are used to make a decision about the treatment. Once treatment is made, a diagnosis can be searched based on symptoms from different sources to identify the cause of the disease and then to recommend treatments.

Health information systems can improve patient care and help organizations work more efficiently. As with any new technology, HIS can cause concern among healthcare professionals. A common fear is that a system will disrupt workflow, as well as take up too much time and resources from the staff. As more functionalities are made available in health information systems, they will become increasingly important to the smooth working of healthcare institutions and for improving patient outcomes.

Health information systems require the use of sensitive patient information, and it is essential that this information is maintained in a highly secure environment. Staying up-to-date on the latest security updates is important, as well as making sure that only those who need access to this data are allowed to obtain it. As a result, the health information system should include a robust authentication and authorization process so that only those who are authorized can access it. A health information system needs to be scalable and be able to handle increased volumes of data without degrading performance.

It is important that this information provided by a health information system is easy to access and understand, as it needs to be read in high-stress situations. As a result, they should be designed so that the most important pieces of data are easy to access, which may include providing a dashboard or mobile application for clinicians. A data visualization tool could be integrated with the system to provide real-time updates on important charts that are used to decide how a patient is progressing in the hospital system. The system should also provide updates on other healthcare providers, especially when a new patient is being admitted.

Data can be extracted from health information systems by using a variety of programs, including databases and search engines. The process for extracting data is dependent upon which health information system is being used. Each system has its own internal structure and data

organization, as well as the various processes and workflows that are used in the hospital. Data can be extracted in many different ways, which depends on which tools are most effective for extracting information from each particular system.

The hospital needs to make sure that the patient's privacy is protected, and this data stays within the hospital. As a result, they must ensure that there are robust security protocols in place so that only patients' healthcare providers have access to this sensitive information. The best option is to make sure that the system is secure and data cannot be accessed by unauthorized parties. In addition, the security of the system should be regularly audited to ensure that it is robust and protected from hackers. As a result, organizations need to have a solid process for notifying their employees when a new version of the system is being deployed in order to make sure that security measures are followed.

The discussion with the bedside nurse on the use of health information systems is consistent with the existing literature on information management in healthcare settings. Health information systems (HIS) are the backbone of big data and predictive analytics, which organizations can use to gain better insights into the treatment and management of chronic diseases (Galetsi, Katsaliaki & Kumar,2020) A well-designed HIS can improve the lives of patients and healthcare professionals by putting important data at their fingertips. For example, HIS can help doctors determine which drugs are ineffective, leading to more effective treatments for patients.

There is a need for professionals, particularly nurses, to be able to think critically and have high-level decision-making skills (Skurka,2017). Thus, the Bedside Nurse is expected to have a wide range of expertise including the use of information systems to make more informed decisions about treatment. The bedside nurse has an important role in patient safety and quality

of care. Therefore, there must be clear communication about the role that information systems will play in helping them achieve this goal. Again, data security protocols must be in place to prevent unauthorized access and the potential for misuse of personal information.

References

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