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Healthcare Information System

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Healthcare Information System

Implementing the healthcare information system is a complex matter as it requires every single detail to be well synchronized. Information standards are important for a smooth flow of data to prevent the use of wrong information. The healthcare information systems standards are security, data structure, and data transport (Hammond, 2017). Security's role is to ensure that all patients' medical histories are safe and cannot be tampered with, especially when exchanging data between organizations. Data structure standard ensures that the terminologies specification and protocols define what needs to be collected and how the gathered information should be stored or represented. The data transport standard focuses on ensuring that the gathered data is well delivered to the waiting party without any security breaches.

Medical personnel needs to follow the set of industry standards that oversee how information is exchanged or shared. They also need to define the kind of information they need to share with the participating providers. For instance, is the information nonclinical or clinical? Data security is the most crucial step when it comes to exchanging information with other organizations, and all individuals participating in this exchange need to be aware of all the security measures.

Interoperability is an important aspect of assessing a patient's data to deliver better quality services. Therefore, the health information systems should be able to communicate easily with the electronic health report system to gather, collect, and share meaningful clinical data exchange. The challenges associated with implementing interoperable healthcare information systems are high integration costs, data migration, IT usage, and administration requirements (Fatima & Colomo-Palacios, 2018). The cost of the integration process in healthcare facilities is high because hospitals use numerous technology systems to monitor the patient's progress

making it hard to connect and store all the data. Most hospital budgets are mostly centered on offering quality patient care. Additionally, the cost further goes up because of the implementation process, which involves installing software, hardware, staff training, software updates, and maintenance. It ends up creating financial burdens of hospital management.

The data migration from one system to another is another challenge that comes with the interoperability of the health information system. The data keyed in may not match what is already in the system, resulting in inconsistent information due to poor coordination of different departments. The information system may not be user friendly due to its intricate design, thereby making it hard for medical personnel to key in patient's information or any other health-related matter into the system daily. Administrative requirements, such as billing, is an interoperability challenge because administrators still rely on management and evaluation guidelines during the payment process, which clashes with the system by linking payment to documentation unnecessarily.

References

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