



Technology Assessment and Government Regulations

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Introduction

- ▶ Health Information Management Systems (HIMS) is an essential building block that strengthens operations in health care.
- ▶ The central management of health care information improves reviews of performance status to help with daily administration.
- ▶ HIMS provides evidence to support management systems, including planning and decision-making in health care (Vest & Kash, 2016).
- ▶ Health Information Management System is vital in health care to define the performance elements and establish the basis for success.

Integration of Clinical and Administrative Departments into HIMs

- ▶ Integrating all clinical and administrative departments into HIMs is justified to streamline clinical decision-making due to alerts from the system about potential patient problems.
- ▶ Integration of operations into HIMs is vital for patient engagement to offer education and create awareness about risk factors in the process (Kohli & Tan, 2016).
- ▶ There is ease of access to patients' personal health information so that electronic communication with clinicians improves care decisions.
- ▶ HIMs improve financial and operational management so that services as billing and inventory control are improved.



EHR Regulation in the State

- ▶ A significant EHR regulation in North Carolina is Technology in Place in which the requests for EHR are expected to have the capability of sending HL7 messages version 2 or higher.
- ▶ Another regulation is Electronic Laboratory Reporting for promoting interoperability and meaningful use to introduce a standard of operation relative to the performance expectations.
- ▶ The regulations are meant to establish a standard of operation in the health care system frameworks such that the desired values can always be reflected (Vest & Kash, 2016).



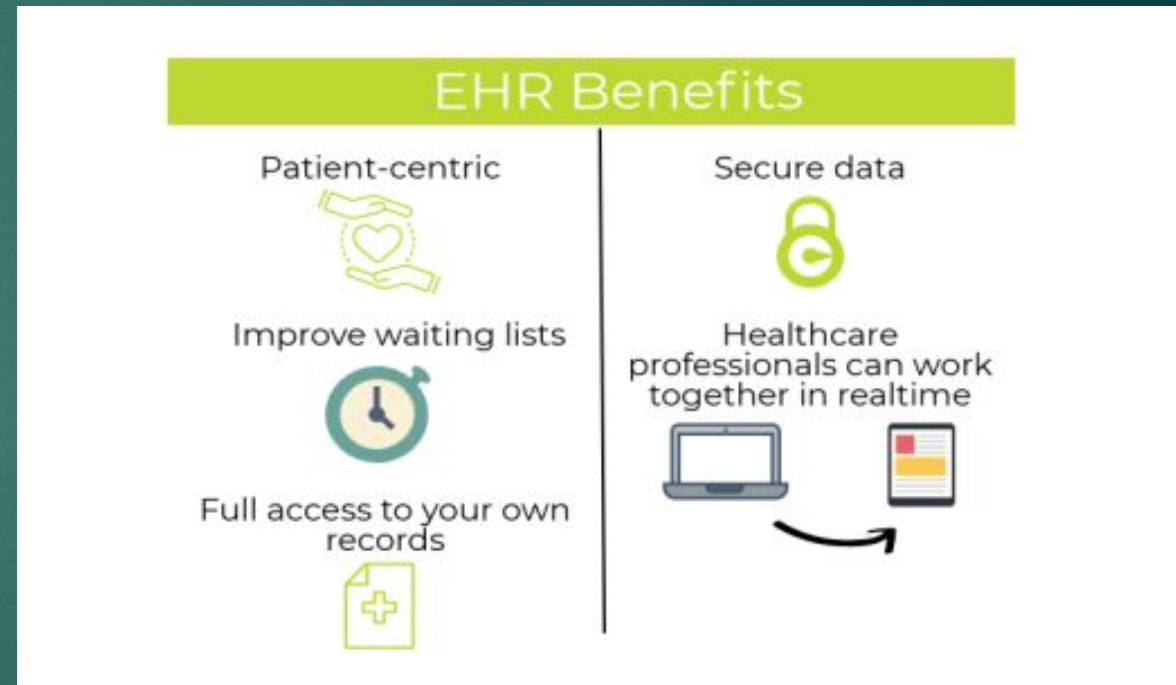
Impact of Regulations in HIMS Integration

- ▶ Technology in Place would impact the integration of HIMS due to the standard created for reporting all data at a central point.
- ▶ The use of equipment with the same operational measure would also result in the ease of system integration to meet the goal of common improvement and address of manifest issues.
- ▶ Electronic laboratory reporting would ensure that the key standard operating frameworks can always be interlinked so that the goal of meaningful use remains feasible (Mudumbai, 2016).



Solutions for Regulatory Challenges

- ▶ A potential solution to address the challenge is the establishment of minimum standards on which reference is made to attained consistency.
- ▶ The second solution is the training staff on the stipulated requirements and performance expectations to always reflect the needs to be addressed.
- ▶ The third solution is to establish an oversight authority taking charge of the implementation frameworks to ensure that the performance expectations can always be met.



Measures to Prevent Privacy and Security Breaches

- ▶ Adoption of a backup, crisis plans, and disaster recovery to ensure that loss of data is minimized (Vest & Kash, 2016).
- ▶ Implementation of user and session reporting to track the activities of all members of the internal organization.
- ▶ Adoption of secure transmission of data alongside segregation to avoid interceptions.
- ▶ Segregating data protects sensitive information in case of a breach due to the different players or packets of storage.



Action Plan for Patient Information Protection

- ▶ The preliminary focus would be to ensure that the systems used, meet the requirements for ONC-ATCB Certification.
- ▶ The next step in the action plans would be the use of audit trails to keep track of actions taken with patient information and records taken of all activities (Kohli & Tan, 2016).
- ▶ Next is the introduction of password protection protocols so that information access can be restricted to authorized individuals.
- ▶ Data encryption is the last line of protection against a breach of hacking so that the security expectations are enhanced.

Monitoring Privacy and Security Violations

- ▶ A significant approach would be the use of database activity monitoring that monitors intra-database attacks and blocking all unauthorized activity.
- ▶ Ensuring data security oversight to guarantee compliance with best-practice approaches all the time such that anomalies would be identified.
- ▶ The third approach is file monitoring in which data breach is monitored and potentially stopped due to every activity being logged to track safety (Mudumbai, 2016).



Key Findings

- ▶ It has been apparent that EHR standards in North Carolina are meant to establish a standard of operations.
- ▶ The technology in place requirement is vital in ensuring that a common standard is met by all health care organizations to determine the areas on which change would be made.
- ▶ Electronic Laboratory Reporting designates a standard to be followed.
- ▶ The key to meeting the safety in the use of data is effective monitoring such that all anomalies may be resolved in the initial stages of manifestation (Kohli & Tan, 2016).

Conclusion

- ▶ Health Information Management Systems create vital standards to achieve consistency in the key operating standards and frameworks.
- ▶ Security standards ensure that there is consistency in practice so that the risk factors in the database system can be contained.
- ▶ Consistent use of the systems necessitates the need for frequent monitoring so that potential risks could be addressed.



References

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- ▶ Vest, J. R., & Kash, B. A. (2016). Differing strategies to meet information-sharing needs: publicly supported community health information exchanges versus health systems' enterprise health information exchanges. *The Milbank Quarterly*, 94(1), 77-108.