MANAGEMENT OF DATA, INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE IN MEDICINE AND HEALTH SERVICES in SR

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Aim

to describe

 situation and gaps in utilization of ICT in health care practice in Slovakia
 as a baseline for setting grid implementation priorities

Presentation based

on

- personal views from academic environment and literature resources
- experiences from relevant international projects, primarily in the area of
 - health administration, quality management (WHO PATH Project)
 - computerized electrocardiography
 - neurotrauma guidelines project

Conception of grid

- broader technology concept is assumed to be discussed however
- rectified definition recently discussed e.g. by Szolovits, who strictly recommends limiting GRID to "real" grid computing in its original meaning in computer sciences

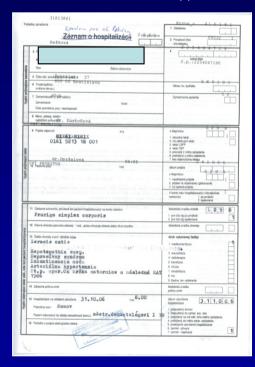
Expectations from ICT in HC

- access to information
- integration
- quality improvement

Access to information

Documentation of patients

- examples of ICT in "stone age"



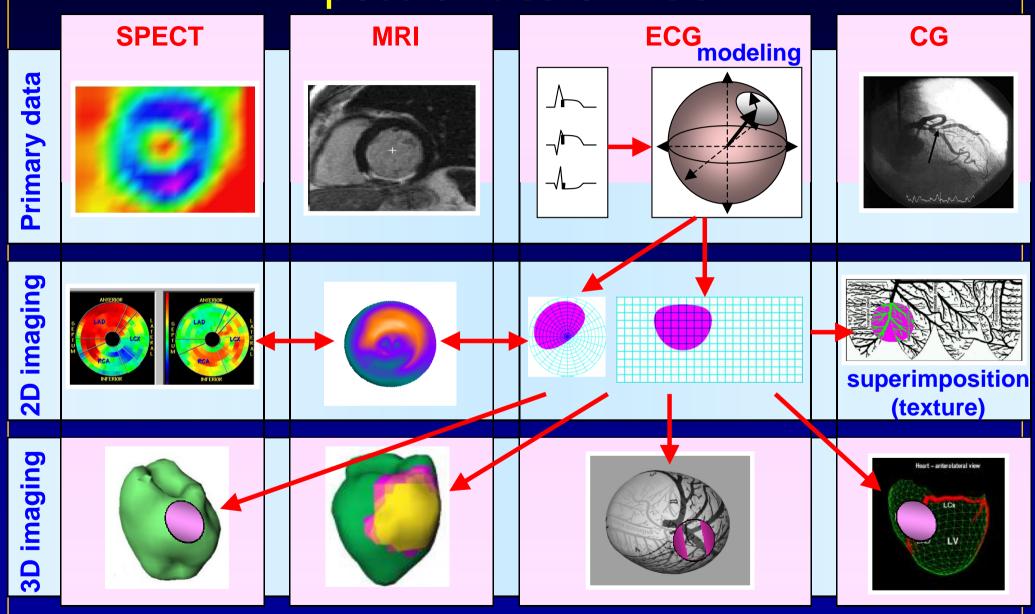


gap in Health Information Systems in SR

Examples of complex implementations

- integration of different imaging modalities in cardiology ECG
- Quality initiatives and E-health
- education and training E learning

Different imaging modalities in cardiology: possibilities of ECG



√Comparable₃images
Superimposition of structural and functional characteristics

ECG / image methods in cardiology

Current situation:

- Separation of data
- Different/specific data formats, image display capabilities

Direction of development:

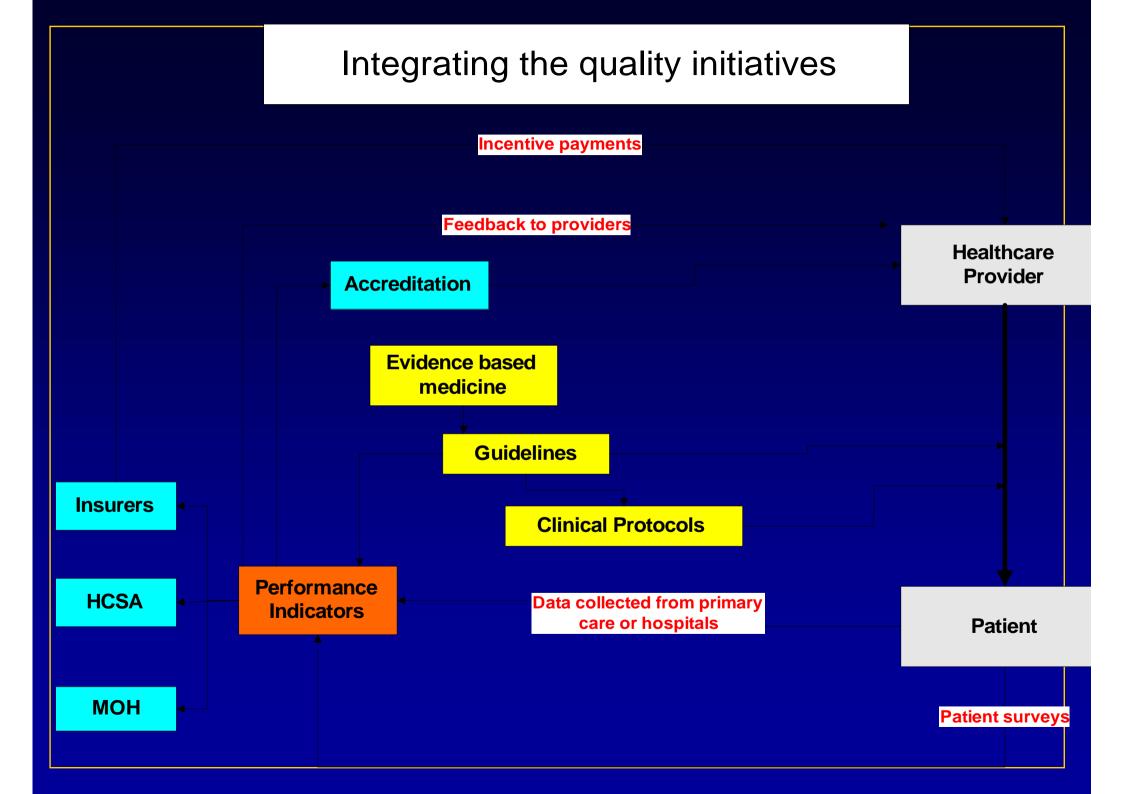
- Modelling and visualization
- Multimodal imaging
- The higher level of information on structural and functional characteristics of the heart
- Diagnostics, monitoring, evaluation of the effect of therapy, emergency intervention, education and research

E health and quality initiatives

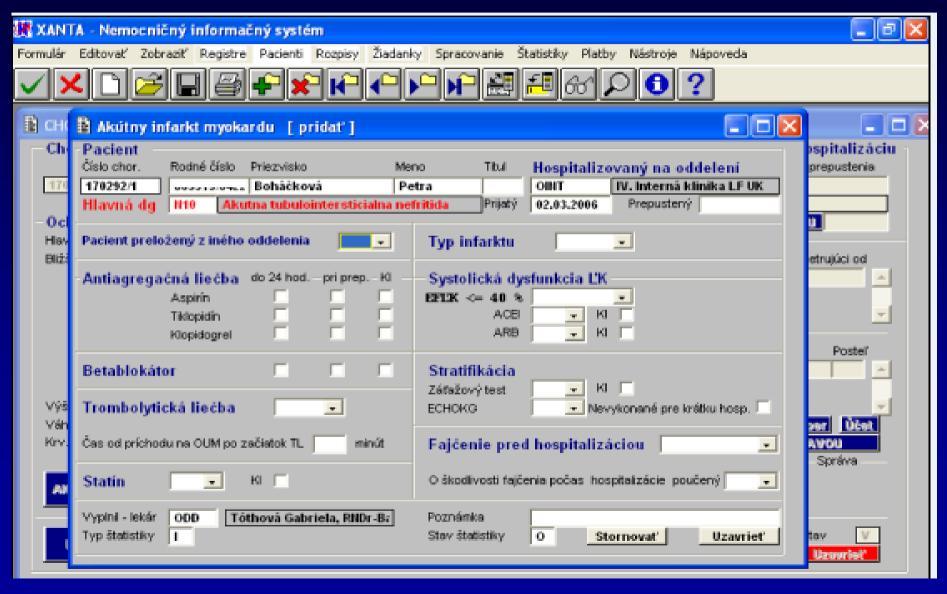
Acceleration of

- International standards implementation;
- Electronic patient records;
- E prescription;
- Health portals;
- Clinical guidelines and protocols;
- Performance indicators monitoring

Challenge for revisions of routine processes



Clinical guideleines and protocols integrated in IS



WHO PATH – Performance Assessment Tool

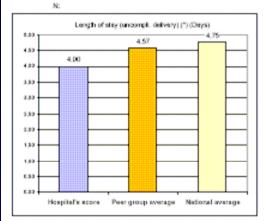
for internal quality improvement in hospitals

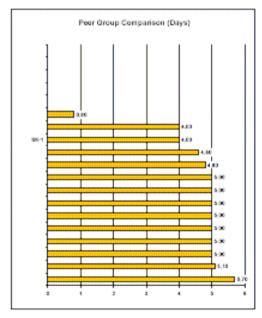
- conceptual model
- proposed steps for quality improvement based on measured indicators
- comparison at national and international level
- creation of learning environment
 - Quality of Health Systems and Services, Country Policies, Systems and Services Division of CHS WHO EUROPE

WHO PATH Hospital dash board

Core indicator: Length of stay (uncomplit delivery) (*)

Global rate: 4,00 Days





Number of hospitals in peer group, 19. Number of hospitals without data, 5.

(*) This indicator is negatively associated with performance.

effective of:

Smooth internsi process (*coordination of care within org.) (Production) Discharge propertiation, to a lesser extent Complications, to a lesser adent Charlesge propertiation Charlesge propertiation Pattern controllness & Christal effectiveness/internal coordination of care Christal effectiveness/outcomess

Clinical effectiveness/process/clinical pathways

Responsive Covernmonosity at integration discharge preparation

Patent controlless/clari oferfur povernent/

Commention of

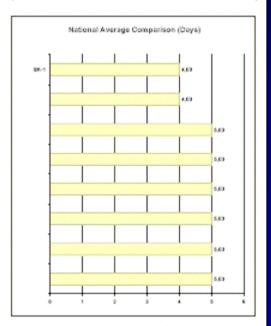
Appropriationers in use of everlable lactmology 6 fluency, to a lesser extent Complications

Efficiency/productivity

Peters certaidness/blant orienter-povernent

Reduction Acc

Chachage properties
Welling time
Possitivisions
Ons-dey surgery
Descriptive transfer rate



Number of participating hospitals, 8. Number of hospitals without data, 0.

Neurotrauma applications

- distributed register of patients with severe TBI
- evaluation of clinical care provided with automated guideline recommendations
- evaluation of new literature sources and compilation of recommendations and care standards
- collection of physiological measurements and CT scans with automatic interpretation

Medical/ Health informatics education

- Integrated in
 - undergraduate
 - postgraduate
 PHD programmes
 - specialisations Medical and Health informatics, MPH
 - CME and in job trainings
 - Focused activities projects components Matra, World Bank, WHO PATH support
- Target groups
 - public health
 - nursing
 - medical specialists and health service managers, other HC professionals

open space for e-learning, e-university applications

Observed gaps and dilemmas ICT

ignoring needs for continuous financial support for ICT

- in education in general in underdeveloped critical reasoning and appraisal
- in project preparation and managerial skills
- in lack of integration and safety in health information systems
- in limited willingness to share and benchmark data
- in restricted utilisation of international contacts

Perspective ICT and grid application

- e-learning
- dynamic and personalize access to bibliographic and other sources of information – text mining
- diseases registers (onco, cardio, metabolic diseases / diabetes, trauma) registers and distributed DBs
- data sharing in anticipated integrated model of patient care

- medical images
- standardisation the performance indicators linked to clinical guidelines
- aggregation of relevant data in dash boards
- virtual organizations information concept and
- accreditation, certification support

Conclusions

Potential benefits of Grid information day in SR

- info on new trends
- possibility to see applications in some areas where it works
- link among academics, health care providers, industry and decision makers - with the focus on all three parties of the health care
 - patients, public
 - HC providers,
 - purchasers

Successful application of grid into health care - motivation for health-care professionals for close interdisciplinary collaboration

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