Terms and Abbreviations (Theoretical Background of the Study)

Definition and Explanations of Classical Terms.

HIS
A Hospital Information System (HIS) can be defined as a computerized system that is designed to meet all the information needs within a hospital. This includes diverse data types such as patient information, billing, finance and accounting, staffing and scheduling, pharmacy ordering, prescription handling, supplies, inventory, maintenance and orders management, diagnostic reports related to laboratory, radiology and patient monitoring as well as providing decision support. The massive and critical role of hospitals and data can be managed by using computers as a tool. Various software companies are catering to the needs of the hospitals and are offering a comprehensive software which covers all aspects of computerization. Most of the companies have a customized software and some of the companies are offering tailor made packages as per the need and budget of the hospital.

CIS
Clinical Information System. It is a comprehensive, integrated information system designed to manage the administrative, financial and clinical aspects of a hospital. This encompasses paper-based information processing as well as data processing machines.

HMS
Hospital management System. It may mean the same thing as HIS.

EHR
An electronic health record is a patient’s health record that has been compiled into a digital format. Electronic health record systems co-ordinate the storage and retrieval of individual records with the aid of computers. EHRs are usually accessed on a computer, often over a network. It may be made up of electronic medical records (EMRs) from many locations and/or sources. A variety of types of healthcare-related information may be stored and accessed in this way.
Health Care Informatics: Medical Informatics.

Health care informatics or medical informatics is the intersection of information science, computer science, and health care.

RFID microchip:

Radio-frequency identification (RFID) is the use of an object (typically referred to as an RFID tag) applied to or incorporated into a product, animal, or person for the purpose of identification and tracking using radio waves. Some tags can be read from several meters away and beyond the line of sight of the reader. Most RFID tags contain at least two parts. One is an integrated circuit for storing and processing information, modulating and demodulating a radio-frequency (RF) signal, and other specialized functions. The second is an antenna for receiving and transmitting the signal. There are generally three types of RFID tags: active RFID tags, which contain a battery and can transmit signals autonomously, passive RFID tags, which have no battery and require an external source to provoke signal transmission, and battery assisted passive (BAP) which require an external source to wake up but have significant higher forward link capability providing great read range. RFID has many applications, for example, it is used in enterprise supply chain management to improve the efficiency of inventory tracking and management.

EMR:

EMRs electronic medical record may be more relevant to physician offices seeking a less expensive or comprehensive solution. An electronic medical record (EMR) is a medical record in digital format. In health informatics, an EMR is considered by some to be one of several types of EHRs (Electronic Health Records), but in general usage EMR and EHR are synonymous. The term has sometimes included other systems which keep track of medical information, such as the practice management system which supports the electronic medical record.

HIPAA:

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. HIPAA is an acronym for the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. As a part of the legislation,
Congress incorporated a section called Administrative Simplification. This section of the law includes: Standardization of electronic formats for transmission of nine transactions including claims, electronic remittance advice, eligibility, authorization, pharmacy, enrollment, coordination of benefits, attachments and first notice of claims. Security of electronic health information and electronic signatures. Privacy of patient identifiable information. Several Directives of the European Parliament and of the Council protect the processing and free movement of personal data, including for purposes of health care. The organizations and individuals charged with the management of this information are required to ensure adequate protection is provided and that access to the information is only by authorized parties. The growth of EHR creates new issues, since electronic data may be physically much more difficult to secure, as lapses in data security are increasingly being reported. Information security practices have been established for computer networks, but technologies like wireless computer networks offer new challenges as well.

EDI:
Electronic Data Interchange. Stands for "Electronic Data Interchange." EDI is a standardized method for transferring data between different computer systems or computer networks. It is commonly used for e-commerce purposes, such as sending orders to warehouses, tracking shipments, and creating invoices.

WHO:
World Health Organization. Is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that acts as a coordinating authority on international public health. Established on 7 April 1948, and headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, the agency inherited the mandate and resources of its predecessor, the Health Organization, which had been an agency of the League of Nations.

AIIMS: All India institute of Medical Studies.
HIT:
Health Information Technology that describes any computer-based electronic aid to healthcare delivery.

Decision Support Systems:
A computer-based system that enables management to interrogate the computer system on an ad hoc basis for various kinds of information on the organization and to predict the effect of potential decisions beforehand.

Expert systems:
Expert systems are man-machine systems with specialized problem-solving expertise. The "expertise" consists of knowledge about a domain, understanding of problems within that domain, and "skill" at solving some of these problems.

Executive information systems:
An Executive Information System (EIS) is a set of management tools supporting the information and decision-making needs of management by combining information available within the organization with external information in an analytical framework.

Health care decision making:
Health care decision making are interactive computer programs, which are designed to assist physicians and other health professionals with decision making tasks. A working definition has been proposed by Dr. Robert Hayward of the Centre for Health Evidence; "Clinical Decision Support systems link health observations with health knowledge to influence health choices by clinicians for improved health care".

Health care:
The prevention, treatment, and management of illness and the preservation of mental and physical well-being through the services offered by the medical and allied health professions.
CHAPTER 1.
INTRODUCTION