Role of Nursing Informatics

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**Role of Nursing Informatics in System development and Implementation**

Health informatics is an essential element of the medical and health system, including primary health. Every Malaysian citizen should have access to trained medical personnel to get quality early medical assistance as a starting point to this system. Usually, these medical professionals are the primary consulting professionals to the patients in a health system and will consult with the relevant experts as needed. In general, when a primary health care system fails, tertiary help centers will become overwhelmed.

The specialization of healthcare information technology (ICT) skills stimulates the interest and commitment of dentists and doctors in the development of healthcare information technology. Specialist qualifications provide a structured, modern way of developing expertise in healthcare information technology and information management, as well as a motivating career path.

The specialty of healthcare information technology provides nurses / physicians with a structured and modern way of developing their knowledge. It also provides a motivating opportunity to develop one's own career. The specific competence of healthcare information technology as a name best describes the breadth of the mission. It is not limited to information systems but also takes into account functional and accounting issues. The title link to eHealth links specific competence to national and EU target programs and covers the spectrum of activities for citizens.

**Definition Analysis Design of the new system**

Telemedicine and eHealth solutions are a growing part of healthcare organizations and processes. They currently range from professional consulting services to direct customer care and self-care solutions. Home measurement recording is on the rise and with the new national archiving solution, patients can view parts of their patient records themselves through secure network connections. Telemedicine solutions are considered to play an important role in client and patient empowerment.

As highly educated professionals, the contribution of physicians to the development and deployment of healthcare information technology and telemedicine solutions has been, and will continue to be, crucial. Feasibility studies on information systems have shown the need for greater involvement of physicians. Up until now, influencing has often been based on self-interest, and quite a few medical practitioners have other technical education besides medical education.

The specific competence of Healthcare Information Technology (eHealth) promotes the interest and commitment of physicians in the development of health care information technology. The aim is to create a network of expert doctors working in partnership with industry, research institutes and other actors. A network of highly qualified experts contributes to the effective exploitation of the professional and medical skills of doctors in the development of the field. International relations, and in particular the monitoring of developments, are important. (Nelson & Staggers, 2016).

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**Implementation /Goals**

Nurses will;

1. be familiar with telemedicine, healthcare technology, information systems and e-health solutions and industry developments
2. be familiar with the goals and needs of the medical community and promote their consideration as technology is developed, acquired and used
3. Ability to lead and participate as an expert in the design, implementation, acquisition, deployment, training and development of e-Health solutions
4. be familiar with healthcare technology, telemedicine and e-Health solutions nationally and internationally, and their contribution to the healthcare environment
5. outline the role of information technology in generating health benefits and the importance of work aids such as decision support
6. have the capacity to promote eHealth solutions and participate in the national debate.
7. have the ability to participate in the evaluation of health care IT solutions and other related scientific research

**Post-implementation support**

Due to the project nature of the employment relationship, the new interdisciplinary nature of the competencies and the initial job profile, a large part of the services cannot be verified. The Services will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, but the total will be for a total of two (2) years converted to full-time. In addition, at least five (5) years (minimum length of specialist medical qualification) work experience as a medical practitioner is required. The following are accepted as practical services:

1. health information technology, telemedicine or e-Health solutions projects, design assignments, workgroups, trainer, expert, development tasks in government information system assignments, either on a salaried basis or as expert in working groups or similar (including STM, THL and its predecessor STAKES) (McCormick & Saba, 2015).
2. researcher in the field of healthcare information technology, telemedicine or e-health solutions] as a medical expert in research institutes, colleges or companies in the field health information technology associations or clubs in the IT working groups of medical clubs and associations. (Saba, 2001).
3. Dental and the Medical Association in information systems jobs for the medical associations.
4. A doctoral dissertation that focuses on the field is also approved as a service for 6 months

**Publishing health information technology**

A practical service may consist of a service consisting of a combination of the aforementioned tasks, pieces or part-time tasks, which shall be individually defined in relation to the criteria of the other specific competencies. Nowadays, there are innovative service providers who have stepped forward with starting new technology experiments to allow more patients to be treated with a limited number of doctors. For example, tele-medical services are growing rapidly with some hospitals and primary health centers in western countries trying to reduce costs by providing consulting services to more patients through online or online portals which allows patients to submit their health-related questions to their online doctor for immediate response guarantee. Patients can also obtain permission to video consult with a doctor, chat over the phone with a registered physician, and send a rash picture, a worried mole and other symptoms for further examination. The techniques of consulting or consulting mentioned above are still in the early stages and are experimental and still need to be improved in our country.

References

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