

- Reasons why healthcare resists technology
 - **Cost**, legality, time, fear, usefulness, complexity, lack of knowledge
- Quality measures using technology in patient care
 - Reduce medical errors
 - Enhance Drug safety
 - Approve lines of communication
 - Nursing + medical **documentation**
- Factors that increase efficiency in healthcare with technology
 - Safety
 - Reporting better
 - Keeping track of information
 - Improve communication
- Human-technology interface- what is it? Identify examples.
 - **Human technology interface** = how a human interacts with technology; the way information is entered into technology + how info is pulled from that technology (how technology is used)
 - Ex: Keyboards, touchscreens, and mice are some types of input devices that add to the human technology interface. Monitors, printers, or display lights are ways that we receive information from that technology.
 - Ex: defibrillator, a patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) pump, any number of physiologic monitoring systems, electronic thermometers, **telephones and pagers, EMR, IV pump, voice to text translations**
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- Purpose of information systems
 - 5 major groups of healthcare info system groups are case management systems, communication systems, business systems, order entry systems, and patient care support systems.
 - **collect, process and distribute patient- centered data to aid in managing and providing care**
 - create a comprehensive record of the patients medical history and support organizational processes
- Purpose of Case management information systems
 - **Case management information systems = identify resources, patterns, and variances in care to prevent costly complications related to chronic conditions and to enhance the overall outcomes for patients with chronic illness.**
 - scan past episodes of treatment and search for trends among the records.
 - Once a trend is identified, case management systems provide decision support that promotes preventive care.