

Health Information Systems Discussion

The use of information systems in health care has both benefits and risks. We see the benefits of these systems with improving patient safety, streamlining workflows, as well as improving quality and outcomes of healthcare delivery (McGonigle & Matrian, 2018, p. 301). In addition, technology also helps with health literacy, patient engagement, and population health. However, while technology is a good thing, it's important to note that it doesn't replace the human element required to make sound judgement calls. Information systems and processes are positive to contributing to the care we deliver but the data is still only as good as the person who enters it and care provided cannot be completely replaced by technology. "It doesn't replace critical thinking, solid nursing practice, and careful patient monitoring" (McGonigle & Matrian, 2018, p. 303). In addition, the human factor is necessary to manage the technologies we use and should be monitored and tested for accuracy to ensure patient safety and data integrity.

We can use health information systems to increase patient satisfaction and improve the patient experience in various ways. We see this with things such as patient portals, health literacy and interactive health education. I believe the more patients understand about the care they receive and comprehension of health education, the more engaged the patient is and more likely they will be compliant in taking steps to either further understand their condition or implement behavior changes to make improvements in their health care outcomes.

References

McGonigle, D., & Matrian, K. G. (2018). *Nursing informatics and the foundation of knowledge* (4th ed.). Burlington, MA: Jones & Bartlett Learning.