

Emr feasibility

Technology, Information Technology



EMR Feasibility Lecturer With the continually advancing healthcare technology, many large hospital facilities are implementing Electronic Medical Records (EMR) and are reaping the pros and benefits of maximizing business and operational processes and delivering quality patient care. Small clinics on the other hand, have historically not been able to take advantage of these benefits due to the cost associated with acquiring and implementing an Electronic Medical Records (EMR) which is so high, and the duration in time that would be needed in order to realize return on investment too long in comparison to what small clinical practice can essentially absorb. It is feasible to implement Electronic Medical Records (EMR) in hospitals that plan strategically to accomplish the inaugural state requirements of a meaningful use. EMR is an essential and exciting step towards the right direction. Currently in this rural area, there are no certified products of EMR in the market; however, the bodies responsible for certification are already planning to do so. This certification process and technological interoperability within the healthcare facilities have been awarded significant thought and attention by government officials and healthcare leaders. The feasibility of implementing EMR is limited with time; however, the process of implementation is very realistic and feasible. This will bring major changes in the healthcare industry; therefore the implementation process should be given top priority due to its feasibility. The paper has ascertained that creation of inter-related health systems, rather than stay alone silos of rural health care systems is a realistic opportunity to implement an EMR medical offices (Jones, 2008).

The implementation of EMR is beneficial in the following ways; EMR improves

greatly the quality of care through keeping up to date patient records and enhancing their accessibility; EMR allows easy tracking of patients by clinic staff who need follow up care; EMR allows physicians to find comprehensive patient medical records from the past; EMR improves the ability of clinicians to help the patients in managing the treatment of most complex diseases; and it also allows researchers and clinicians to analyze long term trends and patient data. On the other hand, implementation of the EMR has a lot of challenges some of which are: need for training data clerks in data entry and management which can be expensive to the implementer; setting up a system of information technology can be much expensive on the part of the implementer; the development and support of the software needs long term resources; the necessity to involve local staff in designing and testing the system may be expensive to the implementer; and the technical needs such as system security and stable power supply. The EMR will help the local office in clinical care support, laboratory data management, analysis and reporting, as well as stock management Hence, the paper has ascertained that creation of inter-related health systems, rather than stay alone silos of rural health care systems is a realistic opportunity to implement an EMR medical offices (Kevin, 2010).

References

Jones, S. (2008). *Electronic Medical Record Feasibility*. New York: McGraw Hill.

Kevin, M. (2010). *Why Health IT Usability Matters to Patients*. London: SAGE