

Fundamentals of database characteristics and structure research paper example

[Business](#), [Management](#)



Database use for health care

A database is a collection of logically related data that is organized for the purpose of ease of access, management and update. Databases are classified according to their organizational approach. There are various categories of databases which include relational databases, tabular in nature and there is a clear definition of data so that they can be easily reorganized and accessed in different ways. There is also distributed database where it can be distributed in different points in a network. The last category is an object oriented-oriented programming database where it is congruent with the data which is defined in object classes and subclasses.

Computer databases contain a collection of records and files which include sales transactions, customer profiles, product catalogs and inventories.

Databases are managed by database administrators who give rights to users on the extent they can go on manipulating the database, specifying report generation, read/access rights.

Importance of databases in healthcare

Using it eases the management of information in healthcare. With a good database management system, it is easy to retrieve specific data from the database. The cases of traditional way of keeping medical records in using spreadsheets have the limitation of use of queries, normalization restrictions.

The projects target data and information may be medical records, patient registration, billing and scheduling modules, demographics, medical trends, medication and allergies, immunization situation, laboratory test outcomes, radiology photos, critical signs, private stats such as age and weight. The

importance of expensive money systems is simply ascertained by the most basic feature of the system. In environments of such a data-intensive system, quality information storage data serves as the database starting point, the foundation for the truthfulness of the data clients hope to get or exchange information and the fountain of reliable facts clients require in order to do analyses. If users base on results from automatic management systems, even increases the chances to begin with substantial data. To arrive at quality information, the information analysis process should adhere to a disciplined and proper defined method a development process which is sequential that makes sure that there is comprehensiveness and validity, structural integrity, and meeting conversion rules.

Coded information go a long way in bringing new features, thus making it clear that critical clinical professionals are updated of the many dynamic transitions. The greatest development is the improvement of coding from its ad-hoc task of interpreting narrated clinical data to diagnosis and code procedures. Coding should now conform to new requirements to incorporate healthcare information in a reliable standard form that can be interpreted internationally and can be used both at the personal and average levels.

From such developments come new responsibilities, like health data database entry and the urge to internalize the way in which substantive extent and truthfulness of the information are mapped in code groups.

Coded data have a great role in making sure that proper reimbursement for healthcare services delivered for institutional or service provider claims. This role goes further to improve as prospective payments have grown to factor in other treatment configuration, like inpatient psychiatric infrastructure.

Major organizations like professional organization for SQL server and worldwide SQL server users group will be of great importance in the project. Various standards such as naming guidelines are among the top standards that should be enforced as guidelines for naming database objects. We also have Roles and Responsibilities that is required in proper operation of a DBMS, it is simply a coordinated management of strives of many skilled experts. The other standards are Administration Standards which will basically lay down the domain of the database administrator's task. The final standard is Application Standards that should act as an adjunct to any application standard built up steps within the organization.

References

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