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New Research Explores Use of Electronic Medical Records by Residents

CHICAGO – January 17, 2018 – The Winter 2018 issue of *Perspectives in Health Information Management*, the online research journal of the American Health Information Management Association (AHIMA), delves into the latest research on topics such as developing a minimum data set for infertility patients and a study analyzing the value of investment methodology with project management in healthcare IT.

Study Finds Postgraduate EMR Training Can Impact Patient Care

Authors of the study "Proficiency of First-Year Podiatric Medical Residents in the Use of Electronic Medical Records" used an online survey to evaluate the experience of podiatric residency directors with electronic medical records. The goal was to determine the proficiency level in electronic medical records expected at the beginning of residency training.

The results of the survey found that 70.3 percent of responding directors expected a moderate level of proficiency in the use of electronic medical records. However, 35.2 percent indicated that less than 50 percent of the new residents had experience with electronic medical records prior to starting residency training. Only 51.5 percent of respondent directors felt that the new residents were successful or highly successful in using their hospital's electronic medical record upon arrival, but that figure increased to 98.2 percent upon completion of the first year of residency.

"This research emphasizes the importance of training fourth-year medical students on a variety of EMR systems in order to have a positive impact on patient care," said AHIMA interim CEO Pamela Lane, MS, RHIA. Read the full article.

The Winter issue also features the following articles:

Value of Investment as a Key Driver for Prioritization and Implementation of Healthcare Software

by Seth A. Bata, MS, and Terry Richardson, MS

Health systems across the nation are recovering from massive financial and resource investments in electronic health record (EHR) applications. In the midst of these recovery efforts, implementations of new care models, including accountable care organizations and population health initiatives, are under way. The shift from fee-for-service to fee-for-outcomes and fee-for-value payment models calls for care providers to work in new ways. This paper outlines the “Value of Investment” process and its attributes, and uses illustrative examples to explore the efficacy of this methodology within a midsized health system. Read more.

The Development of a Minimum Data Set for an Infertility Registry

by Masoumeh Abbasi, MSc, PhD, Leila Ahmadian, PhD, Malihe Amirian, MD, Hamed Tabesh, PhD, and Saeid Eslami, PharmD, PhD

Effective decision making in the healthcare setting is highly dependent on access to reliable and robust data and information. A minimum data set is a standard assessment instrument that is used during the data collection process to ensure that decision makers have access to a consistent set of information. The article describes how the authors developed a data set that could potentially pave the way for the development of a standardized approach to treating patients with infertility. Read more.

Development of Hospital-based Data Sets as a Vehicle for Implementation of a National Electronic Health Record

by Leila Keikha, MSc, Seyede Sedigheh Seied Farajollah, MSc, Reza Safdari, PhD, Marjan Ghazisaeedi, PhD, and Niloofar Mohammadzadeh, PhD

In developing countries such as Iran, international standards offer good sources to survey and use for appropriate planning in the domain of EHRs. The objective of this study was to propose a hospital data set for a national EHR consisting of data classes and data elements by adjusting data sets extracted from the standards and paper-based records. Researchers concluded that using well-defined and standardized data and also adapting EHR systems to local facilities and existing social and cultural conditions can facilitate the development of structured data sets. Read more.

Exploring Midwives’ Need and Intention to Adopt Electronic Integrated Antenatal Care

by Hosizah Markam, PhD, Harry Hochheiser, PhD, Kuntoro Kuntoro, Prof, MD, MPH, DrPH, and Hari Basuki Notobroto, PhD

Documentation requirements for the Indonesian integrated antenatal care program suggest the need for electronic systems to address gaps in existing paper documentation practices. Researchers aimed to quantify midwives' documentation completeness in a primary healthcare center, understand documentation challenges, develop a tool, and assess intention to use the tool. Researchers found that midwives' intention to adopt the tool was significantly influenced by performance expectancy, effort expectancy and facilitating conditions. The results indicated that the factors that might influence intention to adopt such a tool are potentially addressable and that it might well be accepted by midwives. Read more.

How Confounder Strength Can Affect Allocation of Resources in Electronic Health Records

by Kristine E. Lynch, PhD, Brian W. Whitcomb, PhD, and Scott L. DuVall, PhD

When electronic health record data are used, multiple approaches may be available for measuring the same variable, introducing potentially confounding factors. While additional information may be gleaned and residual confounding reduced through resource-intensive assessment methods such as natural language processing, whether the added benefits offset the added cost of the additional resources is not straightforward. Researchers evaluated the implications of misclassification of a confounder when using EHRs. Read more.

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About *Perspectives in Health Information Management*

Perspectives in Health Information Management is a scholarly, peer-reviewed journal, referred to by professors, professionals, public officials, industry leaders, and policy-makers. Since 2004, it has been one of the most credible and respected journals of the HIM industry and is referenced in notable indices such as PubMed Central (PMC), the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health (CINAHL), and Google Scholar. Learn more about the submission guidelines and the manuscript review process. www.perspectives.ahima.org

About AHIMA

The American Health Information Management Association (AHIMA) represents more than 103,000 health information professionals in the United States and around the world. AHIMA is committed to promoting and advocating for high quality research, best practices and effective standards in health information and to actively contributing to the development and advancement of health information professionals worldwide. AHIMA is advancing informatics, data analytics, and information governance to achieve the goal of providing expertise to ensure trusted information for healthcare. **www.ahima.org**