Medical Informatics in Context

Graduate School of Library, Information and Media Studies

> University of Tsukuba 19 October 2007

Abstract

- Medical informatics can be defined as "the application of information science and information technology to the theoretical and practical problems of biomedical research, clinical practice, and medical education."
- An increasing numbers of knowledge workers are involved in medical informatics-related programs and activities.
- This talk will provide an overview of the field of medical informatics and show how it "fits in" with other information fields.

Many different terms are now in use!

- Medical Informatics
- Biomedical Informatics
 - These two are synonymous
- Bioinformatics
 This one is different
- Health Informatics
 This is the newest term

The field concerned with the cognitive, information processing, and communication tasks of medical practice, education, and research, including the information science and technology to support these tasks....it is both a science and a technology.

from Shortliffe's textbook

An interdisciplinary field that combines medical science with several technologies and disciplines in the information and computer sciences [and one which] provides methodologies by which these fields can contribute to better use of the medical <u>knowledge base</u> and ultimately to <u>better</u> medical care...

American Association of Medical Colleges

Medical informatics has to do with all aspects of understanding and promoting the effective organization, analysis, management, and use of information in health care. While the field of medical informatics shares the general scope of these interests with some other health care specialties and disciplines, medical informatics has developed its own areas of emphasis and approaches that have set it apart from other disciplines and specialties.

American Medical Informatics Association

<u>Applications of advanced computer and</u> <u>communications technologies to health care,</u> <u>and specifically to information in health care...</u>

Ellen Detlefsen's working definition

MeSH® defines medical informatics as

 "The field of information science concerned with the <u>analysis and</u> <u>dissemination of medical data through the</u> <u>application of computers to various</u> <u>aspects of health care and medicine</u>."

• Year introduced: 1987

MI developed as an academic field in the late 1960s and early 1970s....

- Work on the practical issues of clinical documentation, information systems, and technology in which computers had been introduced to increase productivity of medical processes
- Work on medical knowledge representation and language understanding, including artificial intelligence consultation and decision support systems
- Work on terminologies, coding, medical records, and indexing for Medline, exemplified in the Unified Medical Language System and related research.

• Maojo V, Kulikowski CA. Bioinformatics and medical informatics: collaborations on the road to genomic medicine? *J Am Med Inform Assoc*. 2003 Nov-Dec;10(6):515-22.

The first generation...

 many MI pioneers arrived to the field by chance, because they were interested in informational needs in clinical settings, complemented by colleagues from linguistics, mathematics, computer science, L/IS, engineering, and other disciplines.

MeSH® recognizes four sub-specialty areas

• Information Science Category -Information Science • Informatics -Dental Informatics -Medical Informatics -Nursing Informatics -Public Health Informatics

Other sub-specialties are emerging

- Pathology informatics
- *Radiology* informatics
- Psychiatry informatics
- *Primary care* informatics
- Surgical informatics
- Veterinary informatics
- *Consumer* informatics
- Telemedicine

• Can be documented with journal articles and professional SIGs

What is Bioinformatics?

- Bioinformatics is concerned with <u>the creation</u> <u>and development of advanced information and</u> <u>computational technologies to solve problems</u> <u>in biology</u>.
 - Bioinformatics uses techniques from informatics, statistics, molecular biology and high-performance computing to obtain information about genomic or protein sequence data.

BI emerged in the 1990s...20-30 years <u>after medical informatics</u>

- The terms *bioinformatics* and *computational biology* are often used interchangeably, although the latter typically focuses on algorithm development and specific computational methods.
- A common thread in projects in bioinformatics and computational biology is the use of mathematical tools to extract useful information from noisy data produced by high-throughput biological techniques.
- The field of data mining overlaps with computational biology in this regard...
 - <u>en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bioinformatics</u>

If you query the MeSH® database for "bioinformatics," you are directed to

• <u>Computational Biology</u>

- <u>A field of biology</u> concerned with the development of techniques for the collection and manipulation of biological data, and the use of such data to make biological discoveries or predictions. This field encompasses all computational methods and theories applicable to molecular biology and areas of computer-based techniques for solving biological problems including manipulation of models and datasets.
- Year introduced: 1997

Bayat A. Science, medicine, and the future: Bioinformatics. *BMJ*. 2002 Apr 27;324(7344):1018-22



Real-world definition....

- Roughly, bioinformatics is any use of *computers to handle biological information*.
- In practice, bioinformatics is often a synonym for "computational molecular biology"---*the use of computers to characterize the molecular components of living things*.

So what's the difference?

- "Traditionally, <u>Medical Informatics has been focused on the</u> intersection between computer science and clinical medicine,
- whereas <u>Bioinformatics have been predominantly centered on</u> the intersection between computer science and biological research.
- Although researchers from both areas have occasionally collaborated, <u>their training</u>, <u>objectives and interests have been quite different</u>."

• Martin-Sanchez F et al. Synergy between medical informatics and bioinformatics: facilitating genomic medicine for future health care. J Biomed Inform. 2004 Feb;37(1):30-42.

Shortliffe's 4-part model

- Bioinformatics
 - Molecular and cellular processes
- Imaging Informatics
 - Tissues and organs
- Clinical Informatics
 - Individuals and patients
- Public Health Informatics
 - Populations and society
 - <u>http://sci.asu.edu/news/bmi_symposium/downloads/EdwardShortliffe_presentation.p</u>

Health Informatics

• The Canadian (and European) preferred term for medical and biomedical informatics

• <u>http://www.coachorg.com/default.asp?ID=390</u>

Key Topics in the 1980s...

- Introduction to Medical Informatics
- Databases
- Networking and Distributed Computing
- Ambulatory Care Records
- Hospital Information Systems
- Integrated Clinical Information Systems
- Medical Imaging Systems
- Patient Monitoring
- Computers in Education
- Medical Decision Making
- Bibliographic Retrieval
- Controlled Medical Terminologies

Stanford University, Medical Informatics Short Course, 1980s

"Grand Challenges" in the 1990s...

- Medical Information Standards
- Medical Informatics Training
- Integrated Health Information Management Systems
- Computerized Medical Records
- Clinical Information Systems, including radiology, laboratory, pharmacy
- Physician Order Entry Systems
- Computer-Aided Instruction
- Medical Expert Systems
- Nursing Informatics
- Health Information Networks
- Medical Software
- Research Funding Opportunities
- Cultural and Sociological Changes
- Medical Software Security

Duke University, 1990s

Some of the 21st century topics?

Competing for Capital - Creative IT Investment Strategies **Overcoming Barriers to Electronic Medical Records to Support** HIV/AIDS Care in sub-Saharan Africa **Development & Evaluation of a Standards-based PDA Documentation & Decision Support System for Advanced Practice Nurses Disseminating Innovations in Critical Care** Looking into & out of CPOE's (Physician Order Entry) Black Box: Monitoring its Uses, Benefits and Consequences eCME: Is it ready for prime time? Progress and Prospects for the National Health Information Infrastructure Why is so much clinical IT so bad?

From a medical informatics conference brochure, Johns Hopkins, <u>2005</u>

More 21st century topics?

Accessing Information at the Point of Care: Impact and Challenges Three usability studies of informatics tools at patient-provider interface: a HRT decision tool, tobacco use risk tool, & medical resident usage of PDA tools Managing a Drug Withdrawal Crisis via Health IT PDAs for Decision Support at the Point of Care: Lessons Learned Effective Clinical Decision Support: Assessing Factors Critical for Success Bringing technology to people & people to technology: Uganda as a case in point eLearning and eEducators at the Point-of-Care Redesigning Hospital Processes with EHRs-A Socio-Technical (ST) Approach A Web-based Point of Care Knowledge Resource and Workflow Support for **Ambulatory Care** PDAs: Improving Medication Safety through Access and Use of Drug Information Sources

From a medical informatics conference brochure, Johns Hopkins, 2005

Who Are Medical Informaticists?

Practitioners in an interdisciplinary academic field, chiefly based in medical schools, with a broad range of professional training

- physicians/health professions schools faculties
- computer scientists/engineers
- nurses
- pharmacists
- dentists
- veterinarians
- government officials

- medical records administrators
- medical librarians
- lawyers
- cognitive psychologists
- software/hardware producers/publishers
- healthcare consumers/advocates
- insurance providers/ third party payers

Where Do Medical Informaticists Work?

- health professions school faculty
- academic research & development
- educational support positions
- clinical administrative/educational managers
- healthcare facility Chief Information Officers
- corporate research and development
- health information professional/biomedical librarians
- entrepreneurs

Medical Informatics Journals

Artificial Intelligence in Medicine BMC Medical Informatics and Decision Making Computers in Biology and Medicine Computers, Informatics, Nursing: CIN Health Informatics Journal Healthcare Informatics IEEE Transactions on Information Technology in Biomedicine International Journal of Medical Informatics J Healthcare Information Management J Telemedicine and Telecare Medical Informatics and the Internet Online Journal of Nursing Informatics Telemedicine Journal and eHealth

Academic Medicine **Bioinformatics BMC** Bioinformatics Health Informatics J Healthcare Informatics JAMIA JASIST J Biomedical Informatics J of Medical Internet Research Medical Decision Making

Organizations concerned with medical informatics...

- American Medical Informatics Association <u>www.amia.org</u>
- International Medical Informatics Association <u>www.imia.org</u>
- Health Information Management Systems Society -<u>www.himss.org</u>
- American Health Information Management Association <u>www.ahima.org</u>
- Association for Information Science & Technology; SIG-MED <u>http://www.asis.org/AboutASIS/asis-sigs.html#SIGMED</u>
- Medical Library Association <u>www.mlanet.org</u>

Where can someone go to earn a degree in medical informatics?

- Universities
- Medical libraries
- Medical centers
- Professional meetings
- On the Web

AMIA - Academic & Training Programs - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Address 🕘 http://www.amia.org/informatics/acad&training/

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Home + About Informatics + Academic & Training Programs

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Degree Programs, Certificate Programs, Fellowships, and Short Courses

The following is a list of formal academic and training programs in North America in medical, nursing, and health care informatics. For a list of academic medical informatics programs outside North America, please click here.

The icons below are used under the names of institutions to indicate the types of formal academic and training programs available.

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at Columbia Associate degree in informatics A Undergraduate degree in informatics M Short Masters degree in informatics Courses. PhD PhD degree in informatics Immersion 啄 Programs in Informatics specialization within other degree programs Informatics NLM NLM-sponsored post-doctoral fellowships Stanford ۵ Other post-doctoral research fellowships Short Course Certificate program Weekend Immersion Short courses in Nursina Informatics Online/distance education programs Woods Hole If your institution has a program that should be included in this list, please send a message here; include the Web address of Institute your program and indicate which of the above types of degrees and training are available.

🙆 AMIA - Academic & Tr...

Informatics Training Program at Columbia Intensive Course in Biomedical Informatics

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Public Health

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Institutions with NLM training programs in medical informatics, and a strong L/IS program

- Training Program for Imaging-Based Medical Informatics <u>UCLA</u>
- Biomedical and Health Informatics Research Training -University of <u>Missouri</u> Columbia
- Pittsburgh Biomedical Informatics Training Program
 University of <u>Pittsburgh</u>
- Regenstrief Informatics Research Fellowships
 <u>Indiana University</u> **Purdue** University at Indianapolis
- Biomedical and Health Informatics Training Program -University of <u>Washington</u>
- Computation and Informatics in Biology and Medicine -University of <u>Wisconsin</u> Madison



Institutions with NLM training programs in medical informatics, and a strong health sciences library-based training program

- Johns Hopkins Health Sciences Informatics Training Program
 <u>Johns Hopkins</u> University
- Vanderbilt Biomedical Informatics Training Program -<u>Vanderbilt</u> University
- Training Program in Health Informatics
 <u>Oregon</u> Health & Science University



Vanderbilt Medical Center

Vanderbilt University

Department of Biomedical Informatics

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Department of Biomedical Informatics · Eskind Biomedical Library · 4th Floor · 2209 Garland Ave · Nashville, TN 37232-8340 phone: (615) 936-1556 · fax: (615) 936-1427

Institutions with NLM training programs in medical informatics, but no L/IS program...

- Biomedical Informatics Training Program University of <u>California</u> <u>Irvine</u>
- Medical Informatics Research Training Program *Columbia* University
- Program in Biomedical Informatics *Harvard-MIT* Division of Health Sciences & Technology
- Health Informatics University of <u>Minnesota</u> Twin Cities
- Training Program in Computational Biology and Medicine <u>Rice</u> University
- Training of Toolmakers for Bio-Medical Informatics *Medical University* of *South Carolina- MUSC*
- Graduate Training in Biomedical Informatics <u>Stanford</u> University
- University of Utah Medical Informatics Training University of <u>Utah</u>
- Biomedical Informatics Research Training at Yale <u>Yale</u> University


gree Programs

department of Biomedical Informatics at Columbia University offers a variety of training opportunities to meet different needs:

ogram	Prerequisite		Part-Time Study	Financial Support
×.	BA	1-3 years	YES	Self
D	BA	4-6 years	NO	Columbia or NLM
VPhD	BA	7-8 years	NO	Columbia or NLM
st-doctoral fellowship (degree-granting)	Doctorate	2-3 years	NO	Columbia or NLM
st-doctoral fellowship (non-degree)	Doctorate	2-3 years	NO	Columbia or NLM

field of Biomedical Informatics is very broad. Students can choose to focus on one of the four following tracks, which study application of information technology and its impact on health and disease from the molecular level to whole populations:

- · Bioinformatics the structure and function of cells and cell components; genomics; proteomics
- Clinical Informatics the delivery of patient care, nursing, and dentistry; electronic medical records; systems to improve the quality of health care and reduce cost
- Public Health Informatics the health of populations; systems to educate providers and patients; medical research systems. Special funding slots available through NLM

omewhat outdated description of the program is available in an article published in the 2002 Yearbook of the International medical Informatics Association (IMIA). There is additional information about requirements for admission, and an application ne program can be completed on-line. The department offers a rich curriculum for biomedical informatics students in the MA,) and postdoctoral programs, as well as students in other departments. A number of links and presentations provide

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	November 2-4, 200)5	National Library of Medicir	ne		
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DATES AND	March 28-30, 2006		Davis, CA			
LOCATIONS	June 14-16, 2006		Cambridge, MA			
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Continuing education courses

- primarily at national and regional professional meetings
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 - AMIA
 - ASIS&T

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MLA '06 Transformations A-Z

MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING AND EXHIBITION . PHOENIX, AZ . MAY 19-24, 2006

MLA '06: Continuing Education Courses

A full description of the specific CE course appears below. For further information, or if you have other questions about MLA CE courses, contact <u>Debra Cavanaugh</u>, mlapd3@mlahq.org, 312.419.9094, x32.

CE 703

Introduction to Medical/Health Care Informatics for Librarians 这

Level: Beginning Prerequisite: None Cost: \$285 (nonmember, \$335) Attendance Maximum: 30

Instructor(s): Kathleen Ann McKibbon, associate professor, Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Health Information Research Unit, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada, and Ellen Detlefsen, associate professor, School of Information Sciences, Department of Library and Information Science, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA This workshop is designed around two basic purposes: First, it gives librarians a broad understanding of what medical/health care informatics is, how and to what extent it overlaps with medical/health care librarianship, and what ton expect from more implementation of these systems in the organizations where librarians work. Second, it shows examples of how information is being integrated into health care delivery, where librarians can benefit from working with informatics systems, issues involved in implementation, and potential problems inherent with medical informatics.



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(Submission #13)

Summary

According to many experts in the field of medicine, there is potential for a crisis in the collection and distribution of patient records and community health. In the 1990s the introduction of HIPAA (Health Information Privacy and Accountability Act) regulations protected individual privacy, but the need for social computing, collaboration, and sharing of data about bird flu, for example, is changing information practices. Social networking groups, such as communities of practice (CoP) made up of health and medical professionals, are growing with the spread of communicative diseases, viruses and pandemic flu. Applying research tools, health projects in pediatrics are creating communication maps for all stakeholders (care providers, parents, program managers, and researchers). This panel looks at both research and applications in the field of informatics as practiced in hospitals, clinics, and medical offices.

<u>START</u> Conference Manager (V2.54.4) Maintainer: <u>asis@asis.org</u>

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Distance education from the medical informatics or L/IS communities

- AMIA's 10 x 10 program
- OHSU's online master's program
- Pitt's Fast/Track medical specialization



Training Health Care Professionals to Serve as Local Informatics Leaders and Champions

"Because we are serious about transforming our system of health care to be safe, efficient, timely, patient-centered, equitable, and effective, we must invest not only in technology, but also in the education and training of individuals to ensure our workforce is poised to meet this challenge. One of the factors most important to the success of health care information technology projects is the engagement and participation of clinicians. There must be - a cadre of health care professionals (physicians, nurses, and others) who have knowledge and skills beyond their clinical training. Virtually every hospital, clinic, physician office, or other health care provider organization will in some way utilize information technology solutions in the coming years and will need health care professionals versed in informatics to assist with the implementation, use, and success of these systems."

AMIA 10x10 Program

The AMIA 10x10 will utilize curricular content from existing informatics training programs and other AMIA educational initiatives with a special emphasis toward those programs with a proven track record in distance learning. The content will provide a framework but also cover plenty of detail, especially in areas such as electronic and personal health records, health information exchange, standards and terminology, and health care quality and error prevention.

We anticipate AMIA 10x10 programs to be geared toward three major domains in the field of informatics:

- Clinical or health care (including personal health management; electronic and personal health records; health information exchange; standards and terminology; and health care quality and error prevention.
- Public health/population informatics
- Translational bioinformatics

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EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS	members	
RESEARCH	 Fall 2005 Course Schedule Textbook List 2004-2005 	
WHAT IS MEDICAL	• If you would like more information about Biomedical Informatics Distance	
INFORMATICS?	Learning courses at OHSU, please join our mailing list. • A demo version of one course can be found at	
EVENT CALENDAR	 A demo version of one course can be found at http://ohsu.blackboard.com. Please use User Name "guest1" and 	
<u>OREGON EVIDENCE</u> BASED PRACTICE CENTER	Password "guest1" to log in.	
	Courses Master of Biomedical Informatics Graduate Certificate Program	
	The goal of the OHSU medical informatics distance learning program is to	
	provide knowledge and skills in the application of information technology (IT) to	
	health care. Graduates of the program have taken on additional IT responsibilities in their existing careers or embarked on new careers as	
Oregon Health &	developers and managers of health care IT systems. In the program, individuals	
Science University	with a variety of backgrounds take courses in medical informatics, management,	
Department of Medical Informatics	and related areas to gain expertise to assume positions that require a thorough understanding of both IT and the health care environment.	
& Clinical Epidemiology		
3181 SW Sam Jackson	There are two distance learning programs offered. The first is the <u>Graduate</u>	
Park Road, Mailcode: BICC	<u>Certificate Program in Biomedical Informatics.</u> This program requires eight three-credit courses for completion and provides broad exposure to the field.	~
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Medical Librarianship/Medical Informatics Career Track

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About FastTrack

Overview
Welcome from DLIS Chair
Welcome from Director
FAQs

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The University of Pittsburgh School of Information Sciences, through its Department of Library and Information Science (DLIS), offers individuals interested in this career the Medical Librarianship/Medical Informatics Specialization as part of its 36-credit Master of Library and Information Science [MLIS] degree. The specialization provides an opportunity for those interested in careers in medical informatics and medical libraries, fast-growing professions with employment opportunities in hospitals, academic medical centers, health care systems, Federal, state, and local government, corporations, nursing homes, and public and school libraries and other information resource centers. In addition to a focus on medical libraries and knowledge-based information in the clinical and

The intent of this graduate education program is to orient prospective health information professionals to the theory, methodology, and practice of medical information management (including but not limited to medical librarianship). The SIS curriculum is designed to support the concept that medical librarians and medical information managers are team players in the integrated information environments characteristic of modern medicine. The curriculum also supports study into the nature of health and medical information, and the traditional and the electronic means by which such information is organized, stored, and retrieved.

research setting, some students may specialize in medical informatics or consumer and patient health information

DLIS seeks students with diverse educational work and backgrounds. Any undergraduate degree and major is acceptable, but backgrounds in science, health sciences (including first professional degrees in the health sciences such as the BSN, BPharm, etc.), the human services, and computer/information science, will be given preference for the Medical Informatics/Medical Librarianship specialization.

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SPECIAL ADMISSION REOUIREMENTS FOR MEDICAL LIBRARIANSHIP CAREER TRACK

🍘 FastTrack MLIS...

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Short courses....

- Woods Hole MBL
- Stanford University

designed for health professionals seeking additional training or updating, who will serve "change agents" in their institutions

 a tradition of welcoming medical librarians as part of the multidisciplinary training class

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Are there any role models?

- Yes, there are L/IS faculty who teach and do research in medical informatics
- Yes, there are medical librarians and information specialists who work in academic and library settings, with a job description that encompasses bioinformatics....

• Typically, these people have a PhD degree and a degree in either the health sciences and/or the L/IS field



the results they get, and how identified information is used in practice.

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Instructor

list of instructors



Ansuman Chattopadhyay has PhD in Biochemistry with extensive experience in signal transduction research using molecular biology approaches. He is currently working as Head, Molecular Biology Information Service at the Health Sciences LibrarySystem, University of Pittsburgh, where he has developed an information service program focused on the fields of Molecular Biology and Genetics. He offers hands on workshops in the use of molecular biology software and databases, provides consultation to research teams for questions related to bioinformatics resources, developed and maintains a web-based portal for molecular biology information. Dr. Chattopadhyay previously held positions in the Department of Biochemistry at Vanderbilt University School of Medicine at Nashville, TN and Cellomics Inc., at Pittsburgh, PA.

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artment of Biomedical Informatics



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Cynthia S. Gadd, Ph.D., MBA, M.S. (Cindy) Associate Professor of Biomedical Informatics Director of Educational Programs Room 444, Eskind Biomedical Library 2209 Garland Ave Nashville, TN 37232-8340 Office: (615) 936-5951 Fax: (615) 936-1427 Email: cindy.gadd@vanderbilt.edu

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Dr. Gadd is an Associate Professor of Biomedical Informatics and Director of Educational Programs. She joined the Department of Biomedical Informatics in September 2005 after eight years at the Center for Biomedical Informatics at the University of Pittsburgh, where she directed the Biomedical Informatics Training Program since 2003. Dr. Gadd earned her doctorate in Information Systems from the University of Pittsburgh in 1995 and her masters in Biomedical Engineering/Informatics from Duke University in 1998.

Dr. Gadd has published numerous articles in her primary area of research, implementation and evaluation of integrated clinical information systems, including electronic medical records (EHR) systems, in large health care delivery networks. She has conducted evaluations of a diverse range of health information technologies, including: an integrated, multi-site vendor EHR; web-based guideline-based decision support system; multi-media EHR for outpatient oncology practice; bioscience collaboratories; handheld computing use to support a residency program; and teleradiology and telepathology initiatives. She also directed the evaluation of the Pittsburgh IAIMS initiative. Dr. Gadd has a continued interest in promoting and conducting information system evaluations that address system functionality and effectiveness, as well as user and organizational impacts.

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Edward H. Shortliffe, MD, PhD

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AMIA Annu Symp Proc. 2006;:1093.

Computational method of identifying medical complications based on Hospital Information System data.

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Shinohara N. Oyama H. Matsuya S. Ohe K.

Clinical Bioinformatics Research Unit, Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, lapan.

This study introduces an objective method for identifying limited types of medical complication cases based only on Hospital Information System (HIS) data. To identify medical complication cases, we established an identifying rule, prepared HIS data, and applied the rule to the data. We identified 3 shock cases with intravenous application of contrast media at CT examination by using only one year (2003/4/1 to 2004/3/31) of HIS data from The University of Tokyo Hospital.

PMID: 17238712 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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Health Risk Appraisal using Internet technology.

<u>Suka M, Yoshida K</u>.

Department of Preventive Medicine, St. Marianna University School of Medicine, 2-16-1 Sugao, Miyamae-ku, Kawasaki, Kanagawa 216-8511, Japan. suka@marianna-u.ac.jp

OBJECTIVE: To develop a Web-based Health Risk Appraisal (HRA) system as a tool for health education based on personal health examination data. METHODS: A Japanese health examination database was analyzed to develop models for HRA, which were designed to predict each of ten laboratory values in a year with and without lifestyle modifications. The HRA models were embedded into a server. RESULTS: The Web-based HRA system has been introduced into a Japanese health care association having 37 branch centers. Following a health examination, an individual health education program using the Web-based HRA system is provided to a given client at each branch center or at a client's office. A measured laboratory value and corresponding predicted laboratory values in a year with and without lifestyle modifications are displayed on the screen in forms of both numerical values and graphs. A trained nurse or another health care provider operates the system and explains the HRA result. CONCLUSION: The Web-based HRA system will be a practical tool for individual health education following health examination.

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[Education and Experience]

1999.3	Graduated from
	School of
	Medicine,
	University of
	Tsukuba
2003.7	Graduated from
	Doctoral Program

Name

Masafumi Okada

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Researcher Profile

Affiliation

Department of Epidemiology, Institute of Community Medicine, Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba

Title

Assistant Professor

Academic degrees

MD (University of Tsukuba) PhD (University of Tsukuba)

Research Fields

Epidemiology, Medical Informatics

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College of Nursing and Medical Technology, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan. A College of Nursing and Medical Technology, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan. A Kawat@sakura.cc.tsukuba.ac.jp A We have evaluated the feasibility of a telenursing system for patients with a chronic Th condition who are in receipt of home care services. The Internet-based system allows Th patients (equipped with a laptop computer), nurses and physicians to access information Po from a central database through a wireless network (128 kbit/s). Email and video-mail Po messages as well as vital signs data can be sent daily by the patient to a server at a Tre regional health-care centre, and can be accessed by a nurse or physician, who can then Tre decide on appropriate care. The system was tested by a male patient with type 2 diabetes Tre	Telemedicine as a tool for intensive management of iabetes: the DIABT (Comput Methods Programs Biomed. 2002) A systematic review of telemedicine interventions to upport blood glucose self-monitoring in c [Diabet Med. 2005] The effects of home monitoring by public health nurse on individuals' diabetes control. [Appl Nurs Res. 2006] Tower to the patient, using DI@L-loq. [Stud Health Technol Inform. 2004] Telemedicine for diabetes care: the DIABTel approach owards diabetes telecare. [Med Inform (Lond). 1996] all Related Articles

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