

# Health Information System

Mrs.Sujatha  
M.Sc (N)



# Management information system

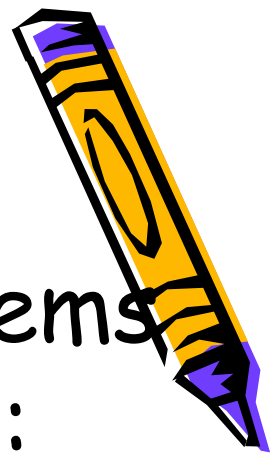


A management information system (MIS) provides information which is needed to manage organizations efficiently and effectively

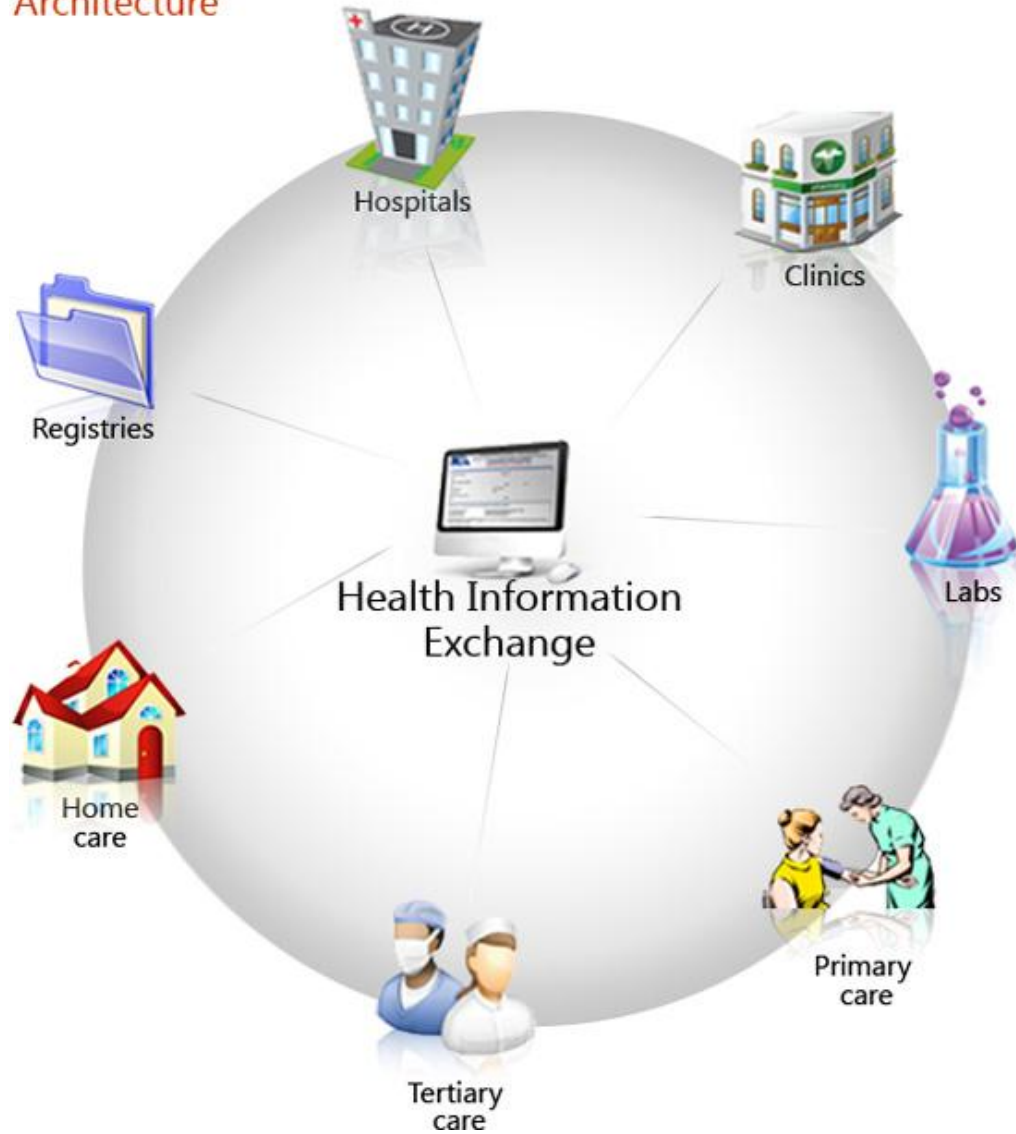


Management information systems  
involve three primary resources:

people,  
technology, and  
information or decision making.



# Architecture



# Benefits of HIS

- Easy Access to Patient Data to generate varied records, including classification based on demographic, gender, age, and so on.
- It helps as a decision support system for the hospital authorities for developing comprehensive health care policies.
- Efficient and accurate administration of finance, diet of patient, engineering, and distribution of medical aid. It helps to view a broad picture of hospital growth
- Improved monitoring of drug usage, and study of effectiveness. This leads to the reduction of adverse drug interactions while promoting more appropriate pharmaceutical utilization.
- Enhances information integrity, reduces transcription errors, and reduces duplication of information entries



# Health information system



It is defined as a mechanism for the collection, processing, analysis & transmission of information required for organizing & operating health services , & also for research & training.



# Objective

- Reliable
- Relevant
- Up to date
- Adequate
- Timely
- Reasonably complete information



# Requirements to be satisfied by HIS



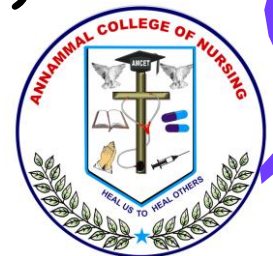
- Population based
- Problem oriented
- Functional & operational terms (ex. Episodes of illness , treatment regimens, lab. tests)
- Express information briefly & imaginatively( ex. Tables, charts etc)





# Components

1. Demography & vital events
2. Environmental health statistics
3. Health status: morbidity, mortality, disability & quality of life.
4. Health Resources: facilities, beds, manpower.
5. Utilization & non utilization of health services : Admissions, attendance.
6. Financial statistics( cost, expenditure)

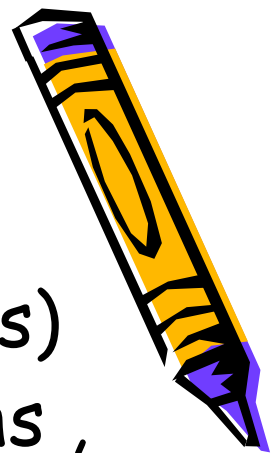


# Uses

1. To measure the health status of the people.
2. For local, national & international comparisons of health status
3. For planning , administration & effective management of health services
4. For assessing whether health services are accomplishing their objectives
5. For assessing the degree of satisfaction of the beneficiaries with the health system
6. For research into particular problems.



# Sources



- ❖ census
- ❖ Registration of vital events (births & deaths)
- ❖ sample registration system (births & deaths , fertility & mortality rates)
- ❖ Notification of diseases (morbidity)
- ❖ Hospital records
- ❖ Health service records (hosp, PHC, Clinics)
- ❖ Health manpower statistics
- ❖ Environmental health data
- ❖ Population survey ( Health survey)



Thank you

