

HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This article deals about health information system, which is current trends in all over the country. In this era of information technology, for the organization of health services, independent and effective health information system is absolutely essential.

KEYWORDS: Health Information System

INTRODUCTION

Health information is an integral part of the National health system. It is a basic tool of management and a key input for a progress of any society. **k. Park (2014)**. Health information system is that system in which collection, utilization, analysis and transmission of information is done for conducting health services **keshav swarnkar (2013)**. The primary objective of a health information is to provide reliable, relevant, up to date adequate, timely and reasonably complete information for health managers at all levels. **White, k. L (2010)** the health information system as consisting of six components

Components

- **Health Information Systems Resources**

These include the legislative, regulatory and planning frameworks required for a fully functioning health information system, and the resources that are required for such a system to be functional. Such resources involve personnel, financing, logistics support, information and communications technology (ICT), and coordinating mechanisms within and between the six components

- **Indicators**

A core set of indicators and related targets is the basis for a health information system plan and strategy. Indicators need to encompass determinants of health; health system inputs, outputs and outcomes; and health status

- **Data Sources**

These can be divided into two main categories; (1) population-based approaches (censuses, civil registration and population surveys) and (2) institution-based data (individual records, service records and resource records). A number of data-collection approaches and sources do not fit into either of the above main categories but can provide important information that may not be available elsewhere. These include occasional health surveys, research, and information produced by community based organisations



- **Data Management**

This covers all aspects of data handling from collection, storage, quality-assurance and flow, to processing, compilation and analysis

- **Information Products**

Data must be transformed into information that will become the basis for evidence and knowledge to shape health action

- **Dissemination and Use**

The value of health information is enhanced by making it readily accessible to decision-makers and by providing incentives for, or otherwise facilitating, information use.

Information systems, particularly at lower levels of the health system (closer to the collection source), need to be simple and sustainable and not overburden health delivery staff or be too costly to run. **J. M. John & Mary (2012)**, expressed Staff need feedback on how the routine data they collect can be used and also need to understand the importance of good quality data for improving health. **Rineet; Al(2011)** reported, that capacity building is required to ensure policymakers at all levels have the ability to use and interpret health data, whether it originates from routine systems, health surveys or special operational research **B. sridharrao, (2009)**, local use of data collected at lower levels of the health system is a key step for improving overall data quality

Country Measurement and Evaluation

Macmillan (2008), reported that country health information systems include a range of population-based and health facility-based data sources. The main population-based sources of health information are census, household surveys and (sample) vital registration systems. **Prabakara (2010)** evaluated that the main health facility-related data sources are public health surveillance, health services data (also sometimes referred to as health management information system or routine health information system) and health system monitoring data (e.g. human resources, health infrastructure, financing).

WHO (2011) has developed and implemented a Survey Programme and a World Health Survey to compile comprehensive baseline information on the health of populations and on the outcomes associated with the investment in

health systems; baseline evidence on the way health systems are currently functioning; and, ability to monitor inputs, functions, and outcomes.

CONCLUSIONS

IGNOU(2010) ,described that health information is used to measure the health status of the people and to quantify their health problems and medical and health care needs *It used for planning, administration and effective management of health services and program*

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