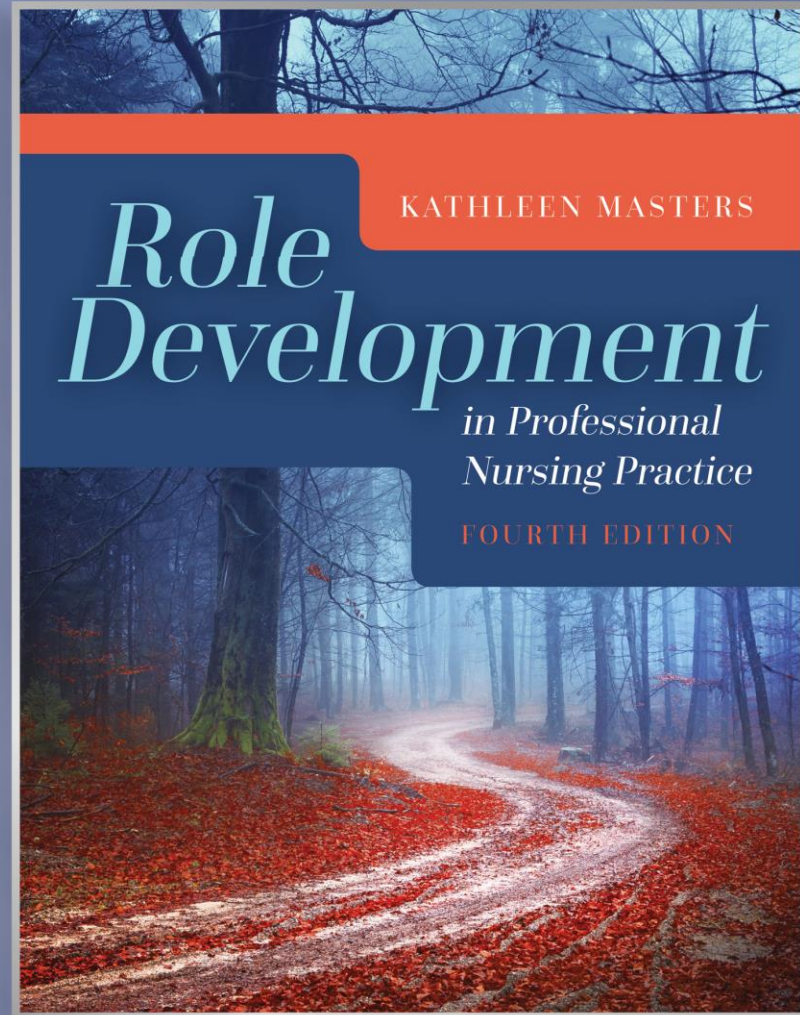


# Chapter 12

## Informatics in Professional Nursing Practice



# Nursing Informatics (NI)

- NI a specialty that integrates nursing science, computer science, and information science to manage and communicate data, information, and knowledge in nursing practice
- NI facilitates the integration of data, information, knowledge, and wisdom to support patients, nurses, and other providers in their decision making in all roles and settings

# Clinical Informatics

- Includes nursing as well as other medical and health specialties and addresses the use of information systems in patient care
- Domains of clinical informatics include the 3 areas of health systems, clinical care, and information and communication technologies

# Informatics Versus Health Informatics

- Health informatics encompasses the interdisciplinary study of the design, development, adoption, and application of IT-based innovations in healthcare services delivery, management, and planning
- Informatics is the science of collecting, managing, and retrieving information

# The Impact of Legislation on Health Informatics

- The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (HITECH)
- The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA)

# Nursing Informatics Competencies

- AACN Essentials
- QSEN Competencies
- *Nurse of the Future: Nursing Core Competencies*
- TIGER Competencies

# Basic Computer Competencies (1 of 2)

- Basic computer competencies include understanding the concepts of information and communication technology, possessing skill in the use of a computer and managing files, word processing, working with spreadsheets, using databases, creating presentations, web browsing, and communicating

# Basic Computer Competencies (2 of 2)

- Web browsing
- Communication
  - Email
  - Listserv groups and mailing lists
  - Social media
  - Telehealth



# ANA Principles for Social Networking

(1 of 2)

- Nurses must not transmit or place online individually identifiable patient information
- Nurses must observe ethically prescribed professional patient–nurse boundaries
- Nurses should understand that patients, colleagues, institutions, and employers may view posting

# ANA Principles for Social Networking

(2 of 2)

- Nurses should take advantage of privacy settings and seek to separate personal and professional information online
- Nurses should bring content that could harm a patient's privacy, rights, or welfare to the attention of appropriate authorities
- Nurses should participate in developing institutional policies governing online contact

# The National Council of State Boards of Nursing's *Social Media Guidelines* *for Nurses* Video

<https://www.ncsbn.org/347.htm>

# Information Literacy: Electronic Databases

- CINAHL
- MEDLINE
- ERIC
- PsycINFO
- Cochrane Library
- Health Source
- Nursing/Academic Edition
- Google Scholar

# Information Literacy: Website Evaluation

- Accuracy
- Authority or source
- Objectivity
- Currency or timeliness
- Coverage or quality
- Usability

# Information Literacy: Health Information Online (HONcode)

- Authoritative
- Complementarity
- Privacy
- Attribution
- Justifiability
- Transparency
- Financial disclosure
- Advertising policy

# Information Management

- Electronic health record (EHR)
- Clinical decision support system (CDSS)
- Computerized provider order entry (CPOE)
- Barcode medication administration (BCMA)
- Admission, discharge, and transfer (ADT) systems
- Handheld devices

# Current and Future Trends

- Hospital value-based purchasing (VBP) program and HITECH incentive programs linking data and EHR meaningful use to fiscal reimbursement in order to move the healthcare system toward quality and safety