E-health versus KM-based health: a dilemma in researchers' minds

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Abstract:

Over the past several years, there have been intensive discussions about the importance of Knowledge Management (KM) within our society. As we are moving into an era of "knowledge capitalism", the management of knowledge is promoted as an important and necessary factor for organisational survival and maintenance of competitive strength. During the last 15 years, KM has changed from one generation to the next through constant improvements and new perspectives. Many researchers have presented methodologies, frameworks, technologies and have discussed various KM theoretical and practical issues in several sectors, including healthcare. E-health and KM-based health are still in an early state of evolution, and it is only recently that researchers decided to intensify their efforts in these fields. In this context, this paper aims to review the current status quo, analyse key issues to which researchers should pay attention and contribute to researchers' dilemma solving about where future research should be focused.

Keywords:
e-health, electronic healthcare, e-healthcare, internet, knowledge management

http://inderscience.metapress.com/app/home/contribution.asp?referrer=parent&backto=issue,5,7;journal,18,20;linkingpublicationresults,1:110846,1

Not Access to Full Text

Abstract

To ensure that quality is 'engineered in' a holistic, integrated and quality approach is required, and Total Quality Management (TQM) principles are the obvious foundation for this. This paper describes a novel approach to viewing the operations of a healthcare provider where electronic means could be used to distribute
information (including electronic fund settlements). Building around the full Service Provider core. Specifically, an approach called the "triple pair flow" model is used to provide a view of healthcare delivery that is integrated, yet detailed. And that combines the strategic enterprise view with a business process view.

Key words
Health information systems, TQM, triple pair flow construct


3.
Health Care Management Review:
January/March 2005 - Volume 30 - Issue 1 - pp 44-51
Features
Factors Influencing Health Information System Adoption in American Hospitals

Wang, Bill B.; Wan, Thomas T. H.; Burke, Darrell E.; Bazzoli, Gloria J.; Lin, Blossom Y. J.

Abstract

Objectives: To study the number of health information systems (HISs), applicable to administrative, clinical, and executive decision support functionalities, adopted by acute care hospitals and to examine how hospital market, organizational, and financial factors influence HIS adoption.

Methods: A cross-sectional analysis was performed with 1441 hospitals selected from metropolitan statistical areas in the United States. Multiple data sources were merged. Six hypotheses were empirically tested by multiple regression analysis.

Results: HIS adoption was influenced by the hospital market, organizational, and financial factors. Larger, system-affiliated, and for-profit hospitals with more preferred provider organization contracts are more likely to adopt managerial information systems than their counterparts. Operating revenue is positively associated with HIS adoption.

Conclusion: The study concludes that hospital organizational and financial factors influence on hospitals' strategic adoption of clinical, administrative, and managerial information systems.

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From Tasks To Processes: The Case For Changing Health Information Technology To Improve Health Care

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**Abstract**

To deliver better health care at a lower cost, health information technology (IT) should be redesigned to support improved, patient-centered care and not the isolated tasks of physicians and clinicians. This new approach has major policy implications: health IT can help mitigate the worsening shortages of physicians; it will require managers, clinicians, and patients to learn new skills and behaviors; it will increase the need for clinically astute systems analysts, business-process managers, and human-factors engineers; and it will highlight the need to pay for process improvements and improved patient well-being rather than the mere purchase of health IT.

**Responses on This Article**

Health IT: Effects On Workforce Are Critical

Pamela F. Cipriano

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5. Information systems technology and healthcare quality improvement.
Abstract:
A conceptual framework was developed to show how information technology (IT) can improve the services of healthcare organizations. It was illustrated that the adoption of IT of healthcare organizations reduces their operations costs while increasing capability to provide outpatient care. Furthermore, a network information system was observed to be an effective aid to clinicians when making treatment decisions.
Subject:
Information technology (Usage)
Health care industry (Technology application)
Authors:
Mahmoud, Essam
Rice, Gillian

6. Medical informatics 20/20: quality and electronic health records through collaboration, open solution, and innovation.
By Douglas E. Goldstein

http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=JivKd9gTA5cC&oi=fnd&pg=PT3&dq=TQM+in+electronic+health+information&ots=mBGb_Tlr2x&sig=F3hIQFGWIXmwEPly2u149HLWjCU#v=onepage&q=false