

We Can, But Dare We?



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In the emergency unit, at 1:30 a.m. on a Monday, patients are in the queue at the nurse's station down to the passageway because there are no more accessible rooms. On the side, this situation occurs in an area at the same time as the COVID-19 epidemic has been going on for several years, leading to the deaths of thousands of people. To further complicate concerns, the network system for documenting and managing patient care is down. In this situation, the charge nurse must track the patient's data by hand on a whiteboard since there is an absence of updated data on the computer. Nurses then start to exchange handwritten notes between themselves and other practitioners. One can only comprehend how hectic and tense this situation could be. Numerous nurses and doctors are doing their utmost best to provide care to their patients, but one of the nurses was thrown into a dilemma after she discovered she was sending the wrong patient for the CT scan.

A key benefit of integrating technology with the health care system is that patient care has become more accurate, competent, available, and quality in some circumstances. In healthcare, electronic health information is one of the most commonly used technological tools. It assists healthcare workers in managing their everyday job while providing better communication between nurses and their patients, which facilitates the distribution of patient information and omits errors. Despite the advantages of technology in healthcare, if depended on severely, it can be considered unsafe for patient care. This paper aims to examine the outcome of technological complications in healthcare by addressing HIPAA's legal and governing issues, delivering a conclusion, proposing a solution to the scenario, and illustrating the benefit and disadvantages of electronic health records.