Policy and Guidelines for the Informatics Staff: Making Decisions to Use in Healthcare

Keeping track of the many moving parts of healthcare is a challenge. Fortunately, nurse informatics speak both clinical and computer languages to design strategies for IT procurement, optimization and implementation in collaboration with operational [NURS FPX 6412 Assessment 1 Policy and Guidelines for the Informatics Staff: Making Decisions to Use Informatics Systems in Practice](#) (All Nursing Schools, 2020). Nurses also monitor the effectiveness of patient care initiatives to ensure that systems are working correctly and that patients are getting what they need.

Identifying Community Health Needs

Community health assessments are a core function of public health, providing information about the needs of people living in a particular area. Such surveys — known as community health needs assessments (CHNA) — help local public health officials identify areas of need and prioritize resources, programs and services to address those gaps.

The Affordable Care Act made it mandatory for nonprofit hospitals to conduct CHNAs and adopt implementation strategies to address identified community needs. The CHNA process creates new opportunities for advocates and community organizations to engage with [NURS FPX 5003 Assessment 1 Identifying Community Health Needs](#) hospital systems, influence what community needs are prioritized, and hold these institutions accountable to their mission and values.

In order to maximize the effectiveness of CHNAs, a number of included empirical studies sought input from community members and representatives who were best positioned to speak to community needs, based on their roles in or with community organizations, not-for-profit agencies, government offices and other groups. In addition, many studies implemented triangulation to use multiple data sources to gain a fuller picture of community needs.

Disseminating the Evidence

Using Scholarly Video Media Submission to disseminate research findings is a powerful tool that can help you achieve your goals for scientific dissemination. This is especially true if you're addressing a policymaker audience. Research shows that supplemental materials can help engage and explain research results, giving them more credibility with audiences.

Nursing informatics professionals are uniquely positioned to provide this supplemental material because they have a direct connection to the clinical setting and know how to use the information technology tools that impact healthcare processes. Among other things, they're [NURS FPX 6614 Assessment 3 Disseminating the Evidence Scholarly Video Media Submission](#) with online portal systems, electronic medical records and data collection devices such as vital signs monitors or glucometers.

They also understand how to collate these information resources into a meaningful narrative for stakeholders. These skills are essential to the emergent realm of policy referred to as Health Informatics Policy. AMIA's Public Policy Committee has reviewed the current landscape and developed a series of Principles and Positions across selected, priority domains, as described below.

Presentation to Informatics Staff

Informatics is increasingly making its way from the academic pursuits of a handful of universities to everyday use in healthcare. For example, a cardiologist at the Permanente Medical Group Division of Research developed software technology that can [NURS FPX 6410 Assessment 1 Presentation to Informatics Staff](#) identify patients with valvular heart disease from the trove of echocardiography reports that are entered into EHRs. It would take humans years to do the same manually, but the computer system can process the data in seconds and identify those patients.

Similarly, the Rochester Regional Health system's team of nursing informaticists serves as the clinical, technical and operational liaison between the HITS Phoenix and Ambulatory care teams, the nursing department, and the UMMG Transplant center regarding documentation standards and regulatory reporting. The team is responsible for promoting efficiency in end [NURS FPX 8014 Assessment 1 Nongovernmental Agency Involved in Global Issues](#) documentation systems and integrating virtual tools into ambulatory care. The team has been instrumental in RRH's successful progression through the HIMSS Stage 7 of EHR adoption.

Nongovernmental Agency Involved in Global Issues

Nongovernmental agencies, or NGOs, focus on areas such as women's rights, political advocacy, global health, economic empowerment and care of aging adults. They can focus on research or operations, and may work internationally, in local communities or nationally. [nurs fpx 4050 assessment 2](#), an NGO will be a non-profit, with tax-deductible contributions. Historically, some NGO research has raised concerns that only small percentages of donated funds go to people in need, while much goes to administrative costs and the salaries of the leadership of the organization.

As the world becomes more interconnected, global health informatics is important for addressing issues such as infectious disease outbreaks (such as SARS and H5N1 flu) and chronic diseases (such as cardiovascular disease and cancer). Informatics can help support these efforts by providing surveillance systems, laboratory information systems, data warehouses and [nurs fpx 4040 assessment 1 nursing informatics in health care](#) health records. NGOs can also play key roles in advocating for policies such as debt relief, the International Criminal Court and banning anti-personnel landmines.