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Review Article **Primary Health Care**

Challenges of Health Informatics Systems in Primary Health Care

Amro A. Alamro[1*], Mohammed S. Aljuma[1], Sami S. Alateeq[1], Nader M. Alharbi[1], Abdulaziz S. Alharbi[1], Rayan S. Alghufaili[1], Ahmed A. Alsharekh[1], Abdullah A. Alharbi[1]

[1]Al-Qassim Primary Health Care, Ministry of National Guard Health Affairs, Al-Qassim, Saudi Arabia

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***Corresponding author:** Amro A. Alamro
Al-Qassim Primary Health Care, Ministry of National Guard Health Affairs, Al-Qassim, Saudi Arabia

Abstract

Health informatics systems are indispensable implements for cultivating the eminence and effectiveness of primary health care. Health informatics systems are formed of databases and figures regarding all clinical facilities. The utilization of health informatics systems helps both healthcare providers and patients in the management of disorders and disease risks and in developing well-being. However, there are a number of challenges to the application and practice of health informatics systems in the settings of primary health care. These challenges embrace; the absence of capital and money, the absence of technical skill, the absence of user recognition and approval, information quality problems, safety and confidentiality concerns, incorporation with other systems, and interoperability deficiency. Human, cultural, and financial barriers with deficiency of technical proficiency, deficiency of a relation between clinicians and patients, worries about information privacy, absence of administration guidelines, bureaucracy, lack of training, English language barrier, the degree of workload due to the time shortness during clinical settings, infrastructure concerns e.g. availability of the electricity, computers, and internet, also high turnover in IT among healthcare are also some challenges that should be addressed. These challenges can hold back the capacity of health informatics systems to comprehend their complete perspective in primary health care. To address these challenges, it is essential to provide sufficient capital and funds, offer practice and maintenance for users, overcome information quality concerns, apply safety and confidentiality procedures, incorporate health informatics systems with other systems, and endorse interoperability. By overcoming these challenges, health informatics systems can play a major role in developing the quality and efficiency of primary health care.

Keywords: Health informatics systems, Primary Health Care, English language barrier.

INTRODUCTION

Primary health care is the primary contact point for most individuals within the health care system. It is liable for providing an array of anticipatory, analytical, and management services to persons and families. Telemedicine, web-based analysis, smartphone applications, remote monitoring sensors, smart patient rooms, electronic health records, and the nurse call system are implemented digital services [1]. Health informatics systems are vital implements for developing the value and competence of primary health care. Health informatics systems can be used to gather, supply, and investigate patient information; follow up on the care of patients, and interconnect with other healthcare suppliers. The utilization of health informatics systems helps both healthcare providers and patients in the management of disorders and disease risks and in developing well-being [2]. Health informatics systems are formed of databases and figures regarding all clinical facilities e.g. promoter, precautionary, therapeutic, and rehabilitative exertions performed in the public [3]. Such health informatics systems aid patients to be mindful of their conditions. Electronic programs in healthcare are used to participate and observe patients. Information technologies develop the patient care value, reduce incidentals, and expand the approach of centered patients in healthcare [4].

Nevertheless, there are a number of challenges to the application and usage of health informatics systems in primary healthcare settings. These challenges embrace; the absence of capital and money, the absence of technical skill, the absence of user recognition and approval, information quality problems, safety and confidentiality concerns, incorporation with other systems, and interoperability deficiency [5]. Human,

cultural, and financial barriers with deficiency of technical proficiency [6] deficiency of a relation between clinicians and patients, worries about information privacy, absence of administration guidelines, bureaucracy, lack of training, English language barrier [7, 8]. Moreover, the degree of workload due to the time shortness during clinical sittings [9], infrastructure concerns e.g. availability of electricity, computers, and internet [10], also high turnover in IT among healthcare are also some challenges that should be addressed [11]. Acceptability of the health informatics systems infrastructure, fighting to conversion or implementation of the innovative technology, lack of user tolerability, paucity of technology trainers, and deficient plans for the application of the system on a large scale [12]. These challenges can hold back the capacity of health informatics systems to reach their full potential in primary health care.

Absence of capital and funds

One of the major encounters with the application of health informatics systems in primary health care is the absence of capital and funds. The charge of evolving, applying, and upholding health informatics systems can be important, especially in resource-limited situations [5].

Absence of practical proficiency

Another challenge is the absence of practical proficiency to maintain the carrying out and practice of health informatics systems. Primary healthcare settings frequently show a deficiency in the workforce with the expertise and information to accomplish and sustain health informatics systems [13].

Absence of operator approval

Even when health informatics systems exist, they may not be used efficiently if they are not accessible in a friendly way or if they do not come across the requirements of manipulators [13].

Information quality concerns

The quality of the information in health informatics systems is vital for confirming the accuracy and consistency of data. However, information quality can be a challenge in primary healthcare settings, where information may be lacking, incorrect, or unreliable [14].

Safety and confidentiality concerns

The safety and confidentiality of patient information is a significant concern for, health care suppliers, patients, and policymakers. Health informatics systems must be intended to keep patient information from illegal entry, exposure, or mismanagement [14].

Incorporation with other systems

Health informatics systems are requisite to be incorporated with other health care systems, such as electronic records and laboratory data systems. This can be a challenge, as diverse systems may use dissimilar criteria and designs [15].

Absence of interoperability

Interoperability is the capability of diverse systems to interconnect and interchange data. The absence of interoperability can hold back the capability of health informatics systems to share data with other systems, which can limit their efficiency [16].

Shortness in time and human aspect

The human aspect plays a role as an initiator of information technology systems and has numerous restrictions, such as a shortage of time to use a computer with the increased workload. At the strategic level the employee behavior, e.g. apparent deficiency of awareness, and apparent deficiency of obligation and care. The insight of the managerial leader has a great influence with respect to worker accomplishment of the administrative goals regarding health informatics systems [17].

CONCLUSION

The challenges to the application and usage of health informatics systems in the health care system are noteworthy. Nevertheless, these challenges can be overcome by acquiring sufficient capital and funds, providing training and backing for manipulators, overcoming information quality concerns, applying safety and confidentiality procedures, incorporating health informatics systems with other systems, and endorsing interoperability. Improving the whole safety of developing healthcare systems signifies a monumental sociotechnical challenge. Administrative changes in general may be an answer for established proficiency, training, or recompenses to increase employee actions during the application.

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