HIC 2009 Workshop Introduction to Health Informatics

Part 2: Knowledge Domain & Educational Options

Professor Anthony Maeder University of Western Sydney

- Perspectives on HI body of knowledge
 - Built from component topics (e.g. Mathematics)
 - Based on applications areas (e.g. EHRs)
 - Aligned with affiliation interests (e.g. Nursing)

- Many areas of fundamental HI knowledge
 - Aggregate these from different fields
 - Inherently a multidisciplinary connected space























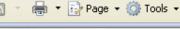














INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL INFORMATICS ASSOCIATION

- About IMIA
- Code of Ethics
- Governance
- Strategic Plan
- **IMIA Members**
- Working & Special Interest Groups
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We comply with the ONcode standard for health trust worthy

The IMIA Vision

There will be a world-wide systems approach for healthcare. Clinicians, researchers, patients and people in general will be supported by informatics tools, processes and behaviors that make it easy to do the right thing, in the right way, at the right time to improve health care for all. This systems approach will incorporate and integrate research, clinical care and public health. To achieve this vision it will require everyone being supported by informatics-based information and communication systems and technologies.

IMIA will provide leadership and expertise to the multidisciplinary health focused community and policy makers to enable the transformation of healthcare in accord with the world-wide vision to improve the health of the world population.

Inherent in IMIA's role is to bring together, from a global perspective, scientists, researchers, users, vendors, developers, consultants and suppliers in an environment of cooperation and sharing - to research and develop the concepts needed to support the organizations of the world seeking technology as transformational. As an organization committed to promoting best practice in the use of information and communication technologies within biomedical informatics and in health and healthcare, IMIA will ensure that it uses and promotes best practice in its own use of technology as a transformational strategic asset.



A message from IMIA President, Prof Dr. Reinhold

Saturday, August 15, 2009

IMIA General Assembly

November 25, 2009

Collaborative Meetings on Health Informatics (CoMHI 2009), November 21-25, 2009

Hiroshima, Japan

Meetings & Conferences



August 30 - Sept. 2, 2009 Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina



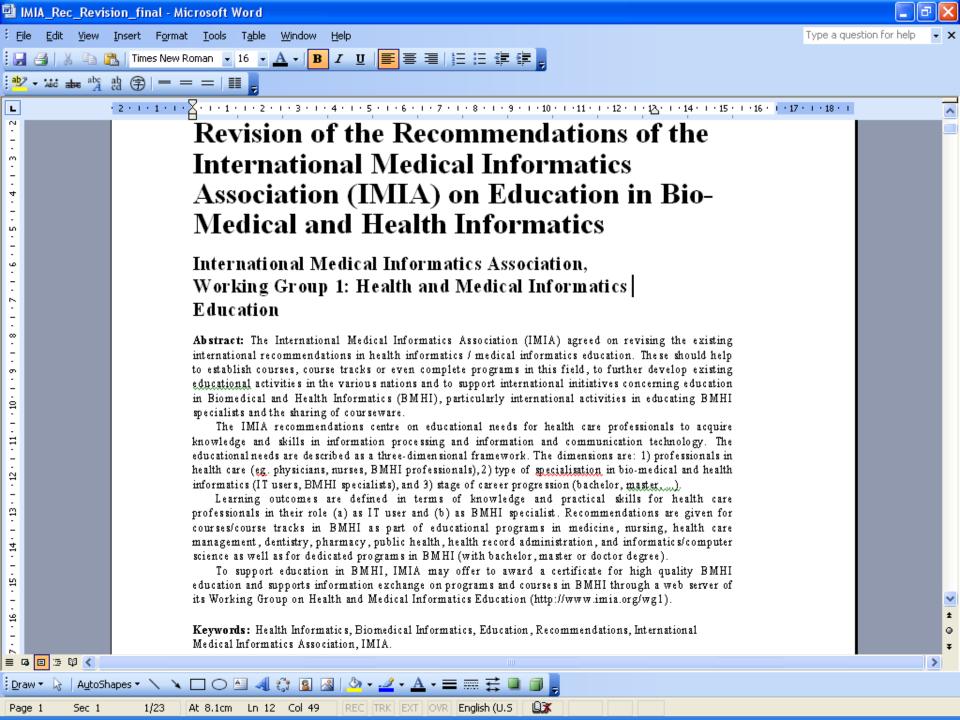
San Francisco, CA. USA November 14 - 18, 2009

Member Announcements





Internet





















Dr Sebastian Garde, Prof. Evelyn Hovenga, Faculty of Informatics and Communication, Central Queensland University, Rockhampton

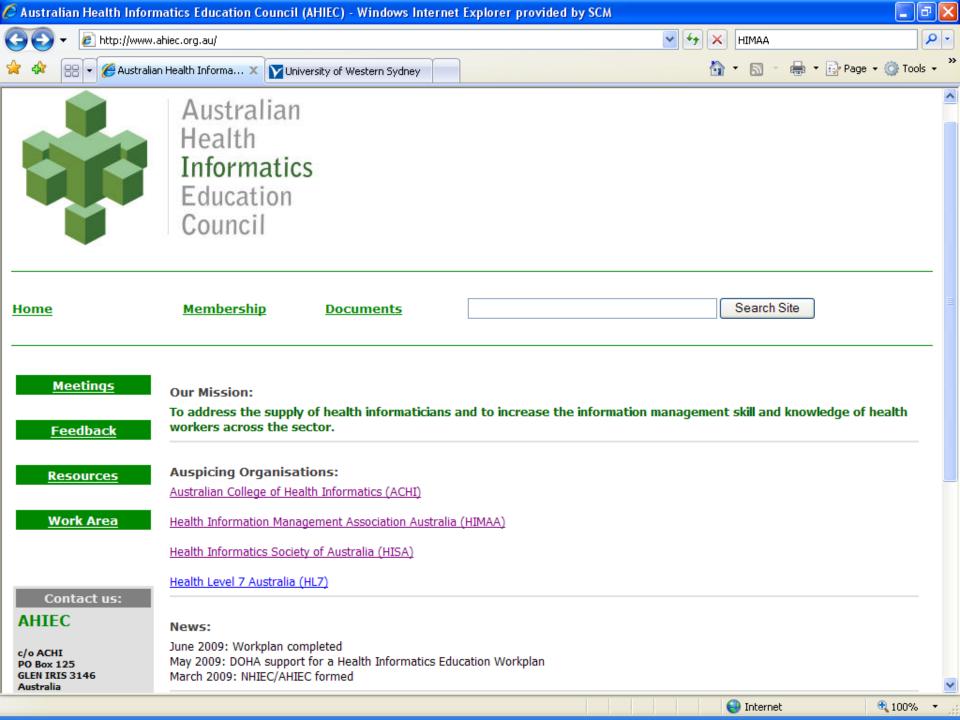
Health Professionals increasingly need to use Information Technology (IT), and some also deploy, research or develop health care IT. Consequently, they need to be adequately educated for their roles in Health Informatics (HI). A myriad of different opportunities exist in Australia for obtaining an education in Health Informatics. This education can start with an Information Technology or Information Systems Bachelor's degree with or without a specialization in HI, or with any health professional degree followed by HI education in the form of continuing professional development, or by undertaking a certificate, diploma or degree program in HI. To date we have seen engineers, mathematicians, physicists, librarians, medical record administrators, computer scientists and others become experts in HI. The HI discipline is broad and varied. Health Informatics education providers need to remain relevant and current in the content and delivery of Health Informatics education and training.

The aim of this Australian Health Informatics Educational Framework is to provide guidance with regard to 'good' Health Informatics education while acknowledging

- the diversity of different roles in Health Informatics,
- the diversity of ways that lead to Health Informatics and
- the diversity of education within the Health Informatics discipline

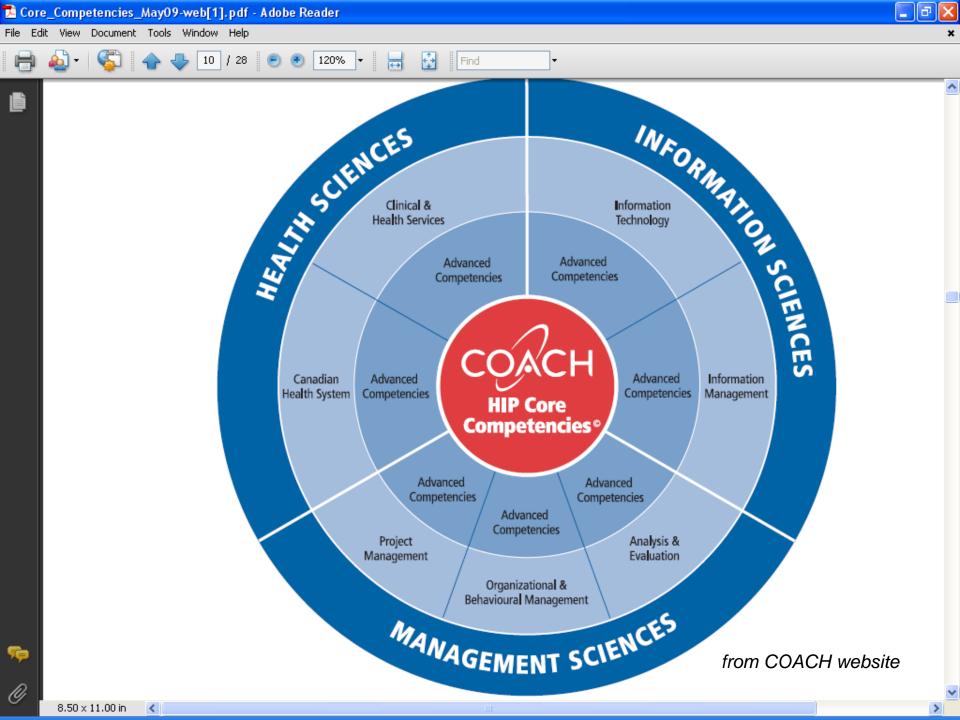
This diversity is fruitful and needed, however, in the process of providing national











Examples of health informatics applications include the design, development, implementation, maintenance and evaluation of:

- communication protocols for the secure transmission of healthcare data
- electronic patient record systems (regionally, provincially, territorially or nationally)
- evidence-based clinical decision support systems
- classification systems using standardized terminology and coding
- case management systems (e.g., for community, home and long-term care)
- access and referrals systems for healthcare services
- patient monitoring systems (e.g., computer controlled bedside monitors and patient home monitoring devices)
- digital imaging and image processing systems
- telehealth technologies to facilitate and support remote diagnosis and treatment
- internet technology for engaging patients in their own care
- public health surveillance and protection systems
- methodologies and applications for data analysis, management and mining
- clinical information data warehouses and reporting systems
- business, financial, support and logistics systems

from COACH website



UK Council for Health Informatics Professions

ukchip

Welcome

- About UKCHIP
- Latest News
- Professionalism in Health Informatics
- UKCHIP Public Register
- Register of Professional Awards in IM&T (Health)
- Registration with UKCHIP
- Resources & Registrants' Benefits
- Calendar of Events
- FAQs
- Development Opportunities
- Job Vacancies in Health Informatics
- Related links
- Document Library
- · Contact us
- About This Website

Welcome to the UK Council for Health Informatics Professions

UKCHIP has been established to promote professionalism in Health Informatics and the certification of those who work in the profession.

It operates a voluntary Public Register of Health Informatics professionals who meet clearly defined standards of competence and agree to work to a common code of conduct.

Registration and certification is open to anyone currently working in Health Informatics, whether for the National Health Service, for the private health care sector or for commercial suppliers to the health care sector. The majority of registrants are employed in the United Kingdom, although we welcome individuals from elsewhere.

The pages on this website:

- · explain why professionalism in Health Informatics is essential for the well-being and safety of patients and the public;
- . show how Health Informatics professionals can register with UKCHIP;
- · provide guidance and support for Health Informatics professionals

Latest News

Follow this link to find out about the latest developments at UKCHIP and in the Health Informatics profession, including:

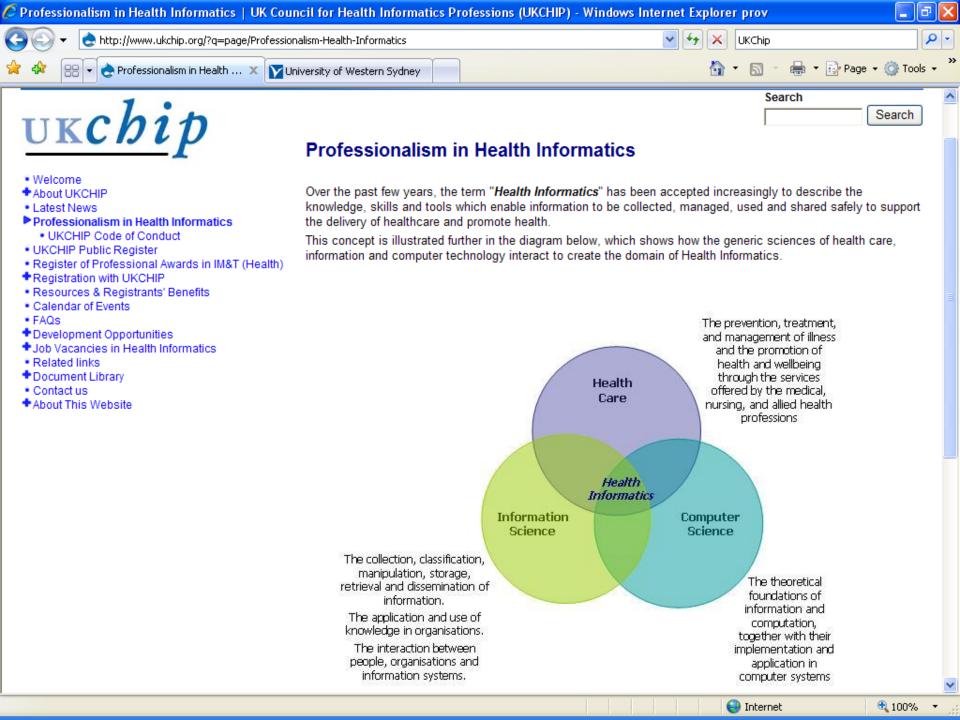
- Statement about the Independent Review of NHS and Social Care IT
- Vacancies on UKCHIP Council
- Developments in the Health Informatics Careers Framework

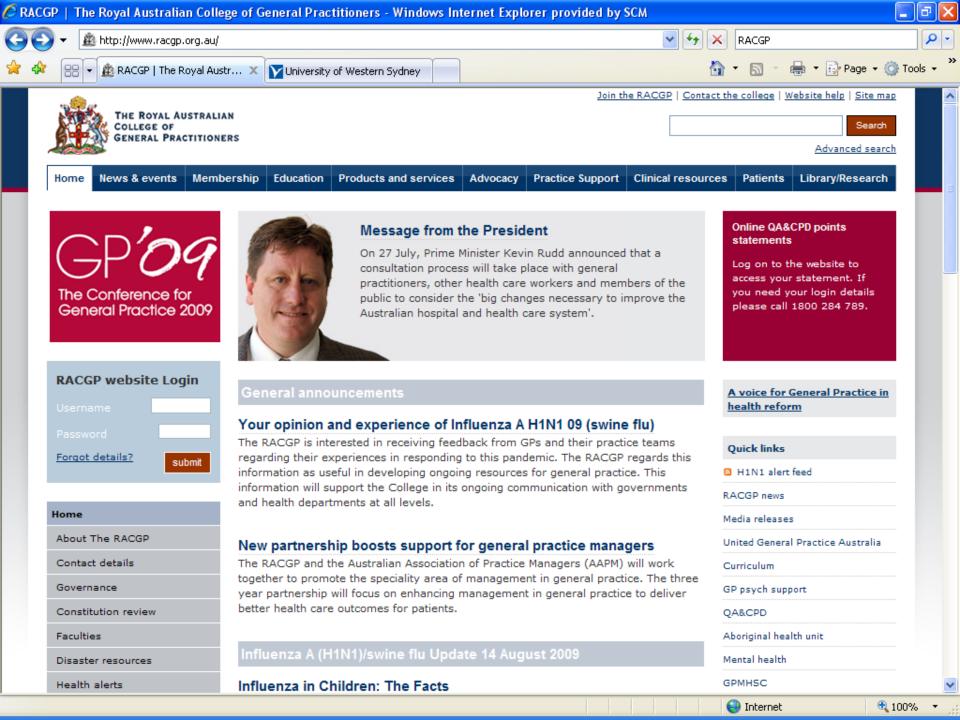
UKCHIP Public Register of Accredited Health Informatics Professionals

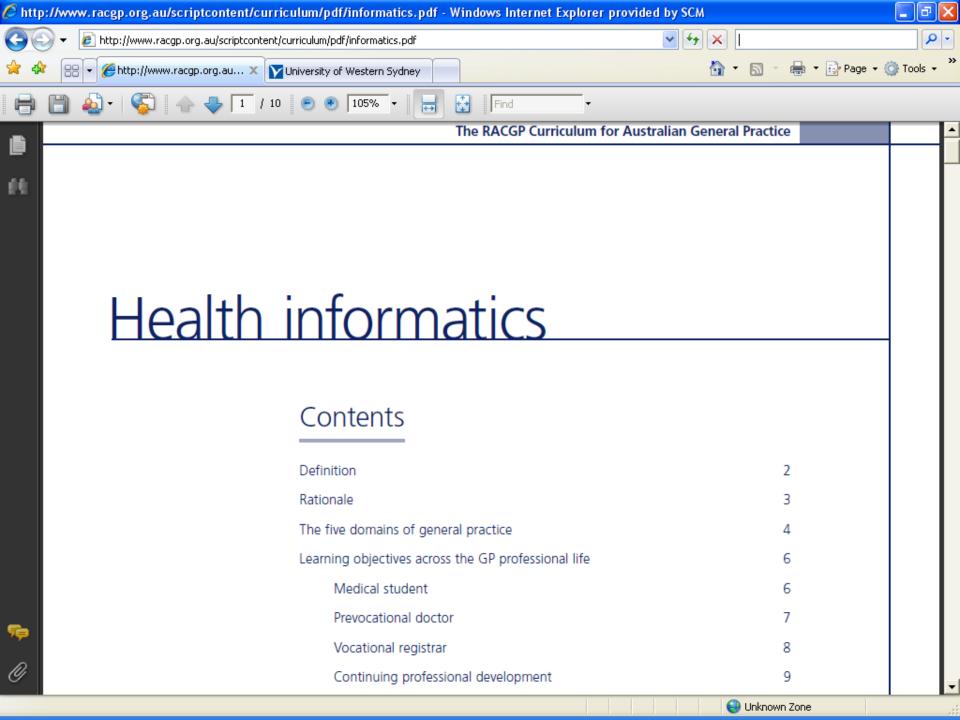
Follow this link to view the current register of accredited Health Informatics professionals.

Search

Search







The five domains of General Practice – Health Informatics

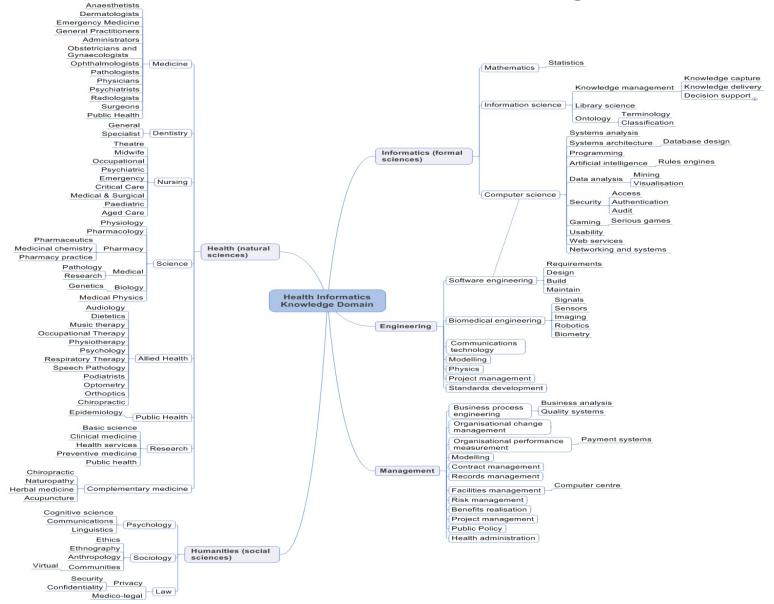
- Communication skills and the patient-doctor relationship
- Applied professional knowledge and skills
- Population health and the context of general practice
- Professional and ethical role
- Organisation and legal dimensions

3 levels of information complexity in HI

Data (e.g. EHRs, data mining, data linking)

Decisions (e.g. CAD, care management)

Systems (e.g. workflow, business processes)



- Health
- Informatics
- Engineering
- Management
- Humanities

Health

- Allied Health
- Biomedical Sciences
- Complementary Medicine
- Dentistry
- Medicine
- Public Health

Informatics

- Computer Science
 e.g. data analysis, networks, programming, security, systems, usability, web services
- Information Science
 e.g. knowledge management, library science, ontologies
- Mathematics
 e.g. statistics

Engineering

- Biomedical engineering
- Communications technologies
- Physics
- Project management
- Software engineering
- Standards development

Management

- Benefits realisation
- Business process engineering
- Change management
- Facilities management
- Health administration
- Organisational performance
- Policy

Humanities

- Law
- Psychology
- Sociology
- Ethics

Health Informatics Educational Options

- Certificates and training (coursework)
- Undergraduate degrees (coursework)
- Postgraduate degrees (coursework)
- Higher degrees (research)

Certificates and Training

- TAFE
 - Qualifications in underlying topics, not HI
- Commercial sector
 - Specific HI applications and packages
- Professional bodies
 - Core curriculum (clinical areas)
 - Continuing Professional Development

Australian Universities offering Health Informatics Courses (from websites)

University of Adelaide University of Ballarat University of Canberra University of Melbourne Monash University University of New England University of New South Wales University of Newcastle University of Notre Dame Australia University of Queensland University of South Australia University of Southern Queensland Swinburne University of Technology University of Sydney University of Tasmania University of Technology Sydney University of Western Australia University of Western Sydney University of Wollongong Victoria University

Undergraduate degrees

Computing

 Bachelor of IT (Health Informatics) or with Health Informatics major (typically 4+ prescribed subjects)

Science

 Bachelor of Biomedical Sciences or Health Sciences with elective Health Informatics subjects

Medicine and Nursing

Subjects covering or including Health Informatics content

Postgraduate degrees

- Grad Certificate / Diploma / Masters
 - Health Informatics
 - eHealth, mHealth, uHealth...

Masters

- Health Administration / Management
- Health Sciences
- Nursing
- Public Health

Higher degrees

Masters (by research)

Doctor of Philosophy (by research)

Professional Doctorate (portfolio)

Conclusion

A wide ranging knowledge domain

Several distinct educational pathways





