

Chapter 3.6

Sle-Health, e-Health Information System

Juan Carlos González Moreno

University of Vigo, Spain

Loxo Lueiro Astray

University of Vigo, Spain

Rubén Romero González

University of Vigo, Spain

Cesar Parguñas Portas

University of Vigo, Spain

Castor Sánchez Chao

University of Vigo, Spain

ABSTRACT

In recent years, the incessant development of new communication technologies has provided a better way for accessing information and also a lot of useful opportunities. The implementation of these new technologies gives us an ideal environment for transmitting and receiving real-time information from anywhere. One of the sectors that have a great potential to use and exploit this kind of

technologies is the healthcare sector. Nowadays, the application of all these new technologies to support the clinical procedures has taken part in the definition of a new concept known as e-Health. This concept involves a lot of different services related with the medicine/health terms and the information technologies. However, to provide emergency transportation with better care capabilities to the patient is something that still has a lot to improve. Within this context SLe-Health comes into being a software platform oriented for developing Telemedicine solutions. The solution

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-60960-561-2.ch306

model proposed here allows remote assistance for a mobile health emergency (for example, an ambulance), integrating in this service electro-medical devices and videoconference services.

INTRODUCTION

The peak of communication between mobile devices and the potential that they have for their integration in a distributed software platform, makes possible the development of new solutions, more dynamic than before, and also more useful in this information society. The implementation of these new systems in every sector of our society, especially in public utilities, could be viewed as a revolution in the way the users can use the different services. This statement is easily verifiable, just consider the increase in the number of simple actions (recharge a phone card, control of television programming, news, real-time access, or shopping, ...) that are fully integrated into modern distributed software systems which have been widely adopted by the vast majority of users, giving them the impression that are able to do anything anywhere. One of the sectors with greater potential to use and exploit these technologies is the health sector. Healthcare involves a large number of different services whose integration into the modern devices offered by new communication technologies is highly dependent on context. The care for dependents through services such as tele care and remote assistance, centralized control of the patient in hospitals, or the current telemedicine systems used by the Army, which are being implemented for civilian use, are just the beginning. Specifically, the implementation of these new technologies to support clinical practice has given birth to a new concept known as e-Health. This term includes a wide range of different services related to medicine / health terms and information technology:

- **Electronic Medical Records (EMR):** allow easy communication of patient data between different healthcare professionals (GPs, specialists, care team, pharmacy). Unfortunately as stated in Marion (2006) “fewer than 10 percent of the state’s physicians and 25 percent of its hospitals have functioning EMRs” (p. 78).
- **Personal and Electronic Health Records (PHR and EHR):** Considering the information appearing in Connecting for Health (2006), the Markle Foundation defines the PHR as “an electronic application through which individuals can access, manage and share, their health information in a secure and confidential environment. It allows people to access and coordinate their life-long health information and make appropriate parts of it available to those who need it”. Thus, it differs from the EHR, which is “an electronic version of the patient medical record kept by physicians and hospitals”. The data in the EHR are controlled by and intended for use by medical providers.
- **Telemedicine:** Using the definition appearing in the Wikipedia. “Telemedicine is a rapidly developing application of clinical medicine where medical information is transferred through the phone or the Internet and sometimes other networks for the purpose of consulting, and sometimes remote medical procedures or examinations”. **Telemedicine** generally refers to the use of communications and information technologies for the delivery of clinical care. It could include all types of physical and psychological measurements that do not require a patient going to a specialist. When this service works, patients need to travel less to see a specialist or conversely the specialist has a larger attention range.
- **Evidence Based Medicine:** Using again the Wikipedia: “Evidence-based medicine

12 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/sie-health-health-information-system/53615

Related Content

Segmentation Methods in Ultrasound Images

Farhang Sahba (2009). *Handbook of Research on Advanced Techniques in Diagnostic Imaging and Biomedical Applications* (pp. 473-487).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/segmentation-methods-ultrasound-images/19613

A New Software Environment for 3D-Time Series Analysis

Jorg Hendricks, Gert Wollny, Alexander Hemprich and Thomas Hierl (2009). *Dental Computing and Applications: Advanced Techniques for Clinical Dentistry* (pp. 28-44).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/new-software-environment-time-series/8082

Visualization and Modelling in Dental Implantology

Ferenc Pongracz (2011). *Clinical Technologies: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications* (pp. 2143-2152).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/visualization-modelling-dental-implantology/53703

Quality Management Benefits

Carrison K.S. Tong and Eric T.T. Wong (2009). *Governance of Picture Archiving and Communications Systems: Data Security and Quality Management of Filmless Radiology* (pp. 265-287).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/quality-management-benefits/19334

Outcomes Research in Physical Therapy

Jennifer Ferrell Pleiman (2010). *Cases on Health Outcomes and Clinical Data Mining: Studies and Frameworks* (pp. 145-172).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/outcomes-research-physical-therapy/41567