AUTOMATION OF SERVICE SYSTEMS IN HEALTHCARE AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN MEDICINE

F.E.Kodirov

(Assistant of the Department of Information Technology

Karshi branch of Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Mohammed al-Khwarizmi Uzbekistan, Karshi)

Annotation: The urgency of the problem of implementing information systems in healthcare is determined, first of all, by the need to improve the efficiency of healthcare management processes, the quality of medical care provided to the population. Until the mid-70s of the last century, the development of informatization lagged behind the increasing needs of the healthcare system in the use of information technologies, after which the activation and acceleration of work on the creation of computer systems for medical purposes began to manifest themselves.

Key words: Information systems in healthcare, medical, healthcare management processes,

healthcare system, Medical information.

Hospital departments and small administrative divisions were given the opportunity to purchase computer equipment to create local information systems, however, attempts to create medical automated systems in our country relied on computer technology that did not provide for mass use, and therefore did not involve further replication.

Large teams of people and entire computing centers were engaged in servicing and supporting the functioning of these systems. The situation changed when the first personal computers were created, which significantly expanded the base for the computerization of healthcare and served as an impetus for the development of a new generation of software tools that provided the ability to work with a computer for people who do not have programming skills.

In our country, the computer boom occurred at the end of the 1980s, when it was considered mandatory to have at least one personal computer in every institution. The development of domestic computer systems went in several directions using, as a rule, the forces and means of a medical institution.

At the same time, the various requirements imposed on the software by the personnel of many medical specialties, the presence of a large number of ready-made programs supplied with equipment and implemented on various platforms, the use of various information processing algorithms in different institutions in conditions of severe shortage of material resources extremely complicate the task of developing an integrated information system. One of the main obstacles to the development of any information system for healthcare is the lack of uniform standards approved by law. Nevertheless, the use of computer technology allows you to save a specialist from routine paperwork by using the computer's information processing capabilities for formalized data entry, automated reporting, etc. This is important when you consider that the polyclinic doctor is given from 10 to 15 minutes to receive one patient, and about 50% of this time is spent on the registration of a medical history.

Reduction of paper document flow occurs due to the use of computers when entering, storing, searching, processing, analyzing patient data.

The modern concept of medical information systems involves combining existing information resources in the following main groups:

. electronic patient histories;

. results of laboratory diagnostic tests;

. financial and economic information;

. databases on medicines;

. databases of material resources;

. databases of labor resources;

. expert systems;

. standards of diagnosis and treatment of patients, etc.

Medical information systems (MIS) serve as a basis for the phased creation of health and healthcare monitoring at the federal and regional levels. According to their purpose, these systems are divided into three groups: systems whose main function is the accumulation of data and information; diagnostic and consulting systems; systems that ensure the process of medical care.

Unambiguously classifying information systems used in healthcare is quite difficult due to the ongoing evolution of their structures and functions. The multilevel structure of healthcare management (municipal, regional, federal levels of management) can become the basis for the classification of medical information systems.

REFERENCES

1. Commission of the European Communities. (2004). E-Health- making healthcare bett er for

European

citizens.

Retrieved

from http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/doc/qualif/health/COM_2004_0356_F_EN_ACTE.

2. The role of ict in the development of health services / Qodirov Farrux Ergash o'g'li

3. https://robo-med.com/articles/informatsionnye-tekhnologii-v-meditsine/