

Type: Assignments

Subject: Global & Comparative Health Care Policies & Systems

Subject area: Nursing

Education Level: Masters Program

Length: 4 pages

Referencing style: APA

Preferred English: US English

Spacing Option: Double

Title: Writers choice, APA7 please

Instructions: to prepare: review the resources and reflect on the impact of clinical systems on outcomes and efficiencies within the context of nursing practice and healthcare delivery. conduct a search for recent (within the last 5 years) research focused on the application of clinical systems. the research should provide evidence to support the use of one type of clinical system to improve outcomes and/or efficiencies, such as “the use of personal health records or portals to support patients newly diagnosed with diabetes.” identify and select 4 peer-reviewed research articles from your research. the assignment: (4-5 pages not including the title and reference page) in a 4- to 5-page paper, synthesize the peer-reviewed research you reviewed. format your assignment as an annotated bibliography. be sure to address the following: identify the 4 peer-reviewed research articles you reviewed, citing each in apa format. include an introduction explaining the purpose of the paper. summarize each study, explaining the improvement to outcomes, efficiencies, and lessons learned from the application of the clinical system each peer-reviewed article described. be specific and provide examples. in your conclusion, synthesize the findings from the 4 peer-reviewed research articles. use apa format and include a title page.

The use of Personal Health Records and Portals to Support Patients Diagnosed with Diabetes

Name

Institution

Research Topic: The use of personal health records and portals to support patients newly diagnosed with diabetes.

Sun, R., Korytkowski, M. T., Sereika, S. M., Saul, M. I., Li, D., & Burke, L. E. (2018). Patient portal use in diabetes management: literature review. *JMIR diabetes*, 3(4), e11199.

Sun et al. (2018) conducted a research to evaluate the effectiveness of patient portal in the management of type 1 and type 2 diabetes. The research demonstrated that technological tools including patient portals are essential in the management of chronic illnesses including diabetes mellitus. Health information technologies were associated with an improvement in patient-health care provider engagement, enhanced clinical outcome and promoting communication between different stakeholders in the health care sector. The study was based on literature search where electronic literature were collected from various databases including PubMed and PsycINFO. The studies considered adopted different research approaches. A total of 6 studies relied on controlled trials, 16 were based on observation, 4 were based on qualitative research while 4 were based on mixed-methods. The results demonstrated that 29 percent to 46 percent of patients suffering from diabetes mellitus have been registered to at least one portal. The study also showed that 27 percent to 76 percent of the patients used the portal at least once. The results demonstrated that portals led to enhanced management of personal traits including sociodemographic and clinical characteristics. Portals were found to have more effective functionality and usability. Portals increased the engagement and communication between diabetic patients and health care providers.

The research is crucial for the proposed research since it provides more information concerning portals. For example, the study demonstrated the challenges of implementing the

portals including focusing only on convenient services like medical refills and not including evidence-based strategies like patient education. The research will be used to evaluate the impact of portals in the management of diabetes.

Azizi, A., Aboutorabi, R., Mazloun-Khorasani, Z., Hoseini, B., & Tara, M. (2016).

Diabetic personal health record: a systematic review article. Iranian journal of public health, 45(11), 1388.

Azizi et al. (2016) conducted a research to evaluate the effectiveness of Diabetic Personal Health Record (DPHR) in Iran. The study acknowledged that no study has been conducted to evaluate the data items for Diabetic Personal Health Record (DPHR) in Iran. The study was based on a systematic review where various articles were obtained from PubMed, Web of Sciences, ACM digital library and Science Direct. The mixed approach scoring system was used to evaluate the quality of studies collected. A total of 34 studies were finally analyzed after 2011 were obtained from the databases. The study evaluated seven classes of DPHR including general data, home monitoring data, laboratory data, examination data, vaccination data, patient education data, and drug data. The study demonstrated that Diabetic Personal Health Record (DPHR) improved self-care for diabetic patients and enhanced physicians decision making.

The research is critical to the proposed study since it provides an example of an effective portal. The study demonstrates how Diabetic Personal Health Record (DPHR) has been adopted in Iran to enhance communication between health care providers and patients, ensure that patients participate effectively in their treatment and enhance health care providers' decision-making process. The research will be useful in understanding the challenges that hinder effective implementation of portals in the management of diabetes.

Seo, D., Park, Y. R., Lee, Y., Kim, J. Y., Park, J. Y., & Lee, J. H. (2020). The use of mobile personal health records for hemoglobin A1c regulation in patients with diabetes: retrospective observational study. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, 22(6), e15372.

Seo et al. (2020) conducted a research to evaluate the effectiveness of personal health records (PHRs) in diabetes management. The research acknowledged that extensive theoretical research has been conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of PHRs. However, limited research has been conducted to test the effectiveness of PHRs in the real world. The study was based on patient-generated health data. In particular, the study evaluated the effectiveness of PHRs in electronic medical records (EMRs) hence bridge the gap between theoretical and practical diabetes management.

Data for the study was obtained from log data of the sugar function in the My Chart in My Hand version 2.0 app. The app was used by Asan Medical Center (AMC) located in Seoul, Korea. Users were categorized into continuous app users and non-continuous app users. The results demonstrated that total number of MCMH 2.0 users were 64,932 whereby 7,453 users had appropriate PHRs and diabetes criteria. Non-continuous users were 7,320 while continuous users were 133. The study showed that continuous use of PHRs was effective in enhancing the management of diabetes. Continuous use of PHR reduced HbA1c.

The study is also crucial to the proposed research since it provides more information concerning the electronic health records. The study supports the use of electronic health records by providing evidence on its usefulness. The study will provide evidence-based results on PHRs and other electronic health records by using Korea as a case scenario.

Marsh, K. K., Bush, R. A., & Connelly, C. D. (2020). Exploring perceptions and use of the patient portal by young adults with type 1 diabetes: A qualitative study. Health informatics journal, 26(4), 2586-2596.

Marsh et al. (2020) conducted a research to evaluate patients' perceptions concerning portals in the management of type 1 diabetes. The study was carried out to evaluate adults' familiarity with the electronic patient portal. The study gathered qualitative information to understand emerging adults (EA) familiarity with electronic patient portal hence support self-management. Individual semi-structured interviews were used. The participants offered their consent before participating in the research. The interviews were focused on four major facets including how the patient learned about the portal, the type and frequency of their portal use, how they are using the portal to manage their health, and what changes and modifications they would like to make to the portal.

A total of 27 participants answered the questions in the interview. Participants suggested that they preferred a comprehensive, user-focused health portal. The study demonstrated that portals enhanced access to providers and medical history hence enhanced self-management. Portals also created information asymmetry around existing technology.

The research is crucial for the proposed study since it provides an understanding of how patients use portals in the management of diabetes. The study also evaluates the perceived benefits of portals and proposes changes to current portals. The study will be crucial to evaluating facets of current portals that require improvements hence ensure that portals are not only adopted in the management of diabetes but lead to improvements in the management of the disease, ensure patient-health care provider engagement and implement patient-centered approach to care.

The four studies are equally effective in answering the research question. However, Sun et al. (2018), Marsh et al. (2020) and Seo et al. (2020) focus on portals while Azizi et al. (2016) focus on personal health records at large. All the studies demonstrate that personal health records and portals are essential in the management of diabetes since they increase patient-caregiver engagement, ensure proper management of records, support patient centered approach to care and enhance the interaction between different health care professionals. All the studies demonstrate that of personal health records and portals are crucial in the management of diabetes and other illnesses that require critical care.