

Type: Essay

Subject: Transforming Nursing and Healthcare Through Technology

Subject area: Nursing

Education Level: Masters Program

Length: 4 pages

Referencing style: APA

Preferred English: US English

Spacing Option: Double

Title: Home based nursing via remote monitoring. (or something like that)

Instructions: to prepare: review the concepts of technology application as presented in the resources. reflect on how emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence may help fortify nursing informatics as a specialty by leading to increased impact on patient outcomes or patient care efficiencies. the assignment: (4-5 pages not including the title and reference page) in a 4- to 5-page project proposal written to the leadership of your healthcare organization, propose a nursing informatics project for your organization that you advocate to improve patient outcomes or patient-care efficiency. your project proposal should include the following: describe the project you propose. identify the stakeholders impacted by this project. explain the patient outcome(s) or patient-care efficiencies this project is aimed at improving and explain how this improvement would occur. be specific and provide examples. identify the technologies required to implement this project and explain why. identify the project team (by roles) and explain how you would incorporate the nurse informaticist in the project team. use apa format and include a title page and reference page.

Focus: future use of cell phones for communications remote patient monitoring (data/vitals/glucose, etc...) sent to a nurse for analysis instead of coming to a facility.

Transforming Nursing and Healthcare through Technology

Name

Institutional affiliation

Courses

Date

## **Introduction**

There is nothing troubling in this modern world than the deaths reported every day due to the so-called disorders of the way of life. There are thousands of new patients who are diagnosed with these silent killer disorders every day and are not aware of them. Diabetes, hypertension and obesity are some of the most common lifestyle conditions (Glassman, 2017). One in four Americans is either diabetic or suffering from hypertension. The figures are worrying and position the two conditions in the United States in the top 10 causes of death. Opportunistic disorders such as renal failure, stroke or heart attack worldwide are caused by diabetes number 1 (Macieria, et al.,2017). This calls for more efforts to address this threat to lifestyle diseases through public knowledge, adequate monitoring and quality medical services in order to minimize diagnostic cases and their related deaths, through the proper data and information management. This paper will present a nursing computing initiative that will track the technology of activism to increase the quality of patient care in healthcare facilities in the United States (Macieria, et al.,2017).

## **The Project Proposal**

The current project is called the "clinical warning monitoring system" (CAFS). This initiative provides warning services to participating nurses to recognize or acquire clinical follow-up upgrades to hypertension, diabetes or obesity for those who have not been diagnosed. During or after the patient's first or subsequent visit to a health care center, the patient will receive a regular inspection with the three main diabetes, hypertension, and BMI checks. When

one or more of the symptoms are diagnosed, the health care provider logs into the clinic alarm following system (CAFS) and uses the health code of the patient in order to conduct a search.

In the event that the patient is not identified, this means that either the patient enters the premises for the first time or in the past; none of the symptoms have been diagnosed. The nurse will be the key to the test results and recommend a further physician exam and potential hospital reservation for the new patient (Glassman, 2017). This alerts the doctor in his or her patient session and the device chooses a date and time based on the availability of the doctor and the matter of treatment emergency whether the doctor suggests scheduling a clinic or therapy session. The nurse will be able to warn of the follow-ups of the previous clinic of the regular patient who was previously hospitalized whether the patient attended clinical / rehabilitation sessions and the success of the procedure. This is the main point of the CAFS scheme, as many of the diagnosed patients are worse, particularly with the doctor's advice, due to lack of further follow-up. (Moghani Lankarani, et al, 2017).

### **The Stakeholders Impacted by This Project**

Various stakeholders will receive clinical alert follow-up system (CAFS), involving patients, clinicians, physicians, therapists, experts, and IT staff and nurses informaticians. CAFS aims primarily to define the pattern for the three lifestyle disorders established by diagnosis, clinical and treatment seminars, follow-up, and advancement of treatment (Wang, Kung & Byrd, 2018). The regular routine checkups do not provide proper follow-up for most patients diagnosed with hypertension, diabetes or obesity, especially if they planned a visit with another problem away from the tree. This has contributed to increased cases of such conditions as heart attack,

renal failure and low limb amputations, which are both related to uncontrolled hypertension, diabetes or overweight. This can be solved by the CAFS method (Wang, et al.,2018).

### **Patient-Care Efficiencies This Project Is Aimed at Improving**

CAFS aims to monitor patient efficacy from the initial visit and to ensure that they stick as much as possible to the prescribed actions and treatment journey. Assistance in the use of the medications and counseling services required for people in need would also be assured. The healthcare work is streamlined by the system taking advantage of the follow-up process and various IT processes are informed about particular steps to take in the recovery path of the patient (Macieria, et al., 2017).The level of diagnosis between patients is also easier to distinguish and also in a certain period, e.g. annually, every quarter or within a month .The patient will be better advised during a follow-up treatment, take care of himself in the diet, exercise and stick to the medicinal items. This will usually affect the diagnosed patients positively and boost the condition (Thew, et al 2016).

### **The Technologies Required to Implement This Project**

In order to integrate with the rest of the health system, CAFS would need a standard server. The latest machines are used under the same system, but the most current operating system requires updating. CAFS is compatible with both windows and OS for compatibility problems. In order to familiarize the various parties involved with the operation of the system and the various processes that are needed for each level, the IT experts will lead a certain orientation (McGonigle, et al., 2017).

### **The Project Team (By Roles) and the Incorporation of the Nurse Informatics In the**

#### **Project Team**

The team includes senior nurses, nursing informatics professionals, IT specialists, system creators, a doctor delegate, therapists and nutritionists. All of the considerations which include different stages and departments right from a patient visit to the last stage of the treatment processes are reasonable for being on the board of Directors. The departments that were thought to address the three vital conditions of hypertension, diabetes as well as obesity/overweight were carefully and precisely chosen by the members. The infirmity informant is very important because he or she can collect and translate the complex patient information and disseminate to the various stakeholders involved in the CAFS system. Informatics is also relevant because they should initiate system changes and enhance service delivery along with the IT department experts (McGonigle & Mastrian, 2017).

### References

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