

IT solutions that work for your practice.

We offer a complete spectrum of services to support your Network and optimize the effectiveness of your practice management and EMR software.



Phone 877-624-8247

Health Information Technology Specialists
Simplifying your EMR Transition

Glossary for Health Information Technology

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA): an economic stimulus package intended to provide a stimulus to the U.S. economy in the wake of the economic downturn. A significant portion of the funds were allocated to health IT infrastructure and expansion.

Abstracting: summarizing the important points of a text for import into the EMR

Application service provider (ASP): a third-party entity managing and distributing software-based services to customers from a central data center

automation: the system of operating a process by highly automatic means, as by electronic devices, reducing human intervention to a minimum

best of breed: several products, each excelling at specific functions, joined to work as one

change management: the formal process of introducing, adapting, and diffusing change through the practice

chart conversion: process of deciding and implementing the means to get data from the paper charts into the new EMR

chronic disease management registry: a clinical information system that generally supplements the individual patient medical record and supports the physician in the treatment setting; used to capture, manage, and provide information on specific conditions to support organized care management

client-server model: a dedicated server located at a customer's site that handles most of the software processing tasks, while less-powerful client computers access and share files, programs, and computing prowess

computerized physician order entry (CPOE): a process whereby clinicians enter orders electronically; although orders are sometimes just printed for the paper chart and paper processes, usually CPOE is implemented with orders electronically communicated over a computer network to the receiving departments (pharmacy, laboratory, nursing, or radiology) responsible for fulfilling the order.

document imaging: creating an electronic image in a computer file from a paper document, typically through scanning

electronic health record (EHR): a longitudinal electronic record of patient health information generated by one or more encounters in any care-delivery setting
electronic medical record (EMR): the electronic record of patient health information generated by encounters at one particular delivery setting

freeware: programs that are intended to be distributed and used for free. Freeware is generally proprietary software available at no cost, but the author usually restricts the rights to copy, distribute, or modify the software.
hardware: devices to capture, process, and transmit data in an electronic form such as computers and network equipment

health information exchange (HIE): the sharing of health care information electronically across organizations within a region or community
health information technology (HIT): the acquisition, storage, retrieval, and use of electronic information in a health care setting

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Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (HITECH): a portion of the 2009 economic stimulus package that aims to encourage more physicians to adopt EMRs by promising incentive payments to those who use the technology

integration: process of ensuring all elements in an information system can communicate and can act as a uniform entity

interface: a program designed to enable the exchange of data between two sources; enable software to connect one information system to another, to share certain data or outputs, to join systems to perform tasks seamlessly and without double entry of data

Internet: a worldwide system of computer networks that allows users to send and receive information among computers

interoperability: the capability of systems to pass meaningful information between them

legacy system: an older software system that is typically expensive to maintain and upgrade, has extreme limitations of functions, and does not interface well with new technologies. However, legacy systems have been proven to work, making it difficult for some consumers to make decisions about old vs. new technologies

network: a set of connected computers that is able to communicate and share data or programs

open source: systems whose programming code is openly available to download, use, review, critique, modify, and redistribute.

operating system: the software program that provides the commands and logic that operates the computer

patient registry: provides multiple views of information about a patient or lists of patients for use (1) at the point of care, (2) between visits to identify gaps in care, and (3) to provide status reports about specific patient populations

personal computer (PC): a computer designed for the individual user

personal digital assistant (PDA): a handheld computer loaded with personal productivity tools such as a calendar, address book, word processing, and spreadsheet functions

personal health information (PHI): individually identifiable health information that includes demographic and other information relating to the past, present, or future physical or mental health or condition of an individual.

personal health record (PHR): a health record maintained by the patient that incorporates information from various providers
return on investment (ROI): a measurement of success of a project; the percent of profit earned on an investment

scalability: the ability of a system to expand, such as when a practice needs to add additional users

server: a computer on a network that stores commonly used data or programs and makes those available on demand to clients on the network.

templates: a form or pattern to capture data in a structured manner