

Edited (Tracked)

Hospital information systems: ~~are~~ Are failures problems of the past?

The primary goal of ~~Every~~ government in the world ~~will be focusing in main goals to achieved~~ is to ~~and to improve in order to success, and the first goal is take care of its~~ people's health and care. Governments' spending in health-care systems is increasing every year in order to ~~cope~~ with the population growth. The UK ~~is spendingspends~~ around 10% of its gross domestic product (GDP) ~~in-on Healthcare healthcare~~ and ~~The-the~~ US ~~is spendingspends~~ around 18% ~~{of its GDP}~~ (The Guardian, 2012). ~~?? Is it right or i have to put the writer name?~~

This ~~is the~~ amount of money ~~is for~~ spent on healthcare in general. But a ~~a~~ lot of spending is ~~being done going~~ for systems upgrades, and ~~stuff~~ staff training. Hospital Information Systems (HIS) ~~is-are linked rich with with a lot of meaning and several~~ features, as ~~its-they are~~ used ~~with a lot of across multiple~~ departments in ~~the~~ hospitals. ~~it~~ HIS can be ~~used for varied purposes, from to producinge a bill to-for the patients or~~ to looking at the patient treatment history. (Vegoda, 1987).

Most ~~of the~~ hospitals ~~has-have~~ hundreds of departments that ~~using-use~~ different systems depending ~~in-on~~ their tasks, and every hospital ~~have-has~~ thousands of registered patients and ~~records-records,~~ ~~all-All~~ of ~~these-this costing-costs a huge amount of lack-of~~ money in order to ~~achomblishe-accomplish~~ the work and to implement any systems to help the work ~~to-go more-smoothly~~. As ~~the case study~~ shows, ~~HIS for that~~ one large hospital ~~HIS~~ will cost around £33 million, which shows how HIS is so important for hospitals. Even with this large amount of money ~~the results is-are~~ unknown as illustrated by the case study. (Lane, Snaith, ~~and &~~ Lane, 2007).

The implementation of HIS is likely to ~~There is some~~ guarantee ~~somed~~ results for sure. ~~firstly, this-t~~ will ~~organize-organise the work, it-will make~~ by creating an easy tracking system ~~where the system is there to raise~~ which will improve the competence of the entire hospital staff and benefit its patients ~~absolutely~~.

The information and communication technology ~~systems~~ that ~~{NHS}~~ implemented in 2013–2014 ~~which cost- around £12 billion,~~ ~~this~~ This shows how important ~~is that it is~~ for people's health and care, and everyone living in the UK will benefit from it. ~~And-it~~ will ~~can turn-transform~~ the hospital to a ~~full-complete~~ e-hospital. ~~By-by~~ providing electronic prescriptions or appointments. (Lane ~~et al., Snaith and Lane,~~ 2007)

The case study ~~asked a simple questions-~~ "Why is there such great interest in health care ICT at the time" (Lane ~~et al., 2007~~ ~~Lane, Snaith and Lane,~~ 2007).

Diana: This is fine. However, it is a very old reference. These values may have changed over time. Please see if you can get more recent figures.

Diana: Isn't hundred an exaggeration? Do hospitals really have so many departments? Maybe the bigger ones. But regular hospitals are unlikely to have so many.

Diana: Are you referring to your own paper as the case study? If so, please introduce it in the beginning. For example, where you have said 'This paper will...' write 'This case study will...'

If not, please provide the name of the case study and the name of the people who performed it.

Diana: The cost does not indicate the importance of HIS. The number of departments that require coordination indicate the importance.

Diana: The results of what? Do you mean 'the effects of implementing HIS'?

Diana: By which case study? Do you mean that of the reference you have provided? It is confusing.

Diana: Which case study?

Edited (Clean)

Hospital information systems: Are failures problems of the past?

The primary goal of every government in the world is to take care of its people's health and care. Government spending in healthcare systems is increasing every year in order to cope with the population growth. The UK spends around 10% of its gross domestic product (GDP) on healthcare and the US spends around 18% of its GDP (The Guardian, 2012).

This is the amount of money spent on healthcare in general. But a lot of spending is being done for system upgrades and staff training. Hospital Information Systems (HIS) are rich with several features, as they are used across multiple departments in hospitals. HIS can be used for varied purposes, from producing a bill for patients to looking at the patient treatment history (Vegoda, 1987).

Most hospitals have hundreds of departments that use different systems depending on their tasks, and every hospital has thousands of registered patients and records. All of this costs a huge amount of money in order to accomplish the work and to implement any systems to help the work go smoothly. As the case study shows, HIS for one large hospital will cost around £33 million, which shows how HIS is so important for hospitals. Even with this large amount of money the results are unknown as illustrated by the case study (Lane, Snaith, & Lane, 2007).

The implementation of HIS is likely to guarantee some results for sure. It will organise work by creating an easy tracking system which will improve the competence of the entire hospital staff and benefit its patients.

The information and communication technology systems that NHS implemented in 2013–2014 cost around £12 billion. This shows how important it is for people's health and care, and everyone living in the UK will benefit from it. It can transform the hospital to a complete e-hospital by providing electronic prescriptions or appointments. (Lane et al., 2007)

The case study asked a simple question. "Why is there such great interest in health care ICT at the time" (Lane et al., 2007).

Original Draft

Hospital information systems: are failures problems of the past?

Every government in the world will be focusing in main goals to achieved and to improve in order to success, and the first goal is people health and care. Governments spending in health care systems is increasing every year in order to co-up with the population growth. The UK is spending around 10% of its gross domestic product in Healthcare and The US is spending around 18% (GDP) (The Guardian,2012)?? Is it right or i have to put the writer name?

This amount of money is for healthcare in general. But a a lot of spending is going for systems upgrades, and stuff training. Hospital Information Systems (HIS) is linked with a lot of meaning and features, as its used with a lot of departments in the hospital, it can be to produce a bill to the patient or to look at the patient treatment history. (Vegoda,1987) .

Most of the hospitals has hundred of departments that using different systems depending in their tasks , and every hospital have thousand of registered patients and records , all of these costing lack of money in order to achomblishe the work and to implement any systems to help the work to go more smooth. As the case study shows that one large hospital HIS will cost around £33 million, which shows how HIS is so important for hospitals. Even with this large amount of money the results is unknown as illustrated by the case study. (Lane, Snaith and Lane , 2007)

There is some guaranteed results for sure , firstly, this will organize the work, it will make an easy tracking system where the system is there to raise competence absolutely.

The information and communication technology that (NHS) implemented in 2013-2014 which cost around £12 billion, this shows how important is that for people health and care and everyone living in the UK will benefit from it. And it will turn the hospital to a full e-hospitals. By providing electronic prescriptions or appointments. (Lane, Snaith and Lane , 2007)

The case study asked a simple questions . “Why is there such great interest in health care ICT at the time” (Lane, Snaith and Lane , 2007)