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A Current Trend towards Health “Management Information System”

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Abstract:

Information is really a fuel that drives origination. A major purpose of the manager is to convert information into action through the process of decision making. Therefore manager and an organization act as an information decision system.

Keywords: Management information system, evaluation, programmer

1. Introduction

Management Information System is an formal system which is a designed to provide timely and necessary information to the manager for making decision. It forms a part of MIS supplying timely and necessary health information to the health planners for making decision and evaluation in the area of health care delivery system.

• Need for Management Information System

1. To plan, control and monitor the quality of services rendered in an organization.
2. To obtain complete information or facts or data which are accurate, reliable
3. Making prediction.
4. Drawing conclusion
5. Taking decisions for taking action
6. Evaluating National Health policy goals and programmes

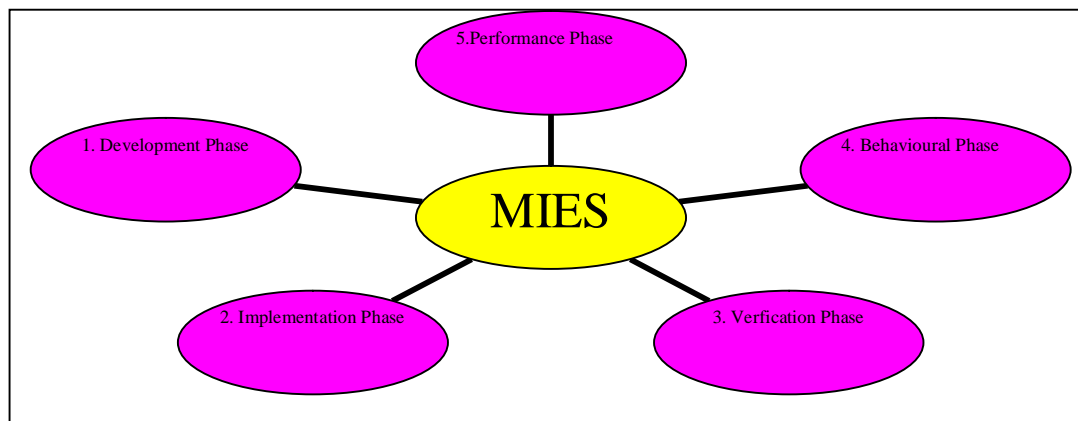


Figure 1: Phases of Management Information Evaluation

1.1. Development Phase

It includes setting Goals, documentation of policies in an institution, Development of procedures and setting of students.

1.2. Implementation Phase

It is the act of putting policies and procedures into use.

1.3. Verification Phase

Application of system in changing culture, attitudes and work habits with regard to health.

1.4. Behavioral Impact Phase

It demonstrated wide spread and use of technology. Acceptance of technology in health care. Training to manager in relation to use of technology.

1.5. Performance Phase

It is verification and evaluation of operation performed use of common tools like checklists, anecdotal record and rating scale to find performance

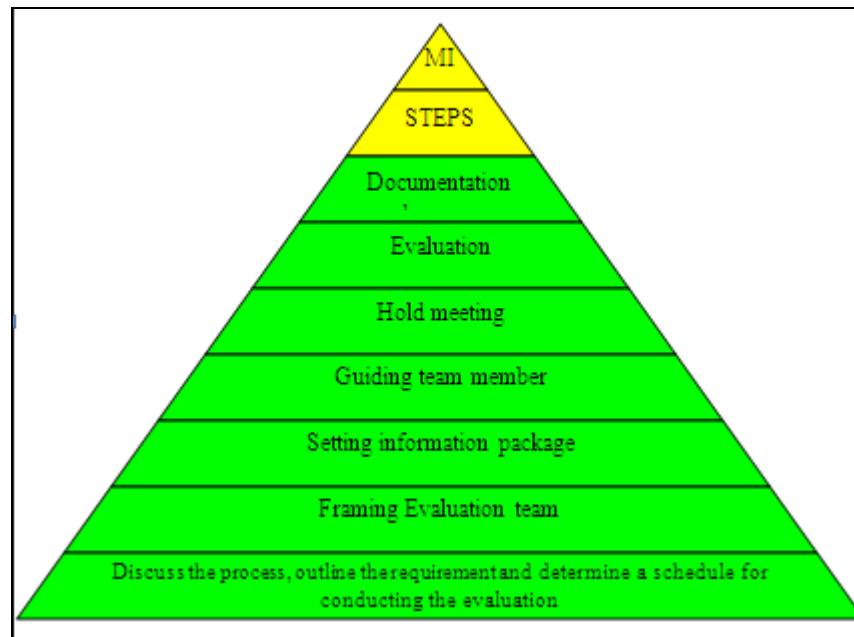


Figure 2: Steps of Management System Evaluation Process

2. Categories of Management Information Evaluation Process

2.1. Policy and Objectives

The policy and objectives criteria seeks to find out whether the organization designing and implementation relevant policy and objectives for the proposal information system. Such as

- Information systems development
- Information system standards
- Data collection strategy
- Information processing
- Dissemination and storage

2.2. Technical Viability

It is of two types

Technical Infrastructure and Human Infrastructure

1. Technical Infrastructure: It is a set of shared tangible IT resources forming a foundation.
2. Human Infrastructure: It includes human and organizational skills, expertise, knowledge, commitments, values and norms

2.3. Financial Viability

Use of available resources and following proper financial implications.

2.4. Political Viability

It includes Support from relevant power groups such as legislators, decision makers, administrators and system users. Political assessment. Dealing with acceptability, appropriateness, responsiveness, legality and equality.

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2.6. Administrative Operability

Proper delivery system or health. And evaluating administrative operability.

2.6.1. Functions of MIS:

Planning organizing and controlling. Viewing an organization as an information decision system points out the importance of only generating information that is necessary for effective decisions. If management's converts information into action, then how effective the action is depends on how complete, relevant and reliable the information is.

2.6.2. Operational Control

An MIS for operational control must provide highly accurate and detailed information on a daily or weekly basis. A production supervisor must know if materials waste is excessive. If costly over runs are about to occur, or if the machine time for a job has expired. MIS must provide a high volume of timely and detailed information derived from daily operations.

2.6.3. Middle management

They need information on important matters that will affect those units large scale problems with supplies, abrupt sales declines or increased consumer for a particular product line. Thus the type of information middle level managers require consists of aggregate data from within the organization as well as from sources outside the organization.

2.6.4. Top Management

MIS must provide information for strategic and management control. For strategic planning, the external sources of information and economic condition, technological development, the actions of competitors assume para amount importance. Because the supporting data come from outside the organization, this information is more difficult together and computerizes than internal information.

2.7. Management Information System Components

2.7.1. Data Gathering

Data pertinent to the operations of the organizations are gathered from both external and internal sources.

2.7.2. Data Entry

The above data is inputted and stored in data bases at the information processing care of the system.

2.7.3. Data Information

Data is transformed into useful information through the application of computer software programmes and judgment made by technical support staff and other system users.

2.7.4. Information Utilization

This useful information is retrieved as needed by management and technical personnel and applied and a wide variety of decisions related to the conduct of organizational operations.

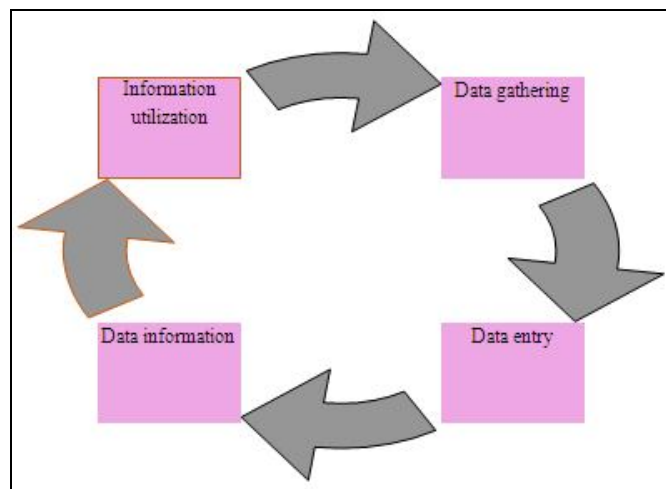


Figure 3: Application of Computer Technology and MIES

Computer technology is extensively used in

1. Management information system
2. Providing executive information
3. Providing transactional process information
4. Providing information on support system.

2.8. Benefits of Management Information Evaluation System:

- Increase the effectiveness of works
- Utilization of human resources in a better way
- Cost - effectiveness
- Communication within the organization becomes more effective
- Monitoring becomes effective
- Evaluation of personnel.
- Quality of performance is maintained.
- Evaluating MIS Effectiveness:

2.9. Evaluation is an integral part of the management control process.

- Determine task objective of the system
- Evaluate organizational units utilizing the system
- Develop criterion measure to assess how well the objective is being achieved.
- Comparing performance based on objectives

2.10. Evaluation Methods

Evaluation of MIS in an organization is integral part of the control processes. There are several evaluation approaches such as quality assurance, review compliance of audits, budgets. Performance evaluation service level monitoring. Uses audit survey post installation review and cost benefit analysis.

Evaluation performance measurement can be classified into two classes as effectiveness and efficiency. The relationship between effectiveness and efficiency in that the former is a measure of output and the latter is a measure of resources required to achieve the output.

2.11. Advantages of MILES

- Controlling ,planning and the operation of the organization
- Provision of information about past ,present and future outcomes
- Generate up-to-date information
- Increase efficiency of management
- Time saving
- Accuracy of information
- Easy storage
- Large amount of data be collected and stored
- High productivity
- Adequate updating of information.

2.12. Disadvantages of MIES

- Technical skill and knowledge is needed.
- Maintenance of the system
- Costly
- Technical expertise needed.
- Power failure
- Training of staff

2.13. Application in Nursing

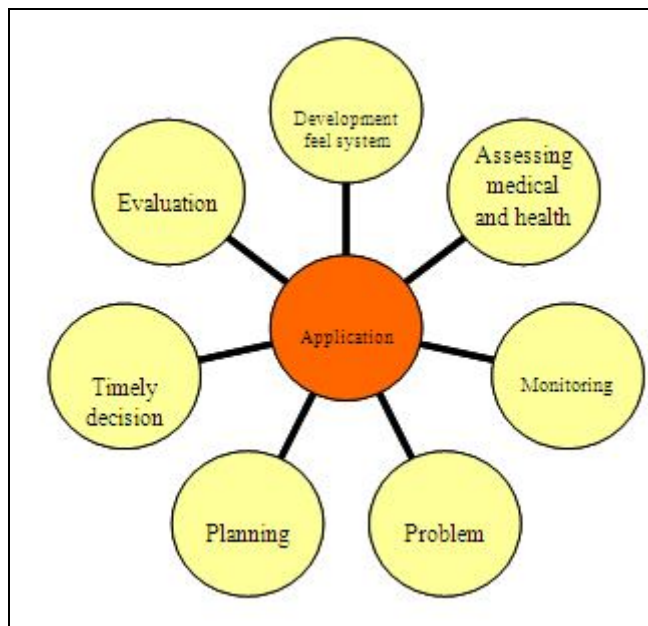


Figure 4

3. Conclusion

Computer technology is increasingly playing a major role in the health care delivery system. However the computer applications for this field have developed primarily the management of information.

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