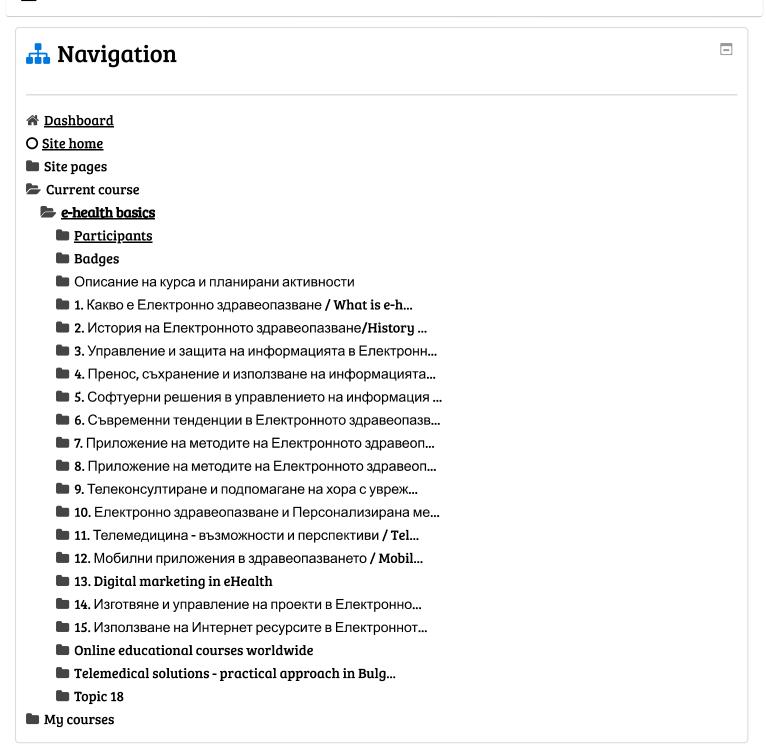
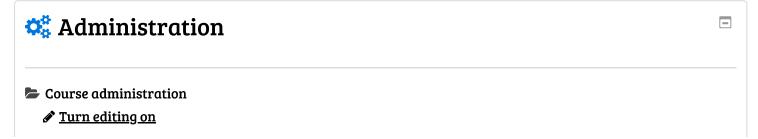
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	> Courses > Miscellaneous > <b>e-health basics</b>	
1. 2. 3. 4. книг	ние на курса и планирани активности  Структура на курса – 15 теми, 15 упражнения  Самостотоятелна работа - две самостоятелни задачи, един <u>тест</u> с обратна връзка  Комуникация с участниците - един форум  Възможности за допълнителни дейности – линкове с външни източници, статии и електронни и.  Работа във вирутална класна стая	
	Форум за дискусии по темата на електронното здравеопазване и необходимостта му при хората с нарушения  Дидактическа обезпеченост за сферата на Електронното здравеопазване  Виртуални срещи	
1. Какв	во е Електронно здравеопазване <b>/ What is e-health?</b>	

Ahern, D. K., Kreslake, J. M., & Phalen, J. M. (2006). What is eHealth (6): perspectives on

the evolution of eHealth research. Journal of medical Internet research, 8(1), e4.

<u>Бърз тест</u>

eHealth worldwide definitions

<u>Eysenbach G What is e-health? J Med Internet Res 2001;3(2):e20 URL:</u>
<a href="https://www.jmir.org/2001/2/e20 DOI: 10.2196/jmir.3.2.e20 PMID: 11720962 PMCID: PMC1761894">https://www.jmir.org/2001/2/e20 DOI: 10.2196/jmir.3.2.e20 PMID: 11720962 PMCID: PMC1761894</a>

Everybody talks about e-health these days, but few people have come up with a clear definition of this comparatively new term. Barely in use before 1999, this term now seems to serve as a general "buzzword," used to characterize not only "Internet medicine", but also virtually everything related to computers and medicine. The term was apparently first used by industry leaders and marketing people rather than academics. They created and used this term in line with other "e-words" such as ecommerce, e-business, e-solutions, and so on, in an attempt to convey the promises, principles, excitement (and hype) around e-commerce (electronic commerce) to the health arena, and to give an account of the new possibilities the Internet is opening up to the area of health care. Intel, for example, referred to e-health as "a concerted effort undertaken by leaders in health care and hi-tech industries to fully harness the benefits available through convergence of the Internet and health care." Because the Internet created new opportunities and challenges to the traditional health care information technology industry, the use of a new term to address these issues seemed appropriate. These "new" challenges for the health care information technology industry were mainly (1) the capability of consumers to interact with their systems online (B2C = "business to consumer"); (2) improved possibilities for institution-to-institution transmissions of data (B2B = "business to business"); (3) new possibilities for peer-to-peer communication of consumers (C2C = "consumer to consumer").

So, how can we define e-health in the academic environment? One JMIR Editorial Board member feels that the term should remain in the realm of the business and marketing sector and should be avoided in scientific medical literature and discourse. However, the term has already entered the scientific literature (today, 76 Medline-indexed articles contain the term "e-health" in the title or abstract). What remains to be done is - in good scholarly tradition - to define as well as possible what we are talking about. However, as another member of the Editorial Board noted, "stamping a definition on something like e-health is somewhat like stamping a definition on 'the Internet': It is defined how it is used - the definition cannot be pinned down, as it is a dynamic environment, constantly moving."

It seems quite clear that e-health encompasses more than a mere technological development. I would define the term and concept as follows:

e-health is an emerging field in the intersection of medical informatics, public health and business, referring to health services and information delivered or enhanced through the Internet and related technologies. In a broader sense, the term characterizes not only a technical development, but also a state-of-mind, a way of thinking, an attitude, and a commitment for networked, global thinking, to improve health care locally, regionally, and worldwide by using information and communication technology.

This definition hopefully is broad enough to apply to a dynamic environment such as the Internet and at the same time acknowledges that e-health encompasses more than just "Internet and Medicine".

As such, the "e" in e-health does not only stand for "electronic," but implies a number

of other "e's," which together perhaps best characterize what e-health is all about (or what it *should* be). Last, but not least, all of these have been (or will be) issues addressed in articles published in the Journal of Medical Internet Research.

### The 10 e's in "e-health"

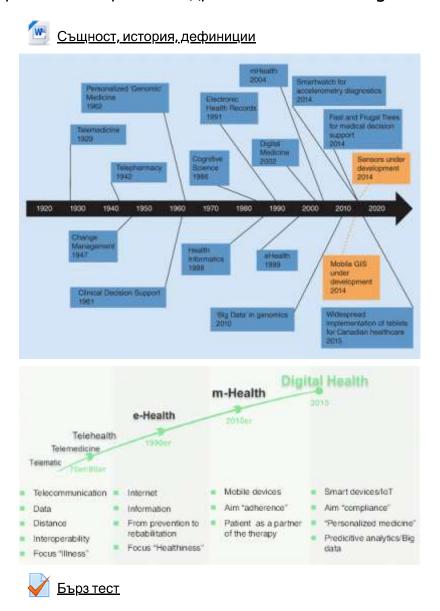
- 1. Efficiency one of the promises of e-health is to increase efficiency in health care, thereby decreasing costs. One possible way of decreasing costs would be by avoiding duplicative or unnecessary diagnostic or therapeutic interventions, through enhanced communication possibilities between health care establishments, and through patient involvement.
- 2. Enhancing quality of care increasing efficiency involves not only reducing costs, but at the same time improving quality. E-health may enhance the quality of health care for example by allowing comparisons between different providers, involving consumers as additional power for quality assurance, and directing patient streams to the best quality providers.
- 3. **Evidence based** e-health interventions should be evidence-based in a sense that their effectiveness and efficiency should not be assumed but proven by rigorous scientific evaluation. Much work still has to be done in this area.
- 4. **Empowerment** of consumers and patients by making the knowledge bases of medicine and personal electronic records accessible to consumers over the Internet, e-health opens new avenues for patient-centered medicine, and enables evidence-based patient choice.
- 5. **Encouragement** of a new relationship between the patient and health professional, towards a true partnership, where decisions are made in a shared manner.
- Education of physicians through online sources (continuing medical education)
  and consumers (health education, tailored preventive information for
  consumers)
- 7. **Enabling** information exchange and communication in a standardized way between health care establishments.
- 8. Extending the scope of health care beyond its conventional boundaries. This is meant in both a geographical sense as well as in a conceptual sense. e-health enables consumers to easily obtain health services online from global providers. These services can range from simple advice to more complex interventions or products such a pharmaceuticals.
- 9. **Ethics** e-health involves new forms of patient-physician interaction and poses new challenges and threats to ethical issues such as online professional practice, informed consent, privacy and equity issues.
- 10. Equity to make health care more equitable is one of the promises of e-health, but at the same time there is a considerable threat that e-health may deepen the gap between the "haves" and "have-nots". People, who do not have the money, skills, and access to computers and networks, cannot use computers effectively. As a result, these patient populations (which would actually benefit the most from health information) are those who are the least likely to benefit from advances in information technology, unless political measures ensure equitable access for all. The digital divide currently runs between rural vs. urban populations, rich vs. poor, young vs. old, male vs. female people, and between neglected/rare vs. common diseases.

In addition to these 10 essential e's, e-health should also be

- easy-to-use,
- entertaining (no-one will use something that is boring!) and

- avaiting
- exciting
- and it should definitely exist!

# 2. История на Електронното здравеопазване/History of e-health



# 3. Управление и защита на информацията в Електронното здравеопазване/ Information management and data protection in e-health



Закон за защита на личните данни

# Електронен подпис

Вторият начин на защита, подсигуряващ легитимността на поставената диагноза, както и на експерта е електронният подпис, който системата изисква от старта на работа с нея до приключване на диагностицирането.

Съгласно българското законодателство електронният документ, подписан с валиден електронен подпис, е напълно равностоен на съответстващия му хартиен носител. Получателят на електронния документ не е нужно да притежава цифров подпис. Всеки e-mail, word, excel документ и т.н. са електронни документи, но издателят им се обвързва по закон със съдържанието им едва след като постави своя личен цифров подпис.

Според Закона за електронния документ и електронния подпис[27]:

### Чл. 13. (1) Електронен подпис е:

- всяка информация, свързана с електронното изявление по начин, съгласуван между автора и адресата, достатъчно сигурен с оглед нуждите на оборота, който:
- а) разкрива самоличността на автора;
- б) разкрива съгласието на автора с електронното изявление, и
- в) защитава съдържанието на електронното изявление от последващи промени усъвършенстваният електронен подпис универсалният електронен подпис
- (2) Електронният подпис по т. 1 и 2 има значението на саморъчен подпис, освен ако титуляр или адресат на електронното изявление е държавен орган или орган на местното самоуправление.
- (3) Универсалният електронен подпис има значението на саморъчен подпис по отношение на всички. Министерският съвет определя държавните органи, които могат да използват в отношенията помежду им друг вид електронен подпис

Електронният подпис се състои от два уникални ключа от букви и цифри с определена дължина, плюс информация за собственика. Единия ключ - така нареченият частен ключ (private key), се пази единствено при собственика на подписа и не трябва да бъде споделян с никого. Другият ключ е публичен (public key) и е достъпен за всички.

Процеса на подписване се заключава в кодирането на целия текст на електронния документ посредством частния ключ. Към получения код се добавят информация за лицето което е положило подписа (име, организация, e-mail адрес, и т.н.) и целия публичен ключ (частния не се праща). Така подписан, електронния документ вече може да бъде изпратен към получателя.

Получателят използва публичния ключ за да разкодира подписа. Ако разкодирането е успешно, това означава, че кодирането е направено именно с частния ключ на изпращача. Двойката частен и публичен ключ работят единствено един с друг и именно това гарантира, че от изпращането до пристигането на електронния документ никой не го е променял.

Има различни физическите носители на електронния подпис, с които системите могат да работят и които са персонална собственост на консулитращите лекари.

Удостоверението за електронен подпис осигурява:

- Автентичност
- о Цялостност документът не е променян по пътя през Интернет

- **о** Конфиденциалност може да се изпраща конфиденциална информация, известна само на общуващите страни
- **о** Неотменяемост кореспондентът е фактическият автор и това е неотменяем факт
- о Икономия на време изразходваното за дейността време е намалено.

В съответствие с наредбата на H3OK от **01.04.2008**г. електронното отчитане на извършената медицинска дейност от общопрактикуващ лекар и лекар-специалист е задържително.

Съобразявайки се с регламентите и стандарти, и изискванията на българското здравно законодателство, софтуерът е разработен за работа с електронен подпис, който се изисква не само при вход в системата, а и при всяко действие на специалиста. По този начин се гарантира и удостоверява всяка направена консултация.



Комисия за защита на личните данни

Политика за защита на личните данни на Изпълнителна агенция "Медицински надзор", утвърдена със Заповед № РД-20-1 / 10.01.2020



4. Пренос, съхранение и използване на информацията в Електронното здравеопазване/Transfer, storage and use of information in e-health



Стратегическа рамка на електронното здравеопазване в България

5. Софтуерни решения в управлението на информация в Електронното здравеопазване/Software solutions for information management in e-health

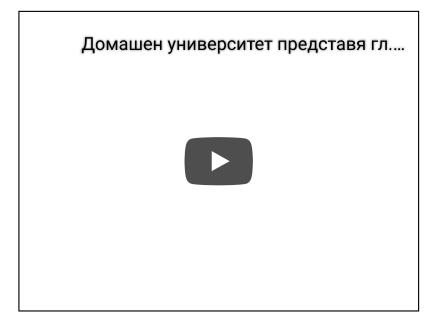


Софтуерни решения и мобилни приложения за СОП на ВС/ЕМС



Бърз тест

6. Съвременни тенденции в Електронното здравеопазване в България и по света



**7.** Приложение на методите на Електронното здравеопазване в доболничната медицина

Самостоятелна работа №1 "Изготвяне на проучване за приложения в помощ на лица с нарушения от аутистичния спектър "

8. Приложение на методите на Електронното здравеопазване в болничната практика/Application of e-health methods in hospital practice



A GUIDE TO TELEMEDICINE DESIGNING A HOSPITAL-BASED PROGRAM



Бърз тест



Telemedicine basics

9. Телеконсултиране и подпомагане на хора с увреждания в Електронното здравеопазване/ Teleconsultation and assistance to people with disabilities in e-health



# 10. Електронно здравеопазване и Персонализирана медицина/e-Health and Personalized Medicine



<u>Как ИКТ ще подпомогнат децата със СОП ВС</u>

# 11. Телемедицина - възможности и перспективи / Telemedicine - opportunities and prospects



Що е то Телемедицина?



Тест



<u>Телемедицината в България: Мисията (не)възможна</u>



**Glossary of Telemedicine terms** 

# 12. Мобилни приложения в здравеопазването / Mobile healthcare applications



<u>Библиотека от над **200** приложения за различни нарушения с линкове към тях</u>

# 13. Digital marketing in eHealth



50 Informative Healthcare Marketing Presentations on Digital, Mobile, Branding &

Healthcare marketing continues to evolve as healthcare itself evolves. Marketers must analyze trends and prepare for the future to beat the competition, win consumers' trust, and connect providers and consumers in innovative ways. Healthcare marketers also face the challenges that arise as patients conduct their own research, browse online, and read reviews before making any decisions. To meet these challenges, healthcare marketers turn to content marketing and digital marketing while delving into mobile, online, and social endeavors.



Health Literacy, eHealth, and Communication: Putting the Consumer First

- The National Academies
- Members of the Planning Group for the Workshop on Health Literacy, eHealth, and Communication: Putting the Consumer First
- Roundtable on Health Literacy
- Reviewers
- Acknowledgments
- 1. Introduction
- 2. Overview of Issues

- OVERVIEW OF eHEALTH
- SKILLS ESSENTIAL FOR eHEALTH
- STRATEGIES FOR RAISING HEALTH LITERACY IN ARIZONA MEDICAID MEMBERS: NEW APPROACHES FOR STATE MEDICAID "HEALTH KNOWLEDGE **BUILDERS**"
- DISCUSSION
- 3. Outcomes and Challenges of eHealth Approaches: Panel 1
  - INTERNET APPROACHES FOR eHEALTH IN LOW-LITERACY AND LIMITED-**ENGLISH-PROFICIENCY POPULATIONS**
  - MY HEALTH<u>eVET</u>
  - DISCUSSION
- 4. Outcomes and Challenges of eHealth Approaches: Panel 2
  - USING TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE MIGRANT HEALTH CARE DELIVERY
  - A USER-CENTERED PERSONAL HEALTH RECORD: THE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SHARED CARE PLAN
  - OBSERVATIONS FROM THE EXAM ROOM: PATIENT-CENTERED HIT **IMPLEMENTATION IN DIVERSE PRACTICE SETTINGS**
  - DISCUSSION
- 5. Emerging Tools and Strategies
  - A GUIDE FOR DEVELOPING AND PURCHASING SUCCESSFUL HEALTH **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**
  - DISCUSSION
  - HEALTH LITERACY, HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, AND HEALTHY **PEOPLE 2020**
  - DISCUSSION
- <u>6. Concluding Discussion</u>
- References
- Appendixes
  - A Glossary of Terms
  - <u>B Workshop Agenda</u>
  - C Workshop Speaker Biosketches



The adaptation of health care marketing to the digital era

14. Изготвяне и управление на проекти в Електронното здравеопазване

Политика по отношение внедряването на информационни и комуникационни технологии

15. Използване на Интернет ресурсите в Електронното здравеопазване

. <u>Самостоятелна работа №2 "Подбор на подходящи и полезни международни</u> онлайн ресурси за различни нарушения"

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Тематична библиографска справка

## Online educational courses worldwide



**Course Examples** 

# Telemedical solutions - practical approach in Bulgaria



<u>Telemedical solutions - practical approach in Bulgaria</u>



<u>Telemedicine experience – barriers and challenges in Bulgaria</u>



Conceptual model for integration of Electronic Health Record with mobile components



Health care as scientific creativitu and information industru

Information systems- communication technologies and mobile applications - assisting development disorders  The role of softwares and telemedical solutions in assessment, rehabilitation and therapy in developmental disorder			
Topic 18			
♀ Search forums			
Go  Advanced search ②			
<b>₹</b> Latest news	-		
Add a new topic (No news has been posted yet)			
∰ Upcoming events			
There are no upcoming events <u>Go to calendar</u> <u>New event</u>			
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