CONNECTED CARE GLOSSARY

AC HC: The All Covered Healthcare (ACHC) Team is composed of subject matter experts with years of experience across all areas of healthcare. This is the team responsible for implementing and supporting Konica Minolta Connected Care.

Ambulatory Care: Ambulatory care refers to medical services performed on an outpatient basis, without admission to a hospital or other facility. Ambulatory care is provided in settings such as dialysis clinics, ambulatory surgical centers, hospital outpatient departments, and the offices of physicians and other health professionals.

Acute Care: Acute Care encompasses a range of clinical health-care functions, including emergency medicine, trauma care, pre-hospital emergency care, acute care surgery, critical care, intensive care, and short-term inpatient stabilization. An acute care facility is a hospital that provides inpatient medical care and other related services for surgery, acute medical conditions, treatment of disease, or injuries.

Azure - a cloud computing platform provided by Microsoft that allows clients to deploy applications and manage data

Data Integration: Data integration in healthcare involves the partnership between healthcare providers, payers, vendors, etc. to bring data or functions from one application program to another. Because of the sheer mass and diversity of data, healthcare providers face major challenges in integrating and effectively analyzing information. Traditional health IT systems, such as electronic health record (EHR) and personal health record (PHR) systems, utilize completely different technical and semantic standards to depict and house data and are based on exclusive technical architectures. These differences, therefore, make it difficult to properly and easily integrate data from multiple, conflicting systems.

Decision Maker: This is the person who has the authority to buy a service or solution. A decision maker may be removed from the actual work and may rely on an Influencer to make a decision to acquire a service or solution.

EHR: An electronic health record (EHR) is a digital version of a patient's medical chart. EHR Systems are real-time, patient-centered records that make information available instantly and securely to authorized users. EHR systems contain the medical and treatment histories of all patients within a particular provider's office or within an entire health system. Additionally they have scheduling, billing and interoperability functions with entities outside the office, hospital, clinic, or health system. EHRs aid in automating and streamlining provider workflow and are a vital part of health IT.

Extended Care Facility/ Long Term Care Facility: Extended Care and Long Term Care facilities are health care institutions for patients who require long-term custodial, nursing, or medical care, especially for a chronic disease or prolonged rehabilitation. Examples of these facilities include Nursing Homes and Rehabilitation Centers.

FHIR: FHIR stands for Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources. Developed by Health Level Seven International (HL7), FHIR is an interoperability specification for the exchange of healthcare information electronically. The aim of FHIR is to address the growing digitization of the healthcare industry and is the next-generation exchange framework being adopted by the healthcare community to advance interoperability.

FQHC: FQHC is a Federally Qualified Health Center that qualifies for funding under the Public Health Services Act, and that qualifies for reimbursement under Medicare and Medicaid.

HL7: Health Level 7 (HL7) is a set of clinical standards and messaging formats that provide a framework for the management, integration, exchange, and retrieval of electronic information across different healthcare systems. Konica Minolta Connected Care has this standard included in its functionality.

ICR: Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) is a technique of converting images of text, especially handwriting, into machine-readable data that uses patterns to match characters, then improves accuracy through an analysis of the characters in context.

Influencer: A person(s) with the ability to influence potential buyers or decision makers about acquisition of a product or service by promoting or recommending it.

Interoperability: Interoperability is the ability of health information systems to work together within and across organizational boundaries in order to advance the effective delivery of healthcare for individuals and communities. It is the ability of different information systems, devices, and applications ('systems') to access, exchange, integrate, and cooperatively use data in a coordinated manner, within and across organizational, regional, and national boundaries. The outcome of interoperability is to provide timely and seamless portability of information and optimize the health of individuals and populations.

Konica Minolta Connected Care (KM CC): Takes unstructured information from documents received into a common input source in a healthcare organization, extracts desired data, changes it into structured data, and makes it available to be ingested into the Electronic Health Record (E H R) system along with the original document(s). The extraction of the data will generate a task for users, within the healthcare organization, to do a visual comparison of the original document and the digitized format and have the ability to edit and correct any fields of extracted data before sending it to the EHR.

Mirth/ Nextgen Connect: Well established interface engine used in healthcare that enables the management of information using bi-directional sending of many types of messages.

OCR: Optical Character Recognition (OCR) is the process of transforming images of characters in a document to the equivalent ASCII code for those characters.

Robotic Process Automation (RPA): Automates manual tasks that are routine, repetitive, and prone to error by humans. RPA removes a human from performing a process, allowing a worker to reallocate time to more important tasks and customer-facing interactions.

Structured data: Structured data is data organized into specific fields where each field has a predefined purpose. Structured data can be automatically combined and processed because it has straightforward boundaries and is created and stored in a standardized format. Examples of structured data are credit card numbers or an address, both formatted into precisely defined fields, which can be easily queried with tools such as SQL.

Unstructured data: Unstructured data consists of many varied types of data in their native formats, is not machine-readable, and therefore requires considerable pre-processing in preparation for use with analytics tools. Any data not stored in a predefined database format is considered unstructured and has many faces. For example, text files, PDF documents, social media posts, comments, images, audio/video files, and emails, to name a few.

Workflow Automation: A method to streamline existing business processes through the automation of tasks and routing of data and documents to knowledge workers based on pre-defined business rules. Manual validation, decisions, and approvals are often required.