Week#2: Q1:

Q1: Chapter 3 starts with the identification and the introduction of the Principles, and the characteristics of a successful IG program. Identify these Principles, and provide a brief explanation of their importance?

A) The principles of information governance, known as the Information Governance Principles for Healthcare (IGPHC), are comprehensive and written broadly. They do not set forth a legal rule for which strict adherence is required by every organization in every circumstance, but are intended to be interpreted and applied depending upon an organization’s type, size, role, mission, sophistication, legal environment, and resources. The IGPHC are based on practical experience, information theory, and legal doctrine within healthcare and further informed by other established practices and tenets from areas such as quality improvement, safety, risk management, compliance, data governance, information technology governance, privacy, and security. They are grounded in several common, yet essential, values embedded in healthcare such as accuracy, timeliness, accessibility, and integrity. These values serve the best interests of the healthcare information consumer, from providers to non providers, from researchers to public health officials, from information exchanges to policymakers, from claims administrators to payers, and from patients to society.

The adoption of these principles by an organization reflects a dedication to strengthen its information governance, and increase its effectiveness for the benefit of its patients, stakeholders, and society. These principles form the basis upon which every effective information governance program is built, measured, and eventually judged. A set of governance principles adapted for use in provider and non provider organizations in the healthcare industry from ARMA International’s Generally Accepted Recordkeeping Principles. The IGPHC developed with multi-stakeholder and multi-discipline representation are the cornerstone of the AHIMA promulgated framework for the adoption and practice of information governance in healthcare and a strategic framework composed of standards, processes, roles, and metrics that hold organizations and individuals accountable to create, organize, secure, maintain, use and dispose of information in ways that align with and contribute to the organization’s goals.

References:

American Health Information Management Association. Pocket Glossary of Health Information Management and Technology, 4th Edition. Chicago, IL AHIMA Press, 2014.

M-W–Merriam-Webster On-Line Dictionary and Thesaurus http://www.merriam-webster.com/ (terms searched 2014).

Week#2 ; Q2)

Q2: In order to have a successful IG program, one of the eight (8) Information Risk Planning and Management step is to develop metrics and measure results. Why are metrics required? Briefly provide your explanation.

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