A.

Electronic health records have changed the approach to health care data maintenance. However, any technological advancement is accompanied by its pitfalls. Often these challengers are associated with the implementation of medical standards by physicians in EHRs (Kauffmann, 2022). It is always not possible for the clinicians to document the exact findings from the clinical case using the standardized medical terminologies into EHRs. Sometimes, it leads to a compromise in fitting the findings according to the codes in the given standard which can change the diagnosis (Kauffmann, 2022). Ethical concerns play a key role in such circumstances. In addition to this, physicians find it difficult to look up for terminologies to match the diagnosis which impedes valuable face time with patients. The time and effort spent by primary care professional in documenting the clinical findings has increased with the use of these standards (Brown et al., 2018). As the medical field is vast and ever changing, it is almost impractical to use one standard to suit all needs. It is quite challenging to encode medical knowledge into computer systems as EHRs differ in their designs, mapping these terminologies stands as a major hurdle (Jaffe et al., 2021, p.209).

B.

Interoperability is the ligation of various information systems and applications to access and exchange data across boundaries (Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society, n.d.). Interoperability is an ecosystem comprising of individuals, systems and processes that share a common objective to share and integrate health information. Hospitals and clinicians play a significant role and are primary contact in interoperability as they are responsible to create essential data. For seamless exchange of this information, standardization of data is critical. Organizations like FHIR developed HL7 standard to exchange information electronically (Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society, n.d.). Health Information Exchange organizations govern the exchange among other organizations in accordance with the nationally recognized standards. Government acts like HIPPA outlines the standards to be followed while transferring information to secure the privacy and security of data. On an international level, Global Digital Health Partnership (GDHP) is a collaboration of 40 governments and WHO to promote digital health services (Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society, n.d.). Interoperability is a cycle, where all the involved members are equally responsible to ensure best possible outcomes.

C.

The primary goal of care coordination is to meet patient requirements and expectations to deliver the highest quality health care. To achieve this, coordination activities and broad approaches are proposed in the framework given by AHRQ (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2014). The initial step to achieve this goal is to educate the patient and detail the responsibility. Interpersonal communication and information transfer play important roles to fulfill this activity (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2014). The next step is to create an interactive plan where patient is entitled to participate in its activation (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2014). This fills gaps in coordination and encourages patient to progress towards success. Continuous monitoring and follow up is critical in case of any plan refinement to problems encountered by patients. Other activities that can contribute to improved care in clinical practice include, aligning the resources to population needs and supporting self-management goals (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2014). All these help the patient to actively participate in healthcare. Apart from generalized activities, broad approaches like health care homes serve as central point for coordinated care (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2014). Health IT enabled coordination like electronic medical records, patient portals and databases improve communication related to patients and their concerned care among hospitals (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2014). One such pathway created to diagnose COVID-19 inpatients proved to be efficient in reducing adverse events when integrated with EHRs during emergencies (Scarpato et al., 2021). To avoid variations in clinical practice, comprehensive planning is indicated to further improve care coordination measures (Gold and Matias, 2018).

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