***Literature Survey***

**Literature Survey 1:**

**Title:** The Digitization of Patient Care

**Author:** Hilal Atasoy,1 Brad N. Greenwood,2 and Jeffrey Scott McCullough3

**Year:** 2018

**Aim/Objective:** A Review of the Effects of Electronic Health Records on Health Care Quality and Utilization

**Findings/Gaps:** This article provides an overview of the literature on the effects of electronic health records (EHRs) on health care quality and costs. It defines EHRs and discusses their adoption driven by the HITECH Act. The article reviews studies finding that EHRs can improve quality through clinical decision support, care coordination, and information management. EHRs may also increase efficiency and reduce costs by automating processes. However, EHRs could potentially increase medical billing and have other unintended consequences. The article discusses ongoing issues around health information exchange and opportunities for data analytics using machine learning on EHR data.

**Literature Survey 2:**

**Title:** Adoption of Electronic Health Records: A Roadmap for India

**Author:** Sunil Kumar Srivastava, PhD ,Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, Government of India, New Delhi, India

**Year:** 2016

**Aim/Objective:** The objective of the study was to create a roadmap for the adoption of Electronic Health Record (EHR) in India based an analysis of the strategies of other countries and national scenarios of ICT use in India.

**Methods:** The strategies for adoption of EHR in other countries were analysed to find the crucial steps taken. Apart from reports collected from stake- holders in the country, the study relied on the experience of the author in handling several e-health projects.

**Findings/Gaps:** It was found that there are four major areas where the countries considered have made substantial efforts: ICT infrastructure, Policy & regulations, Standards & interoperability, and Research, development & education. A set of crucial activities were identified in each area. Based on the analysis, a roadmap is suggested. It includes the creation of a secure health network; health information exchange; and the use of open-source software, a national health policy, privacy laws, an agency for health IT standards, R&D, human resource development, etc. Although some steps have been initiated, several new steps need to be taken up for the successful adoption of EHR. It requires a coordinated effort from all the stakeholders.

**Literature Survey 3:**

**Title:** The Evolution and Impact of Electronic Health Record Systems

**Author:** Black AD, Car J, Pagliari C, Anandan C, Cresswell K, Bokun T, McKinstry B, Procter R, Majeed A, Sheikh A

**Year:**2011

**Aim/Objective:**To explore the evolution of Electronic Health Record (EHR) systems and their impact on healthcare delivery and patient outcomes.

**Findings/Gaps:** This literature review delves into the historical development of Electronic Health Record (EHR) systems, offering valuable insights into their evolution from early conceptualizations to widespread adoption in modern healthcare. By providing a contextual narrative, the article elucidates the key milestones and transformative stages that have shaped the trajectory of EHR systems over time. Understanding this historical context is crucial for appreciating the challenges, innovations, and strategic decisions that have influenced the current landscape of EHR utilization in healthcare settings.

**Literature Survey 3:**

**Title:** Evaluative Study of Digital Record Management System in Hospitals: Addressing

**Author:** Akor Solomon Obotu, Uganneya Solomon A. Ph.D, IkeseChristopher Ogezi

**Year:**2018

**Aim/Objective:**To evaluate and enhance the effectiveness of digital record management systems in Minna metropolis hospitals, addressing limitations inherent in the manual medical record-keeping system.

**Findings/Gaps:**The introduction underscores the challenges posed by the manual medical record-keeping system, including issues with missing information and accessibility. The subsequent issues involve time-consuming searches, data security risks, and privacy concerns. Recognizing these challenges, the need for digital record management is highlighted, but challenges like illegible handwriting persist.

The evaluative study aims to address these limitations by assessing digital systems' impact on data accuracy, accessibility, and security in Minna metropolis hospitals. Key considerations include efficiency comparisons, security measures, and identification of adoption challenges. This research seeks to contribute insights for enhancing healthcare information management and improving patient care quality.