**Electronic Health Records(EHR)**

Introduction

Electronic Health Record, abbreviated as EHR, collects information about patients and the population electronically, which is digitally stored. All the stored data can be shared with many hospitals. The EHR focuses on the patients and gives instant information about the patients (Bhartiya, Mehrotra, & Girdhar, 2016). Also, with EHR, the hospital information is secured for use by the authorized people. The provider maintains EHR over time. The EHR has all the informative data equivalent to the care of the person under a particular provider.

Merit of EHR

There are both merits and demerits of using EHR. Electronic Health Records enables the provision of high quality and improved care for the patients. There is also better management of patients. There is updated information on the patients at the care point. Other merits involve records kept for patients can quickly be accessed (Mathew et al., 2015). The patients and other clinical can share electronic data. The providers get sufficient data about diagnosing the patient and reducing errors in the medical field. Prescribing medicine is made accurate by the use of electronic health records in hospitals.

Demerits of EHR

Some of the disadvantages of electronic health records are financial matters, workflow paradigms, reduced productivity, security matters, and uncertainty. Economic issues include management and execution costs. Loss of income due to impromptu loss of productivity is also a financial issue, which disadvantage. Replacing the hardware and software is part of the maintenance cost of EHR (Mathew et al., 2015). Electronic health records disrupt the workflow of both health providers and medical staff. Reimbursements are generated through the execution of the electronic health record, reducing the revenue. Both the advantages and disadvantages of EHR are useful for the improvement of the system.

References

Bhartiya, S., Mehrotra, D., & Girdhar, A. (2016). Issues in achieving complete interoperability while sharing electronic health records. *Procedia Computer Science*, *78*(C), 192-198.

Mathew, S., Mathew, S., Hamed, M. H., & Qadri, I. (2015). A web based decision support system driven for the neurological disorders. *International journal of engineering research and general science*, *3*(4), 777-792.