

Acta HealthMedica (ISSN: 2414-6528) http://www.ActaHealthMedica.com

Volume 2, Issue 2, April-June 2017, Pages: 197, DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.19082/ah197

DESIGNING THE MINIMUM DATA SET OF PSYCHIATRIC EMERGENCY RECORDS

Zahra Ebnehoseini¹, Marziyhe Meraji^{2*}, Mahmoud Tara³ Amir Rezaei Ardani⁴, Farzad Akbarzadeh⁵ and Malihe Irajzade⁶

- 1: Ph.D. Student Medical Informatics, Department of Medical Informatics, School of Medical, University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran.
- 2: Ph.D. in Health Information Management, Assistant Professor, Department of Medical Records and Health Information Technology, School of Paramedical Sciences, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran.
- 3: Ph.D. in Informatics, Department of Medical Informatics, School of Medical, University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran.
- 4: Psychiatrist, Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, Psychiatric and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran.
- 5: Psychiatrist, Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, Psychiatric and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran.
- 6: Masters in Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran.

Correspondence:

Marziyhe Meraji. Tel: +98.09153121574, E-mail: merajim1@mums.ac.ir

TYPE OF ARTICLE: CONFERENCE ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Psychiatric emergencies are acute mental health disturbances, behaviors and social relationships that require immediate intervention. The major role of the psychiatric emergency services is to provide mental health care services for patients with acute mental health problems. Design in the emergency psychiatry core data set has improved the coordination and integration of services and improved the outcomes for patients with severe and persistent mental illness and with complex needs. So, the aim of this study was to design data elements in emergency psychiatry for Iran.

Methods: This is an applied study. Emergency psychiatry data elements collected via literature review and then psychologist and psychiatrist (16 persons) according to the value of each data element, assign a score from 0 to 5 to them. Data elements selected as core Emergency psychiatry data elements were those which achieved a 4 or 5 score from 75% of the specialist.

Results: From a total of 95 usability problems identified, three evaluators identified 82 problems (86.3%), 2 evaluators identified 6 problems (6.3%) and one evaluator identified 7 problems (7.3%). According to severity, problems were 23 minor, 19 severe, 16 cosmetic and 37 technical problems. Rate of problems in different areas were: visibility of system status 13.6%, match between system and the real world 12.6%, user control and freedom 14.7%, consistency and standards 11.5%, error prevention 6.3%, recognition rather than recall 12.6%, flexibility and efficiency of use 5.2 %, aesthetic and minimalist design 6.3%, help users recognize, diagnose, and recover from errors 7.3% and help and documentation 6.3%.

Conclusion: Given the importance of psychiatric disorder and lack of a national system for gathering psychiatric information, performing a similar study about psychiatric data element is very important. The results of this study can be used for the design of psychiatric emergency forms and accurate and complete patient information gathering.

KEYWORDS: Minimum Data Set, Psychiatric Emergency, Mental Health

Abstracts of First National Congress of Medical Informatics, Mashhad, Iran, February 2017

© 2017 The Authors. This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs License, which permits use and distribution in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non-commercial and no modifications or adaptations are made.