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by Nugroho Setyo Wibowo

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Design Clinical Decision Support System (CDSS) in Electronic Health Record to Early Detection of Stroke Disease, Diabetes Mellitus and to Prevent Interaction of Drug Content

Feby Erawantini^{1,*}, Arinda Lironika Suryana², Rinda Nurul Karimah³, Arief Setyoargo⁴, Nachrul Jinan⁵, Khoirunnisa Afandi⁶, Nugroho Setyo Wibowo⁷, Asmak Afriliana⁸, Raden Roro Lia Chairina⁹

^{1,2,3} Department of Health, Politeknik Negeri Jember, Indonesia

⁴ Department of Education and Research, RSUD dr. Soebandi Jember, Indonesia

⁵ Department of Medical Record, RSUD dr. R. Soedarsono, Indonesia

⁶ Department of Information Technology, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Indonesia

⁷ Department of Information Technology, Politeknik Negeri Jember, Indonesia

⁸ Department of Food Science, Universitas Jember, Indonesia

⁹ Department of Agribusiness Management, Politeknik Negeri Jember, Indonesia

*Corresponding author. Email: feby_erawantini@polije.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Hospitals must provide the best service to patients. There are include speed in service, on-time, and safe from medical errors. Quality of care depends on quality electronic medical records. Electronic medical records contain social data and patient medical data. The advantages of medical records are data stored in structured files, and timely filling, data can be recalled at any time, ensures patient confidentiality, and ensures patient safety. One of the indicators of electronic health records is clinical decision support systems (CDSS). This study aims to design a clinical decision support system (CDSS) in Electronic Health Records for early detection of stroke disease and to prevent interaction drug content. The method Methode for ⁴ System Development used Waterfall and System Requirements Analysis was analysed by qualitative. The results of this research are to design a clinical decision support system (CDSS) in Electronic Health Records to early detection of stroke disease and to prevent interaction drug content.

Keywords: Design, Clinical Decision Support System, Electronic Health Record

1. INTRODUCTION

⁷ The community has the right ⁵ to obtain quality and affordable health services [1]. The quality of health services is a step towards improving health services both for individuals and for the population ⁵ accordance with the expected health outcomes for the latest professional knowledge [2]. The provision of health services must reflect the accuracy of the use of knowledge so that the services provided are truly appropriate and can ensure patient safety.

The use of resources and activities that are very complex in hospitals or clinics have the potential for errors, such as misdiagnosis, prescribing more than

standard or excessive doses that result in serious ⁷ fatal consequences for patients [3]. According to the House Of Commons Health Committee Patient Safety Sixth Report of Session 2008–09 Volume I stated that in London 10% of patients hospitalized suffered enormous damage and some of this damage could have been avoided, tens of thousands of patients suffered enormous losses every year [4]. Previous findings report IOM (Institute for Medicine's) in 1999, The data showed that due to 'Medical errors' reached 98,000 people, losses were between \$17-29 Million and the largest contributor was 'Medical errors' [5]. In Indonesia, the data about medical errors has not been found. Some hospitals still use manual medical records, therefore there is a chance of misfiling and incomplete. In Mitra

Medika Medan Hospital shows misfile of 6% of medical records [6]. The other article shows there were 70% causative misfile factors (such as; education, age, and length of work) from medical record operators [7]. The implementation of electronic health records with CDS is expected to prevent misfiles, provide complete data and improve patient safety.

The objectives of this research were to design a Clinical Decision Support System (CDSS) in Electronic Health Records for early detection of stroke disease and preventing the interaction of drug content.

2. METHOD

This research had been carried out at RSUD dr. Soebandi Jember in Januari until Oktober 2021. Methode for System Development used Waterfall and System Requirements Analysis was analysed by qualitative. Respondents of this research were 2 Neurologists, 2 Internists, Deputy Director of Health Services of dr.Soebandi General Hospital.

Researchers and team observed all forms that were used for recording data patients, especially in the outpatient department. After that, we designed usescase diagram, Flow Chart, Data Flow Diagram (DFD), and Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) based on the respondent’s need. The design had been presented to the respondent to get feedback from them.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 User Requirements

The neurologists explained that there are two types of stroke, stroke hemorrhagic and Ischemic. This table shows stroke risk factor mapping.

Table 1. Stroke Risk Factors Mapping

ERKAWI PIRIBAWI	PIRIBAWI	YELI TOSORU-PIRIBAWI	~ IELIPIRIBAWI
Atrial Fibrillation	Irregular Pulsed Rate	Pulse is not palpable	Regular pulse rate
Smoking habit	smoker	Occasionally smoker	Nit smoker
Cholesterol	>240	200-239	<200
Diabetes	Yes	There is family history	No
Physical activity	Infrequent	Occasional	Frequent
Body weight	Overweight	Slightly overweight	Normal
Family history with stroke	Yes	Not sure	No

[8]

The design CDSS was done by mapping the risk factors and stroke symptoms in the patients, then the inference mechanism was made to allow early detection in patients with risk of stroke. The mechanism of inference was made through discussion activities with experts. The design results that have been appropriate or accepted can be used operationally.

Internist said :

“Diabetes mellitus is a multifactorial disease of considerable heterogeneity”

Risk factors of diabetes mellitus are overweight, hypertension, rarely exercising, and having a history of family member’s with Diabetes Mellitus. There are so many factors of DMT2. Overweight, Hypertension, performing regular physical activities, high cholesterol and so on [9].

“please made a system that easy to use”

The design is based on the risk factors DMT2 to create an algorithm of risk factors DMT2. Basically, stroke and diabetes are related. Diabetes is a risk factor for stroke. Obese, hypertension, high cholesterol, rarely exercise are possible to suffer from both stroke and diabetes.

3.2 Usecase Diagram

Use case diagrams are used to gather the requirements of a system including internal and external influences [10]. Figure 1 was drawn based on observations of activities in the outpatient in Subandi General Hospital.



Figure 1 Usecase Diagram of Electronic Health Record

There were 5 actors integrated into the system. They were administrative staff, nurses, doctors, pharmacists, Laborant, and Radiologist.

3.3 Flowchart

Flowcharts have been used to represent the conceptual structure of complex software systems. In many of the literature on software development, the flowchart serves as the central design document around which systems analysts, computer programmers, and end-users communicate, negotiate, and represent complexity. And yet the meaning of any particular flowchart was often highly contested, and the apparent specificity of such design documents rarely reflected reality [11].

Figure 2 is a flowchart that shows the Clinical Decision Support System of the risk factor of Stroke, DMT2 and drug content reaction.

Risk factors were drawn in Figure 2. There were body mass index (BMI), blood pressure, family history of stroke, and family history of stroke.

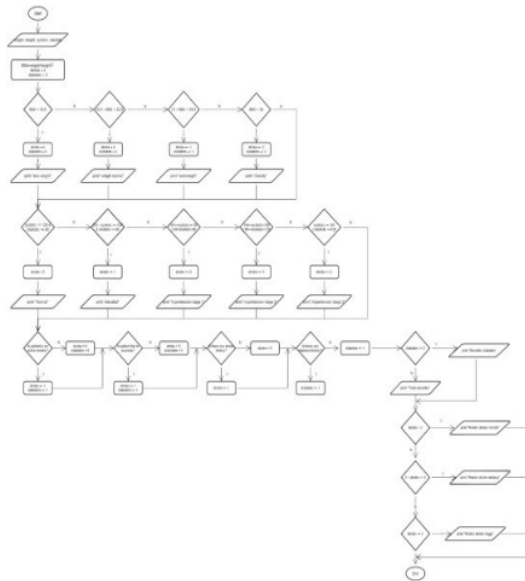


Figure 2 flow Chart of Electronic Health Record

3.4 DFD (Data Flow Diagram)

DFD are the cornerstones for structured system analysis and design, which is considered a document that can be shown to analysts and designers [12].

The admission office has to enter social data patients into the system. The nurse could show, and input social data patient, physical examination data to the system. The radiology and laboratory office received requests from the doctor and then sent the result back to the doctor. The doctor has to check laboratory, and radiology data. After that doctor could input diagnosis to the system based on data patient, radiology, and laboratory data. Doctor order medical prescription that could be read by Pharmacy.

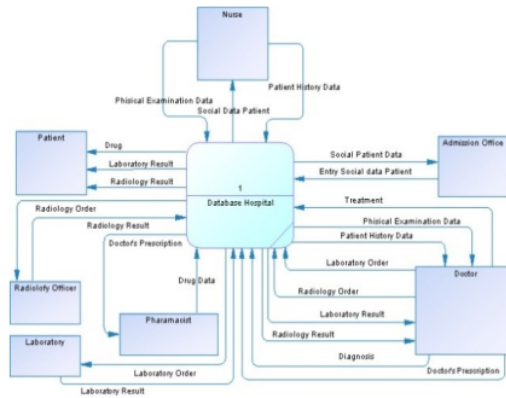


Figure 3 DFD of Electronic Health Record

3.5 ERD (Entity Relationship Diagram)

The Entity-Relationship diagram has been widely used in structured analysis and conceptual modelling. The ERD approach is easy to understand, powerful to model real-world problems and readily translated into a database schema [13]. ERD shows the Tables of Electronic Health Record. There are Master Tables and Transactional Tables.

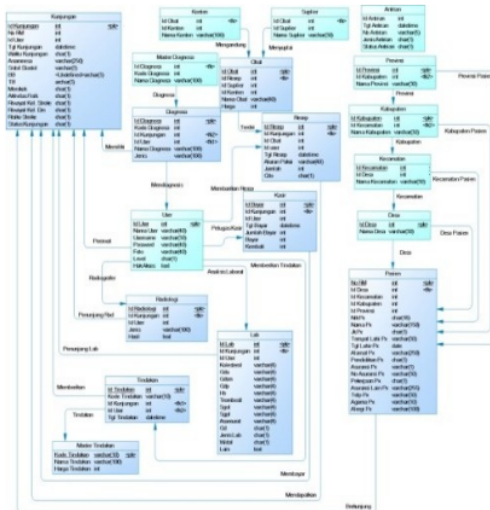


Figure 4 ERD of Electronic Health Record

4. CONCLUSION

Design Clinical Decision Support System (CDSS) in Electronic Health Record to Early Detection of Stroke Disease and to Prevent Interaction of Drug Content start by interviewing the user, designing of Flow Chart, DFD, and ERD. This design can improve the quality of service and patient safety in hospitals because it can support medical records that are more integrated.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors contribute to the research design and implementation, result analysis, and text writing.

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