

The Effect of Computerization on Clinical Practice of Health Center - Evaluation and Verification

Chen-Ching Fu
Swan Hsieh

Department of Family Medicine
Provincial Tao-Yuan General Hospital
Physician Shin-Woo Health Center

In order to find whether the computerization of clinical practice of the health center will save us time, we'd chosen the Shin-Woo health center as our experimental clinic. The data entry included four parts: prescription, pharmacy, disease category and registration files. Through prescription file, we could deal with the patient billing system including insurance claim processing. With the help of pharmacy file, we could manage the drugstore. Using the disease category file, we could analyse the distribution of patients by age, sex, race, or any other combination of variable. Comparisons were made between the average manhours per day for a period of three months before computerization and the average manhours per day for a period of two months after computerization.

The conclusions are follows: 1) The staffs of health center spent average 10 manhours per day before computerization, and spent average 6 manhours per day after computerization. This means 4 manhours was saved each day after computerization and the total went to 1200 manhours in one year. 2) Computer is helpful in managing drugstore, billing system, providing easy and quick information, Also it works very well in analysing the disease distribution. Furthermore, it contributes much in the follow up treatment of chronic disease patients.

Whether the health center is fit for computerization depends on the patient loading. The best time is that the numbers of the patients exceed 80 per day. (*Natl J Public Health Assoc (ROC)* 1987; 7(1): 43-55)