



Electronic Health Record (EHR) Systems by Healthcare Organizations

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DESCRIPTION

Overall, the use of Electronic Health Record (EHR) frameworks by health service organizations has increased significantly in recent years. Unlike paper-based medical records, electronic medical records are easy to store and use. In addition to the growing acceptance of the EPA framework over the years, clinical information is also undergoing fundamental development. This information often includes a wealth of clinical data. Despite the fact that EHRs were originally intended to record clinical data, scientists have found that this type of data can offer compelling help in a variety of clinical information applications. From the beginning, traditional AI methods have been widely used to use EHR information. However, it is still not enough to build a viable and credible research regime. The rapidly growing deep learning provides excellent professional assistance to better manipulate and explore such vast clinical information. Especially in a real-world environment where there is an enormous amount of information, well-founded learning methods can take into account important information highlights and provide productive and stable test results. After a period of improvement, research on healthy learning strategies in EHR has been divided into four areas.

The body of detailed learning materials related to the EHR is growing, surpassing traditional calculations and approaching master's level. For this study, we selected major research work collected by Google Researcher and selected work of good execution or creative work that moved thoughts within a similar period of time. It is important to note that we have selected the papers with the highest visibility in introducing deep learning models and early research. The reason for this overview is to provide professionals and academics with a professional reference to facilitate their innovative work in informed learning about EHR. EHR development is first reviewed, followed by an overview of his most widely recognized EHR dataset and well-founded learning models in his EHR. Finally, this overview highlights current limitations and offers some suggestions for improving deep learning applications in light

of the EHR. So far, various models and calculations of deep learning have been widely applied in his EHR, which can actually speed up the arrangement of various clinical projects. Deep learning in EHR is another field that contrasts with other deep learning applications such as PC vision and Normal Language Processing (NLP). In this paper, we graphically make a recent significant research on EHR and deep learning and separately improve his EHR deep progress from four application areas, especially data extraction, representation learning, outcome prediction, and safety assurance. Additionally, this study provides an overview of popular deep learning models in various application areas of EHR. Regular English EHR records that have been published are also summarized. By examining the emerging landscape of exploration in this area, this paper recognizes topical developments that need to be addressed in practice in the current areas of learning by example, data extraction, and security protection. Currently, there are still many difficulties in EHR applications from a deep learning perspective. As discussed in this article, there are many similarities between this field and NLP, suggesting a possible transition of methods from NLP to his EHR. For example, in caricature learning, NLP's caricature extraction model can be updated by the characteristics of the clinical information itself. In addition to using the antagonistic computation used in the current work referenced in this paper, the security computation of CV can also be improved for text-based information security when performing aspects of clinical security. With the continuous progress of deep learning in EHR research, deep learning-based EHRs are generally promoted in terms of performance and safety, which are very convenient for healthcare management.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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