Routine Data Quality Assessment Tool Rdqa

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Mentoring in General Practice - Rosslynne Freeman 1998
There is a strong interest from both GPs and hospital doctors/managers in finding manageable and effective ways of providing supportive, professional development at a time of great organisational change. The knowledge base on mentoring as applied to general practice is almost non-existent, but practitioners are interested and motivated to apply concepts of mentorship. This book is the first to supply this information. Rosslynne Freeman is an acknowledged leading figure in the field of mentoring in general practice. As part of her role as Educational Adviser to the Postgraduate Dean in General Practice in South Thames, she has been a driving force behind the development of this area of practice. She has conducted a three year research study into effective mentoring in general practice, and was responsible for convening the highly successful second UK Conference on this subject.

Crossing the Global Quality Chasm - National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine 2019-01-27
In 2015, building on the advances of the Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations adopted Sustainable Development Goals that include an explicit commitment to achieve universal health coverage by 2030. However, enormous gaps remain between what is achievable in human health and where global health stands today, and progress has been both incomplete and unevenly distributed. In order to meet this goal, a deliberate and comprehensive effort is needed to improve the quality of health care services globally. Crossing the Global Quality Chasm: Improving Health Care Worldwide focuses on one particular shortfall in health care affecting global populations: defects in the quality of care. This study reviews the available evidence on the quality of care worldwide and makes recommendations to improve health care quality globally while expanding access to preventive and therapeutic services, with a focus in low-resource areas. Crossing the Global Quality Chasm emphasizes the organization and delivery of safe and effective care at the patient/provider interface. This study explores issues of access to services and commodities, effectiveness, safety, efficiency, and equity. Focusing on front line service delivery that can directly impact health outcomes for individuals and populations, this book will be an essential guide for key stakeholders, governments, donors, health systems, and others involved in health care.

Public Health Practice in Australia - Sally Fawkes 2020-07-16
Public Health Practice in Australia offers a thorough introduction to what public health practitioners do, and the 'effort' involved in improving the health of the public. This second edition has been fully revised and updated in line with current policies and practice. It highlights common

threads that underlie seemingly disparate activities, ideas and entities that comprise the organised effort of public health practice. The emphasis is on securing and maintaining the conditions in society that enable people to live healthy and fulfilling lives. The authors examine the impact of historical, social, economic, environmental and political factors on the health of individuals, communities and populations. Taking an applied, multidisciplinary approach, they outline the strategies and tools that public health practitioners use to improve health outcomes: identifying infrastructure needs in the workforce, public and private sector organisations, and in regulation; gathering, analysing and using health data; applying interventions in health policy, provision of health services and health promotion. Public Health Practice in Australia draws on current international and Australian research and the interwoven case studies make the theories and concepts come alive. It is a valuable resource for students and professionals across the health sciences including public health, medicine, environmental health, health promotion, health information management and health administration. 'The book is impressive in the completeness, clarity and consistency of the material covered, and for the way in which many of the theoretical issues are related to current practice. An extremely useful and valuable reference for both students and practitioners alike.' - Thomas Tenkate, Environmental Health

Integrated Health Information Architecture - Jørn Braa 2012

State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations for 2016 - United States. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs 2015

Health in Humanitarian Emergencies - David Townes 2018-05-31 A comprehensive, best practices resource for public health and healthcare practitioners and students interested in humanitarian emergencies.

Module for assessing and strengthening the quality of viral load testing data within HIV programmes and patient monitoring systems - 2020-09-15

The Art of Agent-oriented Modeling - Leon Sterling 2009 "The Art of Agent-Oriented Modeling is an introduction to agent-oriented software development for students and for software developers who are interested in learning about new software engineering techniques."-- Foreword.

Public Health Foundations - Elena Andresen 2010-11-01 Foundations of Public Health is a concise yet comprehensive text that offers an excellent and engaging introduction to the field of public health. This important resource is an up-to-date introduction to the core concepts and the practices of public health. The book introduces public health in concept and its systems; the foundational tools of data, epidemiology, biostatistics, and key study designs; populations' issues including infectious disease, health behavior, and environmental health plus analytical tools of qualitative research and risk assessment; and how health services are formulated and delivered.

Assessing the National Health Information System - Health Metrics Network 2008 "The Health Metrics Network (HMN) was launched in 2005 to help countries ... improve global health by strengthening the systems that generate health-related information for evidence-based decision-making."--Introd.

Information Systems in Developing Countries - Robert M. DAVISON 2005-06-01 In this volume, we go beyond the theoretical, the polemical and the philosophical to consider practical issues as they are encountered by stakeholders in the developing country context. 15 author teams explore key issues organized into four sections: (1) Theoretical Background and Culture; (2) Telecentres; (3) Applications; and (4) Key Concepts with Country Specific Studies. Examples of these applications are also described in chapters about Azerbaijan, Brazil, China, Fiji, India and Thailand. Published by City University of Hong Kong Press. 香港城市大學出版社出版

Making Monitoring and Evaluation Systems Work - Marelize G ergens 2010-03-01
This manual explains the skills and steps for making a monitoring and evaluation system that functions well, organizing the people, processes and partnershipsso that they collect and use good information that can be used by decision makers and other stakeholders.

Knowledge Discovery Process and Methods to Enhance Organizational Performance - Kweku-Muata Osei-Bryson 2015-03-16
Although the terms "data mining" and "knowledge discovery and data mining" (KDDM) are sometimes used interchangeably, data mining is actually just one step in the KDDM process. Data mining is the process of extracting useful information from data, while KDDM is the coordinated process of understanding the business and mining the data in order to id

Electronic Recording and Reporting for Tuberculosis Care and Control - World Health Organization 2012
Adopting electronic recording and reporting is not simply about choosing a piece of software: it is also about changing how people work. This is not a simple undertaking. This document introduces the key questions to be considered and illustrates what the questions, options and recommendations mean in practice by drawing on examples of recent experience from a variety of countries. It is an essential resource for all those planning to introduce electronic recording and reporting systems for TB care and control, or to enhance existing systems--Cover p. 4.

Clinical Tuberculosis - Lloyd N. Friedman 2020-09-04
Entirely updated and revised, the 6th edition of Clinical Tuberculosis continues to provide the TB physician with a definitive and erudite account of the latest techniques in diagnosis, treatment and control of TB, including an overview of the latest guidelines from the CDC and WHO. With an increased emphasis on the clinical aspects and treatment, this book will be an invaluable resource to the TB practitioner in public health or clinical practice and an ideal reference to laboratory staff. Key Features Completely updated and reorganized Includes brand new chapters on radiology and an overview of the latest WHO, ATS/CDC/IDSA, ERS, NICE, CTS and IUATLD guidelines Clinically

focused to provide up-to-date guidance on diagnosis, treatment and control Edited by three renowned experts in the field of tuberculosis
Policy for the Health Sector - Asian Development Bank 1999

The Kingdom of Cambodia Health System Review - Who Regional Office for the Western Paci 2015-09-28
The Health Systems in Transition (HiT) profiles are country-based reports that provide a detailed description of a health system and of reform and policy initiatives in progress or under development in a specific country. Each profile is produced by country experts in collaboration with an international editor. In order to facilitate comparisons between countries, the profiles are based on a common template used by the Asia Pacific and European Observatories on Health Systems and Policies. The template provides detailed guidelines and specific questions, definitions and examples needed to compile a profile.
World Health Statistics Quarterly - World Health Organization 1995-04

Guidelines for the Programmatic Management of Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis - World Health Organization 2015-04-20
This 2011 update of Guidelines for the programmatic management of drug-resistant tuberculosis is intended as a tool for use by public health professionals working in response to the Sixty-second World Health Assembly's resolution on prevention and control of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis. Resolution WHA62.15, adopted in 2009, calls on Member States to develop a comprehensive framework for the management and care of patients with drug-resistant TB. The recommendations contained in these guidelines address the most topical questions concerning the programmatic management of drug-resistant TB: case-finding, multidrug resistance, treatment regimens, monitoring the response to treatment, and selecting models of care. The guidelines primarily target staff and medical practitioners working in TB treatment and control, and partners and organizations providing technical and financial support for care of drug-resistant TB in settings where resources are limited.

Monitoring Emergency Obstetric Care - World Health Organization 2009

This handbook describes indicators that can be used to assess, monitor and evaluate the availability, use and quality of Emergency Obstetric Care. These emergency obstetric care indicators can be used to measure progress in a programmatic continuum: from the availability of and access to emergency obstetric care to the use and quality of those services.

Better Aid Aid Effectiveness in the Health Sector Progress and Lessons - OECD 2012-09-26

This report provides insight and expounds lessons from the health sector to the broader challenges of aid effectiveness.

Integrated Management of Cardiovascular Risk - World Health Organization. Cardiovascular Disease Programme 2002

The WHO CVD-Risk Management package contains a variety of components to guide healthcare providers and health systems even those with very minimal resources to more effective CVD risk management through easy-to-follow risk-assessment and risk-management algorithms; lifestyle counselling protocols; drug treatment protocols; referral pathways and follow-up schedules.

Delivering Quality Health Services: A Global Imperative - OECD 2018-07-05

This report describes the current situation with regard to universal health coverage and global quality of care, and outlines the steps governments, health services and their workers, together with citizens and patients need to urgently take.

HOSPITAL SAFETY INDEX 2/E - World Health Organization 2017-01-15

This guide provides a step-by-step explanation of how to use the Safe Hospitals Checklist, and how the evaluation can be used to obtain a rating of the structural and nonstructural safety, and the emergency and disaster management capacity, of the hospital. The results of the evaluation enable hospital's own safety index to be calculated. The Hospital Safety Index tool may be applied to individual hospitals or to many hospitals in a public or private hospital network, or in an administrative or geographical area. In some countries, such as Moldova, all government hospitals have been evaluated using the Hospital Safety Index. In this respect, the Hospital Safety Index provides a useful method of comparing the relative safety of hospitals across a country or region, showing which hospitals need investment of resources to improve the functioning of the health system. The purpose of this Guide for Evaluators is to provide guidance to evaluators on applying the checklist, rating a hospital's safety and calculating the hospital's safety index. The evaluation will facilitate the determination of the hospital's capacity to continue providing services following an adverse event, and will guide the actions necessary to increase the hospital's safety and preparedness for response and recovery in case of emergencies and disasters. Throughout this document, the terms "safe" or "safety" cover structural and nonstructural safety and the emergency and disaster management capacity of the hospital. The Hospital Safety Index is a tool that is used to assess hospitals' safety and vulnerabilities, make recommendations on necessary actions, and promote low-cost/high-impact measures for improving safety and strengthening emergency preparedness. The evaluation provides direction on how to optimize the available resources to increase safety and ensure the functioning of hospitals in emergencies and disasters. The results of the evaluation will assist hospital managers and staff, as well as health system managers and decision-makers in other relevant ministries or organizations in prioritizing and allocating limited resources to strengthen the safety of hospitals in a complex network of health services. It is a tool to guide national authorities and international cooperation partners in their planning and resource allocation to support improvement of hospital safety and delivery of health services after emergencies and disasters. Over the past three years, the expert advice of policy-makers and practitioners from disciplines, such as engineering, architecture and emergency medicine, has been compiled, reviewed and incorporated into this second edition of the Guide. Global and regional workshops and virtual consultations have enabled technical and policy experts to contribute to the revision of

Hospital Safety Index until consensus was reached on the content for its publication and distribution. Further comments and observations are certain to arise as the Hospital Safety Index continues to be applied across the world and these experiences will enable us to improve future editions. The rapid diagnostic application of the Hospital Safety Index provides, as a comparison, an out-of-focus snapshot of a hospital: it shows enough of the basic features to allow evaluators to confirm or disprove the presence of genuine risks to the safety of the hospital, and the hospital's level of preparedness for the emergencies and disasters to which it will be expected to provide health services in the emergency response. The Hospital Safety Index also takes into account the hospital's environment and the health services network to which it belongs. This second version of the second edition was released in December 2016. *Tuberculosis Programs -*

Semiannual Report - National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) 2018-07-16
This report summarizes research conducted at the Institute for Computer Applications in Science and Engineering in applied mathematics, fluid mechanics, and computer science during the period 1 Oct. 1994 - 31 Mar. 1995. Unspecified Center...

Data Quality Assessment - Arkady Maydanchik 2007-04-01
Imagine a group of prehistoric hunters armed with stone-tipped spears. Their primitive weapons made hunting large animals, such as mammoths, dangerous work. Over time, however, a new breed of hunters developed. They would stretch the skin of a previously killed mammoth on the wall and throw their spears, while observing which spear, thrown from which angle and distance, penetrated the skin the best. The data gathered helped them make better spears and develop better hunting strategies. Quality data is the key to any advancement, whether it's from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age. Or from the Information Age to whatever Age comes next. The success of corporations and government institutions largely depends on the efficiency with which they can collect, organize, and utilize data about products, customers, competitors, and employees. Fortunately, improving your data quality doesn't have to be such a mammoth task. DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT is a must read for anyone who needs to understand, correct, or prevent data quality issues in their organization. Skipping theory and focusing purely on what is practical and what works, this text contains a proven approach to identifying, warehousing, and analyzing data errors – the first step in any data quality program. Master techniques in: • Data profiling and gathering metadata • Identifying, designing, and implementing data quality rules • Organizing rule and error catalogues • Ensuring accuracy and completeness of the data quality assessment • Constructing the dimensional data quality scorecard • Executing a recurrent data quality assessment This is one of those books that marks a milestone in the evolution of a discipline. Arkady's insights and techniques fuel the transition of data quality management from art to science -- from crafting to engineering. From deep experience, with thoughtful structure, and with engaging style Arkady brings the discipline of data quality to practitioners. David Wells, Director of Education, Data Warehousing Institute

Guidelines for the Development of Health Management Information Systems - World Health Organization. Regional Office for the Western Pacific 1993
Provides guidelines, based on practical experience in Western Pacific countries, for the development of information systems as an aid to the more effective management of health services. Emphasizing the complexities involved in efforts to improve the timeliness, quality, accessibility and use of health-related data, the book aims to help health authorities and senior managers think through all steps of the planning process before any decisions are made or resources committed. The book has two parts. The first, concerned with the development of a major system for health information, takes readers step-by-step through the various activities needed for thorough planning. Readers receive advice on how to calculate costs, estimate staff needs, conduct a situation analysis, identify the types and forms of data needed by different users, conduct a situation analysis, finalize project plans and understand which

technical computing tasks will be required. The second part explains how a national system for health information can be coordinated with other smaller information systems, such as those for hospitals, human resource management, specific diseases, epidemiological monitoring, and systems for collecting and storing data on individual patients.

Design and Implementation of Health Information Systems - World Health Organization Staff 2000
This book provides a practical guide to the design and implementation of health information systems in developing countries. Noting that most existing systems fail to deliver timely, reliable, and relevant information, the book responds to the urgent need to restructure systems and make them work as both a resource for routine decisions and a powerful tool for improving health services. With this need in mind, the authors draw on their extensive personal experiences to map out strategies, pinpoint common pitfalls, and guide readers through a host of conceptual and technical options. Information needs at all levels - from patient care to management of the national health system - are considered in this comprehensive guide. Recommended lines of action are specific to conditions seen in government-managed health systems in the developing world. In view of common constraints on time and resources, the book concentrates on strategies that do not require large resources, highly trained staff, or complex equipment. Throughout the book, case studies and numerous practical examples are used to explore problems and illustrate solutions. Details range from a list of weaknesses that plague most existing systems, through advice on when to introduce computers and how to choose appropriate software and hardware, to the hotly debated question of whether patient records should be kept by the patient or filed at the health unit. The book has fourteen chapters presented in four parts. Chapters in the first part, on information for decision-making, explain the potential role of health information as a managerial tool, consider the reasons why this potential is rarely realized, and propose general approaches for reform which have proved successful in several developing countries. Presentation of a six-step procedure for restructuring information systems, closely linked to an organizational model of health services, is followed by a practical discussion of the decision-making process. Reasons for the failure of most health information to influence decisions are also critically assessed. Against this background, the second and most extensive part provides a step-by-step guide to the restructuring of information systems aimed at improving the quality and relevance of data and ensuring their better use in planning and management. Steps covered include the identification of information needs and indicators, assessment of the existing system, and the collection of both routine and non-routine data using recommended procedures and instruments. Chapters also offer advice on procedures for data transmission and processing, and discuss the requirements of systems designed to collect population-based community information. Resource needs and technical tools are addressed in part three. A comprehensive overview of the resource base - from staff and training to the purchase and maintenance of equipment - is followed by chapters offering advice on the introduction of computerized systems in developing countries, and explaining the many applications of geographic information systems. Practical advice on how to restructure a health information system is provided in the final part, which considers how different interest groups can influence the design and implementation of a new system, and proposes various design options for overcoming specific problems. Experiences from several developing countries are used to illustrate strategies and designs in terms of those almost certain to fail and those that have the greatest chances of success

Ground Control and Improvement - Petros P. Xanthakos 1994-06-14
A comprehensive compilation concerned with a variety of modern methods being used worldwide to improve soil and rock conditions supporting new and remedial construction. Ground water lowering and drainage techniques, soil compaction, excavation support methods, permeation and jet grouting are among the many topics discussed. More than 100 tables and 650 figures illustrate the text.

Preventing HIV Transmission in Health Care Settings - United States. National Commission on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

1992

2008 UNAIDS Annual Report - Unaids 2010-03
In November 2007, the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO) published data showing that HIV prevalence has stabilized, even though the number of people living with HIV continues to rise. The following year, a joint UNAIDS, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO report announced that 3 million people living with HIV were accessing antiretroviral therapy, an unprecedented increase of 1 million from the previous year and a 10-fold increase from five years earlier.

Systems Thinking for Health Systems Strengthening - World Health Organization 2009
Many developing countries are looking to scale-up what works through major systems strengthening investments. With leadership, conviction and commitment, systems thinking can facilitate and accelerate the strengthening of systems to more effectively deliver interventions to those in need and be better able to improve health in an equitable way. Systems thinking is not a panacea. Its application does not mean that resolving problems and weaknesses will come easily or naturally or without overcoming the inertia of the established way of doing things. But it will identify, with more precision, where some of the true blockages and challenges lie. It will help to: 1) explore these problems from a systems perspective; 2) show potentials of solutions that work across sub-systems; 3) promote dynamic networks of diverse stakeholders; 4) inspire learning; and 5) foster more system-wide planning, evaluation and research. And it will increase the likelihood that health system strengthening investments and interventions will be effective. The more often and more comprehensively the actors and components of the system can talk to each other from within a common framework --communicating, sharing, problem-solving -- the better chance any initiative to strengthen health systems has. Real progress will undoubtedly require time, significant change, and momentum to build capacity across the system. However, the change is necessary -- and

needed now. This report therefore speaks to health system stewards, researchers and funders and maps out a set of strategies and activities to harness these approaches, to link them to these emerging opportunities and to assist systems thinking to become the norm in design and evaluation of interventions in health systems. But, the final message is to the funders of health system strengthening and health systems research who will need to recognize the potential in these opportunities, be prepared to take risks in investing in such innovations, and play an active role in both driving and following this agenda towards more systemic and evidence-informed health development.

Reproductive Health Indicators - 2006-01-01
This book presents 17 key indicators of sexual and reproductive health outcomes and those that measure access to or use of sexual and reproductive health services. It briefly reviews the theoretical and practical considerations related to indicators, and presents definitions, data sources, collection methods, periodicity of collection, disaggregation, use, limitations and common pitfalls for each of the included indicators. National public health administrators and health programme managers would find this book useful in undertaking standardized monitoring and evaluation of their sexual and re

Guidelines for Reporting Health Research - David Moher 2014-08-06
Guidelines for Reporting Health Research is a practical guide to choosing and correctly applying the appropriate guidelines when reporting health research to ensure clear, transparent, and useful reports. This new title begins with an introduction to reporting guidelines and an overview of the importance of transparent reporting, the characteristics of good guidelines, and how to use reporting guidelines effectively in reporting health research. This hands-on manual also describes over a dozen internationally recognised published guidelines such as CONSORT, STROBE, PRISMA and STARD in a clear and easy to understand format. It aims to help researchers choose and use the correct guidelines for reporting their research, and to produce more completely and transparently reported papers which will help to ensure reports are more useful and are not misleading. Written by the authors of health research

reporting guidelines, in association with the EQUATOR (Enhancing the QUAlity and Transparency Of health Research) Network, Guidelines for Reporting Health Research is a helpful guide to producing publishable research. It will be a valuable resource for researchers in their role as authors and also an important reference for editors and peer reviewers.

Kenya Health System Assessment - Aaron Mulaki 2019-06

Abstract 2014-15 - Amale Andraos 2015-12-15
ABSTRACT is the yearly publication of work and research from the Columbia University Graduate School of Architecture Planning and Preservation. Produced through the Office of the Dean Amale Andraos, the archive of student work contains documentation of exceptional projects, selected by faculty at the conclusion of each semester. The 2015 edition includes the applied research of the school's laboratories and projects from design studios taught by Benjamin Aranda, Eric Bunge and Mimi Hoang, Juan Herreros, Steven Holl, Jeffrey Inaba, Andres Jaque, Laura Kurgan, Jing Liu, LOT-EK, Reinhold Martin, Kate Orff, Jorge Otero-Pailos, Hilary Sample, Bernard Tschumi, Nanako Umemoto and many others. This encyclopedic volume is conceived as both an organizational model for the school and a testament to the global distribution of the work included within.

Medical Records Manual - Who Regional Office for the Western Pacific 2002-01-01
This manual is aimed at helping medical record workers in the development and management of medical records services of health care facilities in developing countries in an effective and efficient manner. It has not been designed as an introductory text to medical record management, but rather as an aid to medical record officers (MROs) and medical record clerks by describing appropriate systems for Medical Records Departments in developing countries. It covers manual procedures and may be used as an adjunct to computerized systems. It does not provide all of the options for medical record management, but it does provide one option in each area for the management of medical records in developing countries. A list the textbooks that provide detailed information on medical record management is also provided.

Healthy China 2020 - Zhu Chen 2013

Reducing Maternal and Neonatal Mortality in Indonesia - Indonesian Academy of Sciences 2013-12-26
The Republic of Indonesia, home to over 240 million people, is the world's fourth most populous nation. Ethnically, culturally, and economically diverse, the Indonesian people are broadly dispersed across an archipelago of more than 13,000 islands. Rapid urbanization has given rise to one megacity (Jakarta) and to 10 other major metropolitan areas. And yet about half of Indonesians make their homes in rural areas of the country. Indonesia, a signatory to the United Nations Millennium Declaration, has committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, recent estimates suggest that Indonesia will not achieve by the target date of 2015 MDG 4 - reduction by two-thirds of the 1990 under - 5 infant mortality rate (number of children under age 5 who die per 1,000 live births) - and MDG 5 - reduction by three-quarters of the 1990 maternal mortality ratio (number of maternal deaths within 28 days of childbirth in a given year per 100,000 live births). Although much has been achieved, complex and indeed difficult challenges will have to be overcome before maternal and infant mortality are brought into the MDG-prescribed range. Reducing Maternal and Neonatal Mortality in Indonesia is a joint study by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the Indonesian Academy of Sciences that evaluates the quality and consistency of the existing data on maternal and neonatal mortality; devises a strategy to achieve the Millennium Development Goals related to maternal mortality, fetal mortality (stillbirths), and neonatal mortality; and identifies the highest priority interventions and proposes steps toward development of an effective implementation plan. According to the UN Human Development Index (HDI), in 2012 Indonesia ranked 121st out of 185 countries in human development. However, over the last 20 years the rate of improvement in Indonesia's HDI ranking has exceeded the world average. This progress may be attributable in part to the fact that Indonesia has put considerable effort into meeting the

MDGs. This report is intended to be a contribution toward achieving the   Millennium Development Goals.