Advanced Medical Software Solutions

Advanced Health Telematics and TelemedicineComputers in HealthcareComputerworldPhysicians & ComputersHealth Care Software SourcebookImproving Diagnosis in Health CareEmergent Strategies for E-Business Processes, Services and Implications: Advancing Corporate FrameworksAdvanced Medical SystemsSocioeconomics of Neuroimaging, An Issue of Neuroimaging Clinics - E-BookHealth Care Software SourcebookThe Role of Telehealth in an Evolving Health Care EnvironmentWho Owns WhomBrands and Their CompaniesWard's Business Directory of U.S. Private and Public Companies, 1995: Alphabetic listing, A-FLexisNexis Corporate AffiliationsRegistries for Evaluating Patient OutcomesCorporate Technology DirectoryThe HCP Directory of Medical SoftwareHealthcare Financial ManagementThe Complete Mental Health DirectoryMergerstat Transaction RosterBrands and Their CompaniesPlunkett's Almanac of Middle Market Companies 2009Mergent International ManualThe Advertising Red BooksThe Crisis YearsKey Capabilities of an Electronic Health Record SystemOccupational HazardsRemote Cardiology Consultations Using Advanced Medical TechnologyThe Medical and Healthcare Marketplace GuideBiotechnology: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and ApplicationsCalifornia Manufacturers RegisterInternational Directory of Company HistoriesCalifornia PhysicianProviderEmbedded Computing Systems: Applications, Optimization, and Advanced DesignCompanies and Their BrandsMedical EconomicsModern HealthcareWard's Business Directory of U.S. Private and Public Companies

Advanced Health Telematics and Telemedicine

Computers in Healthcare

Computerworld

Biotechnology can be defined as the manipulation of biological process, systems, and organisms in the production of various products. With applications in a number of fields such as biomedical, chemical, mechanical, and civil engineering, research on the development of biologically inspired materials is essential to further advancement. Biotechnology: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications is a vital reference source for the latest research findings on the application of biotechnology in medicine, engineering, agriculture, food production, and other areas. It also examines the economic impacts of biotechnology use. Highlighting a range of topics such as pharmacogenomics, biomedical engineering, and bioinformatics, this multi-volume book is ideally designed for engineers, pharmacists, medical professionals, practitioners, academicians, and researchers interested in the applications of biotechnology.

Physicians & Computers

Health Care Software Sourcebook

Improving Diagnosis in Health Care

Emergent Strategies for E-Business Processes, Services and Implications: Advancing Corporate Frameworks

This multi-volume set is a primary source for basic company and industry information. Names, addresses, SIC code, and geographic location of over 135,000 U.S. companies are included.

Advanced Medical Systems

Socioeconomics of Neuroimaging, An Issue of Neuroimaging Clinics - E-Book

Health Care Software Sourcebook

The Role of Telehealth in an Evolving Health Care Environment

Who Owns Whom

Brands and Their Companies

Mental Disorders--Mental Health Associations & Organizations--Government Agencies--Clinical Management--Pharmaceutical Companies.

Ward's Business Directory of U.S. Private and Public Companies, 1995: Alphabetic listing, A-F

LexisNexis Corporate Affiliations

Some issues accompanied by supplements.

Registries for Evaluating Patient Outcomes

An especially important issue during these uncertain times, this collection of articles examines Neuroimaging from an economic perspective, with articles that discuss leadership, "turf battles , strategic planning in the face of declining

reimbursement, and the impact of teleradiology and telemedicine in cutting costs and improving access. Medicolegal issues are addressed, as is evidence-based medicine and effective utilization. Performance measures and conflict of interest are reviewed, among many other topics.

Corporate Technology Directory

NATO operations have expanded in recent years, and the old Cold War concept of "every nation provides its own medical support" is no longer tenable, nor is it NATO policy. In the future, NATO medical care will often be provided on a multinational basis, especially in case of emergencies such as NATO response to natural or man-made disasters or to terrorist actions. Even though deployed military personnel are usually young and relatively healthy, this is not the case for all those who may be provided care by NATO medical personnel. The pressures to "shorten the logistics tail", coupled with the shortage of trained cardiologists in most of our nations, has and will continue to preclude the routine deployment of Cardiologists to all NATO operational missions. However, the need to provide services during these missions remains very real. Even following a natural disaster or exposure to toxic agents, the ability to distinguish a cardiac event from other causes of chest pain can be life-saving, and appropriate diagnosis will lead to improved survival, reduced inappropriate use of medical capabilities, and decreased inappropriate evacuation of patients. This book summarizes the current state of Telecardiology as presented by the member participants totalling nearly 60 individuals and representing over 16 NATO and Partner for Peace nations.

The HCP Directory of Medical Software

For more than 40 years, Computerworld has been the leading source of technology news and information for IT influencers worldwide. Computerworld's award-winning Web site (Computerworld.com), twice-monthly publication, focused conference series and custom research form the hub of the world's largest global IT media network.

Healthcare Financial Management

The Complete Mental Health Directory

In this publication, leading experts present all the different aspects to be met for practically enabling advanced health telematics and telemedicine such as architectural issues, electronic health records, communication, security and safety as well as the legal and ethical implications. The international collaboration work's outcome, ongoing efforts and future directions are discussed in deep and broad detail. Represented by health professionals, computer scientists, managers, lawyers and politicians, the book addresses developers, users and decision-makers as well.

Mergerstat Transaction Roster

Brands and Their Companies

In 1996, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) released its report Telemedicine: A Guide to Assessing Telecommunications for Health Care. In that report, the IOM Committee on Evaluating Clinical Applications of Telemedicine found telemedicine is similar in most respects to other technologies for which better evidence of effectiveness is also being demanded. Telemedicine, however, has some special characteristics-shared with information technologies generally-that warrant particular notice from evaluators and decision makers. Since that time, attention to telehealth has continued to grow in both the public and private sectors. Peer-reviewed journals and professional societies are devoted to telehealth, the federal government provides grant funding to promote the use of telehealth, and the private technology industry continues to develop new applications for telehealth. However, barriers remain to the use of telehealth modalities, including issues related to reimbursement, licensure, workforce, and costs. Also, some areas of telehealth have developed a stronger evidence base than others. The Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA) sponsored the IOM in holding a workshop in Washington, DC, on August 8-9 2012, to examine how the use of telehealth technology can fit into the U.S. health care system. HRSA asked the IOM to focus on the potential for telehealth to serve geographically isolated individuals and extend the reach of scarce resources while also emphasizing the quality and value in the delivery of health care services. This workshop summary discusses the evolution of telehealth since 1996, including the increasing role of the private sector, policies that have promoted or delayed the use of telehealth, and consumer acceptance of telehealth. The Role of Telehealth in an Evolving Health Care Environment: Workshop Summary discusses the current evidence base for telehealth, including available data and gaps in data; discuss how technological developments, including mobile telehealth, electronic intensive care units, remote monitoring, social networking, and wearable devices, in conjunction with the push for electronic health records, is changing the delivery of health care in rural and urban environments. This report also summarizes actions that the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) can undertake to further the use of telehealth to improve health care outcomes while controlling costs in the current health care environment.

Plunkett's Almanac of Middle Market Companies 2009

Mergent International Manual

The Advertising Red Books

The Crisis Years

Key Capabilities of an Electronic Health Record System

Commissioned by the Department of Health and Human Services, Key Capabilities of an Electronic Health Record System provides guidance on the most significant care delivery-related capabilities of electronic health record (EHR) systems. There is a great deal of interest in both the public and private sectors in encouraging all health care providers to migrate from paper-based health records to a system that stores health information electronically and employs computer-aided decision support systems. In part, this interest is due to a growing recognition that a stronger information technology infrastructure is integral to addressing national concerns such as the need to improve the safety and the quality of health care, rising health care costs, and matters of homeland security related to the health sector. Key Capabilities of an Electronic Health Record System provides a set of basic functionalities that an EHR system must employ to promote patient safety, including detailed patient data (e.g., diagnoses, allergies, laboratory results), as well as decision-support capabilities (e.g., the ability to alert providers to potential drug-drug interactions). The book examines care delivery functions, such as database management and the use of health care data standards to better advance the safety, quality, and efficiency of health care in the United States.

Occupational Hazards

Remote Cardiology Consultations Using Advanced Medical Technology

Embedded computing systems play an important and complex role in the functionality of electronic devices. With our daily routines becoming more reliant on electronics for personal and professional use, the understanding of these computing systems is crucial. Embedded Computing Systems: Applications, Optimization, and Advanced Design brings together theoretical and technical concepts of intelligent embedded control systems and their use in hardware and software architectures. By highlighting formal modeling, execution models, and optimal implementations, this reference source is essential for experts, researchers, and technical supporters in the industry and academia.

The Medical and Healthcare Marketplace Guide

Multi-volume major reference work bringing together histories of companies that are a leading influence in a particular industry or geographic location. For students, job candidates, business executives, historians and investors.

Biotechnology: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications

California Manufacturers Register

This User's Guide is intended to support the design, implementation, analysis, interpretation, and quality evaluation of registries created to increase understanding of patient outcomes. For the purposes of this guide, a patient

registry is an organized system that uses observational study methods to collect uniform data (clinical and other) to evaluate specified outcomes for a population defined by a particular disease, condition, or exposure, and that serves one or more predetermined scientific, clinical, or policy purposes. A registry database is a file (or files) derived from the registry. Although registries can serve many purposes, this guide focuses on registries created for one or more of the following purposes: to describe the natural history of disease, to determine clinical effectiveness or cost-effectiveness of health care products and services, to measure or monitor safety and harm, and/or to measure quality of care. Registries are classified according to how their populations are defined. For example, product registries include patients who have been exposed to biopharmaceutical products or medical devices. Health services registries consist of patients who have had a common procedure, clinical encounter, or hospitalization. Disease or condition registries are defined by patients having the same diagnosis, such as cystic fibrosis or heart failure. The User's Guide was created by researchers affiliated with AHRQ's Effective Health Care Program, particularly those who participated in AHRQ's DEcIDE (Developing Evidence to Inform Decisions About Effectiveness) program. Chapters were subject to multiple internal and external independent reviews.

International Directory of Company Histories

California Physician

"This book presents a collection of research associated with the emerging e-business technologies and applications, attempting to stimulate the advancement of various e-business frameworks and applications, and to provide future research directions"--Provided by publisher.

Provider

Embedded Computing Systems: Applications, Optimization, and Advanced Design

A business development tool for professionals, marketers, sales directors, consultants and strategists seeking to understand and reach middle market American companies. It covers important business sectors, from InfoTech to health care to telecommunications. Profiles of more than 500 leading US middle market companies. Includes business glossary, a listing of business contacts, indexes and database on CD-ROM.

Companies and Their Brands

Getting the right diagnosis is a key aspect of health care - it provides an explanation of a patient's health problem and informs subsequent health care decisions. The diagnostic process is a complex, collaborative activity that involves clinical reasoning and information gathering to determine a patient's health

problem. According to Improving Diagnosis in Health Care, diagnostic errors-inaccurate or delayed diagnoses-persist throughout all settings of care and continue to harm an unacceptable number of patients. It is likely that most people will experience at least one diagnostic error in their lifetime, sometimes with devastating consequences. Diagnostic errors may cause harm to patients by preventing or delaying appropriate treatment, providing unnecessary or harmful treatment, or resulting in psychological or financial repercussions. The committee concluded that improving the diagnostic process is not only possible, but also represents a moral, professional, and public health imperative. Improving Diagnosis in Health Care a continuation of the landmark Institute of Medicine reports To Err Is Human (2000) and Crossing the Quality Chasm (2001) finds that diagnosis-and, in particular, the occurrence of diagnostic errorsâ€"has been largely unappreciated in efforts to improve the quality and safety of health care. Without a dedicated focus on improving diagnosis, diagnostic errors will likely worsen as the delivery of health care and the diagnostic process continue to increase in complexity. Just as the diagnostic process is a collaborative activity, improving diagnosis will require collaboration and a widespread commitment to change among health care professionals, health care organizations, patients and their families, researchers, and policy makers. The recommendations of Improving Diagnosis in Health Care contribute to the growing momentum for change in this crucial area of health care quality and safety.

Medical Economics

Modern Healthcare

Ward's Business Directory of U.S. Private and Public Companies

This multi-volume directory which lists more than 40,000 companies is indexed by company name, geographic area, SIC code, and non-U.S. parent companies. Profiles are provided for each company listed, and company rankings given under each industry.

ROMANCE ACTION & ADVENTURE MYSTERY & THRILLER BIOGRAPHIES & HISTORY CHILDREN'S YOUNG ADULT FANTASY HISTORICAL FICTION HORROR LITERARY FICTION NON-FICTION SCIENCE FICTION

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