



# Health Information Management Technology | 2015-2016 Assessment Plan

1. Please review last year's assessment results (2014-2015) with the faculty in your program. How does your program plan to take these results into consideration in future programmatic planning?

- As noted in the year end survey, all of the recommendations have been implemented.
- A program-wide assessment committee has been formed, with the Academic Directors as participants. Mary Crave, CEOEL will lead the group (HIMT AD meeting of 09/15).
- A student hand book has been developed for the Capstone course HIMT 490. A new program manager will be starting work October 19, 2015 and will evaluate additions to that start.
- A Capstone coordinator, Lynn Weiland, has been hired and is assisting with student placements.

2. Which outcome will you assess this year (2015-2016)?

Graduates of the HIMT program will have the knowledge and skills necessary to "Manage the collection, reporting, and storage of data".

3. Which technique will you use to assess this outcome?

All students in the program take HIMT 300 Introduction to Computers in Healthcare. Assessment will consist of a review of student learning on the database assignment in lesson 6 of HIMT 300.

Lesson 6 includes the following objectives, pertinent to this outcome –

- Upon completing this lesson you will be able to:
  - Design reports.
  - Design screens.

The assignment overview is –

## Normalizing a Database Using Two Data Tables

The tables in relational databases are also referred to as *entities*. It is important to understand that when you create these tables, the data in each table should be *uniquely* related to the *entity* the table represents. A patient information table should contain only data unique to the patient (name, birthdate, gender, etc.). A medication table should contain only data related to the medication (medication name, dose, frequency, route, etc.)

A key design principle of a relational database is the concept of data *normalization*. Normalization is the process of organizing the fields and tables of the database to minimize data redundancy and dependency. (Remember the spreadsheet example above with duplicate names.) We duplicated the process in the Diabetes Registry data table. Using *Field Properties* we were able to clean up some of the data inconsistencies (i.e., dates and phone numbers), but inconsistencies in the patient names remained. Normalization involves dividing large data tables into smaller to reduce redundant data. The objective is to isolate data so that additions, deletions, and modifications of a field can be made in just one table. After we normalize patient data and clinical information into smaller tables, we need to create relationships between the tables to link the patients to their clinical data.

4. Which course or group of students will you assess on the outcome chosen above and when?

Student grades on this lesson will be reviewed. The goal is that at least 95% of the students in the fall 2015 HIMT 300, sections 1 & 2, get a grade of 70% or better.