Medical Knowledge Sharing of Physicians on Medical Record (Literature Review)

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ABSTRACT

This research describes the process of knowledge sharing that occurs between physicians, especially in the medical records in hospitals. The methodology used in this study was to collect some literature related to sharing of knowledge between physicians in hospitals from various sources such as Science Direct, EBSCO, SAGE Publication, Springer Link, Proquest, InformaWorld (Taylor & Francis) and other sources. Reasons to choose the health world, especially the process of sharing knowledge among doctors is inseparable from the unique characteristics of its own doctors. Side of feudalism is still dominant at times become one of the causes of the process of sharing knowledge between doctors into not going well. The emphasis of this study was to determine the position of research to be conducted, with the aim of this research has contributed both theoretically and practically, as well as maintain the authenticity of the research itself. Several previous studies have discussed the process of sharing knowledge between physicians in hospitals by looking at aspects of knowledge-sharing procedures, technology used in the process of sharing knowledge and sharing knowledge area itself, but its nature is still partial. This study attempts to investigate further and more comprehensive, with the aim to produce guidelines for doctors carrying out the process of sharing knowledge in an effective and accurate for the sake of improving the quality of health services, particularly in Indonesia.

Keywords: knowledge management, knowledge sharing, medical record, healthcare

1. INTRODUCTION

Global health development in terms of equipment and technology, medical science, and human resources which directly or indirectly involved in them progress very rapidly, no exception occurred in Indonesia. This is in line with the increasingly diverse types of diseases that exist, and require hard work from all parties to obtain the most effective solution in eradicating this disease.

Development of medical technologies in the world will not be separated from the role of information and communication technologies (ICT) in order to accelerate the healing process and quality of service (Jalil, 2005). Viewed from a more micro-side at the hospital level, there are several things that can affect the process of integration of health information systems in Indonesia and in other countries is that the relationship between the readiness of policy makers in hospitals, the system is a good documentation of data patients (medical records), human resources directly involved both physicians, nurses, midwives and pharmacists, and other resources that are not directly involved as well as other infrastructure such as server systems and supporting business processes to define all the processes that occur in hospitals (Abidi, 2001.)

In order to perform all of these things, then one of a very influential factor is the communication, if direct communication between all actors involved in global health, with emphasis on the process of sharing useful information and knowledge (information and knowledge sharing) or indirectly through a good intermediary software and the hardware for an effective strategy in the management of the process of communication to share information and knowledge (Mei et al., 2003).
The implementation of knowledge sharing can not only occur within a formal framework, but also in the form of non-formal settings, exactly the process of sharing knowledge to run more effective (Hall, 2001). Research on the process of sharing knowledge in the doctoral program in Industrial Engineering and Management ITB as Aulawi described in a doctoral dissertation (2010) have been carried out by Andrwina (2009) are more focused on the relationship between knowledge sharing behavior and firm innovation capability Aulawi (2010) have produced an opinion that the ability of innovation is described as the impact of knowledge sharing activities should focus on the individual level, because of the influence of knowledge sharing activities of employees in the capabilities of innovation at the individual level more easily understood and explained.

2. STATE OF THE ART

Talking about the process of sharing knowledge in the fields of health, some previous researchers with various approaches are discussed. This does not mean there are more gaps or opportunities to perform other research related to the process of sharing knowledge in the health sector using a relatively new approach, new research object as well as generate new research conclusions as well.

Previous research has focused on the process of sharing knowledge in the health sector, among others, Frosch & Kaplan (1999) with emphasis on the implementation of the decision-making at a health clinic. Fieschi (2002) discusses the role of information technology in changing public perceptions of health care. Bose (2002) more than the ability to see the role of knowledge management in healthcare organizations the ability to alter the characteristics and human resources, quality of infrastructure and decision-making process. Ryu et al. (2003) describes the behavior of physicians share their knowledge at the hospital.

Nardon & Moura (2004) using deductive databases and ontology database in the process of integration of information and implementation of knowledge sharing in health care. Bulow (2004) use the media as telling the media to share their knowledge about the treatment of disease. Burnett et al. (2005) emphasized the importance of interdisciplinary knowledge in solving problems that exist in health services, particularly hospitals. Lubitz & Wickramasinghe (2006) utilizing bioinformatics and centralization-based health services in the process of sharing knowledge. Oberleitner et al. (2005) more cases of autism as a graph highlighting the main study by generating a roadmap to share specialized knowledge to people with autism. Hwang et al. (2006) describes the results of investigations on the application of knowledge management system for classification of disease.

Chen et al. (2008) designed a process of sharing knowledge following the SARS outbreak. Van Krogh et al. (2008) describes the behavior of consumers share their knowledge in public health service inter-organization. Juarez et al. (2009) conducted research related to the sharing of knowledge in a specific hospital. Mansigh et al. (2009) raised the issue of ease of access and reuse of knowledge and knowledge-sharing process with case studies on the health sector in the Caribbean. Abidi et al. (2009) develop a knowledge model for pediatricians using the Web 2.0 framework. Marouf & Al-Attabi (2010) states that communities of practice (CoP) is the best solution in the process of sharing knowledge specific to the cases in Kuwait. Ting et al. (2010) using statistical methods and perspectives from the experience that exists to improve the process of sharing knowledge.

Lee et al. (2010) conducted an analysis of knowledge management mechanisms that occur in healthcare portal. Chen et al. (2010) describes the main factors affecting the health professionals in implementing knowledge management. In the end, Fortin et al. (2010) gives a brilliant idea that is named the future of health care sharing knowledge, where there are several important trends that knowledge of ownership, endorsement informal channels, a special community, real-time sharing of knowledge, consumer knowledge is produced, Mandated sharing of “collective intelligence”, and increased access to knowledge.

Based on the explanation above, research on knowledge sharing, particularly in the health sector can be grouped in more detail based on the characteristics: attributes described, context, research design, and other categories of disease or the object being studied. Results in a more detailed classification based on several characteristics of the above, can be clearly observed initial description of research positions.
### Table 1. Research Position

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<tr>
<th>Researcher</th>
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### 3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Based on the explanation on the background of the problem particularly associated with the existing realities on the ground and supported by research that has been done before, there are at least 5 (five) major problems in improving the quality of health services in Indonesia. This is a major consideration in the conduct and determine the formulation of research problems. The problem in this study are as follows:

a) How to improve the process of knowledge sharing in a hospital that had been going to look at all the support and the factors impeding both the General and specific factors that are unique and it is only applicable to the process of exchange of knowledge in the health sector only,

b) How the process of implementation of the procedure for the exchange of knowledge, especially for medical treatment, know the level of effectiveness of the process of migration of the conventional medical records of electronic medical history in the hospitals of Indonesia as a means of exchange of knowledge in the health sector,

c) How the process of implementation of the procedure for the exchange of knowledge, especially for medical treatment, know the level of effectiveness of the process of migration of the conventional medical records of electronic medical history in the hospitals of Indonesia as a means of exchange of knowledge in the health sector,

d) How to use existing technology and the means to carry out the process of knowledge sharing in the health sector at this time,

e) What is the role of top management or leadership of the hospital in a hospital in facilitating the doctors to perform the process of sharing knowledge, both directly and through the media, especially information and communications technology currently

### 4. CONCLUSION

After a well-known position of this study compared with some previous studies both in terms of originality and research contributions, the next stage of this research is to create a more detailed study protocol and research scenarios and determine what methodology will be used to answer a few questions of this research. Significant research questions are important and should be answered in the early stages of this research is to explain the behavior of physicians in communicating both the context of scientific and non-scientific. If the behavior of physicians in communicating is
answered correctly, we then determine the factors that influence physicians to share experiences, expertise and knowledge both internal and external physicians themselves. This should be done in the early stages of research, is to contribute to the realization of all research protocols and scenarios in detail, and ultimately, the findings of the study can really answer all questions and research purposes. Thus the value really benefits from this research will be felt in practice rather than just a research project only on paper. Another important point in support of this research is to carry out the identification process more carefully about the factors that may affect the doctors in the process of migration of the medical records of paper based on electronic medical history in Indonesia. This is because the records physicians is one of the process of implementation of the means of exchange of knowledge between doctors in the hospital with a different division.

REFERENCES