



Data Collection in Healthcare and Information Technology in The Field of Nursing

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Abstract

The integration of medical data collection and information technology (IT) in the field of nursing has significantly transformed healthcare practices, improving patient outcomes, enhancing decision-making processes, and optimizing nursing workflows. This article explores the role of information technology in medical data collection within nursing, examining its impact on patient care, the management of healthcare services, and the challenges faced by nurses in adapting to new technologies. The article also discusses the implications of electronic health records (EHR), telemedicine, wearable devices, and artificial intelligence (AI) in nursing practice. Additionally, it examines how data collection and IT can be implemented more effectively within Albania's healthcare system.

Keywords: Data Collection, Nursing, Information Technology, Electronic Health Records, Telemedicine, Wearable Devices, Artificial Intelligence, Patient Care, Healthcare Management.



Introduction

The healthcare industry has been profoundly shaped by advancements in technology, particularly in the collection and management of medical data. In nursing, information technology plays a crucial role in improving patient care, facilitating communication, and enabling the timely delivery of healthcare services. The digitization of patient information through electronic health records (EHR), the use of telemedicine

for remote consultations, and the implementation of wearable devices for continuous monitoring are just a few examples of how technology is reshaping the nursing profession.

Nurses are at the forefront of patient care and interact directly with medical data on a daily basis. Thus, their ability to efficiently and accurately collect, interpret, and manage medical data using IT systems is paramount. This article examines how data collection and IT tools are utilized in nursing, their benefits, challenges, and the potential for further advancements in the field.

Data Collection and Technology in Nursing:

1. Electronic Health Records (EHR): The advent of EHR systems has revolutionized data collection in healthcare. These digital records allow healthcare professionals, including nurses, to quickly access a patient's medical history, medication prescriptions, laboratory results, and other critical information in real time. The adoption of EHR has reduced paperwork, minimized errors, and streamlined communication between different healthcare providers [1]. The implementation of

Electronic Health Records (EHR) has significantly enhanced the efficiency and quality of care. Nurses can now quickly update and retrieve patient data, which improves workflow and reduces the risk of missed or delayed information. The ability to share patient information electronically among healthcare providers ensures that everyone involved in a patient's care is on the same page, fostering better coordination and continuity of care. This reduces the likelihood of duplicating tests or procedures and ensures timely interventions, ultimately improving patient outcomes. Moreover, EHR systems can alert nurses to potential drug interactions, allergies, or abnormal lab results, enhancing patient safety. Beyond clinical care, EHRs have been instrumental in data analysis, allowing healthcare organizations to identify trends, monitor population health, and improve clinical decision-making. They also support compliance with regulatory standards and documentation requirements, ensuring that healthcare providers meet legal and quality benchmarks. As a result, the widespread adoption of EHR systems has not only improved operational efficiency but also contributed to more accurate, personalized, and effective patient care. In nursing, EHR systems enable nurses to document patient observations, treatment plans, and progress in a structured and organized manner. The real-time access to patient data allows nurses to make informed decisions, deliver more personalized care, and coordinate effectively with other healthcare professionals. Furthermore, EHR systems have improved patient safety by reducing medication errors and improving clinical decision-making [2]. Moreover, EHR systems facilitate continuity of care by allowing seamless information sharing across departments and healthcare facilities. They also support evidence-based practice by providing nurses with access to clinical guidelines and previous case records, helping them make well-informed decisions for optimal patient outcomes.

2. Telemedicine: Telemedicine has become a vital tool in nursing, particularly for managing patients in remote areas or those with chronic conditions. Through telemedicine platforms, nurses can conduct virtual consultations, monitor patients' health remotely, and offer education and support without requiring the patient to be physically present at a healthcare facility. This has been particularly valuable during the COVID-19 pandemic, where the need for remote patient monitoring and consultation became more critical [3]. Telemedicine has enhanced the ability of nurses to provide continuous care while minimizing the risk of exposure to infectious diseases. It allows for timely interventions, reducing hospital readmissions and improving the management of chronic conditions by enabling regular monitoring and follow-up. Additionally, telemedicine has expanded access to

healthcare services for underserved populations, bridging gaps in care availability and offering patients greater convenience and flexibility. Telemedicine also enables nurses to access expert consultations and connect with specialists in real time, improving the quality of care. By reducing the need for travel, telemedicine helps save time and resources, providing patients with timely care, especially in underserved regions [4]. Telemedicine has proven to be a game-changer in healthcare, particularly in rural or underserved areas where access to specialists is often limited. By facilitating real-time consultations between nurses and experts, it ensures that patients receive expert guidance promptly, without the delays associated with traditional referral processes. This immediate access to specialized care enhances the quality of treatment, reduces wait times, and improves patient outcomes. In addition, telemedicine offers the convenience of remote care, which eliminates the need for patients to travel long distances for check-ups or follow-up appointments. This not only saves time and reduces transportation costs but also decreases the burden on healthcare facilities, making it easier to allocate resources where they are most needed. By using telemedicine, nurses can continue to monitor and manage patients' health, adjusting care plans as necessary without requiring the patient to be physically present. This convenience has proven invaluable, particularly in managing chronic conditions or providing post-surgery care.

3. Wearable Devices and Remote Monitoring: Wearable devices such as smartwatches, fitness trackers, and other health-monitoring devices are increasingly being used in nursing to collect data on vital signs such as heart rate, blood pressure, oxygen saturation, and glucose levels. These devices allow for continuous monitoring of patients' health and provide real-time data that can be transmitted to healthcare providers for further analysis [5]. This technology empowers nurses to collaborate more effectively with multidisciplinary teams, ensuring a holistic approach to patient care. Moreover, telemedicine has proven to be cost-effective by reducing hospital overcrowding, minimizing unnecessary emergency visits, and enhancing patient satisfaction through convenient and efficient services. It represents a key advancement in nursing practice, especially in the context of global health challenges, where accessibility and resource management are crucial. In the nursing profession, wearable devices are especially useful for managing patients with chronic illnesses like diabetes, hypertension, and heart disease. Nurses can monitor patients' vital signs remotely, intervene early in case of any abnormalities, and adjust treatment plans accordingly. Wearables also empower patients to take an active role in managing their health by providing them with constant feedback on their health status [6]. In addition to their role in

monitoring vital signs, wearable devices also facilitate the continuous collection of data, which can be reviewed over time to identify trends and patterns. This ongoing data helps nurses and healthcare providers to not only make timely adjustments to treatment plans but also predict potential complications before they become critical. By enabling proactive care, wearables help in reducing hospital admissions and emergency room visits. Moreover, these devices often come with features that encourage patient engagement, such as reminders for medication, exercise, and lifestyle modifications. By receiving real-time feedback, patients are more likely to adhere to their care plans and make necessary changes to improve their health. This active involvement promotes a collaborative approach to healthcare, where patients and healthcare providers work together towards better outcomes. Wearables are also instrumental in fostering a more personalized and patient-centered care approach, which is essential in the management of chronic conditions.

4. Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Nursing: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly emerging as a powerful tool for data analysis in healthcare. In nursing, AI can assist in analyzing large datasets to predict patient outcomes, identify patterns, and recommend interventions. For example, AI-powered tools can help nurses identify high-risk patients, predict disease progression, and personalize care plans [7]. AI can also enhance clinical decision-making by providing nurses with evidence-based recommendations and insights derived from vast amounts of patient data. This helps reduce the cognitive load on healthcare professionals, enabling them to focus on critical aspects of patient care. Additionally, AI can support the continuous monitoring of patients by analyzing real-time data, allowing for early detection of complications and prompt interventions. By automating routine tasks, AI frees up nurses' time to engage more directly with patients, improving overall efficiency and the quality of care. In the future, AI has the potential to further enhance personalized care by considering various patient-specific factors, such as genetics, lifestyle, and environmental influences, to tailor interventions even more precisely. AI also holds promise for advancing predictive analytics, helping healthcare systems anticipate demand, optimize staffing, and improve resource allocation. Ultimately, the integration of AI in nursing is expected to support better patient outcomes, reduce healthcare costs, and enhance the overall patient experience. In addition, AI can improve efficiency in nursing by automating repetitive administrative tasks, such as data entry, appointment scheduling, and patient monitoring. This allows nurses to focus more on direct patient care and reduces the time spent on administrative duties. AI also contributes to clinical decision support by providing

nurses with evidence-based recommendations based on real-time data analysis [8]. Moreover, AI's ability to analyze vast amounts of patient data in real-time enhances the nurse's ability to make informed decisions quickly, especially in emergency situations. For instance, AI algorithms can identify early warning signs of deteriorating patient conditions, alerting nurses and enabling timely interventions. This capability not only improves patient safety but also optimizes healthcare outcomes by reducing the likelihood of complications or hospital readmissions.

As AI continues to advance, it may become increasingly integrated into nursing workflows, offering predictive insights that can assist in early diagnosis and treatment planning. By leveraging AI, nurses will be better equipped to handle complex cases, making them more effective in providing personalized care. Additionally, AI-driven tools can enhance communication between nurses, physicians, and other healthcare professionals, fostering a more collaborative approach to patient care and ensuring all team members have access to the most up-to-date information.

Benefits of Integrating IT in Nursing:

1. Improved Patient Outcomes: The integration of IT in nursing has led to better patient outcomes due to enhanced data accuracy, real-time monitoring, and improved communication between healthcare providers. EHRs, telemedicine, wearable devices, and AI applications contribute to faster and more accurate diagnosis, timely interventions, and personalized treatment plans, all of which positively affect patient recovery and overall health [1]. These technological advancements allow for a more proactive approach to patient care, enabling nurses to monitor patients continuously and intervene early when necessary. With EHRs, all relevant patient information is easily accessible, reducing the risk of medical errors and ensuring that nurses have a comprehensive understanding of the patient's health history. Telemedicine, particularly in remote areas, provides access to healthcare services that may otherwise be unavailable, ensuring that patients receive consistent care despite geographical barriers. Wearable devices play a significant role in chronic disease management by allowing healthcare providers to track vital signs and make adjustments to treatment plans before complications arise. Meanwhile, AI systems help identify trends and predict potential health risks, further enhancing decision-making and care planning. Together, these technologies contribute to better monitoring, more accurate diagnoses, and timely treatment adjustments, all of which work together to improve patient outcomes, reduce hospital readmissions, and

enhance overall patient satisfaction with their care.

2. Efficiency in Healthcare Delivery: By automating routine tasks and streamlining workflows, information technology in nursing helps save time and reduce the burden on healthcare workers. Nurses can spend less time on administrative duties and more time on patient care. In addition, IT systems help reduce redundancy in data entry and improve the coordination of care among different healthcare providers [2]. With the integration of IT tools, such as EHRs and telemedicine platforms, nurses can quickly access and update patient information, reducing the need for manual data entry and minimizing errors. This not only saves time but also ensures that information is consistently up-to-date and accurate across various healthcare systems. The real-time sharing of patient data across departments and healthcare providers enhances communication, improving collaboration and the overall quality of care. Moreover, automation through AI and machine learning helps prioritize tasks, allowing nurses to focus on critical patient needs rather than administrative processes. For instance, AI-driven tools can flag abnormal patient readings or track medication schedules, enabling timely interventions and reducing the risk of errors. The streamlined workflows resulting from these technologies also lead to cost savings for healthcare institutions, as they minimize unnecessary procedures and improve resource allocation. By improving efficiency in healthcare delivery, IT ultimately allows nurses to dedicate more of their time to patient-centered care, further enhancing the patient experience.

3. Enhanced Communication and Collaboration: IT tools, including EHR systems and telemedicine platforms, facilitate communication between nurses, doctors, and other healthcare professionals. This enhances collaboration, ensuring that all team members are well-informed and aligned on patient care plans. The availability of real-time data allows for better coordination, which is essential for improving patient safety and care quality [3]. The integration of IT systems, such as EHRs and telemedicine, breaks down communication barriers between healthcare teams, enabling seamless exchange of critical patient information. This ensures that everyone involved in patient care has access to the same up-to-date data, which helps avoid misunderstandings and improves decision-making. Nurses, for instance, can instantly communicate with doctors or specialists through secure messaging systems within EHR platforms, allowing for quicker responses and more coordinated care. Telemedicine, in particular, has been a game-changer for enhancing communication, especially in remote areas where access to specialists might be limited. Nurses can facilitate

virtual consultations, ensuring that patients receive timely input from healthcare professionals regardless of geographical constraints. This promotes an inclusive healthcare environment, reducing delays in care delivery and improving the overall patient experience. The improved collaboration between team members not only streamlines workflows but also fosters a culture of continuous learning and support, benefiting both patients and healthcare professionals. Ultimately, these advancements in communication help mitigate risks, enhance patient safety, and promote high-quality care delivery.

4. Remote and Continuous Monitoring: Wearable devices and telemedicine enable continuous monitoring of patients, especially those with chronic diseases or in need of long-term care. Remote monitoring allows nurses to track patient health in real-time, detect early warning signs of complications, and provide interventions without requiring patients to visit a healthcare facility. This not only improves patient outcomes but also reduces healthcare costs by preventing unnecessary hospital visits and readmissions [5]. Additionally, remote monitoring through wearable devices provides patients with the flexibility to manage their health from the comfort of their homes, reducing the stress and inconvenience associated with frequent hospital visits. Nurses can monitor vital signs such as heart rate, blood pressure, and glucose levels in real-time, enabling early detection of any deviations from normal health parameters. This proactive approach allows for timely interventions that can prevent more severe complications, thus enhancing patient outcomes. The use of telemedicine in conjunction with wearable technology also ensures that patients receive ongoing care and support, even outside of traditional office hours. This is particularly beneficial for individuals managing chronic conditions like diabetes, hypertension, or heart disease, where consistent monitoring is crucial for maintaining stability. Moreover, by reducing the frequency of in-person visits, these technologies help alleviate pressure on healthcare systems, optimize resource allocation, and lower overall healthcare costs. Nurses are empowered to deliver personalized care tailored to the individual needs of each patient, promoting better long-term health management and reducing the risk of hospital readmissions.

Challenges in Implementing IT in Nursing:

1. Training and Adaptation: One of the primary challenges in implementing IT in nursing is the need for comprehensive training. Nurses must be adequately trained to use EHR systems, telemedicine tools, wearable devices, and AI-based applications effectively. This requires investment in both initial training and

ongoing professional development to keep up with the rapidly evolving technology landscape [4]. Furthermore, the process of adapting to new technologies can be time-consuming and overwhelming for some nurses, especially those who are not as familiar with digital tools. This can create resistance to adoption and hinder the successful implementation of IT solutions. To overcome this challenge, healthcare organizations must provide continuous support, including user-friendly training materials, mentorship programs, and hands-on experience. Encouraging a culture of openness to learning and technology adoption can help ease the transition and ensure that nurses are confident in using these tools in their daily practice. Additionally, some nurses may face difficulties in managing the increased volume of data generated by EHR systems, telemedicine platforms, and wearable devices. This requires proper guidance and support to help them understand how to effectively navigate, interpret, and use the data to improve patient care. Training programs should be tailored to address these needs and ensure that nurses can maximize the potential of IT to enhance patient outcomes. By investing in robust training and ongoing education, healthcare organizations can ensure that their nursing workforce is well-equipped to navigate the complexities of technology in healthcare.

2. Data Security and Privacy Concerns: As the use of IT in nursing increases, so do concerns about data security and patient privacy. Healthcare data is sensitive and must be protected from breaches. It is crucial for healthcare organizations to invest in secure IT infrastructure, implement encryption protocols, and comply with privacy regulations such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) in the United States and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in Europe [1]. In addition to the technical measures, healthcare organizations must also focus on educating nurses and other healthcare professionals about the importance of data security and privacy. Nurses are often the first point of contact with patient information, making them key players in ensuring that data is handled securely and in compliance with privacy regulations. Training programs should emphasize best practices for data protection, including secure login procedures, avoiding unauthorized access to patient records, and recognizing phishing attempts or other cyber threats. Furthermore, organizations must establish clear policies and protocols for handling patient data, including guidelines for sharing information with other healthcare providers or external entities. This ensures that patient data is only accessed and shared when necessary for care, minimizing the risk of breaches. Regular audits and risk assessments should also be conducted to identify and address any potential vulnerabilities in the IT systems. As telemedicine,

EHRs, and wearable devices become more prevalent, the risk of data breaches grows, making it even more important for healthcare organizations to stay proactive in implementing strong data security measures. By fostering a culture of data security awareness and providing ongoing education and support, healthcare providers can safeguard patient privacy while benefiting from the advancements that IT offers in nursing.

3. Integration with Existing Healthcare Systems: The integration of new IT tools into existing healthcare systems can be challenging, particularly in low-resource settings like Albania. Many healthcare facilities still use paper-based records and outdated IT systems that are not compatible with modern technologies. Overcoming these challenges requires significant investment in infrastructure and the development of interoperable systems that can connect different IT platforms seamlessly [2]. To address these integration challenges, healthcare organizations must prioritize modernization efforts and invest in the necessary infrastructure to support the transition to digital systems. This may involve upgrading hardware, improving network capabilities, and ensuring that existing staff are adequately trained to use new technologies. Collaboration with technology vendors and IT specialists is crucial in developing solutions that ensure compatibility between new systems and legacy platforms, while also making the transition as smooth as possible for all healthcare providers involved. In low-resource settings, it may be necessary to take a phased approach to implementation, starting with the most critical systems or areas of care that would benefit most from digital tools. For example, focusing on the implementation of EHRs in high-demand areas, like emergency or intensive care units, could provide immediate benefits while allowing for incremental improvements in other areas. Moreover, international collaborations, partnerships with non-governmental organizations, or government-supported initiatives could help alleviate the financial burden associated with these upgrades and ensure that healthcare facilities in low-resource settings are able to adopt and maintain modern IT systems. Ensuring that all healthcare professionals, including nurses, are involved in the integration process is essential for its success. Engaging staff early in the planning and decision-making stages, and providing them with proper training and support, helps foster a sense of ownership and reduces resistance to change. With the right planning and resources, even healthcare systems with limited resources can successfully integrate modern IT tools, ultimately improving patient care and operational efficiency.

4. Resistance to Change: Resistance to adopting new technologies is a common challenge in healthcare. Nurses and other healthcare providers may feel apprehensive about using

unfamiliar IT tools or fear that technology will replace human judgment and expertise. It is essential to foster a culture of openness to innovation and emphasize the value that technology brings in improving patient care and efficiency [7]. To overcome resistance to change, it is important to involve nurses and healthcare providers in the decision-making process from the beginning. By seeking their input and addressing concerns, organizations can ensure that the adoption of new technologies is seen as a collaborative effort rather than an imposition. Providing hands-on training sessions, demonstrations, and clear examples of how technology can enhance their daily workflows and improve patient outcomes can help ease apprehension. Additionally, showcasing success stories and tangible benefits—such as time saved, reduced errors, and better patient outcomes—can help nurses see the practical value of IT tools in their practice. Support from leadership is also crucial; when leaders demonstrate a commitment to technology integration, it encourages staff to embrace change. Creating a supportive environment where staff feel comfortable asking questions and sharing concerns fosters trust and reduces resistance. Finally, it is important to highlight that technology is not intended to replace human expertise, but rather to enhance it. Nurses bring invaluable clinical judgment, empathy, and personalized care, which technology cannot replace. By emphasizing the complementary role of technology in supporting these skills, organizations can help staff feel more confident in their ability to incorporate IT tools into their practice without undermining their professional roles.

Conclusion

The integration of information technology in the nursing field has revolutionized how healthcare data is collected, analyzed, and used to improve patient care. IT tools such as EHRs, telemedicine, wearable devices, and AI applications have streamlined workflows, enhanced communication, and enabled nurses to provide more personalized and effective care. However, the

successful implementation of IT in nursing requires addressing challenges related to training, data security, system integration, and resistance to change. In countries like Albania, where the healthcare system is still undergoing modernization, the adoption of IT in nursing presents both significant opportunities and challenges. By investing in training, infrastructure, and data protection, the healthcare system can harness the full potential of information technology to improve patient outcomes and optimize nursing practice.

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