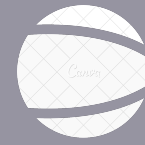


Big Data



CSP

Discussion

1

Nurses Contributing to Data

Nurses contribute to data by collecting vast amounts of patient data during their interactions. They input data and documentation in electronic systems and monitor and survey patients' conditions in a real-time data stream (Duquesne University, 2022).

Data could be mined in local hospital EHR to make informed decisions on the future direction of patient's health. AI can be programmed to consider details of an electronic health record that one doctor may not be expected to review (Duquesne University, 2022).

What is Big Data?

Big data, also known as data science or analytics, provides a method to investigate wide-ranging subjects using computational techniques to discover patterns and trends.

Big data comprises data that is created, stored, and analyzed on an immense scale, surpassing the capabilities of traditional information storage systems to handle. Big data in healthcare involves using big data analytics to analyze large amounts of healthcare data collected from different sources across the healthcare system. This data encompasses a wide range of information,



including electronic health records (EHRs), medical imaging, genomic data, sensor data from wearable devices, social media interactions, billing records, and more (Pastorino et al., 2019).

Healthcare & Big Data

How does healthcare use big data to make meaningful changes?

Big Data in health means gathering lots of different kinds of information about people's health—from their biology and medical history to their environment and lifestyle. This can involve studying just one person or a whole bunch of people over time to understand their health and well-being (Pastorino et al., 2019).



Big Data in healthcare can change how we do healthcare by making patients healthier, predicting disease outbreaks, giving us helpful insights, stopping diseases before they start, making healthcare cheaper, and improving people's lives (Batko et al., 2022).

Big Data collection allows doctors and health administrators to make more informed decisions about treatment and services. Doctors who have Big Data samples to pull information from may be able to see warning signs of a severe illness before it arises (Alu, 2022).

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