

Storage & Analysis of Clinical Data

In order to develop the National & International Policy for Medical Care it is imperative to collect & Generate Basic data. Unfortunately the link between Primary & Tertiary Healthcare has not been appropriated in third world countries. Thus we must plan a sequential link between Primary & Tertiary Healthcare.

After that it must be established that tertiary healthcare has the availability of best possible services. Then the patient care & follow up must be organized & sequenced. The data thus generated must be critically analyzed through statistical process and stored & presented sequentially in conferences.

These presentations will help to highlight the mechanism of clinical evaluation & treatment planning & generated data will highlight the need & requirement for getting better clinical assessment & treatment. They will also highlight the quality of clinical treatment & evaluation.

Healthcare is conventionally regarded as an important determinant in promoting the general physical and mental health and well-being of people around the world. An example of this was the worldwide eradication of smallpox in 1980, declared by the WHO as the first disease in human history to be completely eliminated by deliberate health care interventions¹.

The quantity and quality of many health care interventions are improved through the results of science, such as advanced through the medical model of health which focuses on the eradication of illness through diagnosis and effective treatment. Many important advances have been made through health research, including biomedical research and pharmaceutical research, which form the basis for evidence-based medicine and evidence-based practice in health care delivery.

For example, in terms of pharmaceutical research and development spending, Europe spends a little less than the United States (€22.50bn compared to €27.05bn in 2006). The United States accounts for 80% of the world's research and development spending in biotechnology^{2,3}.

In addition, the results of health services research can lead to greater efficiency and equitable delivery of health care interventions, as advanced through the social model of health and disability, which emphasizes the societal changes that can be made to make population healthier.⁴ Results from health services research often form the basis of evidence-based policy in health care systems. Health services research is also aided by initiatives in the field of AI for the development of systems of health assessment that are clinically useful, timely, sensitive to change, culturally sensitive, low burden, low cost, involving for the patient and built into standard procedures⁴.

REFERENCES

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