



eHealth

CIAP Newsletter

Why clinical artificial intelligence is (almost) non-existent in Australian hospitals and how to fix it

The logo for the Medical Journal of Australia (MJA), consisting of the letters "MJA" in white on a dark blue rectangular background.

In-hospital Artificial Intelligence (AI) encompasses learning algorithms that use real time electronic medical record data to support clinicians in making treatment, prognostic or diagnostic decisions.

While AI research accelerates, with nearly 10,000 journal articles published each year across the world, clinical AI is not translating to clinical practice in Australia.

This article explores how in-hospital clinical AI can improve care, and examines what is preventing clinical AI uptake in Australia and how to start to remedy it.

Learn more about this study in the [Medical Journal of Australia](#).

Access provided by CIAP.

What is the diagnosis?

This condition is a spreading infection of the dermis and subcutaneous tissue, usually on the lower leg.

Beginning as a tender small patch, the lesion expands over hours and the patient becomes more ill with progressive chills, fever, and malaise.

What's the diagnosis?

[Find out the answer here](#) in Access Medicine.

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How leadership practices can enable healthful cultures in clinical practice

This study identifies the six leadership practices which promote well-being and healthful cultures and demonstrates how they play an important role in the development of healthful workplace cultures.

Hallmarks of such a culture are where people feel valued, respected, have a voice, and can practice in ways that align with their personhood. Nurses who feel valued, heard, cared for and safe are more likely to remain in clinical practice.

The study explores why healthful leadership practices are only achievable within organisational cultures that privilege well-being.

Learn more about the study in [Journal of Clinical Nursing](#).

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Balancing underuse and overuse of investigations in the diagnostic process



Finding the "sweet spot" between underuse and overuse of diagnostic tests is essential for improving patient wellbeing.

Failing to order diagnostic tests when indicated, or misinterpreting their results, can lead to diagnostic errors and adverse outcomes. In contrast, overuse of tests generates more false positive results, increases risk of immediate harm, and promotes overdiagnoses of benign incidental abnormalities.

This article outlines the drivers of inappropriate use and proposes strategies for achieving the sweet spot in using diagnostic tests.

Learn more about this study in the [Medical Journal of Australia](#).

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Virtual reality used to distract children and young people with long term conditions from pain or pruritus



Recent research has focused on the development of effective distraction methods for pain management in children and young people, which may be easily integrated into nursing care. Such pain coping strategies include the use of music, massage, breathing exercises, hypnosis, behavioural therapy, mindful attention, distraction and guided imagery.

Virtual reality (VR) has been introduced to distract patients from distressing symptoms caused by long-term conditions. VR displaces a person to an imaginary location, physically blocking out the real world and replacing it with a computer-generated world, focusing attention, with immersion as the goal.

This review explores how VR may be useful in improving chronic pain relating to different conditions and help to support improvements in daily function, movement, and disease-related quality of life.

Learn more about the review in the [Journal of Clinical Nursing](#).

Access provided by CIAP.

Health benefits of pets: dogs and dementia



A recent study has found that owning a dog can reduce the risk of dementia in old age. In a 4-year study of 11,194 adults aged 64-84, dog owners were found to be 40% less likely to develop dementia than those without a dog.

Having a dog effectively requires people to get into the habit of physical activity and that makes it much more likely that they will then have interactions and socialise with other people. If a dog

owner did not regularly exercise and was socially isolated, the risk of dementia still remained lower than for someone without a dog.

This email was sent by CIAP Team, eHealth NSW - CC 652950, Tower B, Level 13, Zenith Centre, 821 Pacific Highway, Newcastle NSW 2300, Australia to vien.vu@health.nsw.gov.au
Learn more about the topic in the [British Medical Journal](#)

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Mental Health Workshop
23 January

Evidence-based Practice Workshop
7 February

[Register Here](#)

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