Title: Integrating Social Determinants of Health (Sdoh) into Public Health Information Systems

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PROPOSAL

Providers are learning that data outside standard clinical results can offer a wider perspective on potential determinants of a patient's health state and can propose strategies to improve the effectiveness of therapy as population health becomes an increasingly important aspect of health care. But there are still a lot of obstacles to overcome before social determinants of health data like information about education and the environment are as easily obtainable and useful as information about medical disorders. The main obstacles are the lack of agreement on the way social determinants of health should be represented or captured in electronic health records, as well as the lack of proof that social determinants can be successfully dealt with through recommendations or other action tools once data on them has been gathered.

The clinical setting still does not properly utilize social determinants of health, despite them being a valuable source of health information. Providers can adjust treatment plans to best suit a patient if they are aware of specific social problems, such as difficulty getting transportation, a potentially dangerous relationship with a family member or close relative, unemployment, or other issues. Real change can be sparked by addressing the root causes of unfair health outcomes and inequality, such as housing, education, poverty, and access to reasonably priced, high-quality medical care. These social determinants of health (SDoH) are important variables that have the power to either increase or decrease the chances of living long, healthy lives. The development of statistical standards for SDoH information recorded in digital health records and the connection of people to resources and services to meet their social needs have been the main goals of strategies for SDoH in the healthcare context. The lack of sufficient access to essential necessities in most areas and underlying social circumstances are not addressed by this tailored effort. In comparison to the current ontologies pertinent to SDoH, it boasts well-designed hierarchies, useful objective features, and adaptable functionalities. The thorough semantic and coverage evaluation also produced encouraging results. By utilizing past patient encounters and eliciting current patient requirements, combining the use of passive and active SDOH evaluation techniques can yield a more complete picture.

The aforementioned special issue makes a compelling case for designating quality as a social predictor of health, making it the public health sector's duty to safeguard it. They also provide compelling evidence for the need to address the moral issues raised by involvement in order to safeguard public health.

Possible topics include, but are not limited to:

1. Social determinants of health data integration into digital medical records

2. Turning socioeconomic factors of health into uniform clinical categories

3. Public health strategies for addressing social determinants of health: progressing more quickly

4. Social determinants in big data related to health method of population health

5. Social determinants of well-being and the assessment of public health

6. Ontology of socioeconomic determinants of health: a systematic design

7. Utilizing digital transformation to incorporate social determinants of health into precision medicine

8. Aggressive and passive data for socioeconomic determinants of medical health screenings

9. Strengthening and improving social determinants of health on a systemic level

10. Gathering information on social health in electronic systems: a comprehensive evaluation

11. Combining Health and Community Data: Understanding Social Factors Affecting Health