



CHILD TAXONOMY  
WITH DEFINITION

# CHI LEARNING & DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

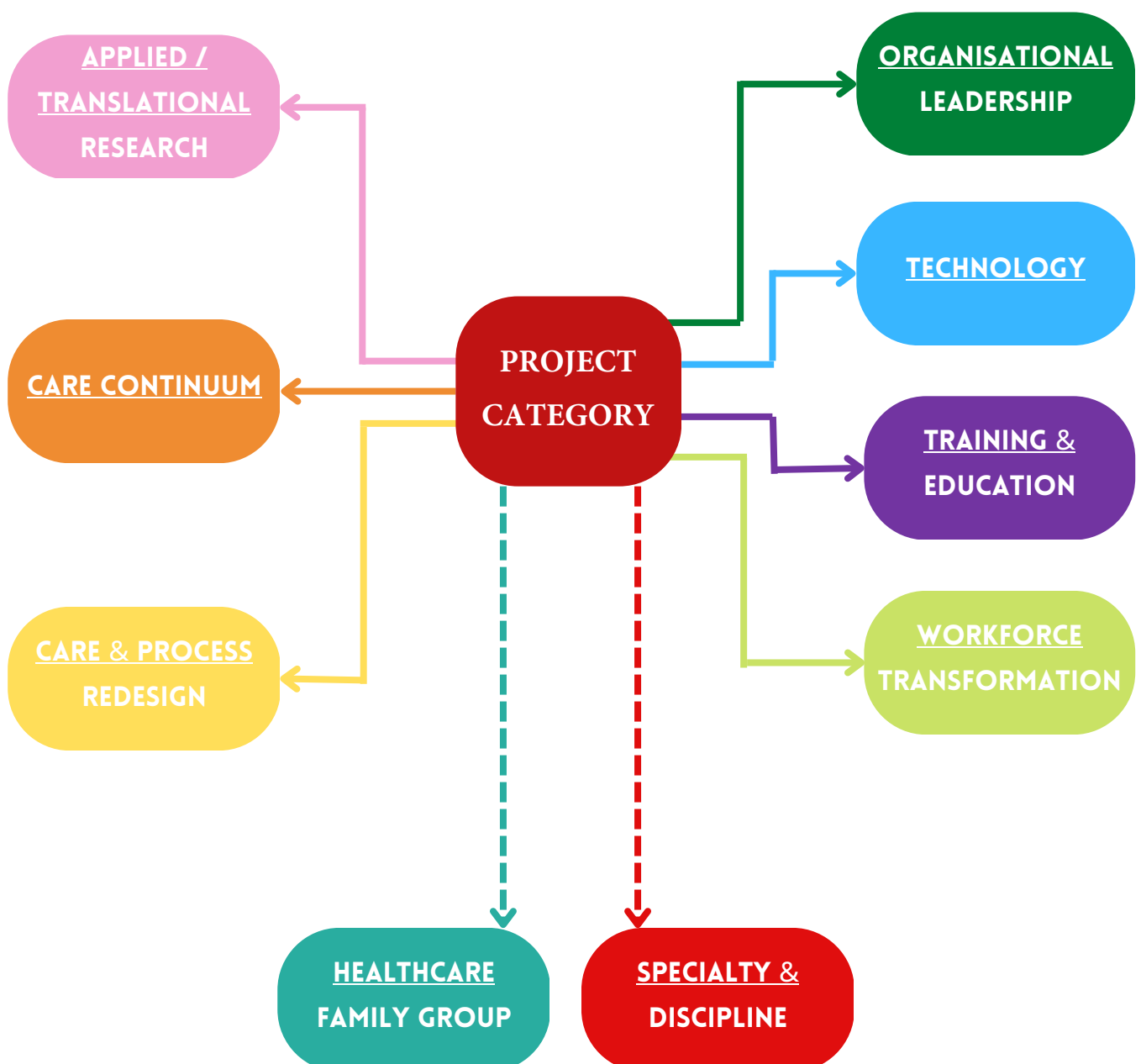
# CHILD TAXONOMY TREE

## 'Tagging' Playbook

To ensure your project is properly classified and featured in the relevant categories of CHILD, kindly follow the following steps:

**Step 1** - Select the appropriate **PROJECT CATEGORY** from the drop-down list in the word file.

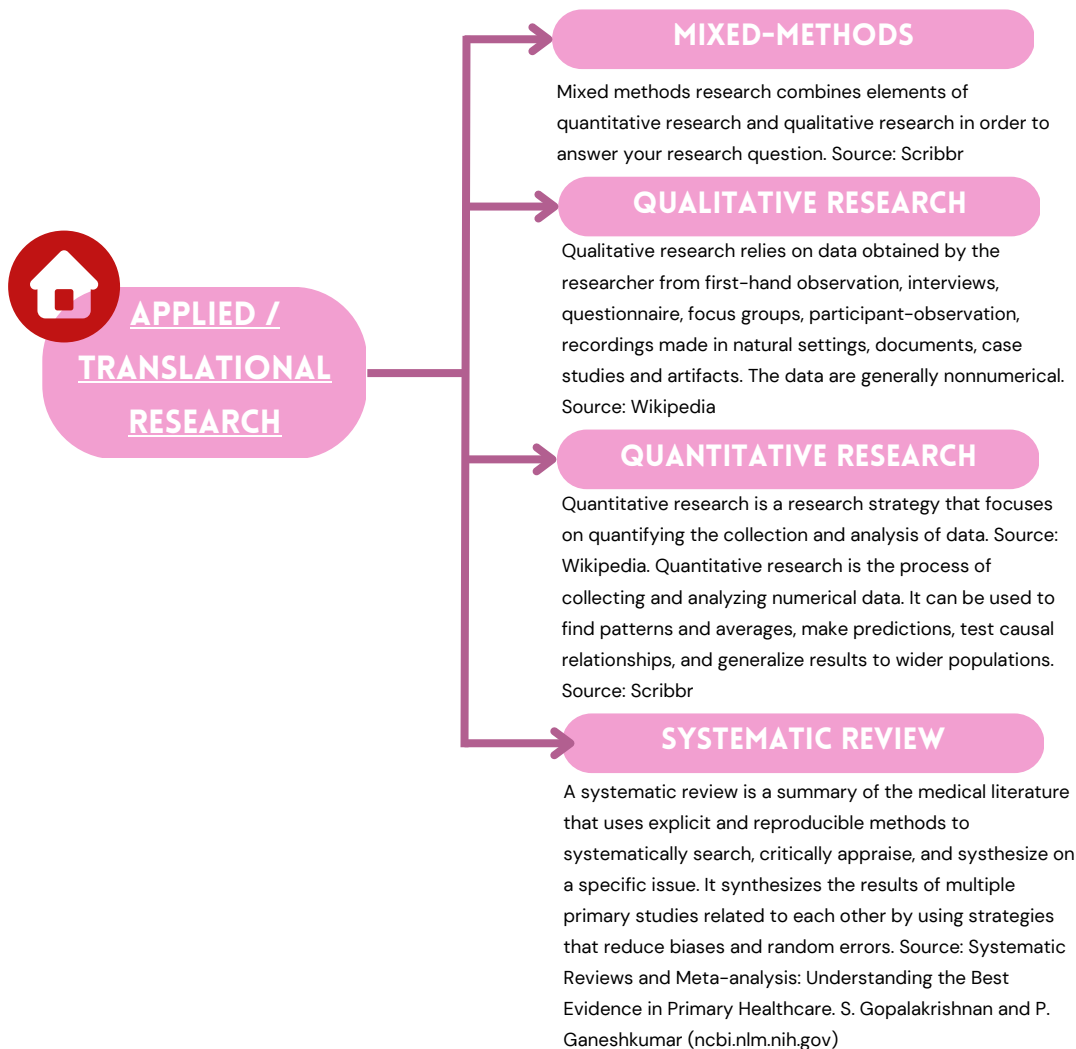
**Step 2** - Click on your chosen 'Project category' to pick out (i.e. sub-tag) **METADATA** relevant to your project.



# APPLIED / TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH



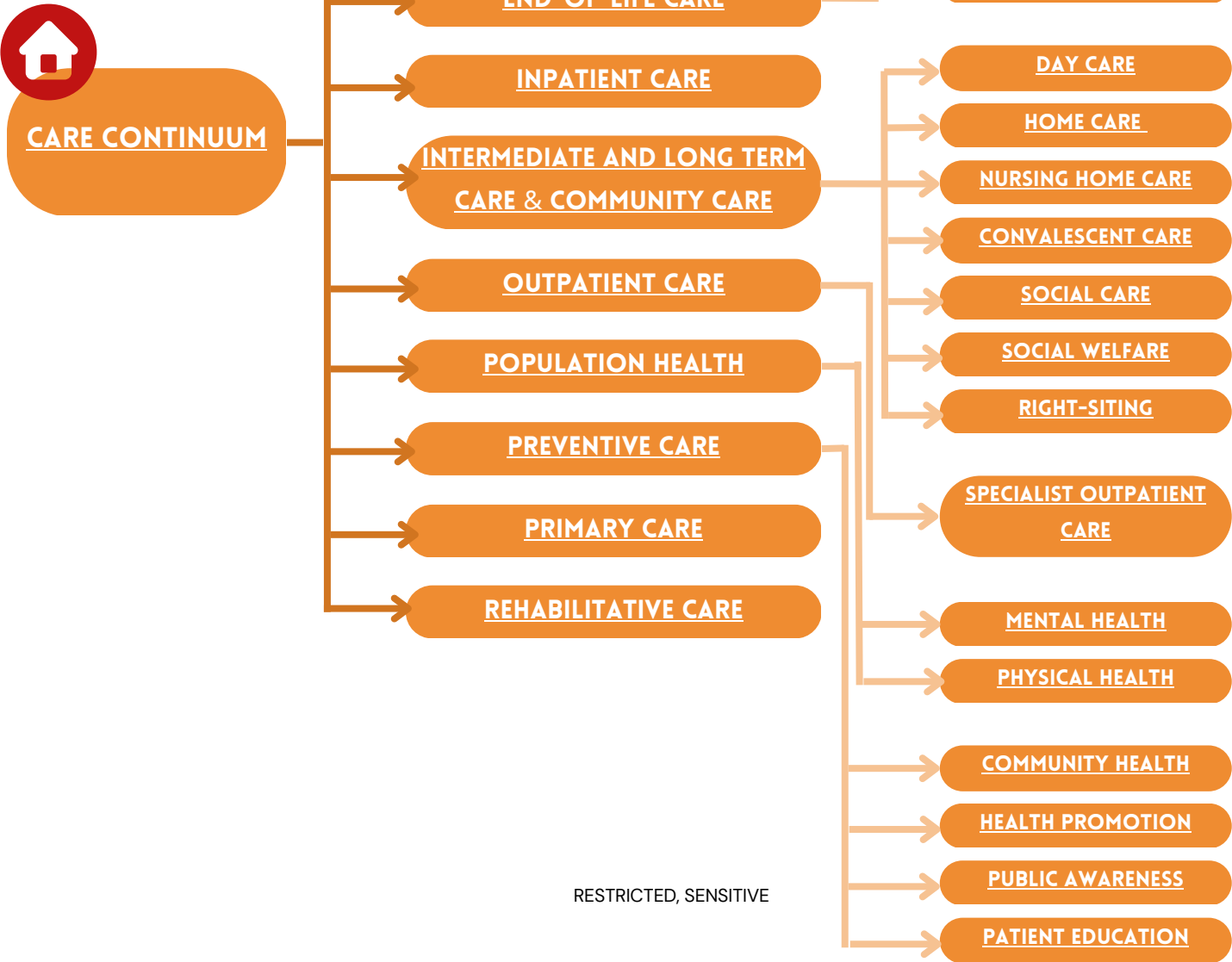
**Applied / Translational Research** – Translational research is the process of applying knowledge from basic biology and clinical trials to techniques and tools that address unmet medical needs. Unlike applied sciences, translational research is specifically designed to improve health outcomes. Source: The University of Virginia, US



# CARE CONTINUUM



**Care Continuum** – A continuum of care is a system that provides a comprehensive range of health services, so that can evolve with patient over time. With the understanding that a patient's health may be most vulnerable during gaps in care, the continuum of care exists to ensure those gaps are filled. Source: MJHS Health System



# CARE & PROCESS REDESIGN

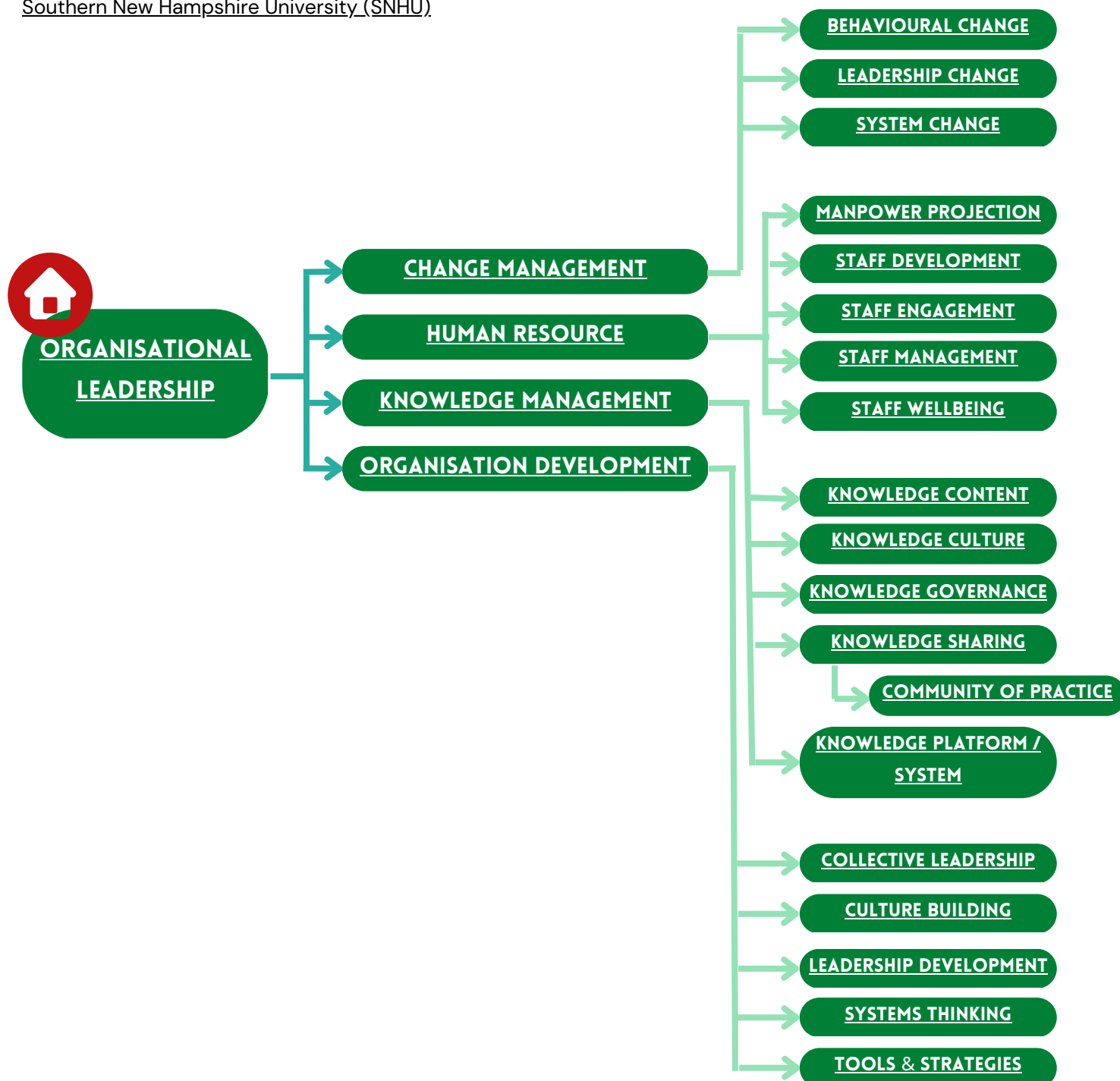


**Care & Process Redesign** – Making systematic changes to primary care practices and health systems to improve the quality, efficiency, and the effectiveness of patient care. *Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality*



# ORGANISATIONAL LEADERSHIP

**Organisational Leadership** – Is a management approach in which leaders help set strategic goals for the organization while motivating individuals within the group to successfully carry out assignments in service to those goals. Source: Southern New Hampshire University (SNHU)



# TECHNOLOGY



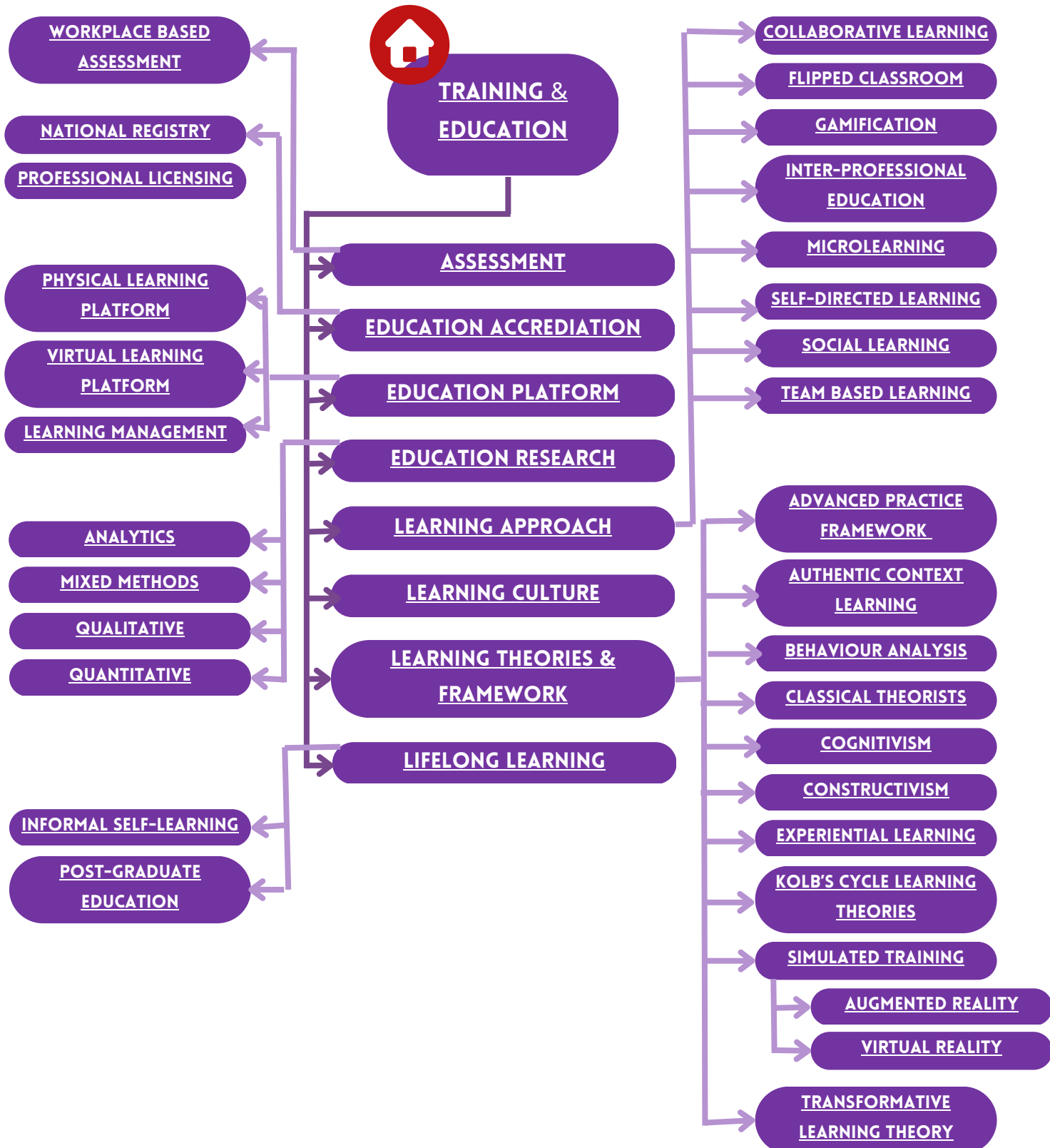
**Technology** – Any IT tools or software designed to boost hospital and administrative productivity, give new insights into medicines and treatments, or improve the overall quality of care provided. Source: BuiltIn.com



# TRAINING & EDUCATION



**Training & Education** – Training and education are similar yet different in many ways. Training is the process of learning something. The goal is to learn how to perform a specific skill or behaviour. On the other hand, education is a systematic process of learning something with the goal of acquiring knowledge. Source: The BD School

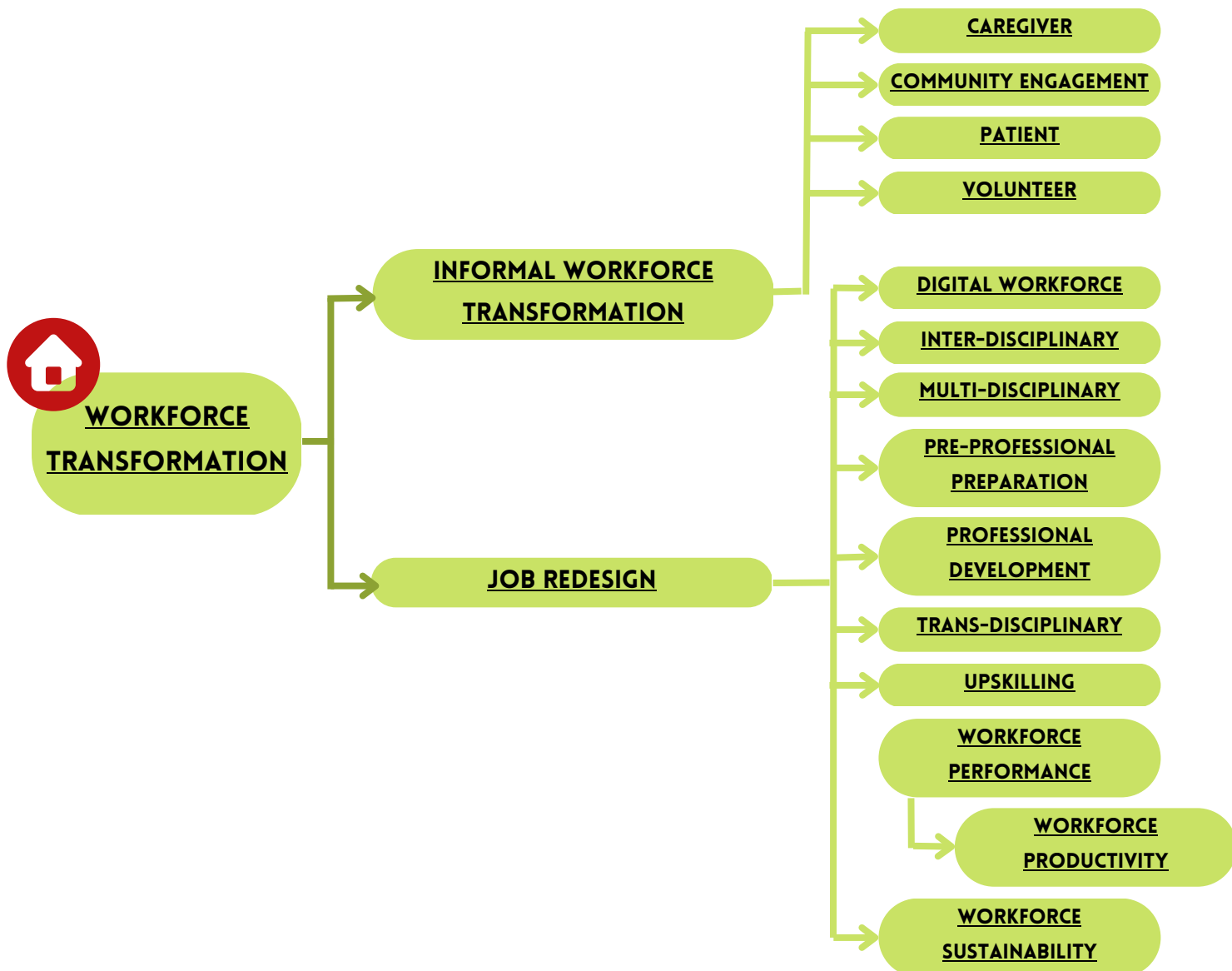




# WORKFORCE TRANSFORMATION



**Workforce Transformation** - Workforce transformation is the method of improving workforce skills, tools, and abilities to keep up with the constant changes in an organization's business strategy. [Source: VMware Glossary](#).



# CHILD HEALTHCARE FAMILY GROUP

## ALLIED HEALTH

Allied health is a term used to describe the broad range of health professionals who are not doctors or nurses. Allied health professionals aim to prevent, diagnose and treat a range of conditions and illness and often work within a multidisciplinary health team to provide the best patient outcomes. Source: HealthTimes, AU. Allied health professions are healthcare professions distinct from optometry, dentistry, nursing, medicine, clinical psychology, and pharmacy. They provide a range of diagnostic, technical, therapeutic, and support services in connection with healthcare. Source: Wikipedia

## ANCILLARY CARE

Ancillary Care or ancillary services is defined as diagnostic or therapeutic services provided by a professional health care provider for clients on an outpatient basis as an adjunct to basic medical or surgical services. Source: Medical Dictionary for the Health Professions and Nursing, Farlex 2012

## HEALTHCARE ADMINISTRATION

Health administration, healthcare administration, healthcare management or hospital management is the field relating to leadership, management, and administration of public health systems, healthcare systems, hospitals and hospital networks in the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. Source: Wikipedia

## HEALTHCARE FAMILY GROUP

## MEDICAL

Medical means relating to illness and injuries and to their treatment or prevention. Source: Collins Dictionary. Objective: relating to the science or practice of medicine. Noun: an examination to assess a person's state of physical health or fitness. Source: Oxford Languages

## NURSING

Nursing encompasses autonomous and collaborative care of individuals of all ages, families, groups and communities, sick or well and in all settings. Nursing includes the promotion of health, prevention of illness, and the care of ill, disabled and dying people. Advocacy, promotion of a safe environment, research, participation in shaping health policy and in patient and health systems management, and education are also key nursing roles. Source: International Council of Nurses (ICN), 2002

## PHARMACY

Pharmacy is the clinical health science that links medical science with chemistry and it is charged with the discovery, production, disposal, safe and effective use, and control of medications and drugs. The practice of pharmacy requires excellent knowledge of drugs, their mechanism of action, side effects, interactions, mobility and toxicity. At the same time, it requires knowledge of treatment and understanding of the pathological process. Some specialties of pharmacists, such as that of clinical pharmacists, require other skills, e.g. knowledge about the acquisition and evaluation of physical and laboratory data. Source: Wikipedia

# CHILD SPECIALTY & DISCIPLINE



## ALLIED HEALTH

AUDIOLOGY  
DIAGNOSTIC RADIOGRAPHY  
MEDICAL & LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY  
MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKERS  
NUTRITION & DIETETICS  
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY  
OPTOMETRY  
PHYSIOTHERAPY  
PODIATRY  
PROSTHESIS & ORTHOTICS  
PSYCHOLOGY  
RESPIRATORY THERAPY  
SPEECH THERAPY

## MEDICAL

ALLERGY & IMMUNOLOGY  
ANAESTHESIOLOGY  
CARDIOLOGY  
DENTAL / DENTISTRY  
DERMATOLOGY  
ENDOCRINOLOGY  
GASTROENTEROLOGY  
EMERGENCY MEDICINE  
GENERAL PRACTICE  
GERIATRIC MEDICINE  
HAEMATOLOGY  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
INTENSIVE CARE MEDICINE  
INTERNAL MEDICINE  
MENTAL HEALTH  
NEONATOLOGY  
NEPHROLOGY  
NEUROLOGY  
OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY  
ONCOLOGY  
OPHTHALMOLOGY  
ORTHOPAEDICS  
OTOLARYNGOLOGY  
PAEDIATRICS  
PALLIATIVE MEDICINE  
PATHOLOGY  
PHARMACOLOGY  
PSYCHIATRY  
PUBLIC HEALTH  
RADIOLOGY  
REHABILITATION THERAPY  
RHEUMATOLOGY  
SURGERY  
UROLOGY

LIST OF SPECIALTY & DISCIPLINE

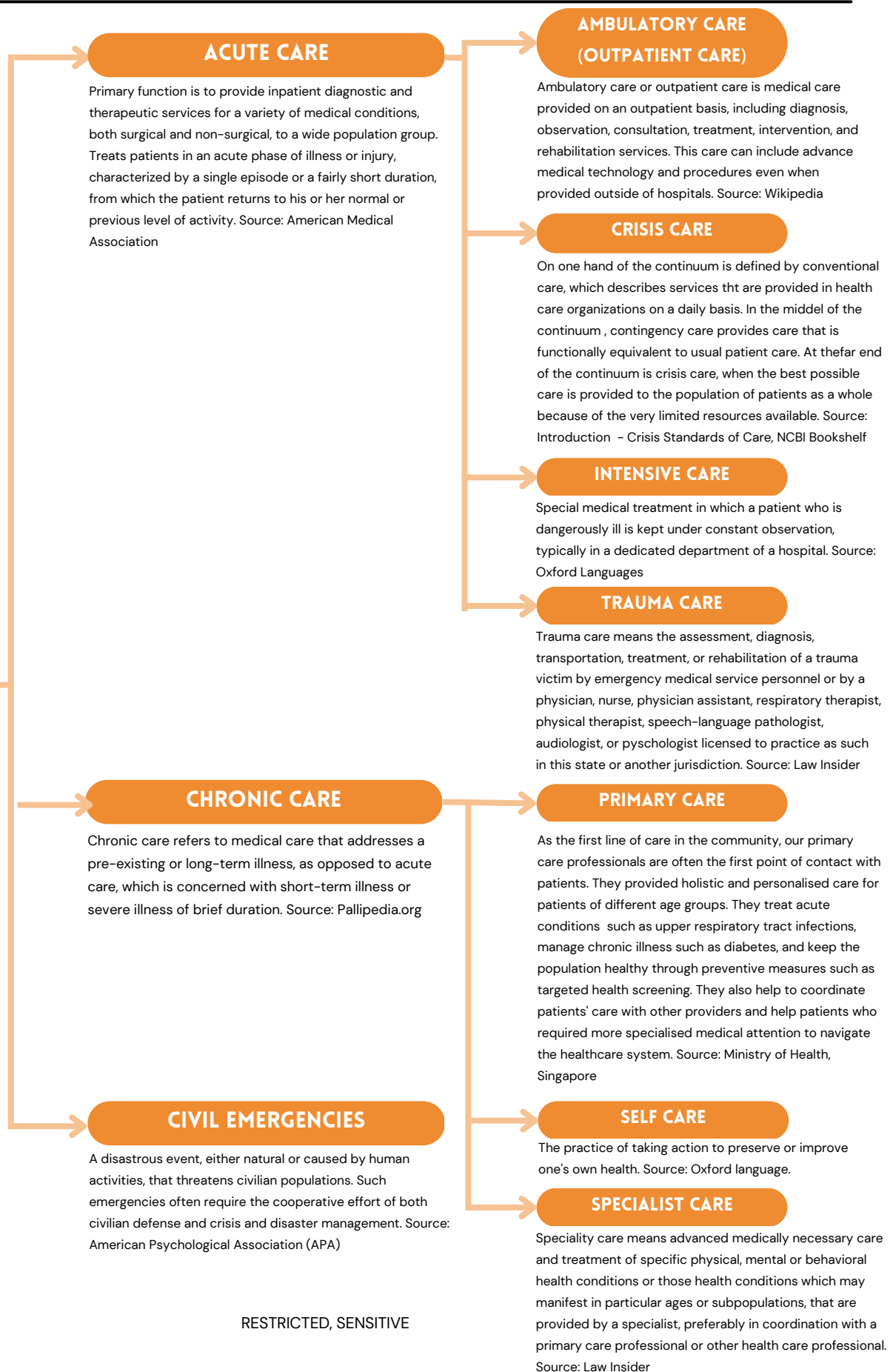
# **APPENDIX**

**- Definition of Each Key Term -**

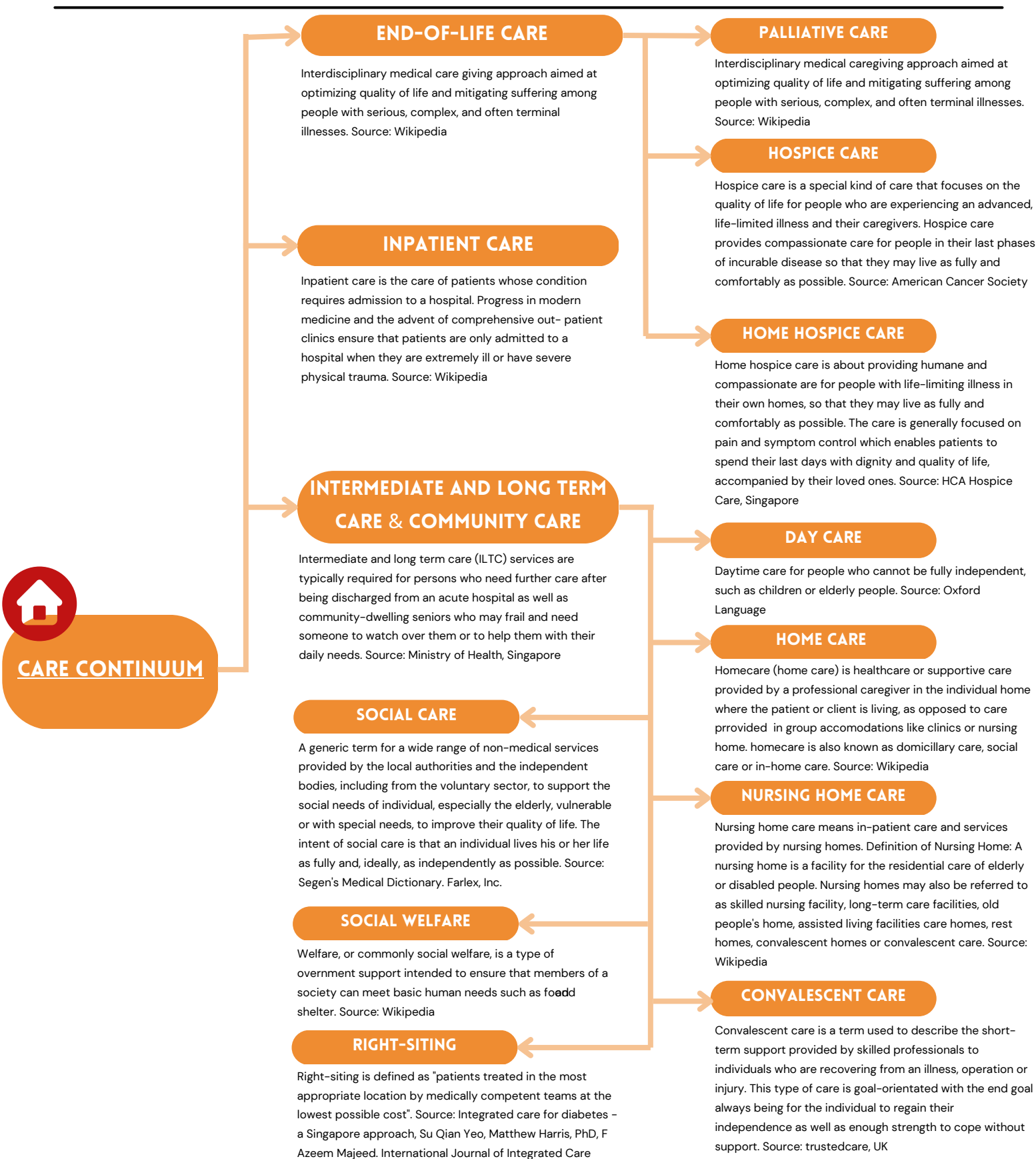
# CARE CONTINUUM



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## CARE CONTINUUM



# CARE & PROCESS REDESIGN



## CARE & PROCESS REDESIGN

### ACCESS TO CARE

Access to healthcare means having "the timely use of personal health services to achieve the best health outcomes" (IQM 1993). Access to healthcare consists of four components (Healthy People 2020): 1. Coverage. 2. Services 3. Timeliness. 4. Workforce. Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

### BED OCCUPANCY RATE

Bed occupancy rate (BOR) is a measure of utilization of the available bed capacity in the hospital, and it indicates the percentage of beds occupied by patients in a given period of time, usually 1 year. Source: Biomedical Central (BMC)

### REFERRAL RATE

A date of referral is the date on which a referral is made to a healthcare service. Source: Public Health Scotland

### TURNAROUND TIME

Turnaround time (TAT) is the time interval from the time of submission of a process to the time of completion of the process. It can also be considered as the sum of the time periods spent waiting to get into memory or ready queue, execution on CPU and excuting input/output. Source: techopedia

### WAITING TIME

Waiting time is the time interval for which one has to wait after placing a request for an action or service and before the action/service actually occurs. In operations, it is the time between the actual processes. Source: mba SKOOL

### TRANSFER OUT RATE

Definition to come...

### READMISSION RATE

A hospital readmission is an episode when a hospital is admitted again within a specified time interval. Readmission rates have increasingly been used as an outcome measure in health services research and as a quality benchmark for health systems. Source: Wikipedia



# CARE & PROCESS REDESIGN



## CARE & PROCESS REDESIGN

### BUILD ENVIRONMENT

The built environment touches all aspects of our lives, encompassing the building we live in, the distribution systems that provide us with water and electricity, and the roads, bridges, and transportation systems we use to get from place to place. Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

### SMART BUILDING

A smart building involves the installation and use of advanced and integrated building technology systems. These systems include building automation, life safety, telecommunications, user systems, and facility management systems. Smart buildings recognize and reflect the technological advancements and the convergence of the building systems, the common elements of the systems and the additional functionality that integrated systems provide. Smart buildings provide actionable information about a building or space within a building to allow building owner or occupant to manage the building or space. Source: Intelligence Buildings – an overview. James Sinopoli. ScienceDirect

### SPACE PLANNING

Space planning is an important part of building design and is used to determine how a space (or spaces) should be laid out and used. It may be undertaken as part of the building design process, or as a stand alone exercise looking at how best to plan an existing space, or a space that is being developed. It can be used for very simple spaces such as hotel bedrooms, through to very complex industrial buildings. Good space planning can improve the well being and productivity of the occupants of a space. Source: Designing Buildings. The Construction Wiki

### VIDEO ANALYTICS

Video analytics is a technology that processes a digital video signal using a special algorithm to perform a security related function. There are three common types of video analytic: Fixed algorithm analytic, Artificial intelligence learning algorithm, and Facial recognition systems. Source: Video Analytics – an overview. Thomas L. Norman. ScienceDirect

### WAYFINDING

Wayfinding (or way-finding) encompasses all the ways in which people (and animals) orient themselves in physical space and navigate from place to place. Source: Wikipedia

### BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING

Biomedical engineering or medical engineering is the application of engineering principles and design concepts to medicine and biology for healthcare purposes. BME is also traditionally known as "bioengineering", but this term has come to also refer to biological engineering. Source: Wikipedia

### ECO-BUILDING

A building that has been made in a way that does not harm the environment, for example because it is made with sustainable materials (= ones that will continue to be available and not all be used up) and uses natural energy for heat, etc.: Eco-buildings come in many different forms. Source: Cambridge English Dictionary

### FACILITIES ENGINEERING

Facilities engineering evolved from "plant engineering" in the early 1990s as U.S. workplaces become more specialized. Practitioners preferred this term because it more accurately reflected the multidisciplinary demands for specialized conditions in a wider variety of indoor environments, not merely manufacturing plants. Source: Wikipedia

### FACILITIES MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

Improvements to facilities management. Definition of Facilities management: Facility or facilities management (FM) is a profession dedicated to supporting people. It ensures the functionality, comfort, safety, sustainability and efficiency of the built environment – the buildings we live and work in and their surrounding infrastructure. As defined by ISO and IFMA, Facility Management is an organizational function which integrates people, place and process within the built environment with the purpose of improving the quality of life of people and the productivity of the core business. Source: IFMA

### GREEN BUILDING

A 'green' building is a building that, in its design, construction or operation, reduces or eliminates negative impacts, and can create positive impacts, on our climate and natural environment. Green buildings preserve precious natural resources and improve our quality of life. Source: World Green Building Council

### INVENTORY SPACE MANAGEMENT

Inventory space management is the management of an organization's physical space inventory. This involves tracking how much space an organization has, managing occupancy information, and creating spatial plans. Source: Planon Software

# CARE & PROCESS REDESIGN



## CARE & PROCESS REDESIGN

### OPERATION MANAGEMENT

Operational management is an area of management concerned with designing and controlling the process of production and redesigning business operations in the production of goods and services. Source: Wikipedia. "Operations management" concerns the planning and organizing of the administrative, financial and operational processes of a company to better direct and utilize internal resources. In the healthcare industry, people's lives are at stake. Effective healthcare operations management goes beyond improving productivity and earning more money. Healthcare operations strategies and software facilitate the efficient provision and delivery of healthcare services to patients and communities to ultimately save and improve lives. Source: Learn Hub, G2

### DATA ANALYTICS

Data analytics (DA) is the process of examining data sets in order to find trends and draw conclusions about the information they contain. Increasingly, data analytics is done with the aid of specialized systems and software. Source: TechTarget

### INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

Inventory management refers to the process of ordering, using, and selling a company's inventory. This includes the management of raw materials, components, and the finished products, as well as warehousing and processing of such items. Source: Investopedia

### LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

Logistics management is the part of the supply chain process that plans, implements, and controls the efficient, effective flow and storage of goods, services, and related information from the point of origin to the point of consumption to meet customer requirements. Source: ScienceDirect

### PROCUREMENT

Procurement is the method of discovering and agreeing to the terms and purchasing goods, services, or other works from an external source, often with the use of a tendering or competitive bidding process. Source: Wikipedia

### RESOURCE ALLOCATION

In economics, resource allocation is the assignment of available resources to various uses. In the context of an entire economy, resources can be allocated by various means, such as markets, or planning. Source: Wikipedia

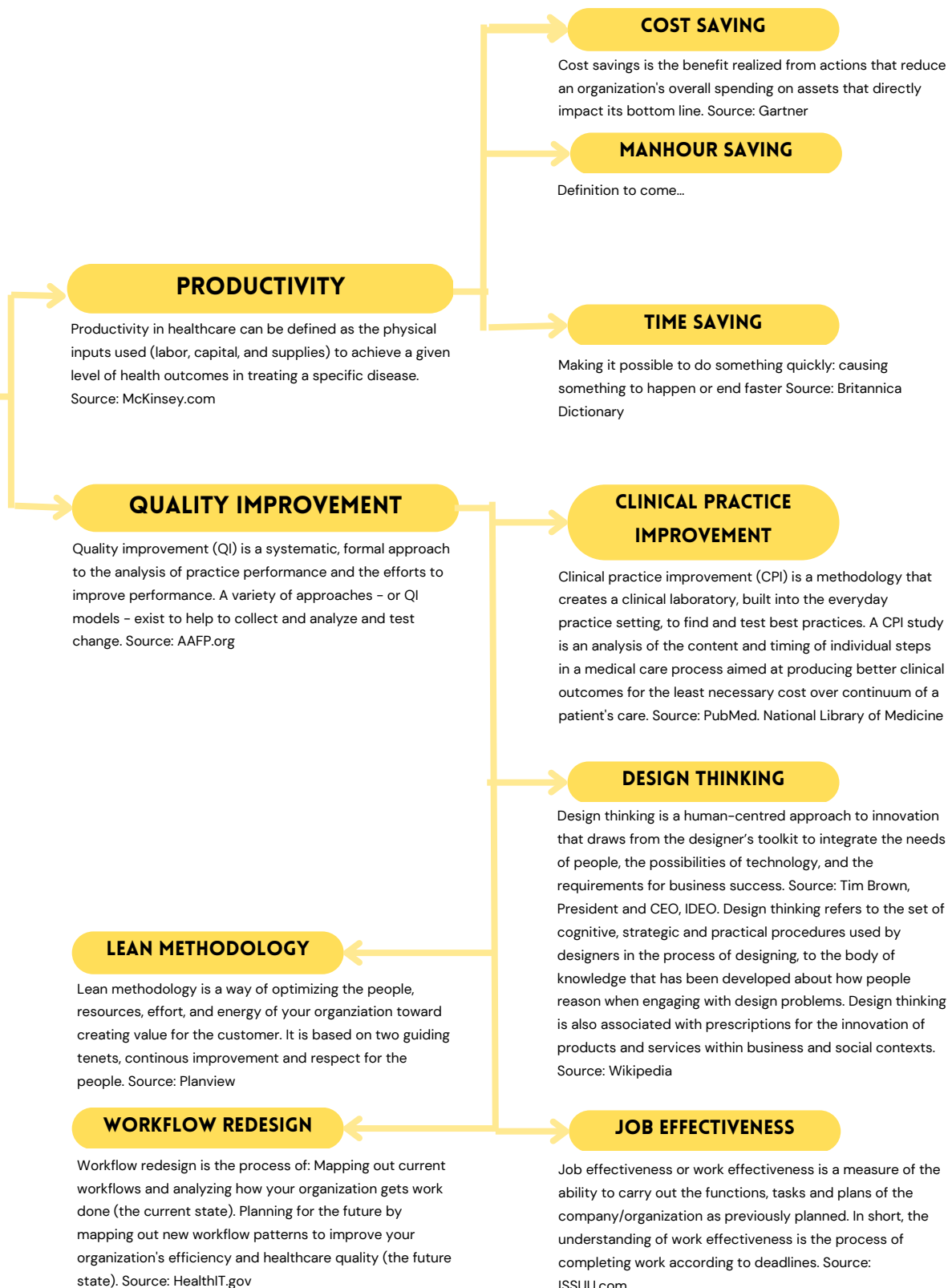
### SUPPLY CHAIN

A supply chain is the network of all the individuals, organizations, resources, activities and technology involved in the creation and sale of a product. A supply chain encompasses everything from the delivery of source materials from the supplier to the manufacturer through to its eventual delivery to the end user. Source: TechTarget

# CARE & PROCESS REDESIGN



## CARE & PROCESS REDESIGN



# CARE & PROCESS REDESIGN



## CARE & PROCESS REDESIGN

### VALUE BASED CARE

Value-based healthcare is a framework for restructuring healthcare systems with the overarching goal of value for patients, with value defined as health outcomes per unit of costs. Source: Wikipedia

### ALLOCATIVE VALUE

Allocative value – determined by how well the assets are distributed to different sub groups in the population. Between programmes e.g. between cancer and respiratory programmes. Between systems in each programme e.g. between asthma and COPD in the respiratory programme. Source: NHS, UK

### BUSINESS CASE

A business case captures the reasoning for initiating a project or task. It is often presented in a well-structured written document, but may also come in the form of a short verbal agreement or presentation. The logic of the business case is that, whenever resources such as money or effort are consumed, they should be in support of a specific business need. A compelling business case adequately captures both the quantifiable and non-quantifiable characteristics of a proposed project. Source: Wikipedia

### PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES

Patient reported outcome measures (PROMs) are tools or instruments used to measure PROs. These tools may measure the patient's health status such as health-related quality of life. These tools are often (patient) self-completed questionnaires. PROMs may include instruments or tools that measure functional status, health related quality of life, symptom and symptom burden, personal experience of care, and health-related behaviors such as anxiety and depression. They can be either general in nature or disease-specific. Source: Patient-Reported Outcomes (PROs) and Patient-Reported Outcome Measures (PROMs), Theresa Weldring, Sheree M.S. Smith. PubMed Central (PMC)

### DISCHARGE PLANNING

Discharge planning is the process of identifying and preparing for a patient's anticipated healthcare needs after they leave the hospital. Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

### FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME

Functional outcome distinguishes itself from clinical outcome. Focused instead of an individual's recovery in areas such as vocational and social functioning rather than symptom resolution. Its measurement speaks to the impact of severe and chronic illnesses, such as schizophrenia, and a growing awareness that functional and clinical recovery do not necessarily parallel each other. Source: Encyclopedia of Psychopharmacology pp546-547, SpringerLink

### PATIENT SATISFACTION

Patient satisfaction is a measure of the extent to which a patient is content with the healthcare which they received from their healthcare provider. Source: Wikipedia

### ADHERENCE RATE

In medicine, patient compliance describes the degree to which a patient correctly follows medical advice. Most commonly, it refers to medication or drug compliances, but it can also apply to other situations such as medical device use, self care, self-directed exercise, or therapy sessions. Source: Wikipedia

### SAFE CARE

Patient safety was defined by the IOM as "the prevention of harm to patients." Emphasis is placed on the system of care delivery that (1) prevents errors; (2) learns from errors that do occur; and (3) is built on a culture of safety that involves health care professionals, organizations, and patients. The glossary at the AHRQ Patient Safety Network Website expands upon the definition of prevention of harm: "freedom from accidental or preventable injuries produced by medical care." Source: Chapter 1 Defining Patient Safety and Quality Care, Mitchell PH. AHRQ

### LENGTH OF STAY

Length of stay (LOS) is a clinical metric that measures the length of time elapsed between a patient's hospital admission and discharge. Source: Definitive Healthcare

### PATIENT REPORTED EXPERIENCE MEASURES

Patient reported experience measures (PREMs) are tools and instruments that report patient satisfaction scores with a health service and are generic tools that are often used to capture the overall patient experience of healthcare. Source: Patient-Reported Outcomes (PROs) and Patient-Reported Outcome Measures (PROMs), Theresa Weldring, Sheree M.S. Smith. PubMed Central (PMC)

### INTERNATIONAL PATIENT SAFETY GOALS

Definition to come...

### UTILISATION

Healthcare utilization is the quantification or description of the use of services by persons for the purpose of preventing and curing health problems, promoting maintenance of health and well-being, or obtaining information about one's health status and prognosis. Source: SpringerLink

# CARE & PROCESS REDESIGN



# ORGANISATIONAL LEADERSHIP



## ORGANISATIONAL LEADERSHIP

### CHANGE MANAGEMENT

Change management is a collective term for all approaches to prepare, support, and help individuals, teams, and organizations in making organization change. Source: Wikipedia

### BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE

Definition to come...

### LEADERSHIP CHANGE

Definition to come...

### SYSTEM CHANGE

Definition to come...

### HUMAN RESOURCE

Human resources is the set of people who make up the workforce of an organization, business sector, industry, or economy. A narrower concept is human capital, the knowledge skills which individuals command. Similar terms include manpower, labor, personnel, associates or simply people. Source: Wikipedia

### MANPOWER PROJECTION

Manpower projection or manpower forecasting is defined as "the prediction of future levels of demand for and supply workers and skills at organizational level, at regional level, or could be at national level. A variety of techniques are used in manpower forecasting. Source: Concept of Manpower Forecasts Finance Essay. Uni Assignment Centre

### STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Staff development is a process of practices and procedures that helps develop the knowledge, competencies, and skills of the people in the organization. It also improves the effectiveness and efficiency of an individual and the organization. Source: Teachmint.com

### STAFF ENGAGEMENT

Staff engagement or Employee engagement describes the level of enthusiasm and dedication a worker feels toward their job. Employee engagement can be critical to a company's success, given its links to job satisfaction and employee morale. Engaged employees are more likely to be productive and higher performing. Source: Investopedia.com

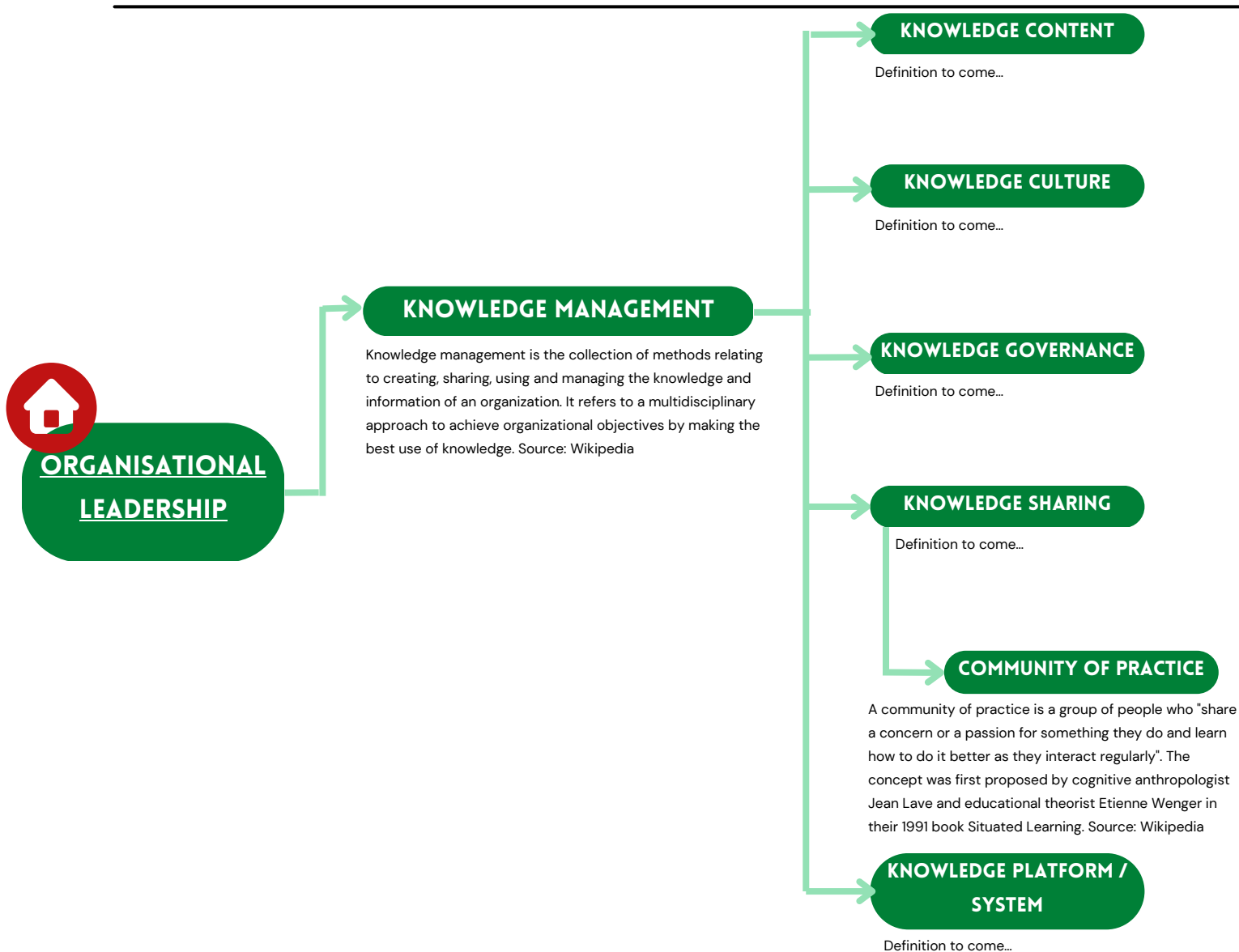
### STAFF MANAGEMENT

To manage employees or subordinates of an organization is termed staff management. This is a structure through which staff members or employees can achieve their full potential within the job duties assigned to them. Source: Studiosguy.com

### STAFF WELLBEING

Staff wellbeing or employee wellbeing is defined as the overall mental, physical, emotional, and economic health of your employees. It's influenced by various factors such as their relationships with co-workers, their decisions, and the tools and resources they have access to. Source: Workable.com

# ORGANISATIONAL LEADERSHIP



# ORGANISATIONAL LEADERSHIP



## ORGANISATIONAL LEADERSHIP

### ORGANISATION DEVELOPMENT

Organization development is a critical and science-based process that helps organizations build their capacity to change and change greater effectiveness by developing, improving, and reinforcing strategies, structures, and processes. Source: Academy to Innovate HR (AIHR)

### COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

Collective leadership describes the processes by which people come together to pursue change. Within these processes, participants jointly envision what the world should be, make sense of their experiences and interactions, and shape their decisions and actions to produce desired results. Source: NYU Wagner

### CULTURE BUILDING

Definition to come...

### LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

Leadership development is the process which helps expand the capacity of individuals to perform in leadership roles within the organizations. Leadership roles are those that facilitate execution of an organization's strategy through building alignment, winning mindshare and growing the capabilities of others. Source: Wikipedia

### SYSTEMS THINKING

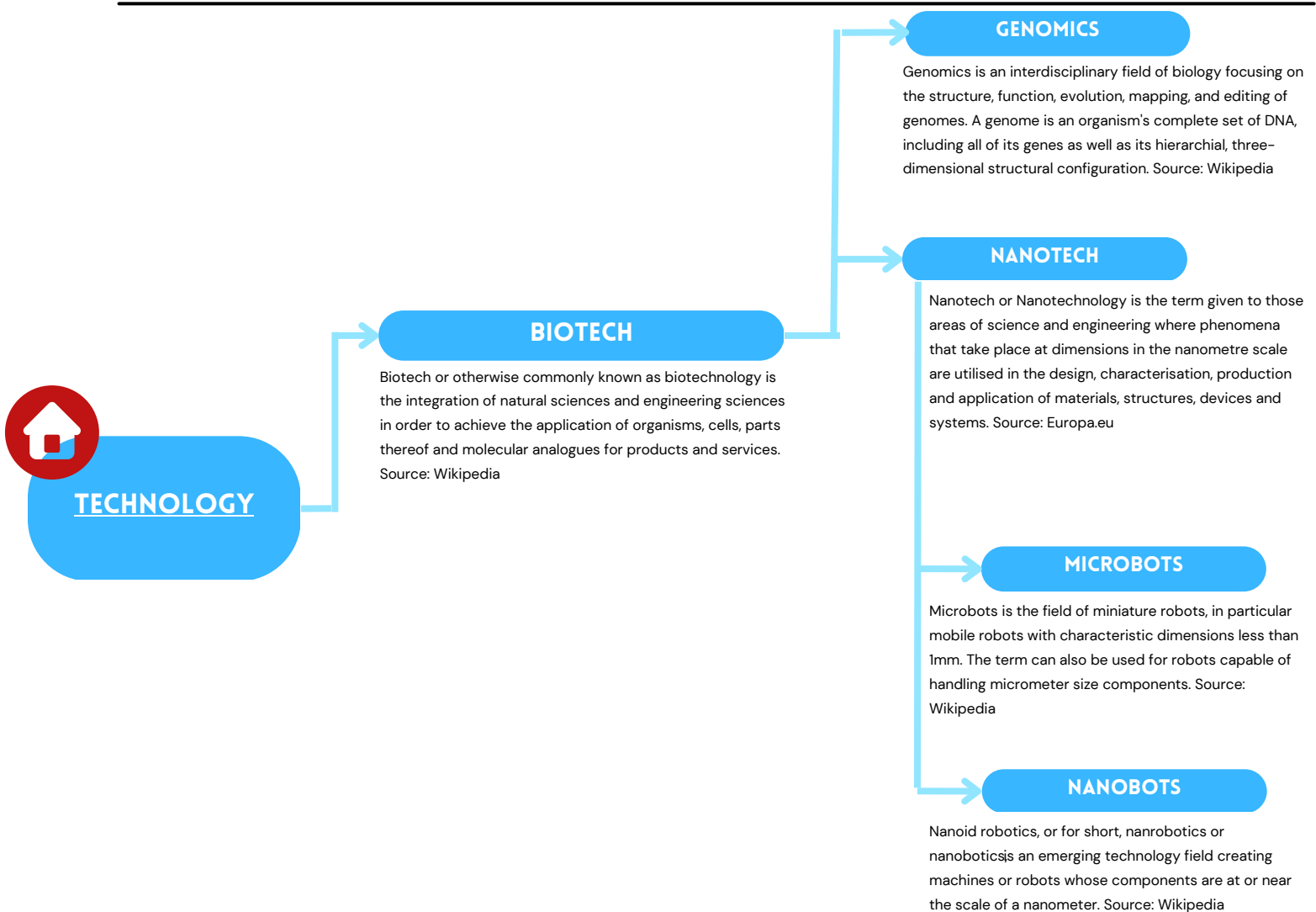
Systems thinking is a way of making sense of the complexity of the world by looking at it in terms of wholes and relationships rather than splitting it down into parts. It has been used as a way of exploring and developing effective action in complex contexts. Source: Wikipedia

### TOOLS & STRATEGIES

Definition to come...



# TECHNOLOGY



# TECHNOLOGY



## TECHNOLOGY

### CHAT BOTS

A chat bot, chatbot or chatterbot is a software application used to conduct an on-line chat conversation via text or text-to-speech, in lieu of providing direct contact with a live human agent. A chatbot is a type of software that can help customers by automating conversations and interact with them through messaging platforms. Source: Wikipedia

### CYBER SECURITY

A computer security, cyber security, cybersecurity, or information technology security is the protection of computer systems and networks from information disclosure, theft of, or damage to their hardware, software, or electronic data, as well as from the disruption or misdirection of the services they provide. Source: Wikipedia

### DATA SECURITY

Definition to Data security is the process of protecting corporate data and preventing data loss through unauthorized access. This includes protecting your data from attacks that can encrypt or destroy data, such as ransomware, as well as attacks that can modify or corrupt your data. Source: Impervacome..

### PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION ACT

The Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA) provides a baseline standard of protection for personal data in Singapore. It complements sector-specific legislative and regulatory frameworks such as the Banking Act and Insurance Act. It comprises various requirements governing the collection, use, disclosure and care of personal data in Singapore. Source: Personal Data Protection Commission Singapore

### SYSTEM SECURITY

System security goes hand-in-hand with data security. System security describes the controls and safeguards that an organization takes to ensure its networks and resources are safe from downtime, interference or malicious intrusion. If data security is meant to protect the information in the books in the library, then system security is what protects the library itself. Source: Florida Tech

### DATA ANALYTICS

Analytics is the systematic computational analysis of data or statistics. It is used for the discovery, interpretation, and communication of meaningful patterns in data. It also entails applying data patterns toward effective decision-making. Source: Wikipedia

### ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Artificial intelligence is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems. Specific applications of AI include expert systems, natural language processing, speech recognition and machine vision. Source: TechTarget

### BIG DATA

Big data is a combination of structured, semistructured and unstructured data collected by organizations that can be mined for information and used in machine learning projects, predictive modelling and other advanced analytics applications. Source: TechTarget

### MACHINE LEARNING

Machine learning is a sub-field of artificial intelligence, which is broadly defined as the capability of a machine to imitate intelligent human behavior. Artificial intelligence systems are used to perform complex tasks in a way that is similar to how humans solve problems. Source: MIT Management Sloan School

### DIGITAL HEALTH

Biotech or otherwise commonly known as biotechnology is the integration of natural sciences and engineering sciences in order to achieve the application of organisms, cells, parts thereof and molecular analogues for products and services. Source: Wikipedia

Digital health or digital healthcare, is a broad, multidisciplinary concept from an intersection between technology and healthcare. Digital health applies digital transformation to the healthcare field, incorporating software, hardware and services. Source: SearchHealth

### MOBILE HEALTH

mHealth is an abbreviation for mobile health, a term used for the practice of medicine and public health supported by mobile devices. Source: Wikipedia

### DIGITAL APPS

A digital application (also called an app) is simply a computer program created to carry out or facilitate a task on a computing device. Source: IGI Global



## TECHNOLOGY

### DIGITAL HEALTH

Biotech or otherwise commonly known as biotechnology is the integration of natural sciences and engineering sciences in order to achieve the application of organisms, cells, parts thereof and molecular analogues for products and services. Source: Wikipedia

### SENSORS

Digital healthcare needs to integrate recent technologies and sensors. Therefore it provides innovative solutions for healthcare. Smart sensors play a crucial role in collecting health-related parameters from patient, using wearable devices and other means. It can monitor the progression of pathologies, and assess the efficacy of administered therapies. Digital healthcare can provide rapid, low-cost, and non-invasive diagnoses. There are many studies where sensors are used in during robotics surgery. Sensor research also includes monitoring online relevant or vital signals during medical procedures. Source: Smart and Wearable Sensors Technologies for Digital Healthcare. Pradeep Kumar Singh. Journal of Sensors. Hindawi

### VIRTUAL REALITY

Virtual reality (VR) is the name given to the technology that allows a user to simulate a situation or experience of interest, using a VR headset, within an interactive but computer-generated environment. The simulation is immersive and may require the use of special 3-D goggles with a screen, or gloves that provide sensory feedback, to help user learn from the experience in this virtual world. Virtual reality is used in many areas of healthcare, in a variety of applications. These include medical training, for both doctors in training and students, patient treatment, medical marketing, and educating people about a disease or medical condition or process. Source: Applications of Virtual Reality in Medicine. Dr. Liji Thomas, MD. News Medical Life Sciences

### INFRA-RED

Infrared, sometimes called infrared light, is the electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths longer than those of visible light, it is therefore invisible to the human eye. IR is generally understood to encompass wavelengths from around 1 millimeter to the nominal red edge of the visible spectrum, around 700 nanometers. Source: Wikipedia

### WEARABLES

Wearable technology, also known as "wearable", is a category of electronic devices that can be worn as accessories, embedded in clothing, implanted in the user's body, or even tattooed on the skin. Source: Investopedia

### TELEHEALTH

Telehealth is the distribution of health-related services and information via electronic information and telecommunication technologies. It allows long-distance patient and clinician contact, care, advice, reminders, education, intervention, monitoring, and remote admissions. Source: Wikipedia

### AUGMENTED REALITY

Augmented reality is an interactive experience that combines the real world and the computer-generated content. The content can span multiple sensory modalities, including visual, auditory, haptic, somatosensory and olfactory. Source: Wikipedia

### TELE-COLLABORATION

Collaboration by remote participants by means of telecommunication or computer networks. Source: Wiktionary, Yourdictionary

### IMMERSIVE VR

Immersive virtual reality (immersive VR) is the presentation of an artificial environment that replaces users' real-world surroundings convincingly enough that they are able to suspend disbelief and fully engage with the created environment. Source: TechTarget

### TELE-MOBILITY

Definition to come...

### MIXED REALITY

Mixed reality is a term used to describe the merging of a real-world environment and a computer-generated one. Physical and virtual objects may co-exist in mixed reality environments and interact in real time. Mixed reality is largely synonymous with augmented reality. Source: Wikipedia

### TELE-MONITORING

Tele-monitoring uses different types of information technology (IT) to monitor patients at a distance, usually at home. It may involve the transfer of for example blood pressure, heart rate, or body weight through technology. Technologies used are telephone lines, broadband, satellite, or wireless networks. Also, electrocardiographic signals, oxygen saturation, or the pressure of large arteries within the body can be monitored and transmitted to the care provider. The measurement is done by a specific sensor that defines the type of tele-monitoring. Source: heartfailurematters.org

### NON-IMMERSIVE VR

This technology provides a computer-generated environment, but allows the user to stay aware of and keep control of their physical environment. Non-immersive virtual reality systems rely on a computer or video game console, display, and input devices like keyboards, mice, and controller. Source: Heizenradar

### TELE-REHABILITATION

Tele-rehabilitation or e-rehabilitation is the delivery of rehabilitation services over telecommunication network and the internet. Tele-rehabilitation allows patients to interact with providers remotely and can be used both to assess patients and to deliver therapy. Source: Wikipedia

# TECHNOLOGY



## TECHNOLOGY

### DIGITALIZATION

Digitalization is the use of digital technologies to change a business model and provide new revenue and value-producing opportunities; it is the process of moving to a digital business. Source: Gartner.

### DIGITIZATION

Using digitized information, digitalization is the process of making workflows and processes easier and more efficient. Especially in today's tech-driven world, it is crucial to adopt a digital culture in order to survive and succeed. Source: walkme.com

### MEDTECH

Medtech, or medical technology, is every product, service, or solution using medical technology to improve people's health by preventing, diagnosing, monitoring, and treating disease. Because of this, MedTech products are necessary to improve the patient's quality of life. Source: AKRN Scientific Consulting

### COMMERCIALISATION

Commercialization is the process of bringing new products or services to the market. The broader act of commercialization entails production, distribution, marketing, sales, customer support, and other key functions critical to achieving the commercial success of new product or service. Source: Investopedia

### PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Product development is the processes required to bring a product from being a concept through to reaching the market. There are many steps required to take a product from the early stages in the product development process, from product idea generation and market research through to research and development, manufacturing and distribution. Source: TWI Global

### MINIMAL VIABLE PRODUCT

A minimum viable product, or /mVP, is a product with enough features to attract early-adopter customers and validate a product idea early in the product development cycle. Source: ProductPlan

### PROOF OF CONCEPT

Proof of concept, also known as proof of principle, is a realization of a certain method or idea in order to demonstrate its feasibility, or demonstration in principle with the aim of verifying that some concept or theory has practical potential. A proof of concept is usually small and may not be complete. Source: Wikipedia

### PROOF OF VALUE

Proof of value is a combination of a Proof of Concept (POC) and the communication of the expected business value of a solution. The solution, its practical application, and how it drives specific business value are proven and documented through the POV process. Source: GitLab



## TECHNOLOGY

### PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Product development is the processes required to bring a product from being a concept through to reaching the market. There are many steps required to take a product from the early stages in the product development process, from product idea generation and market research through to research and development, manufacturing and distribution. Source: TWI Global

### PRODUCT EVALUATION

The definition of product evaluation is to evaluate the quality of products in order to summarize experience as guidance for follow-up design. Methods and process of user experience measurement are applied to the area of product evaluation. Based on the theory of user experience measurement, the evaluation method for products' performance (performance metrics) and users' experience (self-reported metrics) are used to analyze the level of effectiveness, learnability, and ease of use to evaluate the products fully. Source: Research on Methods of Product Evaluation Based on User Experience. Yan Zhou, Hao Guo. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3288155.3290584>

### COST EFFECTIVENESS

Cost effectiveness analysis is a form of economic analysis that compares the relative costs and outcomes of different courses of action. Cost-effectiveness analysis is distinct from cost-benefit analysis, which assigns a monetary value to the measure of effect. Source: wikipedia

### PROTOTYPING RESOURCES

Resources to support prototyping. Definition of Prototyping: Prototyping is a process in which design teams ideate, experiment with, and bring concepts to life, ranging from paper ideas to digital designs. At its core, a prototype is an early sample of a design that allows users to visualise or interact with it before a final product is developed. Source: Adobe

### EVALUATION CRITERIA

Evaluation criteria are a benchmark, standard, or factor against which conformance, performance, and suitability of a technical capability, activity, product, or plan is measured. Source: NIST, Computer Security Resource Center (CRSC)

### EVALUATION MATRIX

The evaluation matrix allows to weight different ideas, rating them based on a set of defined criteria, in order to identify the most promising ones. A common set of criteria includes the level of complexity related to idea implementation, and level of value they bring to the user and to the organization. Source: Servicedesigntools.org

### SCORING CRITERIA

Scoring criteria focused on evaluation criteria of new product performances. Based on the research of Griffin and Page (1993, 1996) there were 15 cores measuring NPD, including performance after launch, with five additional criteria were identified: product uniqueness, market potential, marketing chance, technical feasibility, and intuition. In addition, evaluation criteria were adopted and developed from literature (hart at al, 2003; Tzokas et al, 2004). These indicators were grouped into five dimensions: market-based, financial-based, product-based, process-based, and intuition-based dimensions. Source: Evaluation Criteria of New Product Development Process, Kung-Jeng Wang, Tamkang University, Taipei, ROC

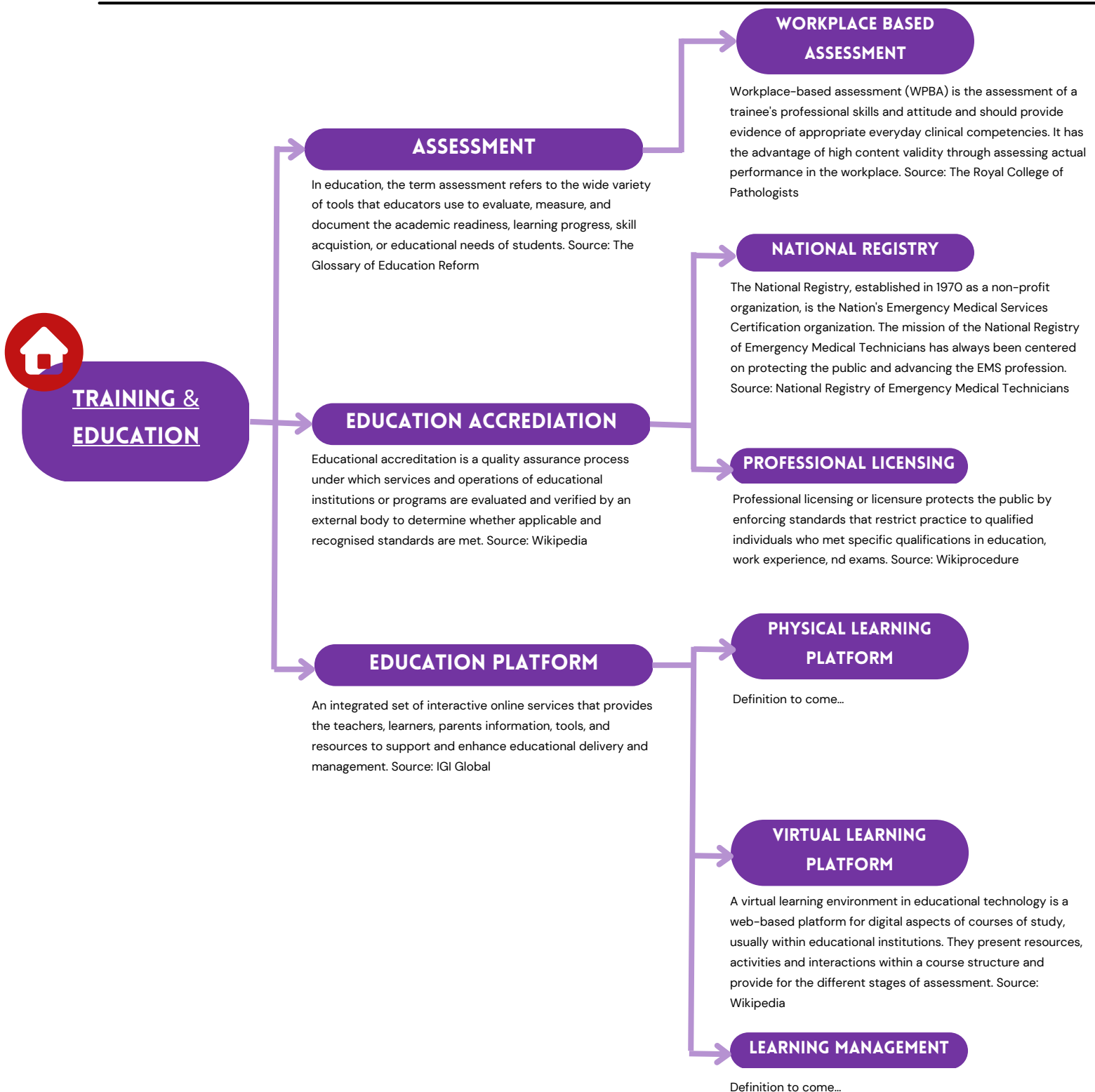
### SAFETY EVALUATION

Safety evaluation procedures includes: preparation, identification and analysis of hazards and harmful factors, qualitative and quantitative evaluation, putting forward safety countermeasures, developing the conclusions and suggestions of safety evaluation, and compiling safety evaluation reports. Source: ScienceDirect

### USAGE DISTRIBUTIONS

Definition to come...

# TRAINING & EDUCATION



# TRAINING & EDUCATION



## TRAINING & EDUCATION

### EDUCATION RESEARCH

Educational research refers to the systematic collection and analysis of data related to the field of education. Research may involve a variety of methods and various aspects of education including student learning, teaching methods, teacher training, and classroom dynamics. Source: Wikipedia

### ANALYTICS

The field of learning analytics has emerged due to the wealth of data created through interactions with digital education technologies. Web-based learning platforms are instrumented to record detailed usage data, creating a rich picture of how learners have approached the process of engagement and learning. This wealth of data, paired with increasingly ubiquitous learning technologies, and a sense of urgency regarding the need to improve efficacy and reach of education, has inspired researchers from a broad range of domains to explore the field of educational research. Source: Center for Academic Innovation, University of Michigan

### MIXED METHODS

Mixed methods research combines elements of quantitative research and qualitative research in order to answer your research question. Source: Scribbr

### QUALITATIVE

Qualitative research relies on data obtained by the researcher from first-hand observation, interviews, questionnaire, focus groups, participant-observation, recordings made in natural settings, documents, case studies and artifacts. The data are generally non-numerical. Qualitative methods include ethnography, grounded theory, discourse analysis, and interpretative phenomenological analysis. Source: Pallipedia.org

### QUANTITATIVE

Quantitative research is a research strategy that focuses on quantifying the collection and analysis of data. It is formed from a deductive approach where emphasis is placed on the testing of theory, shaped by empiricist and positive philosophies. Source: Wikipedia.

# TRAINING & EDUCATION



## TRAINING & EDUCATION

### LEARNING APPROACH

Learning strategies that, together with the philosophical concept, define the learning approach, are the elements used by teachers to help students understand the information in depth. The responsibility in this case is the teachers' with the emphasis on planning, processing and methods of implementing the learning. Source: Learning approach and learning strengths: A case study in an ultra-orthodox community. Issues in Educational Research, 22(3), 2012

### SOCIAL LEARNING

Social learning is a theory of learning process, social behavior which proposes that new behaviours can be acquired by observing and imitating others. It states that learning is a cognitive process that takes place in a social context and can occur purely through observation or direct instruction, even in the absence of motor reproduction or direct reinforcement. Source: Wikipedia

### TEAM BASED LEARNING

Team-based learning a collaborative learning and teaching strategy that enables people to follow a structured process to enhance student engagement and the quality of student or trainee learning. Source: Wikipedia

### LEARNING CULTURE

A learning culture is one that demonstrates and encourages individual and organizational learning, and where both gaining and sharing knowledge is prioritized, value, and rewarded. It becomes part of the ecosystem of the organization. Source: Center for Creative Leadership (CCL.org)

### COLLABORATIVE LEARNING

Collaborative learning is a situation in which two or more people learn or attempt to learn something together. Unlike individual learning, people engaged in collaborative learning capitalize on one another's resources and skills. Source: Wikipedia

### FLIPPED CLASSROOM

A flipped classroom is an instructional strategy and a type of blended learning, which aims to increase student engagement and learning by having pupils complete readings at home and work on live problem-solving during class time. Source: Wikipedia

### GAMIFICATION

Gamification is he strategic attempt to enhance systems, services, organizations and activities by creating similar experiences to those experienced when playing games in order to motivate and engage users. This is generally accomplished through the application of game-design elements and game principles (dynamics and mechanics) in non-game context. Source: Wikipedia

### INTER-PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Inter-professional or interprofessional education refers to occasions when students from two or more professions in health and social care learn together during all or part of their professional training with the object of cultivating collaborative practice for providing client- or patient-centered healthcare. Source: Wikipedia

### MICROLEARNING

Microlearning deals with relatively small learning units and short-term learning activities. The term is used in e-learning and related fields in the sense of learning processes in mediated environment. Source: Wikipedia

### SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING

Autodidacticism or self-education is education without the guidance of masters or institutions. Generally, autodidacts are individuals who choose the subject they will study, their studying material, and the studying rhythm and time. Source: Wikipedia. Self-directed learning is a process where individuals take primary charge of planning, continuing and evaluating their learning experiences (Merriam et al., 2007). In self-directed learning, the responsibility to learn shifts from an external source (teacher, etc.) to the individual 6 Nov 2018. Source: An investigation of self-Directed Learning Skills of Undergraduate Students. Frontiers



# TRAINING & EDUCATION



## TRAINING & EDUCATION

### LEARNING THEORIES & FRAMEWORK

Learning theories are abstract frameworks that describe how knowledge is received and processed during the learning experience. Learning theory informs the application of instructional design through models. Source: Instructional Design Central (IDC)

### ADVANCED PRACTICE FRAMEWORK

The four pillars of advanced practice are clinical practice, leadership and management, education, and research. In healthcare, advanced clinical practice is delivered by experienced, registered health and care practitioners. It is a level of practice characterised by a high degree of autonomy and complex decision making. This is underpinned by a master's level award or equivalent that encompasses the four pillars of clinical practice. leadership and management, education and research, with demonstration of core capabilities and area specific clinical competence. Advanced clinical practice embodies the ability to manage clinical care in partnership with individuals, families and carers. It includes the analysis and synthesis of complex problems across a range of settings, enabling innovative solutions to enhance people's experience and improve outcomes. Source: Multi- professional framework for advanced clinical practice in England, NHS

### AUTHENTIC CONTEXT LEARNING

In education, authentic learning is an instructional approach that allows students to explore, discuss, and meaningfully construct concepts and relationships in contexts that involve real-world problems and projects that are relevant to the learners. It refers to a "wide variety of educational and instructional techniques focused on connecting what students are taught in school to real- world issues, problems, and applications. Source: Wikipedia

### BEHAVIOUR ANALYSIS

Behaviour Analysis or Behavior Analysis is the scientific study of the principles of learning and behavior. This field of science is concerned with describing, and changing behavior. They seek answers by looking at biological and environmental factors, although they are primarily interested in the role of environment in behavior change. There are three branches to the field: Conceptual Behavior Analysis, Experimental Behavior Analysis, and Applied Behavior Analysis. The Conceptual branch focuses on the philosophical, theoretical, historical, and methodological issues that underlie the field. Experimental Behavior Analysis involves basic research intended to add to the body of knowledge about phenomena that control and influence behavior. Applied Behavior Analysis is focused on the application of the principles of behavior to the needs of individuals to promote behavior change and improve the quality of life. Source: New Mexico Association for Behavior Analysis (NMABA)

# TRAINING & EDUCATION



## TRAINING & EDUCATION

## LEARNING THEORIES & FRAMEWORK

Learning theories are abstract frameworks that describe how knowledge is received and processed during the learning experience. Learning theory informs the application of instructional design through models. Source: Instructional Design Central (IDC)

### CLASSICAL THEORISTS

The classical theorists are those who are foundational theorists – they are the pioneer thinkers. Among them are included Marx, Weber, Durkheim and Simmel. Though these thinkers have not taken the concept of modernity in a formal way, their works indicate that they are concerned with the processes of modernization. Source: 4 Classical Theorists of Modernity (Their Approach to Modernity)

### COGNITIVISM

Cognitivism is a theory of learning that focuses on processes of the mind. Cognitivist learning states that the way we learn is determined by the way our mind takes in, stores, processes, and then accesses information. When we learn new things, our brains are able to transfer the information we have learned and apply the information to new situations or problems. This is the main goal of most learning theories. Cognitivism, also known as cognitive learning theory, helps in developing better programs for learners because it uses research that focuses on the brain and mental processes for acquiring and using new information. Source: Study.com

### CONSTRUCTIVISM

Constructivism is a theory in education which posits that individuals or learners do not acquire knowledge and understanding by passively perceiving it within a direct process of knowledge transmission, rather they construct new understandings and knowledge through experience and social discourse, integrating new information with what they already know (prior knowledge). Source: Wikipedia

### EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING

Experiential learning (ExL) is the process of learning through experience, and is more narrowly defined as "learning through reflection on doing". Hand-on-learning can be a form of experiential learning, but does not necessarily involve students reflecting on their product. Experiential learning is distinct from rote or didactic learning, in which the learner plays a comparatively passive role. It is related to, but not synonymous with, other forms of active learning such as action learning, adventure learning, free-choice learning, cooperative learning, service-learning, and situated learning. Source: Wikipedia

### KOLB'S CYCLE LEARNING THEORIES

The learning cycle that David Kolb analysed in his model published in 1984 basically involves four stages, namely: concrete learning, reflective observation, abstract conceptualization and active experimentation. Effective learning can be seen when the learner progresses through the cycle. Source: Skillshub

# TRAINING & EDUCATION



## TRAINING & EDUCATION

### LEARNING THEORIES & FRAMEWORK

Learning theories are abstract frameworks that describe how knowledge is received and processed during the learning experience. Learning theory informs the application of instructional design through models. Source: Instructional Design Central (IDC)

### LIFELONG LEARNING

Lifelong learning is a form of self-initiated education that is focused on personal development. While there is no standardized definition of lifelong learning, it has generally been taken to refer to learning that occurs outside of a formal educational institute, such as a school, university or corporate training. Source: Valamis.com

### INFORMAL SELF-LEARNING

Informal (self) learning is a self-learning, for which a learner does not get any certification. "Informal learning is the intentional training (self-learning) and unintentional (occurring in everyday life, including time spent at work, except for formal and non-formal training); unorganized and non-systematic activities; all the ways in which we gain knowledge" Source: IGI Global

### POST-GRADUATE EDUCATION

Post-graduate or postgraduate education involves learning and studying for academic or professional degrees, academic or professional certificates, academic or professional diplomas, or other qualifications for which a first or bachelor's degree generally is required, and it is normally considered to be part of higher education. Source: Wikipedia

### SIMULATED TRAINING

Simulated Training is a devised job training that is not on the job but away from the job. It teaches a complicated, critical and hazardous task. Enough practice gives the trainees enough exposure and renders him better prepared for the real life problem. Simulation is the mimicry of the real world problems. The model developed contains the key characters of the process it is trying to simulate. These simulation models are extensively used in training programs across different sectors of business right from IT Professional to Astronauts. Source: MBA SKOOL

### AUGMENTED REALITY

Augmented reality is an interactive experience that combines the real world and the computer-generated content. The content can span multiple sensory modalities, including visual, auditory, haptic, somatosensory and olfactory. Source: Wikipedia

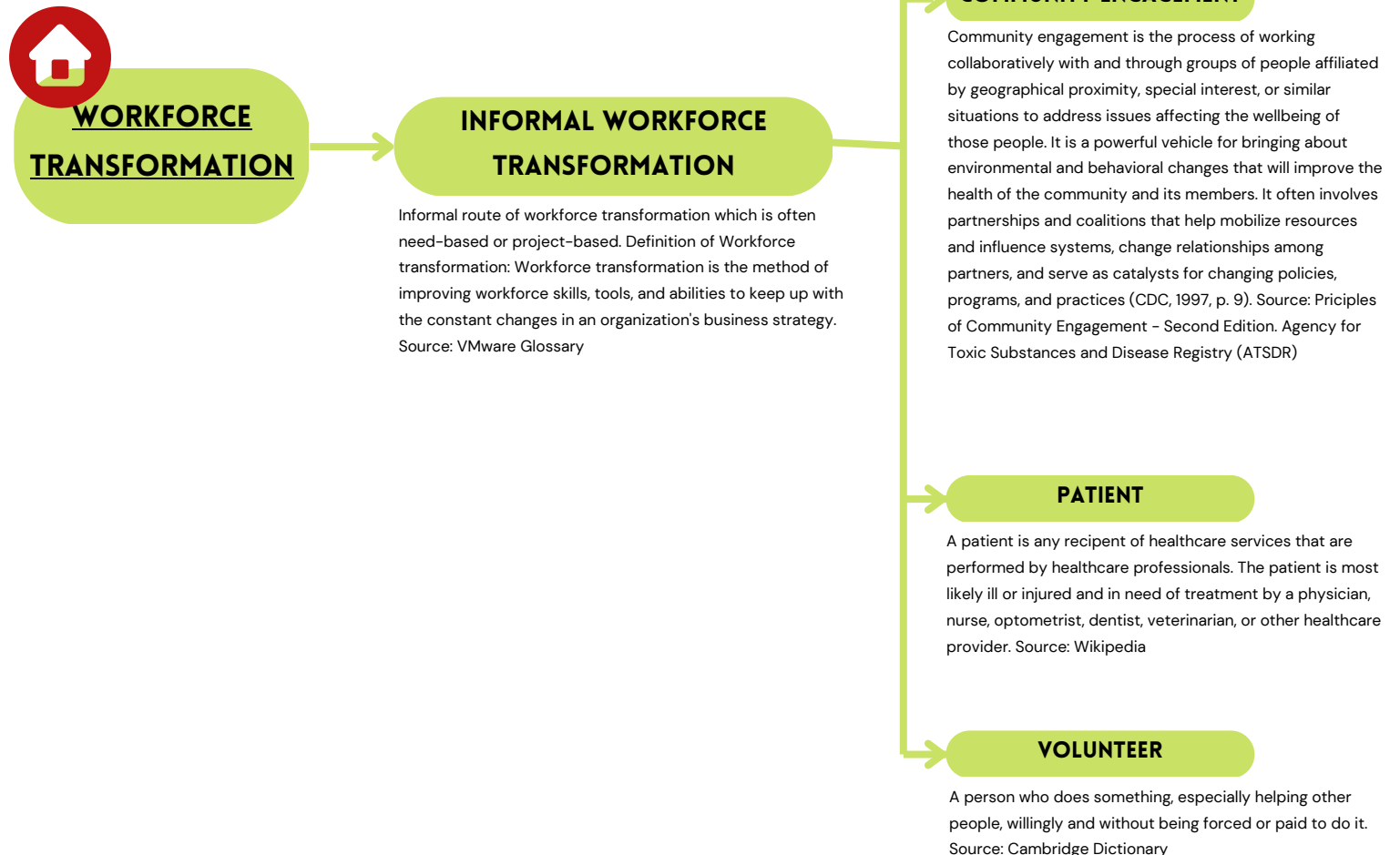
### VIRTUAL REALITY

Virtual reality (VR) is the name given to the technology that allows a user to simulate a situation or experience of interest, using a VR headset, within an interactive but computer-generated environment. The simulation is immersive and may require the use of special 3-D goggles with a screen, or gloves that provide sensory feedback, to help user learn from the experience in this virtual world. Virtual reality is used in many areas of healthcare, in a variety of applications. These include medical training, for both doctors in training and students, patient treatment, medical marketing, and educating people about a disease or medical condition or process. Source: Applications of Virtual Reality in Medicine. Dr. Liji Thomas, MD. News Medical Life Sciences

### TRANSFORMATIVE LEARNING THEORY

Transformative learning is one theory of learning, and particularly focuses on adult and young adult learning. Transformative learning is sometimes called transformational learning, and focuses on the idea that learners can adjust their thinking based on new information. Source: WGU, The University of You

# WORKFORCE TRANSFORMATION



# WORKFORCE TRANSFORMATION



## JOB REDESIGN

Restructuring the elements including tasks, duties and responsibilities of a specific job in order to make it more encouraging and inspiring for the employees or workers is known as job redesigning. The process includes revising, analyzing, altering, reforming and reshuffling the job-related content and dimensions to increase the variety of assignments and functions to motivate employees. The main objective of conducting job redesigning is to place the right person at the right job and get the maximum output while increasing their level of satisfaction. Source: Management Study Guide (MSG)

## DIGITAL WORKFORCE

A digital workforce is an adaptable team of software robots that works together in cooperation with human employees to accomplish repeated processes. These robots can be configured to take any systematic process that humans follow and can be even programmed to take up the entire workflow, freeing up human employees to do more high-value work. A digital workforce can be flexible on-demand depending on your business needs. Source: Happiest Minds Technologies Limited

## TRANS-DISCIPLINARY

Multi-disciplinary / multidisciplinary refers to combining or involving several academic disciplines or professional specializations in a approach to a topic or problem. Source: Oxford Languages

## INTER-DISCIPLINARY

The word inter-disciplinary / interdisciplinary can be broken into its parts: inter-, which means "between" in Latin, and disciplinary, which is from the Latin disciplina and means teaching or knowledge. Interdisciplinary means between fields, but they don't have to be unrelated disciplines. You can do interdisciplinary work between two sciences, for example. An interdisciplinary conference on biology and computer science might include workshops on both fields. Source: Vocabulary.com. Interdisciplinarity or interdisciplinary studies involves the combination of two or more academic disciplines into one activity. It draws knowledge from several other fields like sociology, anthropology, psychology, economics, etc. It is about creating something by thinking across boundaries. Source: Wikipedia

## UPSKILLING

Upskilling is the process of elevating existing skills to the next level. Typically, upskilling occurs along a set career path, giving employees clear opportunities for advancement as they level up their skills. Source: Betterworks.com

## MULTI-DISCIPLINARY

Multi-disciplinary / multidisciplinary refers to combining or involving several academic disciplines or professional specializations in a approach to a topic or problem. Source: Oxford Languages

## WORKFORCE PERFORMANCE

A measurement of how well a workforce performs. A high performing workforce is one that is collectively better than the average workforce. It consists of employees that are smarter, well-equipped, more creative, engaged and insightful. These employees fit into the organization's culture effortlessly. Source: 6 Tips for Building a High Performing Workforce. QuestionPro

## PRE-PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION

Pre-professional programs are undergraduate tracks designed to prepare you for a professional degree after earning your bachelor's degree. Pre-professional preparation is not a traditional major, it's pre-determined roadmap tailored for specific careers in the field of health, engineering or law. Source: University of Northern Iowa

## WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY

Employee productivity (sometimes referred to as workforce productivity) is an assessment of the efficiency of a worker or group of workers. Productivity may be evaluated in terms of the output of an employee in a specific period of time. Source: TechTarget

## PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Professional development is learning to earn or maintain professional credentials such as academic degrees to formal coursework, attending conferences, and informal learning opportunities situated in practice. It has been described as intensive and collaborative, ideally incorporating an evaluation stage. Source: Wikipedia

## WORKFORCE SUSTAINABILITY

A sustainable workforce is one where the work environment is caring and supports employee wellbeing. Employees are not seen as primarily resources that can be deployed (and depleted) to serve employers' economic ends. Their skills, talent, and energies are not overused or overly depleted. They are not faced with excessive workload nor with a relentless pace of work for weeks or year on end. During time of crisis, employees are given time to recover or seek the extra resources they need to be able to perform in the future. Burnout is avoided and workers are given time for renewal. When human resources are used in a sustainable way, employees are not only able to perform in-role or requisite job demands, but also to flourish, be creative, and innovate. Sustainable human resource management practices develop positive social relationships at work, which enhances business performance, including greater cohesion among organizational members, commitment to common purpose, hope for success, resilience, knowledge sharing, and collaborative capacity. Source: The Sustainable Workforce: Organizational Strategies for Promoting Work-Life Balance and Wellbeing. Ellen Kossek, Monique Valcour, and Pamela Lirio

# CHILD SPECIALTY & DISCIPLINE

## ALLIED HEALTH

### AUDIOLOGY

Allied health is a term used to describe the broad range of health professionals who are not doctors or nurses. Allied health professionals aim to prevent, diagnose and treat a range of conditions and illness and often work within a multidisciplinary health team to provide the best patient outcomes. Source: HealthTimes, AU. Allied health professions are healthcare professions distinct from optometry, dentistry, nursing, medicine, clinical psychology, and pharmacy. They provide a range of diagnostic, technical, therapeutic, and support services in connection with healthcare. Source: Wikipedia

### DIAGNOSTIC RADIOGRAPHY

Allied health is a term used to describe the broad range of health professionals who are not doctors or nurses. Allied health professionals aim to prevent, diagnose and treat a range of conditions and illness and often work within a multidisciplinary health team to provide the best patient outcomes. Source: HealthTimes, AU. Allied health professions are healthcare professions distinct from optometry, dentistry, nursing, medicine, clinical psychology, and pharmacy. They provide a range of diagnostic, technical, therapeutic, and support services in connection with healthcare. Source: Wikipedia

### MEDICAL & LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

Medical Laboratory Technology (MLT) is a discipline that deals with the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases using clinical laboratory tests. This involves analysis of the body fluids, including tissues and blood. Source: shiksha.com

### MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKERS

A sub-discipline of social work. Medical social workers typically work in a hospital, outpatient clinic, community health agency, skilled nursing facility, long-term care facility or hospice. They work with patients and their families in need of psychosocial help. Source: Wikipedia

### NUTRITION & DIETETICS

Nutrition and dietetics services to patients and carers in inpatient, outpatient and community. Empower patients and carers with skills and knowledge to make appropriate dietary choices and nutrition goals according to their medical conditions. Source: Tan Tock Seng Hospital, Singapore

### OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Involves the use of assessment and intervention to develop, recover, or maintain the meaningful activities, or occupations, of individuals, groups, or communities. Source: Wikipedia

### OPTOMETRY

Examining the eyes and related structure for defects or abnormalities. Source: Wikipedia

### PHYSIOTHERAPY

Specializes in the assessment of the needs to formulate diagnosis plan and treatment. Treatment via physical therapy intervention with appropriate outcome measures. Maximizes the quality of lives through promotion, prevention and rehabilitation where movement and function of patient is affected by aging, injury or diseases. This includes the physical, psychological, emotional and social well being of patients, their families, caregivers as well as the communities and population at large. Source: SG Physiotherapy Association

### PODIATRY

Study, diagnosis, medical and surgical treatment of disorders of the foot ankle, and lower extremity. Source: Wikipedia

### PROSTHESIS & ORTHOTICS

Specializes in prosthetic and orthotic care which may include, but is not limited to, patient evaluation, prosthesis or orthosis design, fabrication, fitting and modification to treat limb loss for purposes of restoring physiological function and/or cosmesis or to treat a neuromusculoskeletal disorder or acquired condition. Source: American Medical Association

### PSYCHOLOGY

Individual who is licensed to practice psychology which is defined as the observation, description, evaluation, interpretation, and modification of human behavior by the application of psychological principles, methods, and procedures, for the purpose of preventing or eliminating symptomatic, maladaptive, or undesired behavior and of enhancing interpersonal relationships, work and life adjustment, personal effectiveness, behavioral health, and mental health. The practice of psychology includes, but is not limited to, psychological testing and the evaluation or assessment of personal characteristics, such as intelligence, personality, abilities, interests, aptitudes, and neuropsychological functioning; counseling, psychoanalysis, psychotherapy, hypnosis, biofeedback, and behavior analysis and therapy; diagnosis and treatment of mental and emotional disorder or disability, alcoholism and substance abuse, disorders of habit or conduct, as well as of the psychological aspects of physical illness, accident, injury, or disability; and psychoeducational evaluation, therapy, remediation, and consultation. Psychological services may be rendered to individuals, families, groups and the public. Source: American Medical Association

### RESPIRATORY THERAPY

Treatment approach that can help patients cope with breathing problems and lung diseases. It help to boost breathing efficiency in those suffering from emphysema, pneumonia, bronchitis, and Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Source: Sengkang General Hospital, Singapore

### SPEECH THERAPY

Specializes in the assessment, diagnosis and management of swallowing disorders and a range of communication disorders presenting in adults and children/ Include concerns in the following areas: swallowing, language, speech, voice, stuttering, hearing impairment. Source: Singapore General Hospital, Singapore

# CHILD SPECIALTY & DISCIPLINE

## MEDICAL

### ALLERGY & IMMUNOLOGY

Specialize in the treatment of allergy and immunologic disorders. Source: American Medical Association

### ANAESTHESIOLOGY

Specializes in the total perioperative care of the patients before, during and after surgery. It encompasses anesthesia, intensive care medicine, critical emergency medicine, and pain medicine. Source: Wikipedia

### CARDIOLOGY

Specializes with the disorders of the heart and the cardiovascular system. The field includes medical diagnosis and treatment of congenital heart defects, coronary artery disease, heart failure, valvular heart disease and electrophysiology. Source: Wikipedia

### DENTAL / DENTISTRY

Also known as dental medicine and oral medicine, is the branch of medicine focused on the teeth, gums, and mouth. It consists of the study, diagnosis, prevention, management, and treatment of diseases, disorders, and conditions of the mouth, most commonly focused on dentition as well as the oral mucosa. Source: Wikipedia

### DERMATOLOGY

Diagnose and treat pediatric and adult patients with benign and malignant disorders of the skin, mouth, external genitalia, hair and nails, as well as a number of sexually transmitted diseases. Diagnosis and treatment of skin cancers, melanomas, moles and other tumors of the skin, the management of contact dermatitis and other allergic and nonallergic skin disorders, and in the recognition of the skin manifestations of systemic (including internal malignancy) and infectious diseases. Special training in dermatopathology and in the surgical techniques used in dermatology. Expertise in the management of cosmetic disorders of the skin such as hair loss and scars and the skin changes associated with aging. Source: American Medical Association

### ENDOCRINOLOGY

Specializes with the endocrine system, its diseases, and its specific secretions known as hormones. Source: Wikipedia

### GASTROENTEROLOGY

Diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the digestive organs including the stomach, bowels, liver and gallbladder. Treats conditions such as abdominal pain, ulcers, diarrhea, cancer and jaundice and performs complex diagnostic and therapeutic procedures using endoscopes to visualize internal organs. Source: American Medical Association

### EMERGENCY MEDICINE

Medication specializes in non-hospital based emergency medical services (e.g., disaster site, accident scene, transport vehicle, etc.) to provide pre-hospital treatment. Source: American Medical Association

### GENERAL PRACTICE

Defined as the work of a doctor based in the community who treats patients with minor or chronic illnesses and refers those with serious conditions to a hospital. Source: Google English dictionary, Oxford Languages

### GERIATRIC MEDICINE

Special knowledge of the aging process and special skills in the diagnostic, therapeutic, preventive and rehabilitative aspects of illness in the elderly. Cares for geriatric patients in the patient's home, the office, long-term care settings such as nursing homes and the hospital. Source: American Medical Association

### HAEMATOLOGY

Treat in diseases that affect blood cells, blood clotting mechanisms, bone marrow and lymph nodes. Laboratory diagnosis of anemias, leukemias, lymphomas, bleeding disorders and blood clotting disorders. Source: American Medical Association

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Treats infectious diseases of all types and in all organ systems, including conditions requiring selective use of antibiotics. Source: American Medical Association

### INTENSIVE CARE MEDICINE

Treats critically ill patients using a collaborative, multidisciplinary approach to care. Provides the depth and breadth of knowledge and expertise required to care for a wide array of illnesses and complex, multiple conditions seen in ICU. Source: Sengkang General Hospital, Singapore

### INTERNAL MEDICINE

Long-term, comprehensive care in the office and the hospital, managing both common and complex illness of adolescents, adults and the elderly. Diagnosis and treatment of cancer, infections and diseases affecting the heart, blood, kidneys, joints and digestive, respiratory and vascular systems. Essentials of primary care internal medicine, which incorporates an understanding of disease prevention, wellness, substance abuse, mental health and effective treatment of common problems of the eyes, ears, skin, nervous system and reproductive organs. Source: American Medical Association

### MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being, it affects how we think, feel, and act. It also helps to determine how we handle stress, related to others, and make healthy choices. Source: Centres for Disease Control and Prevention - CDC

### NEONATOLOGY

Neonatology is a subspecialty of pediatrics that consists of the medical care of newborn infants, especially the ill or premature newborn. It is a hospital-based specialty, and is usually practised in neonatal intensive care units. Source: Wikipedia

### NEPHROLOGY

Treats disorders of the kidney, high blood pressure, fluid and mineral balance and dialysis of body wastes when the kidneys do not function. Source: American Medical Association

### NEUROLOGY

The branch of medicine dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of all categories of conditions and disease involving the brain, the spinal cord and the peripheral nerves. Neurological practice relies heavily on the field of neuroscience, the scientific study of the nervous system. Source: Wikipedia

# CHILD SPECIALTY & DISCIPLINE

## MEDICAL

### OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY

Knowledge, skills and professional capability in the medical and surgical care of the female reproductive system and associated disorders. Serves as a consultant to other physicians and as a primary physician for women. Source: American Medical Association

### ONCOLOGY

Specializes in the study, treatment, diagnosis and prevention of cancer. Source: Wikipedia

### OPHTHALMOLOGY

Knowledge and professional skills needed to provide comprehensive eye and vision care. Diagnose, monitor and medically or surgically treat all ocular and visual disorders. This includes problems affecting the eye and its component structures, the eyelids, the orbit and the visual pathways. Prescribes vision services, including glasses and contact lenses. Source: American Medical Association

### ORTHOPAEDICS

Preservation, investigation and restoration of the form and function of the extremities, spine and associated structures by medical, surgical and physical means. Care of patients whose musculoskeletal problems include congenital deformities, trauma, infections, tumors, metabolic disturbances of the musculoskeletal system, deformities, injuries and degenerative diseases of the spine, hands, feet, knee, hip, shoulder and elbow in children and adults. Primary and secondary muscular problems and the effects of central or peripheral nervous system lesions of the musculoskeletal system. Source: American Medical Association

### OTOLARYNGOLOGY

Comprehensive head and neck surgeon medical and surgical care for patients with diseases and disorders that affect the ears, nose, throat, the respiratory and upper alimentary systems and related structures of the head and neck. Diagnoses and provides medical and/or surgical therapy or prevention of diseases, allergies, neoplasms, deformities, disorders and/or injuries of the ears, nose, sinuses, throat, respiratory and upper alimentary systems, face, jaws and the other head and neck systems. Head and neck oncology, facial plastic and reconstructive surgery and the treatment of disorders of hearing and voice are fundamental areas of expertise. Source: American Medical Association

### PAEDIATRICS

Physical, emotional and social health of children from birth to young adulthood. Care encompasses a broad spectrum of health services ranging from preventive healthcare to the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic diseases. Deals with biological, social and environmental influences on the developing child, and with the impact of disease and dysfunction on development. Source: American Medical Association

### PALLIATIVE MEDICINE

Interdisciplinary medical caregiving approach aimed at optimizing quality of life and mitigating suffering among people with serious, complex, and often terminal illnesses. Source: Wikipedia

### PATHOLOGY

Deals with the causes and nature of disease and contributes to diagnosis, prognosis and treatment through knowledge gained by the laboratory application of the biologic, chemical and physical sciences. Uses information gathered from the microscopic examination of tissue specimens, cells and body fluids, and from clinical laboratory tests on body fluids and secretions for the diagnosis, exclusion and monitoring of disease. Source: American Medical Association

### PHARMACOLOGY

Encompasses the spectrum of activities related to the discovery, development, regulation, and utilization of safe and effective drugs. Source: American Medical Association

### PSYCHIATRY

Specializes on the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of mental, emotional and behavioural disorders. Source: American Psychiatric Association

### PUBLIC HEALTH

Defined as "the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private, communities and individuals". Source: Wikipedia

### RADIOLOGY

Specializes in the medical imaging to diagnose diseases and guide the treatment, within the bodies of humans and other animals. Source: Wikipedia

### REHABILITATION THERAPY

Physical medicine and rehabilitation, also referred to as rehabilitation medicine, is the medical specialty concerned with diagnosing, evaluating, and treating patients with physical disabilities. These disabilities may arise from conditions affecting the musculoskeletal system such as neck and back pain, sports injuries, or other painful conditions affecting the limbs, such as carpal tunnel syndrome. Alternatively, the disabilities may result from neurological trauma or disease such as spinal cord injury, head injury or stroke. A physician certified in physical medicine and rehabilitation is often called a physiatrist. The primary goal is to achieve maximal restoration of physical, psychological, social and vocational function through comprehensive rehabilitation. Pain management is often an important part of the role of the physiatrist. For diagnosis and evaluation, a physiatrist may include the techniques of electromyography to supplement the standard history, physical, x-ray and laboratory examinations. Expertise in the appropriate use of therapeutic exercise, prosthetics (artificial limbs), orthotics and mechanical and electrical devices. Source: American Medical Association

### PRHEUMATOLOGY

Treats diseases of joints, muscle, bones and tendons. Diagnoses and treats arthritis, back pain, muscle strains, common athletic injuries and "collagen" diseases. Source: American Medical Association



# CHILD SPECIALTY & DISCIPLINE



## MEDICAL

### **SURGERY**

Specializes in the use of operative manual and instrumental techniques on a person to investigate or treat a pathological condition such as a disease or injury, to help improve bodily function, appearance, or to repair unwanted ruptured areas. Source: Wikipedia

### **UROLOGY**

Manages benign and malignant medical and surgical disorders of the genitourinary system and the adrenal gland. Required comprehensive knowledge of and skills in endoscopic, percutaneous and open surgery of congenital and acquired conditions of the urinary and reproductive systems and their contiguous structures. Source: American Medical Association

# CHILD OUTREACH

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## What Others Say

"Anybody who is deeply involved in quality improvement projects and innovation work should utilise CHILD. It is a great platform to source for ideas, to see if there are ideas that can fit your problem statement"

"This is a dedicated resource for relevant healthcare examples, you can find others in healthcare who might have done something similar, like we did!"

"It was helpful that the resources are in the local setting, making the information more relatable, and that connections could be made easily, compared to using an overseas model of knowledge management database."

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## CONTACT US

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