



Managing Medical Information and Linking it to Laboratory Results in Modern Hospitals

Rasha Ahmed Asiri, Wafaa Abdulrahman Othman Barnawi, Amirah Ahmed Hassan Shubayli, Ohoud hsan Alhazmi, Ibrahim Mohammed Mashhour, Ali Awaji Mohammed Humedi

Affiliate to King Abdulaziz University Hospital, Armed Forces Hospital Jazan

Managing Medical Information and Linking it to Laboratory Results in Modern Hospitals

Abstract

Our modern hospitals generate vast amounts of information on a daily basis. Some of this data includes medical history, physician notes, medications, lab reports, radiology images, billing information, and treatment plans. Efficiently managing this information is critical since healthcare professionals need accurate data to make informed decisions for patient care. These paper-based systems were formerly disorganized, slow, and error-prone in the hospitals. But advances in healthcare technology have revolutionized the way that a hospital deals with medical information and ties it in with laboratory data.

Hospitals have been implementing digital systems in the present times, which collect, store, manage, and communicate patient information such as Electronic Health Records (EHRs), Hospital Information Systems (HIS), and Laboratory Information Systems (LIS). These systems will facilitate improved collaboration amongst healthcare service providers, reduce medical conflicts, speed up the diagnosis process, and ultimately improve patient outcomes. The link between laboratory results and medical records can then allow doctors and nurses to have the information on their fingertips and make faster, more accurate treatment decisions. Therefore, the incorporation of medical information and laboratory systems has turned into one of the most vital advancements to modern-day healthcare.

Received: 28 Jan 2026

Received: 10 Mar 2026

Accepted: 18 Mar 2026

Medical Information Management

In modern hospitals, medical information management comprises collecting, storing, organizing, retrieving, and protecting patient health information. With the introduction of modern hospitals, there is a lot of data that is being taken into account daily, and having them organized efficiently plays a crucial role in providing quality healthcare. Many processes in hospitals have been replaced by the use of digital technologies, making the hospital more efficient.

Hospital Information Systems is used in hospitals in order to ensure that all the healthcare processes are centralized in the hospital. Such systems can be integrated with different departments such as admissions, billing, radiology, pharmacy, and laboratory services in one single system. With all information centralized, patient data is easily accessible at any time and place by healthcare providers. This reduces the treatment delays and facilitates communication between departments.

Medical information management also has a positive impact on the continuity of care. There are many different health professionals that could treat patients: doctors, nurses, specialists, pharmacists, laboratory technologists, etc. All allowable providers have access to all the latest information, thanks to electronic systems. This collaborative strategy will help to reduce confusion and enhance clinical decision-making.

Medical information management also helps to maintain medical records. Digital systems enable the safe storage of large amounts of information and reduce the risk of patients' records being lost due to damage, loss, or unauthorized access. Physicians will have access to and can view historical records at a simple click of a button, which will enable them to track patients' past treatments and progress.

The Emergence of Electronic Health Records (EHRs)

EHRs are electronic versions of the paper health records. These are everything from demographics, medical history, diagnoses, medications, allergies, immunizations, imaging reports, and lab results. Electronic Healthcare Records (EHRs) are one of the most crucial technologies that are utilized in contemporary hospitals, given the advantages they offer in terms of accessibility, efficiency, and patient safety.

Patient information can be accessed in real-time, which is just one of EHRs' benefits. Medical records and lab results are available on the spot for healthcare professionals without the need to wait for physical records (Adeniyi et al., 2024). This is especially important in case of emergency when quick response is essential. Physicians can immediately check into medication records, imaging reports, and lab results before initiating treatment.

Another advantage of using EHRs is that they provide more comprehensive records. There is the potential for misreading records in a handwritten record due to the legibility of the handwriting or lack of information. Electronic systems have come up with formats, reducing confusion and data consistency. Automated alerts can alert health care professionals to allergies, abnormal lab values, or potentially harmful drug interactions.

Another big benefit of this is that it will make it easier to communicate with healthcare providers. Access and updates to patient information can take place simultaneously by different departments. For example, lab staff can enter test results into the patient's charts, and doctors and nurses can easily access the results. This integration enhances the coordination and minimizes treatment delays.

EHR systems also help to facilitate evidence-based healthcare. Over time, doctors can learn about the patterns of laboratory results, how patients respond to therapies, and patients' histories. This will help health care providers make informed decisions in delivering care and will support personalized treatment plans.

The Rise of Laboratory Information Systems (LIS)

Laboratory information systems are specialized software systems that are used to manage the operations of a laboratory and laboratory-related patient data. They are very important in the accurate and effective execution of laboratory testing. Laboratories today are heavily dependent on LIS technology for specimen tracking, test processing, reporting, and QC.

A doctor requests a lab test, and it is recorded in the system electronically. The LIS assigns a specific identification number to the patient's specimen, such as with bar codes. This barcode will be attached to the specimen as it goes through the testing process, minimizing the chance of mix-ups and/or identification errors.

The LIS is directly connected to laboratory equipment and diagnostic analyzers. Test results are automatically uploaded into the system and then tied to the patient's electronic medical record once the test is completed. This automation eliminates manual data entry and prevents transcription errors, which would slow down the turnaround and increase errors.

Laboratory information systems also aid in quality assurance. They keep track of instrument operation, verification of accuracy, and lab processes. Automated alerts enable labs to ensure high standards of reliability and patient safety by identifying abnormal results or equipment malfunctions.

The other significant benefit of LIS technology is the enhanced productivity of reporting. Laboratory results are received immediately by healthcare providers, which facilitates the early diagnosis

and treatment of the situation. Laboratory reporting can have a critical role in the survival and recovery outcomes of patients in emergencies if it occurs quickly.

The Imperative of Linking LIS to EHR

Why Integration Is Critical

The impact of disconnecting LIS and EHR systems is wide-ranging. Laboratory technicians could have to manually enter test results into an EHR, resulting in opportunities for data entry mistakes. It may take physicians a while to follow up on lab reports rather than get them in real-time. If there are delays or inaccuracies in laboratory results, patient care is directly affected, at least in worst-case scenarios. But these are just some possibilities in an all-in-one system: when a lab test comes in, it is immediately entered into the patient's EHR, where a provider can access it instantly, which accelerates diagnosis and treatment—and helps build a more comprehensive picture of a patient's health over time.

The benefits of integration for patient safety are enormous. A recent study has shown that the use of LIS led to greater ease of access to data by various departments, reduced transcription error rate by about 28 percent, and reduced specimen processing turnaround time by an average of 35 percent (Almalawi et al., 2023). In addition, 90 percent were more confident that the results of the laboratory were more accurate after integrating LIS, and 85 percent were more satisfied with data processing procedures.

Linking Medical Information to Laboratory Results

Modern healthcare delivery is revolutionized due to the linkage of medical information systems and laboratory systems. Connecting lab results to patient records straight away means that healthcare professionals have access to up-to-date diagnostic data. This linkage will increase efficiency, minimize errors, and add to patient care.

Laboratory tests play a crucial role in preventing, diagnosing, monitoring, and evaluating patient health conditions and the effectiveness of the treatment. Blood tests, urine analysis, microbiology cultures, pathology examinations, and genetic testing offer useful information that can help to direct clinical decision-making. Combined with the clinical notes, medication data, and imaging, these results can be stored in an electronic health record system and allow physicians to access them.

Easy to integrate means fewer delays from manual reporting. With paper records, lab reports would frequently need to be physically sent or manually typed into patient records. This would add to the likelihood of delays and transcription errors (Gonzales et al., 2023). Digital integration enables automatic reflection of laboratory results in the patient record as soon as they are analyzed.

Medical information is also correlated with laboratory data, enhancing the diagnostic accuracy. Doctors may be able to use current lab tests to track any trends and help gauge how a disease is progressing (Arifin & Mohd-Yusof, 2022). For instance, blood glucose may be repeated to evaluate the diabetic control over a period of time, and kidney function tests may assess the effectiveness of treatment for renal disease.

It is also important to have clinical decision support. Numerous hospital systems set automatic alarms for certain laboratory values that are abnormally high or low. If, for instance, the potassium level becomes overly elevated, the system can alert health care professionals right away. These alerts help to facilitate quick action and patient safety.

The advantages of integrated medical information systems are summarized.

First, integrated information systems help to reduce medical errors. Automated identification systems and bar code tracking and electronic reporting decrease errors in recording specimen labels, medication administration, and patient identification. Allergies, drug interactions, and abnormal blood tests can also be communicated to the healthcare professional.

Secondly, it helps with faster diagnosis and treatment. The digital in healthcare is to allow doctors to receive the results of a lab test almost instantaneously after. Information can be accessed rapidly,

enabling quicker diagnoses and treatments to be initiated—particularly in emergencies. Early detection and treatment can make a tremendous difference in patient outcomes and decrease complications.

Also, it provides greater ability to communicate and collaborate effectively. Healthcare is a multidisciplinary world with a need for collaboration with other disciplines to care for patients. All health care providers are able to access the same up-to-date information using integrated systems. Various health care personnel can work more closely together to minimize misunderstandings and enhance delivery of care.

Moreover, the integration provides increased efficiency and productivity. Automation saves time and effort in administration and eliminates much of the manual work. The resistance to paperwork is lowered, and laboratory staff do not need to spend hours on data entry as they focus on patient testing and quality control. Hospitals also enjoy reduced duplication of tests and streamlined workflow.

Additionally, the integration leads to improved care of chronic diseases. Patients suffering from chronic conditions such as diabetes, hypertension, cancer, and HIV/AIDS will always require laboratory monitoring. The integrated systems enable healthcare professionals to see the trend of this laboratory in time and accordingly adjust the treatment plan. This is useful in the long-term control of the disease and leads to improved patient outcomes.

Generally, it is part and parcel of the healthcare systems to maintain medical information and tie it to laboratory results in modern hospitals. Many technologies have entered the healthcare landscape that have significantly improved efficiency, accuracy, and quality in healthcare provision, such as electronic health records (EHR), hospital information systems (HIS), and laboratory information systems (LIS). Healthcare professionals can enjoy integrated systems that enable instant access to patient information, minimize medical errors, facilitate communication, and help with evidence-based decision-making. The linkage of laboratory information to medical records is very important in the areas of diagnosis, monitoring of treatment, and emergency and chronic disease management. There are more benefits that can offset some of the challenges of digital health systems, such as interoperability, implementation costs, staff training, and many other cybersecurity challenges at hospitals. Some of the emerging technologies that continue to transform healthcare information management are AI, cloud computing, blockchain, and remote monitoring devices. The future of digital systems in healthcare is bright, and effective management of medical information and lab results will continue to be crucial in enhancing patient safety, healthcare efficiency, and overall public health outcomes.

References

1. Adeniyi, A. O., Arowoogun, J. O., Chidi, R., Okolo, C. A., & Babawarun, O. (2024). The impact of electronic health records on patient care and outcomes: A comprehensive review. *World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews*, 21(2), 1446-1455. <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/0756/c5c036d2c60de383189f7b3d5aab7098ac23.pdf>
2. Almalawi, A., Khan, A. I., Alsolami, F., Abushark, Y. B., & Alfakeeh, A. S. (2023). Managing security of healthcare data for a modern healthcare system. *Sensors*, 23(7), 3612. <https://www.mdpi.com/1424-8220/23/7/3612>
3. Arifin, A., & Mohd-Yusof, M. (2022). Error evaluation in the laboratory testing process and laboratory information systems. *Journal of Medical Biochemistry*, 41(1), 21. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC8882017/>
4. Gonzales, A., Guruswamy, G., & Smith, S. R. (2023). Synthetic data in health care: A narrative review. *PLOS Digital Health*, 2(1), e0000082. <https://journals.plos.org/digitalhealth/article?id=10.1371/journal.pdig.0000082>