Separation techniques in analytical chemistry pdf

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Section 4302 of the Affordable Care Act provides for the creation of uniform data collection standards for use in federal public health surveys that use self-reported data, such as the National Health Survey (NHIS) and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). The final standards, which were published on 31 October 2011, relate to the collection of subjects of race, ethnicity, gender, language and disability. The Affordable Care Act also instructed HHS that its data collection standards meet any data collection standards published by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Data standards will take effect during major changes for each national health survey (Minority Health Office, 2013). The Minority Health Administration works closely with ASPE, AHR and CMS to implement ACA data collection standards in NHIS, NHANES and other public health surveys. In addition to the changes required by the ACA, Cunningham, etc. al. recommends additional measures to improve the data: HHS should develop a consensus statement defining race, ethnicity and origin. HHS should disseminate best practices to provide respondents with data on race and ethnicity, including recommendations to address respondents' problems with data usage. It would also be helpful for HHS to encourage organizations to provide formal training to individuals who collect this data, including researchers, funeral directors and clinical staff who register patients. HHS may consider issuing recommendations to researchers and organizations on common resources and methods to identify appropriate granular categories of ethnicity for their settings. In addition, HHS may consider distributing a standard list of granular categories of ethnicity. HHS should provide guidance on how multiracial data should be tabulated and analyzed. The issue of socially appointed race should continue to be tested and tested. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services should verify the accuracy of current data on the race and ethnicity of Medicare members who may have been imported from the Social Security Administration before implementing improved data collection standards. HHS should develop guidance indicating appropriate circumstances in which indirect means, such as surname and geocoding, can be used to determine the race and ethnicity of the population when the data directly collected is not available. HHS should to make electronic health technology software packages include fields for race, Hispanic/Hispanic descent, and granular ethnicity to obtain certification. As these standards will be extended to health care, HHS should take into account the risks and benefits of collecting and sharing data on race and ethnicity, as data on race and ethnicity are not covered by the Health Insurance Transfer and Accountability Act Since these data standards are extended to health facilities, HHS should require an analysis of quality of care based on race and ethnicity and consider creating incentives for pay to reduce racial and ethnic inequality. Over the years, Medicare has implemented a number of strategies to correct incorrect encoded and eliminate missing information about race/ethnicity; such as the 1997 survey of 2 million beneficiaries with Hispanic surnames or born in Latin American countries, and whose race/ethnicity data are either non-existent or different. The survey resulted in some 885,000 beneficiaries (Eicheldinger 2008). HRH has published strategies that organizations can use to improve information on race/ethnicity and by improving data collection procedures, improving outdated health IT systems, and introducing staff training (AHR, 2010). The National Health Cooperation Plan (NHPC) to reduce inequality and improve quality is a partnership of nine health systems (public and private) that aims to address racial/ethnic differences in care by improving data collection, data sharing, interventions and co-education (Lurie et al., 2008). Our recent article on 5 critical factors of success to turn data into insight, written by our founder and CEO Kelle O'Neill, has indicated that there should be concern about the not-so-successful results of many analytics and big data projects. In her article, Kelle also looked at five opportunities that contribute to the success of analytics-based initiatives. Business Alignment - Identify the context and value of using informationData understanding - Seek to better understand data assets and manage the appropriate qualityData - Identify accuracy for purposes, For which data is used Data Processes - Increase understanding as new data is created, used, managed and measured as part of the operational processes of data-oriented resources - Insert data-oriented knowledge and skills into all employees In this article, I will explore business alignment techniques such as business information requirements BIRSM or Line of Vision that support these capabilities and further provide a basis for the success and sustainability of analytics efforts. Analytics vs. Business Analytics When doing analytics, context is key. Many companies begin to think about analytics and immediately begin to consider operational and management reporting, overshadowing themselves in the metaphor of low-hanging fruit. This is not analytics in the current context. This is old-fashioned business intelligence (BI). And while there's nothing wrong with BI, applying nouveaux technology to old BI problems is expensive. There is a common thread in any method to enhance data transmission capabilities, that is, to gain a clear understanding of what an organization needs, and by using the help of from this to creating analytical capabilities. The methods are used to align the business, determine the requirements and the rest of the system development lifecycle, and then run through other capabilities. Aligning a business through the requirements of BIRSM business information or line of view of the technology business goal analytics is often overlooked. In the end, analytics will reveal new ideas, so why should we understand business goals? The problem is that the business goal stimulates the context of data usage. The value of the data will vary depending on the context. Therefore, some context is required or the data will not be treated in the proper light. Too often you can respond to the needs of business and supply technology without a specific purpose or context. And these efforts tend to fail. Alignment methods work in all five possibilities, as mentioned above. At a high level, the alignment is achieved by the following steps:1. Understand Business Strategy - If all analytics expectations come, what's different? What does the bottom line look like?2. Spread the strategy on how the data will be used to achieve strategic goals - too often we deliver what voters ask for compared to delivering what business needs. Strategies should be expressed as business needs, not desires3. Spread the use of data into critical components of a data item, metric, size, lists, and values - each requirement to manage data can be expressed as a metric, fact, or contribution to that metric, or fact. This keeps the requirement in a business context. Understanding Usage Models - Using some data can require large amounts of data and high speed, i.e. real-time analytics. Others may need data that is pre-calculated and stable but are the driving force behind the interaction, such as customer satisfaction assessment. Either way, there are usage models that - once figured out to make it pretty easy to determine if you're really doing analytics or just a very good BI. Context and purposeIn the elements of the data and other components and actions required to execute the strategy, will provide a sense of context and purpose, and will be implemented in all other possibilities. The best way to understand this is to look at one example of each. Understanding Business Goals and Goals - Learn strategies, goals, or even plans to stimulate your organization. What measurable changes are on the horizon? More customers? More food? Less cycle time? All of this needs to be measured. Example: ACME wants to increase its market share in the millennial demographic by four percent. Decompose goals and objectives on levers, usage or other business claims statement - Why you need to use the data for Goal? Example: Understanding buying patterns in millennials KPI, metrics and BIRs - To understand the buying patterns, you will need to do some data analysis. This means metrics, algorithms and slicing and dicing data. Example: It is necessary to understand the millennial household by income level, region and level of education. (It's a juicy requirement!) We need households, the size of these regions, the level of income and perhaps even the facts of individual income. Analysis/classification of KPI, metrics and BIRs by characteristics and characteristics - put these class requirements on their bits and pieces. Data elements, measurement value ranges and even described algorithms. Example: Millennial household income by region will use government census data, sliced by age, and will use regional economic data from the Federal Reserve Bank. Household should be a little reference data that ACME needs to build. Group KPI, metrics and IPS in frame element templates and analysis for Technical Example Requirements: Data should be available daily for ACME to create suggestions for these households. We also want a customer record tagged when a member of this dataset is in contact with ACME, so we can apply special processing to keep them involved at various customer touch points. So while this data is calculated, it has an operational aspect. These templates will guide how we design and deliver BI or an analytical solution for ACME users. Bottom line there are clear advantages to determining how to manage the analytics process. At first, San Francisco Partners applied this method to many of our customers, and here are the advantages they shared with us: a much faster development of data strategies and delivery architecture. A typical scenario would have the organization determine the data strategy in a third of the time of similar effort, where informal alignment techniques are used. Deeper levels of understanding of end-user data strategies More cost-effective tool acquisition and higher level of satisfaction with solutions Higher awareness of meta-data and data glossary requirements Faster realization of the benefits of analytical and BI solutions Remember, business alignment techniques support your process so that you can prioritize BI/analytics efforts to meet business needs; reach a consensus on business vocabulary and definitions; Create solutions that meet all customer needs and deliver value. Managing costs and risks embedded in current reporting and AI approaches; and partner to speed up time to market (learn and share). Don't lose your end goal: bring your business in line with the relevant BI and analytics solutions. Авторское © 2016 IDG Inc. Inc. separation techniques in analytical chemistry ppt. separation techniques in analytical chemistry pdf