

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

EMR

EHR

DEFINITIONS

Electronic Medical Records

- A digital version of a patient's chart.
- Specific to one doctor's office or hospital.
- Tracks the patient's care under that specific provider.

Electronic Health Records

- A digital record of a patient's overall health.
- Uses a shared language across healthcare settings.
- Creates a broader view of a patient's care, often including multiple providers.

KEY BENEFITS

An EMR system allows efficient data tracking within a singular clinical setting. EMRs aid in monitoring and improving overall quality of care within the practice.

EHR systems facilitate comprehensive data sharing across healthcare settings. EHRs support value-based care, enhance patient participation, and improve health outcomes.

INTEROPERABILITY

EMRs' data is usually limited to one practice or hospital. This makes it difficult to share information with other providers or health systems.

EHRs are designed for sharing information securely with other health professionals. This enables coordination of care across many treatment settings.

Practice-Centric
Local System



Patient-Centric
Global System



EHRs are necessary for the future of efficient health information exchange.