

PP2.1. OD FRAGMENTISANIH PODATAKA KA DIGITALIZACIJI U ZDRAVSTVENOM SISTEMU: KOLIKO JE SRBIJA NAPREDOVALA?

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Digitalna transformacija zdravstva više nije samo tehnološko pitanje, već važan sistemski preduslov za kvalitetniju, bezbedniju i efikasniju zdravstvenu zaštitu, bolje upravljanje resursima i donošenje odluka zasnovanih na podacima. Ovaj rad prikazuje promene u zrelosti zdravstvenog informacionog sistema (ZIS) u Srbiji na osnovu dve nacionalne procene sprovedene 2021. i 2024. godine, primenom standardizovanog alata *Health Information Systems Stages of Continuous Improvement* (SOCI). Procena obuhvata pet ključnih domena: rukovođenje i upravljanje, upravljanje resursima i radnom snagom, informaciono-komunikacione tehnologije, standarde i interoperabilnost, kao i kvalitet i korišćenje podataka. Rezultati pokazuju značajan napredak u relativno kratkom periodu. Ukupna ocena zrelosti HIS-a porasla je sa 1,6 u 2021. na 2,5 u 2024. godini, uz poboljšanja registrovana u svim posmatranim domenima. Ovakav pomak ukazuje na ubrzavanje digitalne transformacije zdravstvenog sistema Srbije, ali istovremeno pokazuje da sistem još nije dostigao nivo pune funkcionalnosti, integrisanosti i interoperabilnosti. Posebni izazovi ostaju u daljem povezivanju informacionih sistema, unapređenju infrastrukture, standardizaciji podataka, razvoju digitalnih kompetencija zdravstvenih profesionalaca i sistematskom korišćenju podataka u kliničkom radu, upravljanju i planiranju. Za farmaceutsku praksu, razvoj interoperabilnog digitalnog ekosistema otvara prostor za bezbednije propisivanje i primenu lekova, bolji uvid u terapiju pacijenata, praćenje ishoda i racionalniju farmakoterapiju. Kontinuirano praćenje zrelosti HIS-a zato predstavlja važan instrument za usmeravanje budućih politika digitalnog zdravlja u Srbiji.

PP2.1. FROM FRAGMENTED DATA TO DIGITAL HEALTHCARE: HOW FAR HAS SERBIA PROGRESSED?

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Digital transformation in healthcare is no longer merely a technological issue, but an important prerequisite for improving the quality, safety, and efficiency of healthcare delivery, strengthening resource management, and supporting data-driven decision-making. This paper presents changes in the maturity of Serbia's health information system (HIS) based on two national assessments conducted in 2021 and 2024 using the standardized *Health Information Systems Stages of Continuous Improvement* (SOCI) tool. The assessment covers five key domains: leadership and governance, management and workforce, information and communication technology, standards and interoperability, and data quality and use. The findings demonstrate substantial progress over a relatively short period. The overall HIS maturity score increased from 1.6 in 2021 to 2.5 in 2024, with improvements observed across all assessed domains. This progress indicates accelerating digital transformation within Serbia's health system, while also showing that the system has not yet reached full functionality, integration, and interoperability. Key challenges remain, including further integration of information systems, strengthening of infrastructure, data standardization, development of digital competencies among healthcare professionals, and systematic use of data in clinical practice, management, and planning. For pharmaceutical practice, the development of an interoperable digital health ecosystem creates opportunities for safer prescribing and medication use, improved insight into patients' pharmacotherapy, better monitoring of outcomes, and more rational use of medicines. Continuous monitoring of HIS maturity therefore represents an important instrument for guiding future digital health policies in Serbia.