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(54) Title: METHOD OF REGISTERING, TRANSFERRING AND STORING INFORMATION		
(57) Abstract <p>If each part information, such as a product, a measure, a routine, a text portion etc. in an information handling system is given a bar code (2), and if these items of part information are stored in clear (3) together with their bar codes in bar code tables (1) and in the computers (6) included in the system, simple and rational registering, transferring and storing of information can be carried out as follows. Selected items of part information which together form information to be registered, transferred and stored, are registered in that the corresponding bar codes are read by means of a bar code reader (4) and are entered into a computer (6). The computer is caused to print the inputted bar codes and the corresponding items of part information in clear on a sheet of paper (8).</p>		

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METHOD OF REGISTERING, TRANSFERRING AND STORING
INFORMATION

The present invention relates to a method of registering, transferring and storing information in a form which permits simple and flexible handling of information, said information consisting of items of part information which is selected among a plurality of predetermined items of part information, each of which corresponds to a predetermined bar code and each of which is stored together with the corresponding bar code in a computer and on a medium which permits reading of the bar codes by means of a bar code reader, which method comprises registering of the selected part information in that the corresponding bar codes are read by means of a bar code reader and are entered into the computer.

In recent years, a great deal of the handling of information has been computerised in many companies, authorities and institutes. This has brought many advantages such as saving of time, possibilities of rational handling of information, of producing statistics etc., but has also resulted in quite a few problems, implying that the new computer systems did not always come up to expectations.

As an example of the problems in computerised handling of information, it may be mentioned that entering information into the computer is a time-consuming operation, that an inexperienced user finds it difficult to produce and compile information from different registers, that the computer systems are inflexible and that therefore extensive modifications of the system are required as information handling routines are changed or when new routines should be introduced into the system, that different computer systems are incompatible, which makes it difficult to transfer information between different systems, and that the computer systems are unwieldy and vulnerable since all units included in the system must be

connected to each other or to a central computer in which all the information is stored.

The above-mentioned problems are well known in medical service where large quantities of information are being handled and therefore computerised information handling systems have been introduced in recent years. In medical service, there is one more problem: a great deal of the information handled is classified as secret. Unfortunately, it is difficult to maintain secrecy when case-books, tests, laboratory reports etc. are handled by many different persons who have free access to the information.

In trade, the introduction of a bar code system has simplified and improved the handling of information. Each type of goods has been given an alphanumeric designation which is available on each article in bar-coded form. Further, in the computer systems of the shops all types of goods, the corresponding bar codes and the prices are stored. When a customer buys an article, the bar code is read on the article by a bar code reader and is entered into a computer which on a customer's receipt prints the type of goods in clear, together with the price. Also stock-taking has been simplified through the introduction of the bar code system since, in this context, the type of goods and the number of goods of this type in stock are registered by bar code readers. The information thus stored in the bar code reader is then transferred to a computer for further processing.

Also in medical service, certain attempts have been made to use bar-coded information. One example is patient's cards which have been provided with bar-coded personal data which are read by a bar code reader for identifying the patient.

In patent literature, the use of bar codes for information handling purposes is disclosed in, for example, US Patent 4,654,793. This publication describes a system for handling of information in connection with trade shows and the like. Each visitor is given an identification badge

stating his registration number in bar-coded form. A person's visit to a booth in the exhibition area can be registered by reading the bar code on his identification badge. To make it easier for the operators of a booth to
5 register a visitor's request for information concerning the products or his inquiries, the most demanded product information and the most frequent inquiries can be available on a sheet of paper in both human-readable and bar-coded form. Inquiries or requests for information con-
10 cerning products are then registered in that the bar code of the inquiry or the requested product information and also the bar-coded registration number on the visitor's identification badge are scanned with a bar code reader.

The systems described above solve the problem with
15 the time-consuming input of information to a computer. However, they do not solve the other problems stated above.

The object of the present invention therefore is to provide a new method of registering, transferring and
20 storing information, which solves the above-mentioned problems and permits simple and flexible handling of information.

According to the invention, this object is achieved by a method described by way of introduction, which is
25 characterised in that the computer is caused to print, in clear, each inputted bar code and the corresponding part information on a medium which permits reading of the bar codes by a bar code reader.

This method of registering and storing information
30 brings a great number of advantages, all of which are obtained in that the bar code and the corresponding information are printed in clear side by side.

One advantage is that such a printout makes it possible to reenter all the information printed or selected
35 parts thereof into the same or a different computer for processing.

A further advantage is that such a printout makes it easy to compile information from a large number of sources. If all the information is stored on paper in both human-readable and bar-coded form, new documents containing information from different sources can be prepared in that bar-coded part information is read from different sources by a bar code reader and then is output in human-readable as well as bar-coded form.

A still further advantage is that if information is stored by the method according to the invention, it can readily be copied and distributed to many persons who can each easily enter it into his computer.

One more advantage is that the method according to the invention renders it possible to transfer information from a sender to a receiver without the information being readable by intermediaries, if any. This is possible if the information is transferred in bar-coded form only from the sender to the receiver, since bar codes normally cannot be read without an auxiliary appliance.

Yet another advantage is that the method according to the invention makes it possible to file information in paper-bound form, awaiting subsequent data processing. If the information is classified, it can be stored in bar-coded form only. The method also permits compact filing, since the bar code information can be considerably diminished without the possibilities of reading by a bar code reader being lost.

One more advantage of the method according to the invention is that it permits the use of small local computer systems or individual computers, e.g. Personal Computers. The computer systems used need not even be compatible since the information can readily be moved from one computer to another by printing it on paper in human-readable and bar-coded form and subsequently reading it into the other computer by the bar code reader.

Another advantage of the method according to the invention is that it results in cost savings, since small, local computer systems are less expensive and simpler to modify, and since the nursing staff itself can
5 carry out a great deal of the registering and storing of information now carried out by the office staff.

A still further advantage of the method according to the invention is that it permits simplified text processing. Since, for example, frequent phrases are bar-coded,
10 runnig text can readily be entered into a computer and be printed on paper together with the corresponding bar code.

A further advantage is that the method according to the invention makes it possible to transfer information from one language to another. However, it is a requirement
15 that the information to be transferred is bar-coded in an identical manner in the two languages between which the information should be transferred.

Applications of the method according to the present invention will be described below with reference to the
20 accompanying drawings in which
Fig. 1 illustrates a system by means of which the method according to the invention can be carried out;
Fig. 2 shows the application of the present invention when writing out prescriptions;
25 Fig. 3 shows the application of the present invention in compilation;
Fig. 4 shows the application of the present invention when filing information;
Fig. 5 shows how to obtain secrecy by the method according
30 to the present invention; and
Fig. 6 shows the application of the method according to the present invention when transferring information from one language to another.

The present invention is based on the condition that
35 in a specific field, for example in medical service, alpha-numerical designations are agreed on for at least part of the information to be handled. In medical service, such

alphanumeric designations are assigned to e.g. diagnoses, types of care, testing methods, laboratory results, medicines, recurrent phrases, expressions for forming sentences and answers etc. For rational handling of information, all designations are bar-coded. All bar codes and the corresponding information in clear are then collected in catalogues or tables on the one hand on paper or the like, permitting reading of the bar codes by a bar code reader and, on the other hand, in the memory of the computers included in the information handling system.

It is convenient to provide in each country a central data base in which all the bar codes agreed on nationally or, preferably, internationally for one or more technical fields are stored together with the corresponding information in clear in the languages of the country. Moreover, it is convenient to store in the computers in the local information handling systems merely the bar codes (of course together with the corresponding text in clear) which are of use locally. For example, in a computer in a testing laboratory it could suffice to store test results, testing orders and recurrent text passages. If a local computer meets a bar code which is not stored in its memory, it can consult a superordinated computer having a greater bar code memory and, last of all, the central data base in the country.

Fig. 1 illustrates an example how a system for carrying out the method according to the invention can be designed. The system comprises a bar code catalogue 1 in which bar codes 2 for e.g. different diagnoses are stored. The bar codes 2 are to be found in a column at the extreme right on the pages of the catalogue, and adjacent each bar code 2, its meaning is printed in clear 3. Each bar code 2 represents an item of part information of the total information which can be handled by means of the bar code system. The system further comprises a bar code reader 4 which can be connected to a bar code memory 5 or directly to a computer 6 which is suggested to be a PC. Bar code

readers and bar code memories are commercially available. The memory of the computer 6 comprises the contents of the bar code catalogue 1 which is stored electronically. The computer further comprises programs for receiving signals, 5 which represent bar codes, from the bar code reader 4 or the bar code memory 5, programs for handling these bar code signals in different manners, programs for determining the meaning of the bar code signals, programs for printing them etc. Such programs can readily be designed 10 by the expert and therefore are not described in detail. To the computer 6, there is connected a printer 7 which must be of a type which can print both in clear and bar codes.

Today, when a doctor goes his rounds, he or one of 15 the staff makes notes by hand on paper. After the rounds, these notes are used as a base for e.g. dictating case-book text on tape or for writing out prescriptions by hand. The information dictated on tape is then written in clear or entered into a computer by a secretary. Such pro- 20 cessing of information is very slow and inefficient and demands great resources. By means of the method according to the invention, this processing can however be simplified to a considerable extent, as will be described in the following.

25 Instead of the doctor providing himself with a pad and pen before making his rounds, he obtains the bar code reader 4 which he connects to the portable bar code memory 5. During the rounds, first he registers the patient's personal data by scanning a card with the bar code reader 30 4, on which card the patient's personal data are available in human-readable and bar-coded form. Subsequently he registers information on the patient's state of health, medication etc. by scanning selected bar codes in the bar code table 1 with the bar code reader. The information 35 thus registered is stored in the bar code memory 5. After the rounds or when the bar code memory is full, the doctor connects the memory 5 to the computer 6 and instructs this

to read the registered information and then to output the information in human-readable and bar-coded form on a sheet of paper 8. By means of the method according to the invention, information can thus be registered and stored
5 in a simple and reliable manner.

If the doctor works sitting at his computer, he can connect the bar code reader 4 directly to the computer instead of the bar code memory 5. In the manner stated above, he can then enter information into the computer 6
10 and have the information printed in clear. The information can be registered and stored without the doctor being acquainted with the word processing system of the computer. Also the commands for the computer can be available in bar-coded form and be given by scanning a suitable bar
15 code 2 with the bar code reader 5. Any information which the doctor wants to register and store but which is not bar-coded can be entered in conventional manner from the keyboard of the computer 6 or by means of a "bar code producer" which bar-codes every inputted sign separately,
20 thereby producing unique bar code sequences.

Fig. 2 shows the application of the method according to the invention when writing out prescriptions. The doctor now operates by means of a bar code reader. The computer screen can display a prescription form 20. The
25 doctor fills in one or more boxes in the form by scanning selected bar codes in a bar code catalogue with the bar code reader. When the prescription is finished, the doctor can print it out by a printer, whereby the prescription obtains the appearance shown on the sheet 21, with the
30 information in clear to the left and the corresponding information in bar-coded form to the right. Alternatively, the doctor can send the prescription directly to the chemist's computer for printing. Producing prescriptions by the method according to the present invention brings
35 the advantages that drugs can be ordered quickly, that any errors caused by the doctor's hardly legible handwriting can be eliminated, that the risk that the patient tries to

alter the prescription is reduced, and that information on drugs which is available in case-books or letters of referral can be readily transferred to prescriptions.

Fig. 3 shows how the method according to the present invention can be applied when compiling information from a number of sources. The Figure shows four sheets 30-33 with basic information, which have been produced by the method according to the present invention and which to the left contain information in clear and to the right the corresponding information in bar-coded form. If a person now wants to compile information from these sheets into a new document, he scans selected bar codes on the sheets 30-33 with a bar code reader. These bar codes are entered into a computer and printed in collected form on one sheet 34.

Fig. 4 shows how the method according to the present invention can be applied when filing information. First the information to be filed is assembled from different sources, e.g. from the sheets 40a-e, by reading bar codes and printing but the bar codes on a single sheet 41a. A plurality of such sheets 41b-e are produced correspondingly. Subsequently these sheets are considerably diminished and collected on a single sheet 42. When the information is to be used again, it is read from the sheet 42 by a bar code reader into a computer (optionally after first enlarging the sheet 42) and is then printed in human-readable plus bar-coded form on a sheet of paper.

Fig. 5 illustrates a further advantage of the present invention: it provides natural secrecy, since bar-coded information normally cannot be read without an auxiliary appliance. The Figure shows a first sheet 50 containing information in both human-readable and bar-coded form. If this information is classified and is to be transferred from one location to another, without any intermediaries having access to the information, it is read into a computer and printed but in bar-coded form on a sheet 51. The information on this sheet can then be transferred to another location by mail, by hand, by telecopier, via a

TV-link, radio-link or the like, without the persons handling the information being able to read or interpret this without an auxiliary appliance. When the information has reached its receiver in bar-coded form on a sheet 52
5 or on a TV picture, the receiver reads it into a computer by means of the bar codes and prints the information on a sheet 53 in human-readable and bar-coded form.

Fig. 6 illustrates how the method according to the present invention can be applied when transferring information from one language to another. Now supposing that, for example, a doctor in Japan wishes to send information on a patient to a doctor in Sweden. The Japanese doctor then registers information from his bar code tables 60 by means of a bar code reader and prints this information in
15 bar-coded form on a sheet 61. In the manner described above, this information is transferred to the doctor in Sweden, who when receiving the information reads it from e.g. a sheet 62 into his computer by means of a bar code reader and prints it in human-readable plus bar-coded form
20 on a sheet 63. Alternatively, the bar-coded information entered into the Japanese doctor's computer can be transferred via a computer-link or a TV- or radio-link directly to the Swede's computer for printing. This technique of transferring information of course requires that common
25 bar code designations have been agreed on internationally.

Finally, it should be pointed out that even if the method according to the present invention has been described by means of examples from medical service, the method is naturally not limited to this field of applica-
30 tion, but can be used in all fields where computerised handling of information is needed and bar code designations for the information handled have been agreed on.

CLAIMS

1. A method of registering, transferring and storing
5 information in a form which permits simple and flexible
handling of information, said information consisting of
items of part information which is selected among a plura-
lity of predetermined items of part information, each of
10 which corresponds to a predetermined bar code (2) and each
of which is stored together with the corresponding bar
code in a computer (6) and on a medium (1) which permits
reading of the bar codes by means of a bar code reader
(4), which method comprises registering of the selected
15 part information in that the corresponding bar codes are
read by means of a bar code reader and are entered into
the computer (6), c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that said
computer is caused to print each inputted bar code (2) and
the corresponding part information in clear (3) on a
20 medium which permits reading of the bar codes by means of
a bar code reader.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, c h a r a c -
t e r i s e d in that the bar codes (2) entered into said
computer (6) are, before being printed, transferred to
another computer in which each item of part information
25 and the corresponding bar code are stored.

3. The method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, c h a -
r a c t e r i s e d in that the printing out of the part
information in clear is effected in a language other than
that used for the part information on the medium from
30 which said bar codes (2) are read by means of said bar
code reader.

4. The method as claimed in any one of the preceding
claims, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that after entering
said bar codes (2), the computer (6) is caused to print the
35 inputted bar codes only which are subsequently entered into
the same or a different computer for printing out in clear
said bar codes and the corresponding part information.

1/6

FIG.1

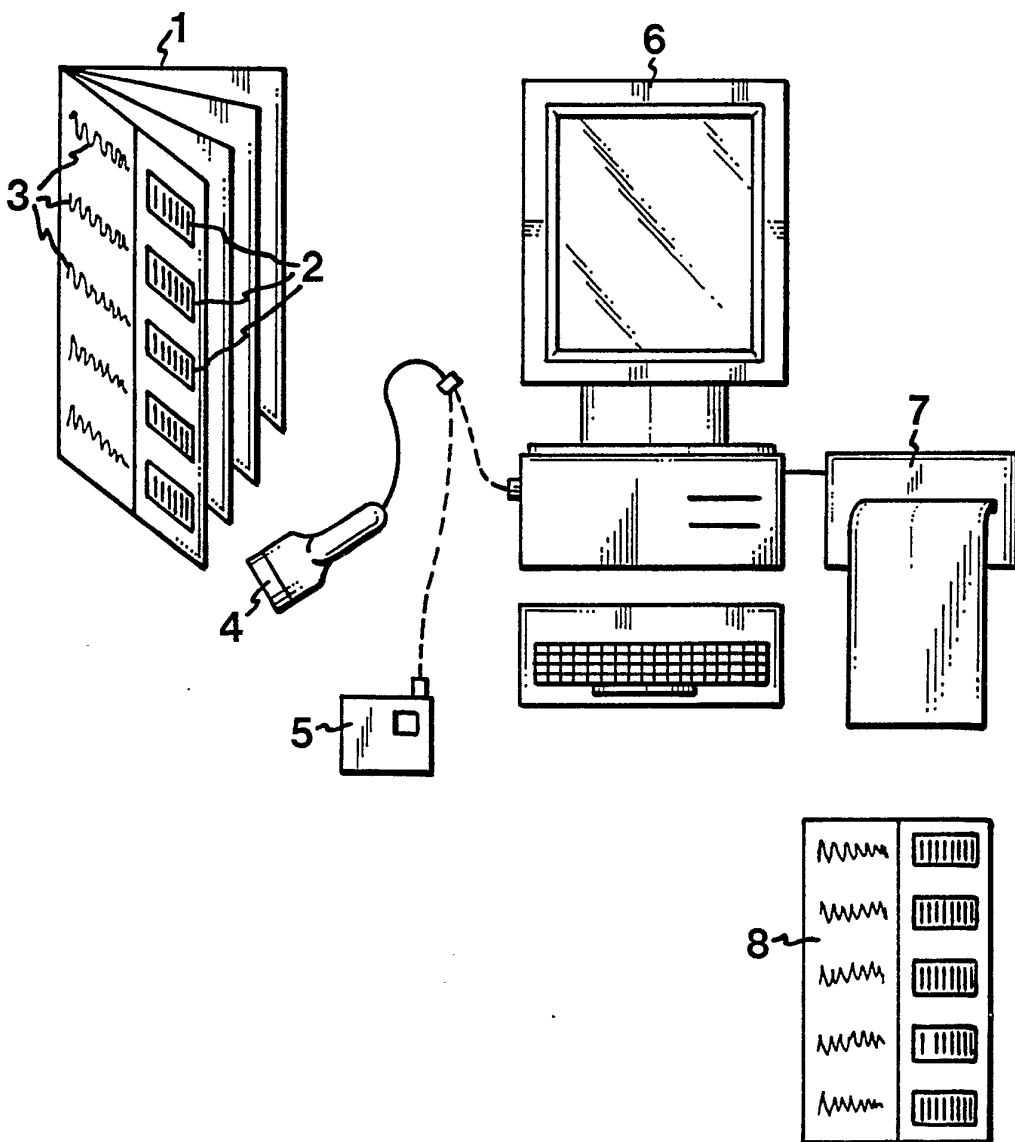


FIG. 2

<p>20</p>							
						NAME OF THE PATIENT	
						PERSONAL NUMBER	
						MEDICIN	
						DOSE	
						COMMENTS	
NAME OF THE DOCTOR							









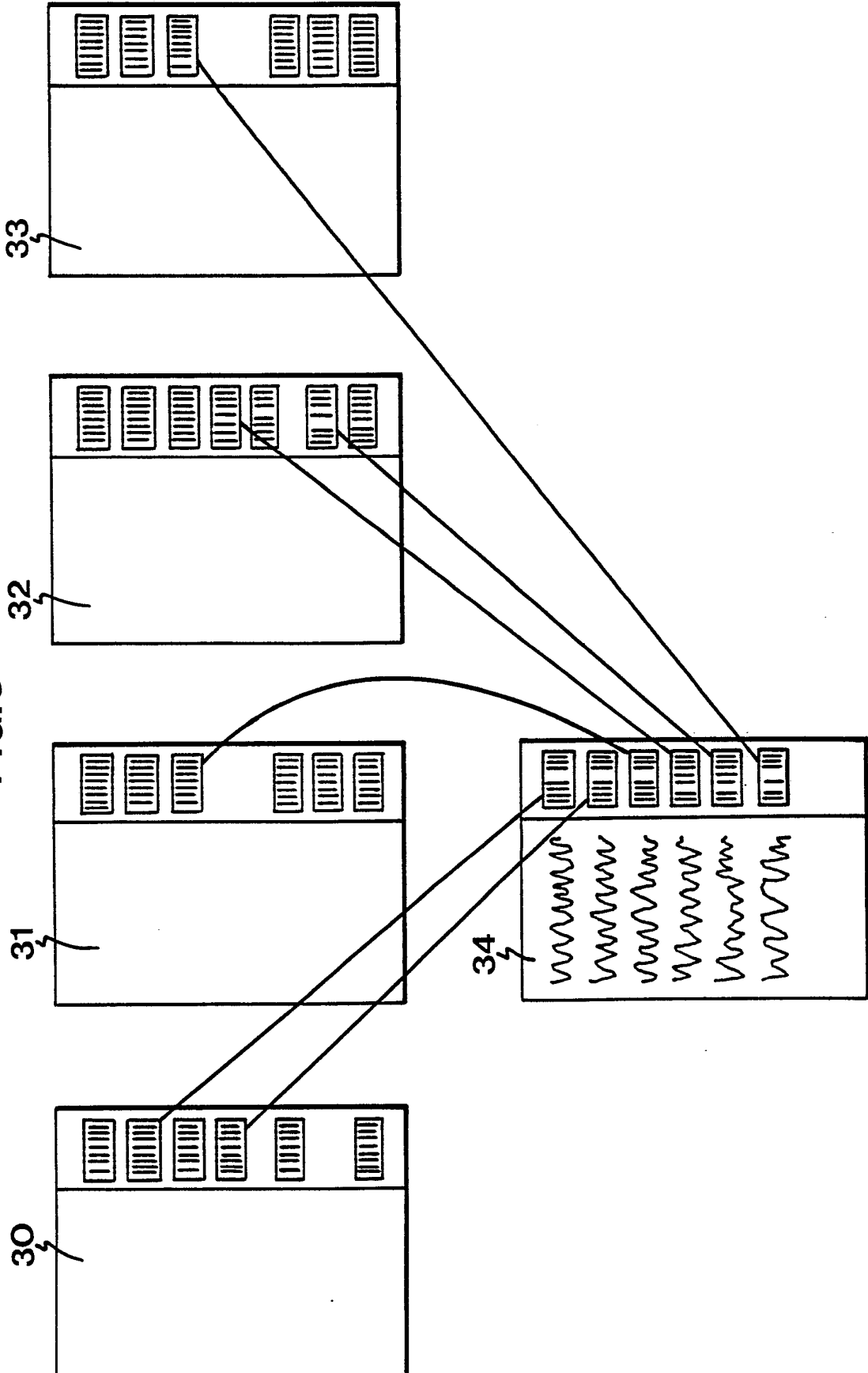
<p>21</p>							
						A ASON	
						999999-9999	
						EPIKUREN	
						3 x 20ml	
							
DR. BSON							

FIG. 3



4/6
FIG.4

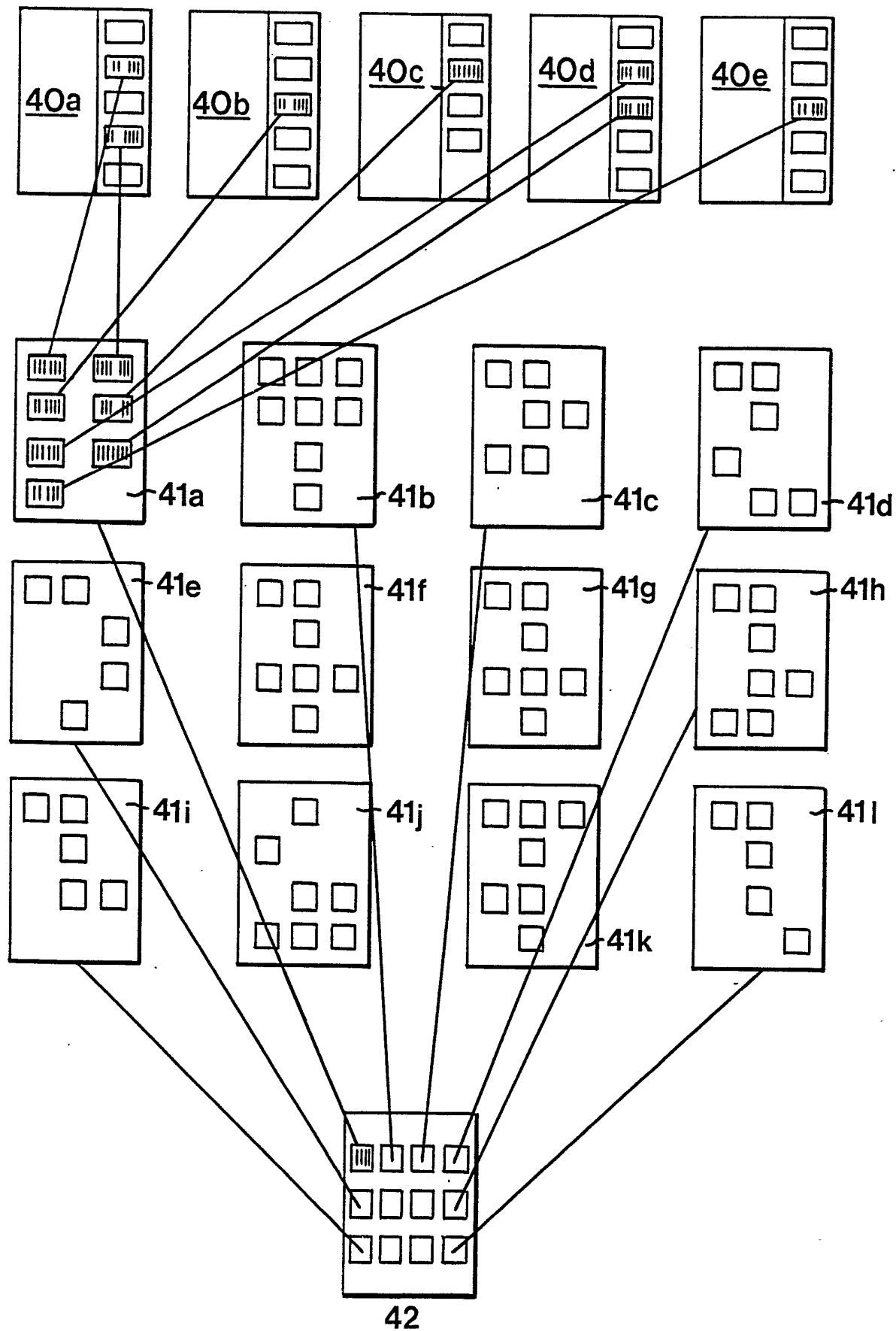


FIG.5

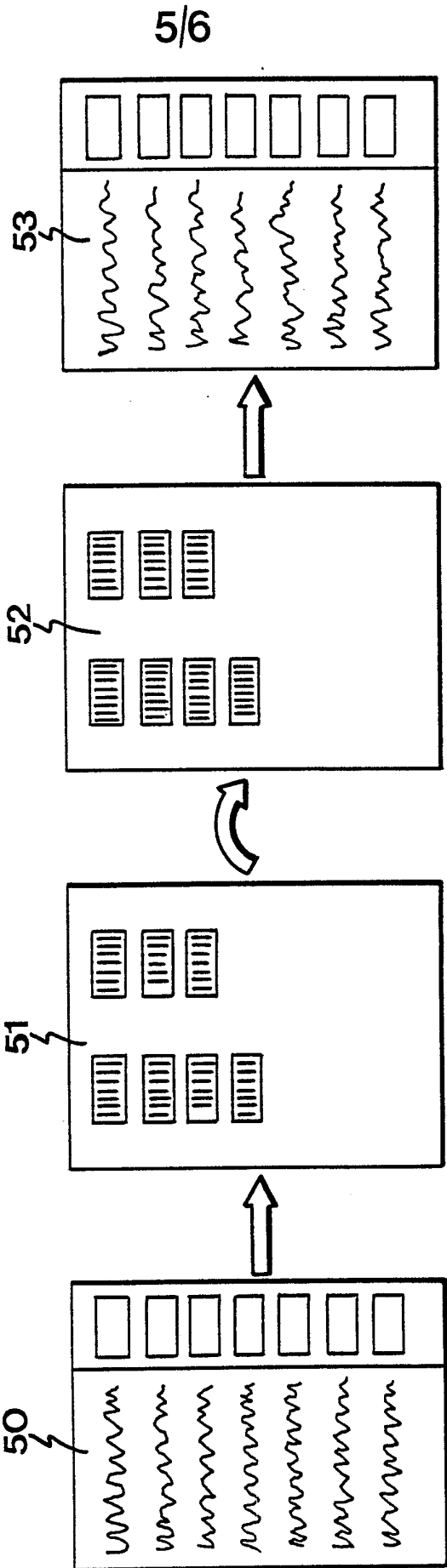


FIG.6

