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ARMY MEDICAL INFORMATION OPERATIONS

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ARMY MEDICAL INFORMATION OPERATIONS

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PREFACE

This publication provides the operational context of medical information operations (IO), relevant terminology, and the environment of medical IO. The medical IO mission includes all three of the Army operational environments (sustaining base, strategic, and theater/tactical). It supports medical IO and provides guidance to medical commanders, medical staffs, and personnel providing combat health support (CHS). This guidance may be used by CHS planners to supplement Field Manuals (FMs) 8-10 and 8-55. It provides information essential to the effective planning and efficient utilization of medical IO resources for peace and war. This publication is in compliance with FM 100-6, the Army's capstone manual for IO doctrine.

This publication establishes the foundation and architectural design for Army medical information management relationships. It identifies the architecture requirements for medical IO. It provides and delineates the responsibilities, accountabilities, major roles, and functions of Army Medical leaders, commands, agencies, activities, and personnel for medical IO. Medical IO guidance is provided for all of the Army Medical Department's (AMEDD's) functional areas. Additionally, guidance on digital information systems security procedures are contained in this publication.

Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

The proponent for this publication is the United States (US) AMEDD Center and School (AMEDDC&S). Send comments and recommendations on Department of the Army (DA) Form 2028 directly to **Commander, AMEDDC&S, ATTN: MCCS-FCD-L, 1400 East Grayson Street, Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234-6175**.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1-1. General

The emergence of the Information Age has created an increasingly complex environment that will continually challenge CHS IO. The IO environment is global, encompassing not only the Army, but all other Services, Department of Defense (DOD), allied, and coalition forces. This complex environment will affect how CHS IO collects, processes, and disseminates information.

a. The Army's capstone guide to IO, FM 100-6, explains the fundamentals of IO for the Army.

b. Combat health support IO doctrine prescribes guidelines that support the information mission area (IMA) for medical units. It provides basic principles and overarching guidance for the effective employment of automated information systems (AIS) and information technologies.

c. This publication describes Army medical management and operation of the IMA. In accordance with Army Regulation (AR) 25-1, the—

(1) Information mission area encompasses the responsibilities, activities, and programs associated with, and related to, the disciplines of telecommunications, automation, visual information, records management publications and printing, and libraries. The IMA is applicable to Army units organized under tables of organization and equipment (TOE) and tables of distribution and allowances (TDA).

(2) Information mission area addresses all three of the Army's environments—theater/tactical, strategic, and sustaining base. A specific goal of the IMA is the elimination of all artificial barriers between information and information systems in all environments. The purpose of referencing the Army's three environments is to assist in focusing the discussion of IMA on the major areas of interest. Most information and many information systems are located and function in more than one environment.

1-2. History

a. The first generation of computer-driven IO in the Army appeared in the form of embedded computers in weapons systems and management of the AIS to support administrative activities. These activities include logistics, financial, and personnel in the continental United States (CONUS), known as base operations (BASOPs) or the Standard Army Management Information Systems (STAMIS). The next generation appeared as battlefield command and control (C2) systems that began to incorporate various human and automated sensor systems. These were generally associated with specific battlefield operating systems (BOS) such as fire support, air defense, combat service support, and maneuver control. This generation was followed by the inclusion of function-specific administrative systems for combat service support (CSS). The Army's first use of field medical AIS was the development of the Theater Army Medical Management Information System (TAMMIS) that attempted to deliver computer support for logistics, patient administration, blood management, medical regulating, and C2. The most successful module was logistics, which today is employed in both fixed and deployed settings. Other functional modules are being replaced by newer systems; some developed by DOD Health Affairs (HA) under the military health system (MHS)