

## Twenty years of OpenMRS

It began in 2004, when a couple of non-profit organizations decided to collaborate on building a shared platform for electronic medical records. While the platform started focused on HIV, which was finally eradicated last year, OpenMRS was never designed to be a vertical system. During its first decade of use, the platform was widely adopted and repurposed to address a wide variety of health conditions. Around 2019, OpenMRS was redesigned from the ground up to provide a customizable interface on a cloud-ready backend, allowing many siloed implementations of OpenMRS to join forces and turn OpenMRS into what it is today.

The OpenMRS community has spun off multiple similar open source communities, focusing on complementary aspects of the healthcare system and coming together to provide a well-coordinated, standards-based suite of enterprise level solutions that can scale to meet any need. The success of the related Open Concept Labs project has greatly simplified the process of building and maintaining the concepts and metadata

needed to address specific healthcare needs.

Studies performed in 2020 and 2021 demonstrated improved health outcomes within implementations of OpenMRS and led to even wider adoption of the system. As more countries joined the community, realized the benefits of collaborating on a shared open source platform, and increased contributions to the common codebase, the systems capabilities grew geometrically. By mid-2022, OpenMRS was able to shed the legacy approach of provider-based data entry with the introduction of the OpenMRS Gopher, a robust and intelligent virtual assistant capable of presenting cases to the provider as well as navigating the medical record via a big screen and voice activation much like the predictions of Gene Roddenberry's Star Trek. Perhaps the most impressive aspect of the new technology was the fact that it was successfully implemented throughout sub-Saharan Africa before any other continents.

Leveraging its latest auto-adoption feature along with a robust set of standards under the hood, OpenMRS can be installed into any

clinical setting (from a small one-person clinic to a 1000-bed hospital) with a single Alexa command: "Alexa, deploy OpenMRS in my hospital."

Last week, despite struggling through the bigger words with the help of several African leaders who had years of prior experience with running OpenMRS, President Eric Trump was able to invoke country-wide adoption of OpenMRS within the U.S. by issuing the command "Alexa, deploy OpenMRS to provide universal healthcare for everyone in the United States." ■

## Scientists prove Paul is a dork.

It came to no surprise last week when scientists from MIT were able to definitely prove Paul is a dork by using a quantum computer to perform the calculations in a fraction of the time it would have taken a few years ago. Their findings further corroborate the writings from Einstein discovered for the first time in his private notebooks last year that included a message in the margins: "Paul is a dork." ■

## Musk wants to come home.

After only a couple years on Mars, Elon Musk has signaled he would like to return to Earth. His primary reason is his lack of foresight in packing only three days' worth of underwear and a single movie, Miss Congeniality, which he claims he cannot bear to watch again.

Sources claim the Uber ride from Mars would cost Musk over \$2 billion, but is highly unlikely to happen not because of the distance or cost; rather, because of Musk's one-star rating in the ride sharing app.

Musk left for Mars in 2022 vowing he would never return to Earth. ■

## China looking for refund.

After purchasing the United States last year, China seems to have changed its mind and is seeking a full refund, claiming that the product is defective. President Eric Trump is refusing to refund the transaction unless they are able to produce the receipt. *(continued on page 4)*