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Initial Post

by [Fahad Abdallah](#) - Tuesday, 13 May 2025, 8:29 AM

The industries of 4.0 and 5.0 heavily determine the shape of the healthcare world. Industry 4.0 has facilitated digital transformation using automation, artificial intelligence, and the Internet of Things (IoT). In this line, Industry 5.0 takes this further by emphasising human-centricity, sustainability, and resilience – attributes of special importance in healthcare where technology directly touches a life (Arora et al., 2021). A fine example of failure by digital systems is the 2022 blackout of the NHS England’s Meditech Electronic Health Record (EHR) system. The system was down for a few days, affecting other hospital services. Healthcare staff lost access to such meaningful data as labs, medical histories, and treatment plans. This could only mean that medical personnel were reverted to paper-oriented systems, which slowed down workflows and significantly increased the risk of medical mistakes (Raja Santhi & Muthuswamy, 2023). Regular appointments were postponed or cancelled, while emergency procedures had problems arising when medical practitioners lack access to real-time patient information.

The outage had a profound economic and reputational impact. Hospital operations entailed losses such as costs associated with cancelled procedures and overtime to reconvene patients’ data. The level of public confidence in NHS digital initiatives was eroded, calling into question the integrity and security of digital healthcare capability. The risk of over-dependence on digital systems lacking contextualised plans is highlighted by this incident (Metcalf, 2024). Although the technological innovation has obvious advantages, it should be combined with extensive approaches to risk management. Industry 5.0’s focus on resilience and human wellbeing allows for setting up advanced and reliable healthcare systems (Xu et al., 2021).

In order to achieve safe, effective healthcare delivery, organizations need to invest not only in the latest technologies but also in teaching their employees, backing up the systems, and being prepared for a technical failure (Coelho et al., 2023). The outcome cannot be mere efficiency, but protection and improvement of human health through dependable and resilient digital infrastructure.

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