

# ASSIGNMENT-3

*“Two page write-up on Future of Healthcare”*

*Submitted by*

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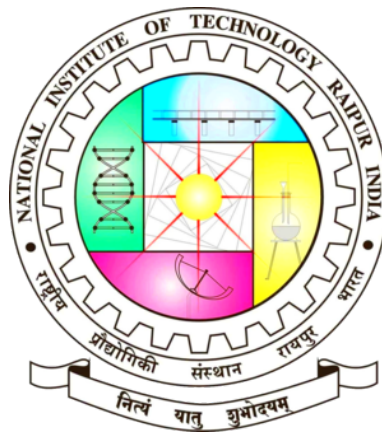
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Figure 1: Future of healthcare

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### Abstract

The healthcare industry worldwide . experiencing massive change. Concerns over surging health care costs, effective care of chronically ill and rural patients, and the need for early detection of diseases have all resulted in a marked increase in IoT innovations and their rapid adoption over the past few years. Over the following year, we are sure to find a lot of change in healthcare. Traditionally, some healthcare advancements have been held behind these scenes; yet, as we continue to investigate other ways through which we will make healthcare less stressful (which makes us feel worse, in sickness or in health) , And more accessible, people are sure to think the paradigm change.

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## 1 Healthcare trends of the future

The key large-scale trends running across healthcare systems are identified through a detailed analysis of health policy and systems literature, five recurring issues are identified : sustainable health systems; the genomics revolution; emerging technologies; global demographics dynamics and new models of care.

### 1.1 Sustainable health systems

If global health systems are to be sustainable, they must adapt to the constantly changing problems and demands brought on by rapid and unprecedented change. In every healthcare system, challenges or stressors such as a lack of financial and human resources, public expectations, and maintaining healthy relationships with multiple stakeholders are all present. As a result, striking a balance between care quality and cost is difficult. Every health system must improve its personnel, provide efficient training, and guarantee clinicians stay current with technological advancements, all while staying within budget. Every country faces the issue of ensuring that healthcare is financially feasible, efficient, accessible, and affordable to all. This is where important initiatives such as the WHO's support of universal healthcare (UHC) are crucial.

### 1.2 The genomics revolution

With the application of genome sequencing and subsequent cost reductions in genome sequencing, genetics research has grown tremendously since the early 2000s. The development of new health-care systems lies at the heart of this shift. Many people will benefit from genomics, and while considerable progress is being made in the lab, healthcare systems must also be responsive. While sequencing costs have fallen, affordability, as well as the implementation of the delivery system changes required by the genomics revolution, remain obstacles. It is critical that front-line practitioners receive adequate training in order to counsel, treat, and care for patients who could benefit from new genetic technology. Managing existential concerns as patients become more aware of their own dangers, addressing the tricky question of who owns genomic data, and dealing with privacy issues, are key challenges that genomics poses for healthcare.

### 1.3 Emerging technologies

Health services are changing as a result of emerging kinds of digital and clinical technologies. While the rise of e-health technology is enhancing patient-centered care, at its core, it is about improving electronic data management, storage, and capacity while also making information available to patients, clinicians, and providers. New clinical technologies, monitoring and diagnostic capabilities, and concomitant treatment alternatives are all advancing in lockstep with advances in e-health capabilities. Aesthetic services, as well as those given in aged care, rehabilitation, community, and ambulatory settings, are all seeing changes as a result of technological advancements.

## 1.4 Global demographics dynamics

Populations continue to change around the world, changing the demands for services everywhere. The world's population is not only growing—by 2100, the world's population is expected to reach 11.2 billion, up from 7.6 billion today—but it is also ageing and moving. As money, talents, and employment become more flexible, people are travelling and relocating more than ever before. Unprecedented numbers of refugees are putting strain on Jordanian, Lebanese, and Yemenese health systems. While global wealth has grown, the distribution has remained unequal, and many countries remain impoverished. Future health systems intending to provide care to all residents will face huge hurdles as the world's demographics evolve and global economic inequity persists.

## 1.5 New models of care

New care models have emerged as a result of new technology as well as other challenges, but how do we put them in place? The solution is not necessarily to resort to hospitals and specialists; relying on hospitals and specialists to apply such technology has resulted in unneeded surgeries, treatments, and testing for patients. The inherent hazards of these and other factors result in ever-increasing healthcare costs. Furthermore, due to disproportionate concentrations of resources and health services in cities, the gap between urban and rural areas continues to widen. In comparison to acute therapies, the ageing population will lead to a shift in focus toward long-term and chronic care. In order to counteract these problems, healthcare services should ideally be decentralised and adaptable, as well as better at coordinating efforts to help patients transition from provider-centric to primary, community, and patient-centric care. As a result, initiatives like telehealth, e-delivery of services, in-home care, the usage of smartphone apps, and remote diagnosis are becoming more common.