Assignment on "Evolution of modern healthcare system"

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Contents

1 Introduction

Healthcare facilities has changed drastically over last 20 years in many distinctive ways. They are in complete contrast as of what they are today from what they were then. The needs of patients and society has changed, the way technology is used is more advanced now than ever before, and the cost of healthcare is dropping. Another important note is how health care information systems have progressed in medicine and in informatics. Due to the progressive changes in health care, the area of impact has broadened beyond the patients to health communities and the staffs. With drastic and acute rate of change of health care system, come changes in staff roles, responsibilities, and training needs. In order to understand how health care facilities have changed over the years, you have to know how health care system used to function before the changes were prevalent. The rate of change is changing in today's dynamic world specially in today's health care system. Twenty years ago, health care facilities were known to include lengthy stays, severe blind spots in prevention and a lack of patient respect. Healthcare facilities were not as patient-driven back then as they are now.

Today's contemporary health care facilities now have the technological advances that drive majority of the changes that have taken place. Instead of staying so long in hospitals, patients can now carry home a lot of the equipment's and tools that are necessary for their care. Outpatient clinics were developed to help filter out patients that would usually require a hospital stay, now they can be treated through outpatient care. Moving patients out of the hospital quickly, discharging patients sooner, and still delivering the best care has become the most important to health care professionals.

2 Use of technology in modern healthcare

Health care technologies include medical devices that are used in the home as well as information technologies related to home. The four recommendations in this area concern (1) regulating technologies for health care consumers, (2) developing guidance on the structure and usability of health information tech, (3) developing basic standards for the labelling of medical devices and (4) improving adverse event reporting systems for medical devices. The adoption of these recommendations would improve the usage and impact of technology. This support users in understanding and learning to use them, and helps in enhancing the feedback to government and industry that could be used to further improve technology specially for the home care.

Health care Information systems have become more prevalent in our current Health Care system than it was twenty years ago. The computer was not used to the extent it is today in regards to patient care, information gathering, bill making, research regarding various new diseases and cures, accuracy of contents used in a medicine etc. Also with digitalization of the medical field comes various factors which are to be kept in mind. Penalties and repercussions for misuse of
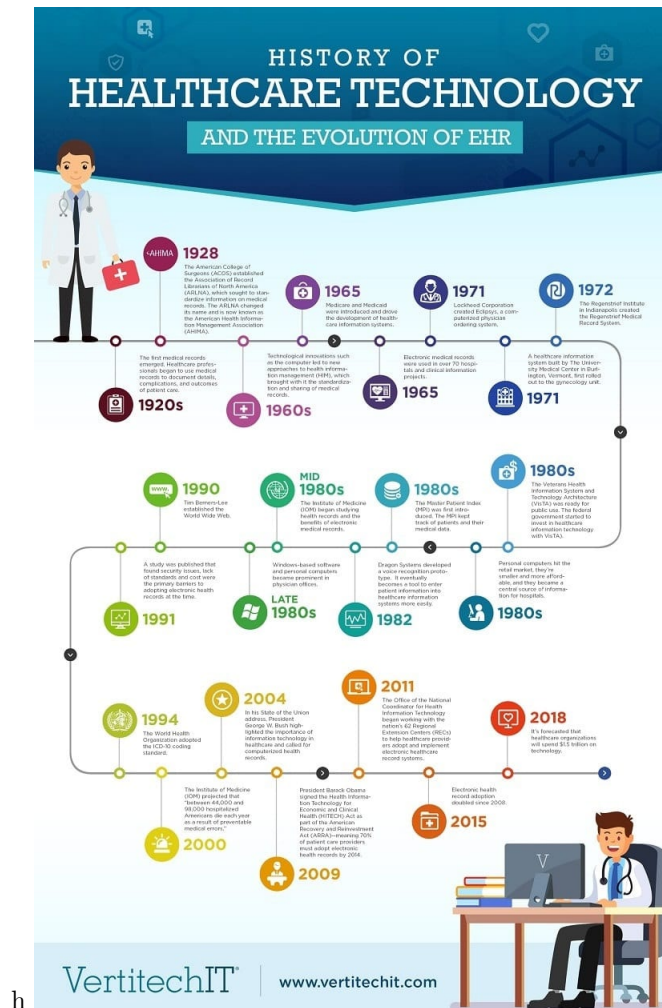
Figure 1: FLOWCHART DEPICTING HOW TECHNOLOGY REFORMED HEALTHCARE

Figure 2: TECH IS KEY FOR HEALTHCARE OF ELDERLY

this information are in place to increase protection and deter fraudulent acts. Hence one of the most important things in today's medical field is cyber security for patient information as well as check from any unsocial activities leading to wrong uses of the data.

3 Majority area of action

Beyond creating greater resilience and awareness in populations, health systems must be reinforced. Primarily the elder care must be reinforced. Not only are they at greater risk of severe complications also the crisis creates unintended health harm if they forgo usual care, whether because of disruption in services, fear of infections, or worries about burdening the health system.In high income countries,of the total lives lost due to covid was above the age of 60 . This shows that the elder care sector is also particularly vulnerable, calling for efforts to enhance control of infections, support and protect care workers and better coordinate medical and social care for required and weak vulnerable elderly.

4 Lack of professionals and logistics agility

Lack of professionals and Logistics agility- Third, the covid crisis also demonstrates the importance of equipping health systems with both reserve capacity and agility. Beyond sheer numbers, rigid health labour markets make it difficult to respond rapidly to demand and supply shocks. Logistics supply chain in healthcare industry means much more than the movement of pharmaceuticals and other products between countries. It definitely deals with problems at the grassroots level, including the migration of labourers working in industrial units, lack of cooperation between different administrations and transporters and couriers not functioning timely and properly. All these factors cause delays

and hamper the supply chain, causing issues in supplies of vaccines, hand sanitisers, testing kits, protective healthcare equipment (PPE), medicines, medical equipment, raw material and much more. Another thing required to focused upon is by creating a " backup" of health personnels that can be quickly mobilised. Storing a reserve capacity of supplies such as personal protection equipment, and maintaining care beds that can be quickly transformed into critical care beds, is similarly important. Access to telemedicine has been made easier. Barriers to full deployment of telemedicine, the lack of real-time data, of data linkage capability and sharing within health and with other sectors remain to be addressed.

Another thing is lack of exact and acute refferals to other specialists. A specialist usually refers to other specialists through a process of formal consultation. For this to occur, the specialist must be aware that the patient has a medical need outside the specialist's own area of expertise. This works well for most referrals. However, the referral system for a patient who is becoming seriously ill offers a set of challenges that is outside the hospital system's ability to address. The health of the patient can rapidly detoriate at any time and is often unexpected. The general awareness by medical and nursing staff of what constitutes an at-risk patient is often inadequate and incomplete, and even if they find it out, response is often not timely and may not result in the right care being rapidly provided to the patient when needed.

5 How Covid pandemic turned our attention towards healthcare

To encourage contrasting changes towards health systems that are more resilient and flexible and better focused on public need and sustainable over time, the Global Future Council on Health and Health Care has developed a series of stories pointing out why change must be brought to happen, and why this is a severe demand of the system and the people today. While the COVID-19 crisis is severally challenging health systems today, our healthy future is – alongwith right approach and strategies is stil within the reach for us. For a start, greater investment in population health would make people, particularly vulnerable population groups, more resilient to health risks. The consequences of poor investment in addressing wider social determinants of health, including poverty, low education and unhealthy lifestyles is very well seen in the health crisis records all around the globe. Building resilience for such a vast populations also requires a greater focus on an accord and redistribution in social protection systems to address underlying structural levels of inequalities and limited savings and lack of insurance cover due to low income.

6 Conclusion

Supply and Demand are the two terms whose relation cause the price of something to be set. There are millions of people in the world who are in need of care and the more care people need, the more biomedical equipment and treatments are required to treat them.Regarding the Health care in this century, we are left paying a percentage and the insurance companies or the Government covers up whatever cannot be paid by us. There are several spots in history where health care can be seen with a great amount of change and we will continue to see this change because we are a generation of people who are less likely to care for ourselves, thus causing more demand for the health care that we are receiving and the way that we pay for health care. Health informatics has completely changed the field of medical science which could be easily predicted by how a contemprary physician's clinic looks now vs how it was 20-30 years ago. Next 20 years it's going to be more technical and unpredictable in terms of technology.