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| **Table 1** Sixteen digital health technologies that a literature review suggested were new or emerging. | | | | |
|  | **Technology** | **Explanation** | **Examples** | **Key references** |
| 1 | Loneliness and social isolation | Any digital technology intended to reduce loneliness or social isolation | Geriatric (Poscia et al., 2018); General healthcare examples (Chen & Schulz, 2016) | Review of problems (Stojanovic et al., 2017); Planned review and meta-analysis of the effectiveness of digital interventions (Shah et al., 2019) |
| 2 | Blockchain | Open, decentralised, cryptographic ledgers | Prescribing (Seitz & Wickramasinghe, 2020); General healthcare examples (Agbo et al., 2019; Hölbl et al., 2018) | Challenges (McGhin et al., 2019) |
| 3 | Digital Twin | “*a digital representation of a physical item or assembly using integrated simulations and service data*” (Vrabič et al., 2018) | General healthcare example (Angulo et al., 2019) | The technology, its applications, and the challenges (Fuller et al., 2019) |
| 4 | Omics | High-dimensional and high-throughput analytics. | Deep-learning example (Chaudhary et al., 2018); Attempt to combine large datasets (Karczewski & Snyder, 2018) | Technical review of methods (Bersanelli et al., 2016); Challenges (Cambiaghi et al., 2017; Gomez-Cabrero et al., 2014); Problems (Lay et al., 2006) |
| 5 | Conversational A.I. | “*systems that mimic human conversation using text or spoken language*” (Laranjo et al., 2018) | Apple’s Siri; Google Now; Microsoft Cortana; Amazon Alexa prize (Ram et al., 2018); Geriatrics (Fadhil, 2018b); Medication adherence (Fadhil, 2018a) | Perspectives on evaluation (Jadeja & Varia, 2017); A technical review (Gao et al., 2019); Review of applications in healthcare (Laranjo et al., 2018) |
| 6 | Immersive technology, a.k.a. Virtual, Augmented and Mixed Reality | “*technologies that interact with, or leverage, the neuroscience of the human brain*” via computer-generated visualisations (Bremner et al., 2020) | Decision making (Kobayashi et al., 2018; Li et al., 2020); Neurology (Kim, 2016); Urology (Hamacher et al., 2016); Mental health (Freeman et al., 2017) | Reviews as applied healthcare (Bremner et al., 2020; John & Wickramasinghe, 2020); |
| 7 | Internet of Things an Industry Internet of Things | “*a network of devices all embedded with electronics, software, sensors, and connectivity to enable them to connect, interconnect, and exchange data*” (Wickramasinghe & Bodendorf, 2020) |  | Managing the risks of IoT (Paxton & Branca, 2020) |
| 8 | A.I.-assisted clinical decision support | Any software that informs a clinical decision or prompts clinical action. | Sepsis (Komorowski et al., 2018 with critique by Habli et al., 2020) | Opinion on AI for CDS (Shortliffe & Sepúlveda, 2018); Methodological appraisal of A.I. approaches for suitability to CDS (Abbasi & Kashiyarndi, 2006; Aljaaf et al., 2015) |
| 9 | Mobile health app's and Patient Portals | Clinicians’ mobile access to electronic healthcare records, and patient access to their own electronic healthcare record. | Pharmacist-facing, medication-review app (Lu et al., 2017); Patient portal (McAlearney et al., 2016) | Gaps in mobile patient portal service to enable patient-centred care (Noteboom & Abdel-Rahman, 2020) |