"Evolution of Modern Health Care System"

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List of Two Evolution of Modern Health Care System :-

0.1 Cognitive Technology

0.2 mHealth

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1 Cognitive Technology

Cognitive technology increasingly uses digital records and AI advances to process large quantities of data in new ways. It identifies patterns that can be used to predict disease early and help catch it before it happens. Computer vision, machine learning, and natural language processing are just a few of the other uses.

It protects encrypted data from being altered or changed. It can improve patient care by linking patients to their data rather than to their identities.

The approach of cognitive technology in healthcare analyzes and understands all of the structured and unstructured information that is related to the patient's condition. These applications understand words and sentences in the way that humans do. The approach of cognitive technology in healthcare analyzes and understands all of the structured and unstructured information that is related to the patient's condition. These applications understand words and sentences in the way that humans do. They allow systems to capture all of the useful information in a medical record or from health monitoring devices. This approach brings together a variety of information, from the number of daily steps tracked by a mobile app to lab results archived in the hospital, dietary habits and data recording previous past surgery or procedures described in the digital medical record. And it allows doctors to see the connections between diverse and complex information types.

Access to this information through cognitive technologies helps improve the clinical decision process and allows doctors to compare similar cases and suggest the best treatment, drug therapy and, proper dosage, etc. for each patient.

Cognitive technology in healthcare offers a range of benefits that support a Personalized Medicine approach: – Improves communication between doctor and patient, especially through digital channels – Efficiently manages content by extracting important medical knowledge from from different sources (clinical trial reports, medical websites, etc.) – Integrates structured data with unstructured information about patients, treatments, drugs, etc. – Provides access to relevant information about new trends, clinical risks and innovations in healthcare – Last but not least, it combines scientific data with personalized medical information to make it accessible and available for medical consultation

2 mHealth

mHealth is an abbreviation for mobile health, a term used for the practice of medicine and public health supported by mobile devices.The term is most commonly used in reference to using mobile communication devices, such as mobile phones, tablet computers and personal digital assistants (PDAs), and wearable devices such as smart watches, for health services, information, and data collection.The mHealth field has emerged as a sub-segment of eHealth, the use of information and communication technology (ICT), such as computers, mobile phones, communications satellite, patient monitors, etc., for health services and information.mHealth applications include the use of mobile devices in collecting community and clinical health data, delivery/sharing of healthcare information for practitioners, researchers and patients, real-time monitoring of patient vital signs, the direct provision of care (via mobile telemedicine) as well as training and collaboration of health workers.

While mHealth has application for industrialized nations, the field has emerged in recent years as largely an application for developing countries, stemming from the rapid rise of mobile phone penetration in low-income nations. The field, then, largely emerges as a means of providing greater access to larger segments of a population in developing countries, as well as improving the capacity of health systems in such countries to provide quality healthcare. Within the mHealth space, projects operate with a variety of objectives, including increased access to healthcare and health-related information (particularly for hard-to-reach populations); improved ability to diagnose and track diseases; timelier, more actionable public health information; and expanded access to ongoing medical education and training for health workers. Some applications of mobile health may also improve the ability to improve accountability in healthcare and improve continuum of care by connecting interdisciplinary team members. mHealth is one aspect of eHealth that is pushing the limits of how to acquire, transport, store, process, and secure the raw and processed data to deliver meaningful results. mHealth offers the ability of remote individuals to participate in the health care value matrix, which may not have been possible in the past. Participation does not imply just consumption of health care services.