The Open Access Journal of Science and Technology
Vol. 11 (2023), Article ID 09, 2 pages
doi:10.11131/OAJOST.2023.11.009.

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http://www.agialpress.com/

Editorial

The Impact of ICT on Healthcare System to Improve Involvement in Everyday Life

J. Gagnon*

Department of Information Systems and Technology, University of du Québec, Quebec, Canada

1. Editorial

Health care practitioners are now utilising information and communication technologies more often. The development of digital technologies, databases, and other applications is the foundation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), which aims to manage chronic illnesses in people as well as communities. They also have the ability to increase system effectiveness and avoid medical mistakes in the delivery of healthcare. With the use of health information technology, data may be accessed, shared, processed, and stored in new and more effective ways. ICTs enable interdisciplinary clinical and knowledge support as well as remote care. All of them are intended to close the divide between the health industry and other industries in both developing and wealthy nations. Since 2005, the World Health Organization has urged its member states to "continue working with telecommunications companies and other partners to reduce costs and make e-health a success" and to "develop information and ICT infrastructure for health that is deemed appropriate to promote fair, affordable, and universal access to their facilities, and to use the information." ICT is applied in the fields of health sciences in four different areas: health and education, hospital management systems, health research, and health data management.

ICT use, in particular the use of tablets and smartphones, is expanding quickly. By 2021, it is predicted that 880 million Europeans will own smartphones, and the approximately 160,000 mobile health applications already accessible for download will drive further growth in the mobile app sector. By facilitating assistance for independent living for people with diseases like stroke and Alzheimer's disease, the use of ICT in healthcare has demonstrated enormous promise for enhancing the quality of life among older individuals. Additionally, ICT has shown promise in enhancing communication between patients and healthcare professionals. Although the best way to deliver telerehabilitation services is still not obvious, it has been claimed that ICT can enhance the effectiveness of present stroke rehabilitation.

ICT is used in many aspects of providing healthcare. Studies have been done to find out how ICT usage is distributed among all users. Although ICT is crucial and required for young people's health improvement, it is not widely accessible. They discovered that many young individuals with psychiatric disorders ought to use useful ICT technologies. The implication is that the internet may be a useful tool for promoting mental health among young people who feel excluded, however it has been noted that many of these excluded persons lack access to or the ability to use technology. They go on to say that older persons will quickly embrace health related ICT if they are exposed to it because of the significant role ICT plays in helping older people recover from memory loss and mental weariness. Learning to use new technology can help the cognitive capacities of the elderly. If everyone has access to Internet services, they may get health-related information online, which cuts down on the time and expense of going to a doctor. In fact, health information is accessible at the touch of a button thanks to widely used computerised systems.

Corresponding Author
J. Gagnon
gine.ric@gmail.com

Dates
Received: 18-Nov-2022, Manuscript No. OAJOST-22-80820; Editor assigned: 21-Nov-2022, PreQC No. OAJOST-22-80820 (PQ); Reviewed: 05-Dec-2022, QC No. OAJOST-22-80820; Revised: 22-Feb-2023, Manuscript No. OAJOST-22-80820 (R); Published: 01-Mar-2023, DOI: 10.11131/OAJOST.23.11.009.

Elderly folks and those facing serious health issues are monitored in some areas using high-tech technology and software. Arai created a rescue tool using network sensors to track vital signs in patients, the elderly, and those with disabilities, such as body temperature, blood pressure, and pulse rate. A method of keeping track of patients in which a call is made when an in-condition patient's deteriorates by using the Medical Emergency Team (MET). Their findings also showed that there were more patients with high mortality who met the MET requirements and turned on the system than there were end of life cases. Another important technology is the health monitoring system, which Ahmed created to help the elderly and those who care for them check their blood sugar levels, pulse, blood pressure, weight, and activity levels, among other healthcare related variables. The ICT based system functions by generating feedback in real-time.