

Use of Technology, Digital tools
and Techniques to improve
efficiency in Health and care.

(Community Settings)

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INTRODUCTION

In this report I will define technology, the use of contemporary technology in healthcare, diagnostic, administrative, care support, the use of technology during covid-19, the use of digital communication, collaboration and participation, digital identity, well-being and safety, the use of digital literacy for professional career development, teaching, e-learning, self-development, and the relevance of technical proficiency for information data handling and references.

TECHNOLOGY

Technology can be defined as the scientific knowledge or an equipment that is required for a particular industry (Oxford word power dictionary, 2000)

THE USE OF CONTEMPORARY TECHNOLOGY IN THE COMMUNITY SETTING

The used of contemporary technology in healthcare reported that portable devices such as smartphones, Ipads, tablets and e-readers were one of the most general used mobile technologies within healthcare. (Guo et al., 2015)

The use of technology in the healthcare community setting. We used an electrical appliance that allow us to measure blood pressure, heart rate and oxygen saturation and thermometer for our patients. We used mobile phones to communicate with both our colleagues, also used to send text to our patients for their appointment in the clinic. We used laptop and computer to access the company database that is VPN protected, where we input all our patient's data and notes, software is called systemOne.

We used the laptops for our daily work activity, utilize Windows 10 with the related software: (Microsoft outlook for the email, in particular word, excel and power point) Microsoft teams for our meetings and also the zoom platform always for meetings, medical reviews with patients who cannot attend in person.

(Greenhalgh and team, 2020) suggested that hardware technologies such as mobile devices and webcam-empower computers act as a basic role to supply services and a wide used in practical education, remote work and daily life. For instance, without webcam-empower computers or mobile devices, online conferencing applications such as zoom and WebEx cannot be function during COVID-19

DIAGNOSTIC

According to (Ai, 2020) suggested that chest computerized tomography had higher responsive for the diagnosis of COVID-19 as balance with beginning reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) by apply chest computerized tomography machines and deep learning technology, the coronavirus disease can be detected and eminent from community-acquired pneumonia and another non-pneumonic lung disease. We used Microsoft Teams and zoom to diagnosed our patients when they are unwell. Diagnostic medical equipment and supply help clinicians to measure and observe various aspects of a patient's health so that they can form a diagnosis. Once a diagnosis is made, the clinicians can then prescribe an appropriate treatment plan.

ADMINISTRATIVE

We used computer with Windows operating system (lately Windows 10) use of Microsoft Office programs: e.g. Word, Excel, Power Point, Outlook for e-mails and Teams for mtgs, Adobe programmes (e.g. Adobe reader and Adobe PDF creator for PDF files) company databases (e.g. for many NHS employers: System One) internet platforms like Tableau for statistics and like Zoom for meetings. Using electronic health records (HER) can excellently progress the quality of treatment with regard to the cost effectiveness, elimination of paperwork and easy access to patient's information.

CARE SUPPORT

The care support in technology used in the community enabled care services (e.g. telehealth, telecare, telemedicine, tele aid) and self-care in providing care for the patients with long term conditions that is convenient, accessible and cost effective.

THE USE OF TECNOLOGY DURING COVID-19

The virtual clinic was set up through the use of tele-medicine consultation with imaging data (e.g. Chest x-ray or CT of the thorax) uploaded from peripheral sites and interpreted remotely, to ensure that patients remain to get the standard clinical care while resolve physical pack of patient's into hospital premises.

AI-based triage systems could dynamically lighten the clinical load of physicians. An online medical 'chat bot' could support patients to identify early symptoms, educate people on the serious of hand hygiene and send people for medical treatment should symptoms worsen. Extra phone-based software that discover and records patient's data (e.g. daily temperature and symptoms) may save unnecessary hospital consultations for patients with mid flu-like symptoms. These data could open into AI algorithms for the detection of COVID-19.

Many hospitals are collaborating with blockchain companies and pharmacies to deliver patients medication to their doorsteps. If the work of blockchain, hospitals could ensure early delivery of medications with correct tracking.

Another most important technology used during covid-19 is the video-based communication platforms such as Zoom, Facetime and WhatsApp. Other remote services such as the computer or mobile applications, information and dataset, social media, email and chest x-ray could be deployed to procure synchronous and asynchronous support both for patients with COVID-19 and for those requiring other routine clinical services (Keesara et al., 2020)

The use of technology during covid-19 suggested that teachers have to adjust the step of online teaching and place immense effort into adapt for online courses, introducing, designing lessons and diligently turn students from inactive recipients to commit learners (Sun et al., 2020)

THE USE OF DIGITAL COMMUNICATION, COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATIONS

The use of participation as the activity of direct implication of the other body in decision-making concerning government deed. It is significant to discover the journey in which forums are construct for the purpose to help communication among government, citizens, companies, stakeholders and belong to the group, that confront a particular issue (Harrison et al., 2012)

DIGITAL IDENTITY, WELLBEING AND SAFETY

Physical and mental wellbeing are the centre part of the individual wellbeing and way to the suitable provision of healthcare. It is essential to social wellbeing. The records which examine the impact and role of digital technologies in health and healthcare focus on diverse centre themes. Technology impact on our conceptual knowledge of health and healthcare, ethical interrogation surrounding topics such as data privacy and patient autonomy, an increase or extra concern set by new technologies (e.g. robotics or AI) that include questions such as 'who is accountable for healthcare. In healthcare, wellbeing is a true form as an individual's class of life (QoL) and many studies examine how digital technologies could be able to improve QoL (Feng et al., 2018)

THE USE OF DIGITAL LITERACY FOR PROFESSIONAL CAREER DEVELOPMENT

The use of digital literacy for professional career development. Digital literacy was defined as an individual skill to be able to use technology as a tool in a direct way to help information management as well as to make a quick new form of information, to solve problems and to use digital literacy in daily life that affect individual responsibilities and right for oneself and for others. Digital literacy skills are into three main categories. Information skills are the techniques, digital tools wage are the skills and digital transformation is the combination of information (Martin, 2006)

TEACHING

The use of technology in teaching, teachers who accept the chance to build skills through professional development activities are much more likely to integrate technology into their teaching than those who do not also suggested that use of technology able to promote student learning thinking, adequate thinking and competent classroom management. (Muller et al., 2008)

E-LEARNING

E-learning in technology is a general educational path which uses the internet as a method of educating and connecting with learners. E-learning contain 'a pedagogical approach that ideal aspires to be flexible, engaging and learner-centred, one that encourages interaction (staff-student) and collaboration and communication (Ellaway & Masters, 2008)

SELF-DEVELOPMENT

The self-development in technology is the integration of different technologies into healthcare education can empower learners to progress their clinical competencies, communication and professional skills. Self-development is an individual personal development with the person taking primary responsibility for their own learning and for choosing the purpose to accomplish this, it is about extend your capacity and willingness to take control over and be accountable for the event.

THE RELEVANCE OF TECHNICAL PROFICIENCY INFORMATION DATA

The relevance of technical proficiency information data is to be refine why human brains is so significant tools and techniques, like automated configuration and tract management, support greatly but we will abide the need to create such tools and to manage those issues not subdue to automated detection and response.

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