

**Digital Transformation in the Health and
Care Professions (BMHP6026)**
Component 2 Assessment

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Introduction

Oxevision is a contact-free patient monitoring system developed by Oxehealth for use in inpatient mental health settings. The system uses infrared-sensitive cameras and optical sensors to remotely measure and monitor patients' vital signs, such as pulse and breathing rate, and their movement and location within their rooms, without requiring staff to enter the room (NHS North Staffordshire Combined Healthcare, 2024). Additionally, in England, Oxevision has been progressively implemented across multiple NHS mental health trusts since around 2020. For instance, Essex Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust (EPUT) began deploying Oxevision across inpatient wards in 2020 (NHS Essex Partnership University, 2020).



(Amin, 2025)



Oxevision allows care teams to assess patient wellbeing remotely and intervene only when necessary, optimising resource allocation and improving job satisfaction (NHS Pennine Care, 2021).



This digital innovation reduces the need for frequent, intrusive checks (Topol, 2019).



The system's real-time data analytics enable clinicians to make more informed decisions, thereby improving the accuracy of clinical assessments (Griffiths et al., 2024, pp. 1-60).

Impact on Workforce

Impact on service delivery

- Faster diagnosis and treatment planning, thereby reducing delays in care delivery.
- The system enables continuous, 24-hour monitoring of patients' vital signs and activity levels without physical contact (Rethink Mental Illness, 2023).
- Automating data collection reduces the likelihood of manual observation errors and guarantees that patient records uphold a high level of consistency and accuracy, which in turn enhances the continuity of care (GOV.UK, 2022).



Impact on patients

- Accurately measures vital signs such as heart rate, breathing rate, and movement using optical sensors (Mental Health International Collaborative, 2020).
- Establish a calmer and more dignified environment for patients, particularly during nighttime hours (Rotherham Doncaster and South Humber NHS Foundation Trust, 2025).
- Oxevision improves patient safety by facilitating the early detection of deterioration or behaviours associated with risk, such as aggression, self-harm, or acute medical emergencies (Clark et al., 2022, pp. 31-37).



Impact on the community



Gloucestershire Health &Care NHS Foundation Trust (2024)

- Provides reassurance to families and healthcare professionals, knowing vulnerable individuals are monitored more closely (Lewis et al., 2024, pp. 363-365).
- The data collected from Oxevision can inform public health planning by identifying trends in patient safety and behavioural incidents (Dewa et al., 2023, pp. 1-11).
- Encourages innovations within the community, prompting modern and efficient healthcare practices.

Challenges of the innovation

- Rural or under-resourced areas may not have the essential infrastructure to implement these innovations, leading to inequalities in health outcomes (Coombs, 2022).
- Patients feel that the technology reduces human interaction and engagement with the staff (Horton et al., 2021).
- Concerns regarding privacy and dignity.

Recommendations

- Ensuring the protection of an individual's privacy and dignity (Narkhede et al., 2025).
- Ensure transparent communication regarding what the system does, what it records, what it stores, and what it allows staff to access (Perry et al., 2009, pp 81).
- Prioritise Face-to-face engagement alongside technology use (Evans, 2024).
- Improve infrastructure and funding support for rural or under-resourced areas to prevent inequalities in access and outcomes.

Conclusion

Oxevision can be a valuable tool when used appropriately; however, it must not replace the importance of human presence, patient dignity, or equitable access to care. Moreover, effective implementation requires transparent communication, strong governance, and a commitment to maintaining meaningful face-to-face engagement. By addressing the challenges and prioritising person-centred practice, healthcare organisations can ensure that technological innovations enhance rather than compromise the quality of care provided.

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