

УДК 62.97

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USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE MEDICAL FIELD

Information technologies have a huge potential field assisting the improvement of patient outcomes and reduction of healthcare costs.

The use of electronic health records (EHRs) has greatly improved patient care and healthcare delivery. EHRs enable healthcare professionals to access and share patient information quickly and easily, making it possible to deliver care that is more timely, effective, and coordinated.

Telemedicine, which involves the use of digital communication technologies to provide remote healthcare services, became popular during the COVID-19 pandemic and has the potential to improve patient outcomes, reduce healthcare costs, and expand access to care.

Artificial intelligence (AI) in healthcare can improve diagnostic accuracy, personalize treatment plans, and automate administrative tasks, among other benefits. However, there are also challenges associated with AI, such as concerns about privacy and ethical issues.

Wearable devices, e.g. smartwatches and fitness trackers, can be used to monitor vital signs, track physical activity, and detect health conditions.

Big data can be used to identify patterns and trends in healthcare data, improve population health management, and develop personalized treatment plans.

There are also some concerns about data privacy and security.

Blockchain technology has the potential to revolutionize the healthcare industry. It can be used to secure and share patient health data, streamline administrative processes, and reduce healthcare costs.

The challenges associated with blockchain are regulatory and interoperability issues.

Mobile health (mHealth) technologies, such as smartphone apps and text messaging platforms, are becoming increasingly popular. mHealth can be used to monitor patients remotely, provide health education and coaching,

and improve patient engagement. However, there are also concerns about the quality and accuracy of mHealth apps.

Virtual and augmented reality technologies can be used for medical education, surgical planning, and patient rehabilitation, among other applications.

Robots can be used for surgical procedures, rehabilitation, and administrative tasks, among other applications. Automation can be used to improve healthcare workflows, reduce administrative burdens, and increase efficiency.

3D printing can be used to create personalized medical devices and implants, and to produce anatomical models for surgical planning.