



Digital Health Summit 2023

For Prelims: Digital Health Summit 2023, [3D Printing](#), [Fourth Industrial Revolution](#), [Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana \(AB-PMJAY\)](#), [CoWIN App](#), [Ransomware Attack](#), [Blockchain Technology](#).

For Mains: Issues Related to Digital Healthcare in India, Key Government Initiatives Related to Digital Health.

Why in News?

Recently, **Digital Health Summit 2023** was organized by the [Confederation of Indian Industry \(CII\)](#) in Goa.

- CII is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led and industry-managed organization.

What are the Major Highlights of Digital Health Summit 2023?

- It highlighted the importance of [digital health innovations](#) and how they can empower **exponential medicine, including 3D printing**, point-of-care diagnostics, robots, [bioinformatics](#), and **genomics**.
- It aims to create a **digital public goods framework** to promote standards for **interoperability, data privacy, and data security**.
- It emphasised the **need for "citizen-centric" digital health systems** with equitable access to **high-quality treatments**.
 - It also highlighted that health-tech is the most significant aspect of the [Fourth Industrial Revolution](#) and taking pre-emptive steps remains the key.

What is Digital Healthcare?

- **About:**
 - Digital healthcare is a **system of medical care delivery** that uses an array of **digital technologies** to make quality medical care services **accessible, affordable, and sustainable**.
 - The broad scope of digital health includes categories such as **mobile health (mHealth), health information technology (IT), wearable devices, telehealth and telemedicine, and personalized medicine**.
 - **The WHO Global Strategy on Digital Health, adopted in 2020 by the World Health Assembly**, presents a roadmap to link the latest developments in innovation and digital health, and put these tools to action in order to improve health outcomes.
- **Major Applications:**
 - **Point-of-Care Diagnostics:** Point-of-care Diagnostics ("POCD") is an emerging trend in the medical device industry and encompasses a broad range of products which enables accurate diagnostics in resource limited setting by patients themselves or healthcare practitioners.

- In the recent past multiple applications such as **biosensors, portable x rays, handheld ultrasounds and smartphone based POCD have been developed.**
- **Medical Virtual Assistants: Virtual health assistants and chatbots** bridge the gap between patients and physicians and tend to the needs of the patients in between physical appointments through services such as **appointment scheduling, maintain health records and other administrative tasks.**
- **Self-Monitoring Healthcare Devices:** Monitors and sensors are now being **integrated into wearables**, which allow it to detect various physiological changes in the body.
 - These smart devices are capable of tracking weight, sleep patterns, posture, diet and exercise.
- **e-Pharmacies:** An e-pharmacy is a pharmacy that **operates over the internet and fulfils the orders through mail, courier or delivery persons**
- **Benefits of Digital Healthcare:**
 - Telemedicine has played a pivotal role in the **[decentralisation of healthcare](#) and ensuring access to remote and advanced care.**
 - Patients in rural and remote areas can now access **affordable and quality healthcare through online consultation** and home delivery of medicines.
 - Digital tools can provide healthcare providers with an **extensive view of patient health by increasing access to health data.**

What are the Challenges Related to Digital Healthcare in India?

- **About:**
 - Driven by the **[Covid-19 pandemic](#)**, India has adopted digital health at a breathtaking pace. The **unprecedented [health crisis](#) paved the way for the adoption of telemedicine** and thus proved to be a dawn of remote and patient-centric care in India.
- **Challenges:**
 - **Absence of Clear Regulation:** The **absence of clear regulations and guidelines** may lead to fraudulent practices, **misuse of digital prescriptions**, data theft, and misuse of electronic health records.
 - Also, the **lack of digital infrastructure and skilled professionals** is another roadblock to the digitalization of the healthcare system in India.
 - **Data Privacy and Cybersecurity:** Ensuring data privacy and cybersecurity is crucial to **maintain patient trust in digital healthcare.** Lack of security measures can lead to data breaches and compromise patient data.
 - For example: An instance of **[ransomware attack occurred at AIIMS Delhi recently.](#)**
 - **No Statutory Backing to E-pharmacy:** The **[Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940](#) regulates the import, manufacturing and distribution of drugs in India.**
 - However, there is no statutory definition of “e-pharmacy” either under the **Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 or the Pharmacy Act, 1948.**
- **Government Initiatives Related to Digital Health:**
 - **[Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission \(ABDM\).](#)**
 - **[e-Sanjeevani Teleconsultation Service](#)**
 - **[Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana \(AB-PMJAY\)](#)**
 - **[CoWIN App](#)**

What are the WHO's Objectives for Promoting Digital Health and Innovation?

- **Translating data, research, and evidence into action** through standards for interoperability and data sharing and supporting implementation of digital solutions for informed decision making.
- **Enhancing knowledge through scientific communities** of practice facilitated by new technologies, enabling expert voices to come together around clinical and public health topics.
- **Systematically assessing and linking country needs with supply of innovations**, taking a proactive approach to identify, promote, co-develop, and scale innovations based on country needs.

Way Forward

- **AI Powered Healthcare:** [Artificial intelligence \(AI\)](#) is being increasingly used in healthcare to **analyze large amounts of data, make diagnoses, and predict health outcomes.**
 - This technology has the **potential to improve the accuracy and speed of healthcare delivery**, while also reducing costs.
- **Blockchain in Healthcare:** [Blockchain technology](#) can help **improve the security and privacy of health data**, as well as streamline healthcare processes.
 - By providing a **secure and transparent way to store and share information**, blockchain can help **reduce errors, fraud, and administrative costs.**
- **Mobile Health (mHealth):** mHealth involves the **use of mobile devices and apps to deliver healthcare services remotely.**
 - This can be especially useful in rural areas, where **access to healthcare is limited.** mHealth can also help patients **manage chronic conditions and communicate with healthcare providers more easily.**

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