

Electronic Technology of Rural Healthcare Services

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DESCRIPTION

Rural health typically concentrate on addressing the three primary issues that rural health systems face. These issues mostly revolve around communication, service and product delivery, and a lack of medical professionals and other staff members. Many rural health initiatives work progressive to deliver healthcare in under developed areas where people lack access to basic medical resources like clinics or physicians. It has been demonstrated that strategies like where there is no doctor by hesperian health guides and the body health app by world hope international help rural populations become more conscious of their health and access more resources for it.

In rural India, the Sure Start initiative focused on improving maternal and new born health. The study revealed that community organization for these goals actually improves the health of mothers. The evaluation revealed that these community-based programmers encourage women to use health services more frequently. The Rural Hospital Performance Improvement Project (RHPI) in the United States to improve the quality of care provided by hospitals with fewer than 200 beds. Vincent Health implemented the Rural and Urban Access to Health program in Indiana to make it easier for underserved populations, such as Hispanic migrant workers, to get healthcare. More than 78,000 referrals to care and the distribution of \$43.7 million in free or reduced-price prescription drugs were made possible by the program as of December 2012.

The non-profit organization Remote Area Medical began as an effort to provide care in third-world nations but now primarily provides services in the United States due to the difficulties of providing rural healthcare services worldwide. Access to essential healthcare services is severely restricted for rural residents due to the lengthy travel time and distance to larger, more developed urban and metropolitan health centers. In rural and geographically isolated areas, telemedicine has been proposed as a means of overcoming transportation obstacles for patients and healthcare providers. Telemedicine utilizes electronic data and media transmission innovations, for rural areas with access to these technological means, telemedicine offers advantages in clinical, educational, and administrative settings.

Electronic technology in the direct interaction between health care providers, such as primary and specialist health providers, nurses, and technologists, and patients in the diagnosis, treatment, and management of diseases and illnesses, telemedicine reduces the burden of clinical services. In the event that a rural hospital does not have a doctor on call, it might be possible for them to use telemedicine systems to get assistance from a doctor in another location in the event of a medical emergency. The use of video and teleconferencing, practical simulations, and webcasting to deliver lectures and workshops on healthcare topics is one way that telemedicine benefits educational services. Pre-recorded lectures for medical or healthcare students at remote locations may be used by medical professionals in rural communities.

Teleconferences and diagnostic simulations can also be used by healthcare professionals in urban and metropolitan areas to help understaffed rural healthcare facilities diagnose and treat patients from a distance. In a study of health systems in rural Queensland, more advanced urban health centers used video conferencing to teach rural doctors to treat and diagnose breast and prostate cancer and various skin conditions like eczema and persistent irritations. Rural areas might gain administrative advantages from telemedicine. Telemedicine make it easier for health care providers to work together to use electronic medical records, but it may also make it easier to medical professionals in remote areas for necessary information about operations between smaller, more advanced healthcare systems and rural ones.

In general, rural health care has struggled for a long time. Residents have found it difficult to obtain the care they might require without traveling to the big city due to a lack of health care providers. COVID-19 pandemic, more medical professionals, equipment, and regulations were required. The elderly are more prevalent in rural areas, making them particularly vulnerable to the virus. Health literacy rates are also typically lower in rural areas. "A person's ability to access health information, to understand it, and to apply it in ways that promote good health" is called health literacy. When people are unable to communicate effectively with their health care providers, it is harder to protect them.

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