

Mobile Technology in Healthcare

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Introduction

Missed appointments lead to substantial cost for many health systems but particularly for the national health system (NHS) in England. The costs are due to direct costs involved in arranging the appointment and the opportunity cost of missed appointments [1]. MHealth is the use of mobile and wireless devices to improve health outcomes, health care services and health research [2]. In England, since 2003, a number of pilot trials, which use mobile phone short message service (SMS) to remind patients to attend NHS appointments, have been launched [1]. In health management systems, information has a special role in planning, evaluation, training, legal aspects and research [3]. In fact, the first distinction between developed and developing countries, are the production, application and utilization of information [4-5].

As the importance of patient safety increases for hospital management, many health care providers have begun to use innovative mobile technology to make their procedures more accurate and efficient, and to reduce the risk of human error. Mobile information and communication systems in clinical routine have the potential to greatly improve communication, facilitate information access, eliminate double documentation, and increase quality of patient care in the long run. Here, there are questions that how mobile technology can help the healthcare team for improve the health system? What losses and benefits? And what solutions can be? [6].

Deborah Estrin and Ida Sim realized that mobile health (mHealth) was an up-and-coming technology, and if we could successfully apply lessons learned from other information technologies, the impact on health could be dramatic. In 2010, they co-authored a position paper in Science Magazine calling for open the mHealth architecture. In April 2011, Deborah and Ida convened a group of experts from the software and health worlds to strategize about how to actualize such architecture. The open mHealth aims to bridge the divide between health and technology to enable meaningful collaboration. Our unique role is to work collaboratively with all actors in the mHealth ecosystem to grow shared software and techniques. The open mHealth is part of the solution – whether you're proprietary or open source, public or private, we can be complementary to, and integrative of, your work [7].

The objective of this review was to determine applications of mobile technology in health and healthcare.

Conclusion

The technologies that underlie mobile phones are becoming more powerful and cheaper, and evidence is beginning to emerge about the value of mobile phones for the delivery of health-care services and the promotion of personal health. However, important obstacles to the use of mobile phones for health-related purposes also exist. As in other areas of the economy, market-based approaches to overcome these obstacles may not be sufficient to reach all segments of the population and may leave those already experiencing health disparities even more disadvantaged. It is important that health industry be associated with technology, and have the ability and capacity to accept new technologies in order to improvement its processes, and it's certainly depends on knowledge of healthcare provider's in identify, learning, development, spread, education of new technology of health.

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