

Technologies for Learning and Health in Alternative Medicine Clinical Practise and Research

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Abstract

Technology use in healthcare is expanding, and learning technologies currently predominate in tertiary education. However, despite the fact that complementary medicine (CM) is a significant part of modern healthcare, little empirical research has been done on the education of current and future CM practitioners. In direct response, our study investigates how CM professors and students view clinical CM practise and education in relation to

health and learning technology. In these CM educational environments, there may be discrepancies in how academics and students perceive telehealth in particular. In an area where the “development of professional character” is valued highly, academics voiced reluctance to totally rely on innovations to train practitioners.

Keywords

Healthcare, Clinical practise, Medicine.

1. Introduction

In a time of rising expectations on physician efficiency, information communication and technology allow health professionals to experiment with different applications that may provide opportunity to address clinical demands while also participating in academic and training activities. The word „telehealth“ encompasses all aspects of long-distance clinical support, patient and corporate health-related educational, public health, and healthcare management. The number of educational options for people who cannot enrol in traditional courses due to time constraints or locational restrictions is expanding tremendously. Research and medical data and medical consultations are being given instantaneously across vast geographic areas. Nearly all government agencies have websites that offer health-related information. Integrated appropriate medical systems can enhance the care of patients with chronic conditions and provide an efficient ability to incorporate [1].

The rapid expansion, development, and use of the Internet over the past few years have fundamentally altered how Americans play, interact, and conduct business. Electronic technologies are now ingrained in every part of our everyday lives, and the number of homes with Internet access has grown over time. The Internet enables quick access to a multitude of medical knowledge, direct communication with medical professionals, and online drug shopping. According to analysts, the healthcare sector is at least decades behind other businesses in computing. It has historically

been one of the least computerised sectors of the American economy and one of the most resistive to adopting information technologies. But the medical field has not been immune to change, converging information and telecommunications technologies [2].

Recent years have seen the emergence of the more inclusive term „telehealth,“ which is defined as „the use of electronic information and telecommunication services technologies to support long-distance clinical universal health care, patient and expert health-related education, public health and health administration.“ As a result, telehealth also refers to telemedicine and highlights the multidisciplinary structure of the industry as well as the explosive rise of telecommunications and internet-based healthcare services. Distance education is an essential part of telehealth and describes scenarios when the student and the teacher are separated by distance and use technology and printed materials to conduct instruction. Traditional teaching techniques and materials are being modified as computer and communications technologies are used in the classroom. Slides from histology and pathology that once required a microscope to study have been digitalized and may now be examined on a computer [3].

Healthcare information technology (IT) benefits include easing provider-to-provider contact, enhancing drug safety, tracking, and reporting, and encouraging quality of treatment through streamlined access to and adherence to recommendations.

Computing platforms, networking, software, and sensors are all used by digital health technologies in the healthcare industry and other applications. These technologies have a wide range of applications, from uses in general wellness to uses as medical equipment [4].

Medical equipment is being created to support telemedicine applications, such as diagnostic-quality stethoscopes that record and digitise the entire audio frequency spectrum, enabling a doctor at a remote location to hear pulmonary and cardiac sounds. This makes it possible to counsel remotely and makes learning easier. Digital cameras can also be used to send, save, and take photos and to communicate with medical equipment. More and more medical applications are beginning to include the prefix „tele.“ For instance, tele-ophthalmology and tele-mammography are enhancing the provision of primary healthcare in underserved clinical settings [5].

2. Conclusion

E - Learning and telehealth may present a chance for busy clinicians to meet therapeutic obligations to a more scattered and diversified population while also taking part in educational activities. Physicians are under increasing pressure to increase

their knowledge base and productivity. These „tele“ programmes might need more time and money in the short run, but as the technology spreads and the number of users rises, these programmes might provide an effective alternative to meet the rising demands of a healthcare environment that is fast changing.

3. References

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