Short Communication

eHealth

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Electronic health (eHealth) is a healthcare practice supported by electronic processes and communication, dating back to at early as 1999[1]. It has been defined as the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in health care, and is regarded as a modern driver of health coverage and quality healthcare delivery[2]. In the near future digital technology will change the way physicians deliver care[3]. The questions are how much it can do and when. In essence, artificial intelligence (AI) takes the principle role in digital technology to reshape the perspectives of medicine for improving human clinical capabilities in drug discovery, epidemiology, precision medicine, operational efficiencies and diagnosis.

> "On one occasion, Watson, the electronic genius,
> attempted to make a diagnostic AI on the disease.
> He described symptoms of a disease he contracted
> In India, the result came out a list of hunches,
> ranked from most to least probable.
> The most likely cause, it declares, is
> *Giardia –the correct answer."*[3]

Regarding 'artificial intelligence', there are many interpretations and meanings for the definition. Our preference is that the word 'intelligence' signifies the ability to solve certain complex problems in the way the human brain could not do but the machine can. The word 'artificial' stands for 'augmented', where multiple interfaces are utilized to create a "smart" system.

As a relatively new type of technology that boomed in recent years due to computer power. The principal aim is to develop and deploy safe, effective AI

applications into practice for safe data-driven technology in health and care, such as expertise ranging in application from A&E triage to image diagnostics in radiology and development of mortality and sepsis algorithms.

One of the apps under development is a medical diagnostic tool. In plain English, one gives it the symptoms of a disease, it gives a list of hundred hunches, ranked from most to least probable. The most likely cause, it declares the correct answer.

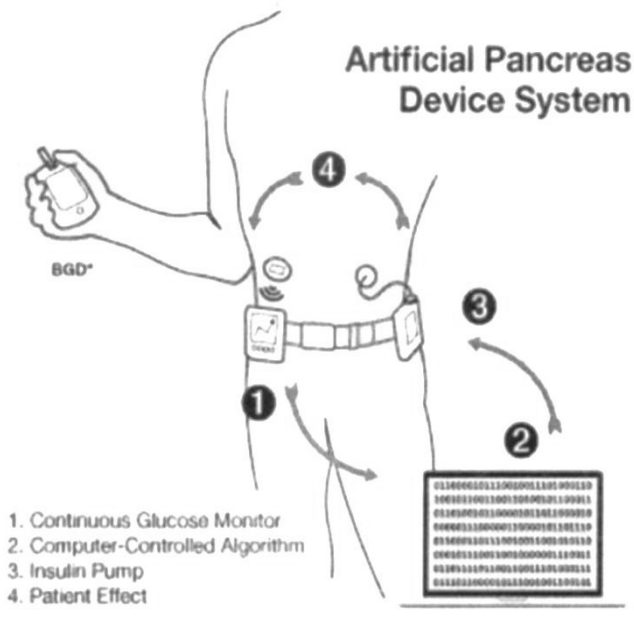
Presently, diagnosis regarding biochemical tests, hematological examination and radiological examination for examples are based on digital technology. Apps on therapy are also variable, such as robot doctors, artificial pancreas, etc.

Advancements in medical technology are creating a world where robots may play a bigger part in healing the sick than doctors. Medical robots are changing the world.

Antibacterial nanorobots are tiny machines made of gold nanowires and coated with platelets and white blood cells that can clear bacterial infections directly from patients' blood, basically mimicking a bacterium as target, then ensnaring them in their nanowire mesh when the bacterium gets near. The clearance process can even be speed-up through a patient's body with targeted ultrasounds. Nanorobots can potentially be used in place of broad-spectrum antibiotics in our fight against the rise of antibiotic-resistant diseases.

Xiaoyi, China's "Little Doctor", became the first artificial intelligence robot to pass the China's medical licensing exam. Although the machine showed ability to learn, reason and make judgments by itself, but there would be a long way to go before Xiaoyi could practice independently.

As regards artificial pancreas, presently affordable cases of type 1-diabetic patients could implant a tiny silicon transistor gadget under skin to work in place of the natural pancreas.[4]



From: http://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/Products and Medical Procedures/ Home Health and Consumer/Consumer Products/Artificial Pancreas/ucm259548.htm

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