

**A STUDY ON HOW DIGITALISATION HELPS IN HEALTHCARE SECTOR AND IT'S FUTURE
IN INDIAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM.**

Dissertation Submitted to



The IIHMR University, Jaipur

for the partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of Master of

Business Administration (MBA)

in

Pharmaceutical Management by

MUZAMMEL ALI AHMED

Under the Supervision and Guidance of

Dr. SURYA PRAKASH

Associate Professor

School of Pharmaceutical Management IIHMR University,

Jaipur

2023

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DECLARATION BY STUDENT

I hereby declare that this dissertation titled “**A STUDY ON HOW DIGITALISATION HELPS IN HEALTHCARE SECTOR AND IT’S FUTURE IN INDIAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM**” is the bonafide record of my original research work. I declare that it has not been shared with any other university or institution for the award of any degree or diploma. Information derived from published or unpublished work from others has been duly acknowledged in the text.

Name of the student: Muzammel Ali Ahmed

Date: 26-05-2023

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that dissertation titled " **A STUDY ON HOW DIGITALISATION HELPS IN HEALTHCARE SECTOR AND IT'S FUTURE IN INDIAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM** " is a record of the research work undertaken by **Muzammel Ali Ahmed** in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MBA (Pharmaceutical Management) from the IIHMR University, Jaipur under my guidance and supervision and his approach to the research study has been sincere, scientific, and analytical.

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Chapter 1: ABSTRACT

With initiatives from the public and commercial sectors, digital technology adoption is already gaining significance in India's healthcare sector. The industrial sector is undergoing a significant transition as a result of digitalization. Huge changes are taking place in many important industries, which has had an effect on their rate of development. The way the healthcare industry operates has also undergone significant transformation, and digitalization holds great promise for this area. Future healthcare services will look different and will shift towards being more focused on the needs of the patient. This will give people more control over how they manage their own health and the health of their families. This study will focus on the way that digitization has changed the way that healthcare is provided and how that change will increase productivity and save costs. Due to ignorance of the services' accessibility, physical or mental limitations, distance, siege, lockdown, and other factors, many people do not have access to healthcare services. Many technological developments, including the electronic health record, artificial intelligence, sensors, wearable technology, Internet of (medical) things, blockchain, big data, and other applications, have had an impact on access to healthcare services. People in general and patients in particular now have greater control thanks to the usage of digital health to access local or distant healthcare. Healthcare workers have embraced digital health to expand their knowledge and, more importantly, to make it possible for them to interact with and support patients.

Chapter 2 : INTRODUCTION

By utilising technology to improve different aspects of healthcare delivery, patient care, and operational efficiency, digitalization has completely transformed the healthcare sector. First of all, electronic health records (EHRs) have taken the place of older paper-based systems, allowing for the safe and organised storing of patient data. Second, the availability of telemedicine and telehealth services has increased, allowing for patient monitoring and remote consultations. By lowering the need for in-person visits, this improves access to healthcare, especially for individuals living in distant or underdeveloped areas. This also saves time and money. In addition, digital health technology like wearables and smartphone apps enable people to proactively monitor and control their health. These gadgets monitor vital signs, exercise, sleep, and dietary habits, giving users personalised insights for preventive care and encouraging healthy habits. Large amounts of healthcare data are also being analysed using data analytics and artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms, which helps with clinical decision-making, disease early detection, and therapy optimisation. Healthcare practitioners can concentrate on challenging tasks by using AI-powered technologies to automate repetitive operations.. In the end, digitalization in healthcare is revolutionising the sector by enhancing effectiveness, accessibility, and care quality while enabling patients to actively manage their own health. Access to extensive health data for medical research, clinical trials, and population health studies also fosters innovation and research.

Future digitization in the healthcare industry is anticipated to bring about significant advancements and seismic changes. With the continuous advancement and integration of developing technology, we can anticipate a wide range of benefits. Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) will significantly advance diagnostics, treatment planning, and patient care. AI systems will examine enormous volumes of patient data, enabling early disease identification, customised therapeutic options, and predictive analytics. In addition, the Internet of Medical Things (IoMT) will advance, connecting wearables, sensors, and medical devices to provide real-time monitoring, remote patient care, and improved health data collection. Remote surgeries, virtual consultations, and home healthcare alternatives will all be possible thanks to even more sophisticated telemedicine and telehealth services. People will be able to manage their own health through the use of mobile applications and digital health platforms, which offer personalised health tracking, preventive care advice, and access to medical

resources. Blockchain technology will enhance data security, privacy, and interoperability in the healthcare sector, allowing providers to safely share patient data. Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) will also be used for pain management, patient education, and medical training. A more connected, patient-centric healthcare ecosystem will result from the integration of all these technologies, expanding patient access to care, improving diagnostic precision, improving treatment outcomes, and encouraging preventive and personalised medicine. To guarantee that the advantages of digitalization in healthcare are experienced by all people and communities, it is important to solve difficulties relating to data privacy, security, interoperability, regulatory frameworks, and equitable access.

Implementing digitalization in the Indian health sector comes with its own set of challenges.

Some of the key challenges that may be faced include:

- 1. Infrastructure:** A major issue, especially in isolated and rural locations, is a lack of suitable digital infrastructure. Digital health initiatives may be hampered by poor internet connectivity, unstable power supplies, and a lack of critical hardware and software infrastructure.
- 2. Digital Divide:** A major percentage of the population in India lacks access to cellphones, computers, or the internet, creating a significant digital divide. This restricts the accessibility and efficacy of digital health solutions, especially for underserved populations and those who are economically challenged.
- 3. Standardisation and interoperability:** Getting different digital health systems, such electronic health records (EHRs) and telemedicine platforms, to work together seamlessly can be difficult. Lack of uniform procedures and processes among various healthcare providers and systems may make it difficult to share patient data and conduct seamless information exchanges.
- 4. Data Security and Privacy:** Data security and privacy are issues that the digital age raises. It is essential to protect patient health information from misuse, unauthorised access, and breaches. Successful implementation depends on establishing reliable data protection mechanisms, adhering to data privacy laws, and winning patients' trust.
- 5. Resistance to Change:** Dealing with healthcare personnel and professionals' resistance to change can be difficult. Training, skill development, and change management initiatives are needed to make the

transition from conventional paper-based systems to digital ones. The adoption of new technology could be slowed down by resistance or hesitation.

- 6. Cost and Accessibility:** Putting digital health solutions into practise may come at a high initial cost, including infrastructure development, software purchase, and training. A difficulty that needs to be solved is ensuring the affordability and sustainability of digital projects, particularly for smaller healthcare facilities and public healthcare centres.
- 7. Regulatory and Policy Framework:** It is essential to establish a thorough regulatory and policy framework that addresses data privacy, telemedicine best practises, and interoperability requirements. It is imperative to create legislation that strike a balance between innovation, patient safety, and data privacy, but this process can be difficult and time-consuming.
- 8.** Digital health solutions cannot be successfully implemented without the promotion of health literacy and digital literacy among patients and healthcare professionals. A difficulty that needs to be solved is ensuring that people have the skills and knowledge required to use digital technologies and access digital health services.

Chapter 3:LITERATURE REVIEW

Bhambere, S., Abhishek, B., & Sumit, H. (2021). Rapid digitization of healthcare—A review of COVID-19 impact on our health systems. *Int. J. All Res. Educ. Sci. Methods*, 9(2), 1457-1459.

The unquestionable adoption of digital technology in India and throughout the world is the largest development that COVID-19 has brought about. Humans discovered that there are digital ways to accomplish tasks on a scale we never imagined. Although they have appreciated digital health technology, traditional healthcare systems have lagged behind in adopting it as a standard practise. Health systems were directly impacted when the Pandemic spread around the world. Numerous individuals had to be admitted to hospitals for COVID-19-related and unrelated reasons, and our health systems' physical infrastructure was unprepared for an emergency of this magnitude. The uptake of remote consultations, checks, and counselling sessions for those who it was practicable or viable greatly improved when patients were asked to visit hospitals and clinics while maintaining social distance & safety was so challenging. It enabled the hospital to allocate resources to patients who need in-hospital care and also assisted in halting the disease's spread. It was only conceivable to test and track COVID-19 for such a broad population if all the stakeholders quickly embraced digital health technologies. Online chatbots were created by the CDC, WHO, and many other organisations so that patients may make treatment options while relaxing at home and understanding their health in reference to COVID-19. The COVID-19 epidemic brought the international health systems to their knees and forced us to change and take a fresh look at the globe.

In 2020, Joshi, V. V., Pawar, N., and Acharya, S. Initiatives and Challenges in India's Health Care Digitalization.

Any country will make an effort to guarantee the welfare of its citizens across all age groups and to provide affordable, high-quality healthcare solutions. In addition to implementing public health goals such as reducing rates of communicable and non-communicable diseases, neonatal and maternal mortality, cost-saving strategies must also be implemented. When it comes to providing healthcare services to people, technology has made enormous strides. The patient's medical history must be digitally

stored in such software and made widely available in this scenario. Basic health system flaws, such as insufficient physical infrastructure and a shortage of qualified healthcare professionals, need to be filled. Any nation will strive to ensure the wellbeing of its people across all age groups and to offer high-quality healthcare options that are within its means. In addition to implementing public health goals including reducing rates of communicable and non-communicable diseases, neonatal and maternal mortality, cost-saving strategies must also be implemented. Technology has come a long way when it comes to offering healthcare services to people. In this case, the patient's medical history must be digitally saved and made readily accessible in such software. There are fundamental problems with the health system that need to be fixed, including a lack of adequate physical infrastructure and a dearth of skilled healthcare workers. A platform for universal health insurance will hasten insurer onboarding, lessen the possibility of false claims, and quicken the processing of claims and settlements. This open-source digital network might link hospitals, private and public insurers, and patients.

Rajan, M. M. A. V. (2019). A study on Impact of Digitalisation on services in the Healthcare Industry.

Digital healthcare would change management and prevention, diagnosis, and treatment, and would bring care closer to the patient's house. The healthcare industry would also be significantly affected, allowing highly skilled and well-paid professionals to focus on cases that are more complex and valuable. India needs to digitise immediately in order to keep up with global demand. The four digital themes of healthcare digitalization are smart healthcare, care anywhere, empowered healthcare, and intelligent healthcare enterprise. Care anywhere will bring healthcare closer to the patient's home, empowered care will give people the tools to manage their own health and well-being, and intelligent health enterprises will offer data-driven solutions to help healthcare providers and their organisations operate as efficiently as possible. Smart treatment will enhance patient outcomes and lower medical expenses. Patients and medical personnel alike can gain a lot from initiatives to integrate digital health into healthcare companies. Through digital interventions, patient care can be made more efficient, safe, and of higher quality. According to the study, combining different digital treatments could lead to better results. Patient care can be improved by digital health initiatives, however these initiatives only succeed under strict implementation.

Thyagaraj, A., & Narayanan, K. (2021). Internet of Things (IoT) adoption in Indian Healthcare Industry- A case study from a hospital.

In order to analyse and identify the barriers that either prevent hospitals from using IoT technology or slow down the adoption process, as well as to identify the steps they take to overcome such barriers, this study looks at the challenges and solutions for IoT adoption in a specific Indian hospital. To pinpoint some of the acknowledged impediments and methods for technology adoption, a literature analysis was carried out. On the basis of a literature review that identified the mechanism and barriers related to technology adoption, a tentative analytical framework was created by altering the TOE framework. On the basis of a literature review that identified the mechanism and barriers related to technology adoption, a tentative analytical framework was created by altering the TOE framework. The main findings were determined through qualitative research, which was also used to develop themes that were related to our research questions and create an analytical framework on the hospital's IoT adoption barriers and the solutions they came up with to get around them. Researchers and hospital decision-makers in poor nations can use this research to better understand the prevalent obstacles to IoT adoption and the steps that need to be taken moving forward to get beyond those obstacles.

Chiranji Lal Chowdhary, Prateek Shrivastava, and Harpreet Kaur Channi, "Digital Transformation in the Health Industry:

According to a survey, it is obvious that the healthcare sector is totally dependent on digitalization due to the usage of a number of cutting-edge technologies that make the system more sustainable and easy to operate. The usage of information and computer technology (ICT) and the Internet of Things (IoT) has benefited the healthcare sector for many years. enhancing the overall grade of care offered, fostering respect for, and providing new views on, medications and treatments in healthcare technology. Technology in the present day is the only thing that makes this possible. There are many examples of new trends and technology being employed in the healthcare sector in this article. Digital transformation is the most difficult to achieve in any industry, but when the importance of big data in healthcare is considered, the Internet of Things enables current market trends in medical equipment, expansion, and predictive healthcare. Because of the fast escalating death rate in the most recent COVID-19 illness pandemic, data processing was very difficult and typical to produce results. However, several academics

and healthcare organisations found a solution to that issue, and as predicted, digitalization in healthcare enables the management of the circumstance. Many medical devices, like oximeters, glucose metres, and smart watches, constantly monitor our health and provide the body with the data it requires.

Babita Yadav, Sachin Gupta “ Healthcare transformation traditional to telemedicine: a portrayal”

Dealing with the enormous volume of digital data created today from diverse healthcare organisations and sources is the largest difficulty. In order to predict diseases and offer services that would benefit humanity, this data is used to develop a variety of healthcare models. The industry of redesigning through information technology practises that are expanding their scope has made it possible for every person seeking health to benefit from every ICT practise. Furthermore, it is critical to properly analyse data gathered from various sources in order to extract it from healthcare information systems for the forecasting of future illnesses and to be used by medical experts to give patients more sophisticated advice.

Sukhpreet Kaur, Rajinder Kaur, Rashmi Aggarwal “ E-health and its impact on Indian healthcare: an analysis”.

Every aspect of the healthcare sector, including e-consultations, health surveillance, health education, and a number of other healthcare services, is transitioning to digitalization. Infrastructure for conducting research to ascertain how these e-health services effect patient outcomes is weak in developing countries like India. In affluent countries, the use of electronic health records is widespread, considerably simplifying the analysis of patient outcomes. In the context of Indian healthcare, this essay explores the influence of e-health services on patient outcomes as well as their possible long-term repercussions. Utilising a number of databases, including PubMed, Google Scholar, and SCC Web Edition, integrative literature searches were done using terms such "e-health," "telemedicine," "mhealth," "electronic health records," "patient outcomes," and "data protection laws." Even if e-health services have many advantages for us, they will also present new difficulties for the handling of personal data. Regarding the security of digital data, there are several ambiguities in India's information technology rules. In the future, it will be necessary to examine the legal framework for data protection in addition to improving the data content of information systems to analyse the effects of various patient services..

Chapter 4: METHODOLOGY

I. RESEARCH QUESTION:

- What is the need of Digitalisation in Indian healthcare system.
- How can Digitalisation help the patient to avail healthcare facilities.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:

- To track improvement of healthcare sector through digitalisation for patient.
- To understand the growth of telecommunication in healthcare industry and it's future

II. STUDY AREA: NOT DEFINED

III. SAMPLING TECHNIQUE USED: Structured Technique

IV. SAMPLE SIZE:

The sample size is the number of participants being involved in the study. The form was circulated among 100 people. Out of which that were duly filled and taken into consideration were 74.

V. STUDY DESIGN:

Cross sectional study design is used to complete this research study.

VI. STUDY TOOL:

A self administered online form was created to gather informations from people. The Google form was being circulated among the people . The form was circulated to WhatsApp and other social media platform . The form was circulated among 100 people out of which 74 response was taken. The Google form contained 11 questionnaire and response was taken from different group of age . The questionnaire include like how they are familiar with digitalisation in healthcare sector , have they used any digital health service in past years, What they consider to be the biggest challenges of digitalization in the healthcare sector, Which areas of the Indian health system they believe would be benefit the most from further digitalization , And do they believe that digitalisation will improve healthcare outcome in India.

The online questionnaire tool used to gather data has following details:

a)KNOWLWEDGE AND AWARENESS BASED:

These section consists of questions which were primarily designed to assess the knowledge and awarness of participants about the Digitalization in heathcare sector. Further some questions were asked about the future of digitalization in the healthcare sector and the challenges may come to implement the digitalization in heath care

b) PERCEPTION BASED:

Here in this section , questions were asked to assess the perception of respondents towards use of the digital plateform . Different statement were made and respondents were asked to opt their choice.

c)DEMOGRAPHIC BASED:

These section comprised of questions related to basic demographic details of respondents like age , gender and qualification they have . these responses would help the analysis in a more concise way to get a clear picture.

VII. STUDY DURATION :

This study is conducted from 20th february to 19th may 2023.

VIII.ANALYSIS:

_Analysis and interpretation were done using MS Excel and graphical representations to find out how people are familiar with the term Digitalization in heath care sector and what people think about it's future.

Table 1- Data extrapolation on the basis of survey.

Age group	Share Acquired
18-24	48.68%
25-34	47.37%
35-44	5.26%
45-54	2.63%
55 and above	2.63%
Gender	
Male	46.05%
Female	51.32%
Non Binary	1.32%
Prefer not to say	1.32%
Education	
Bachelor's degree	28.95%%
Master's degree	67.11%
Doctorate	2.63%
Others	1.32%

HOW FAMILIAR PEOPLE ARE WITH THE TERM DIGITALIZATION IN HEATHCARE

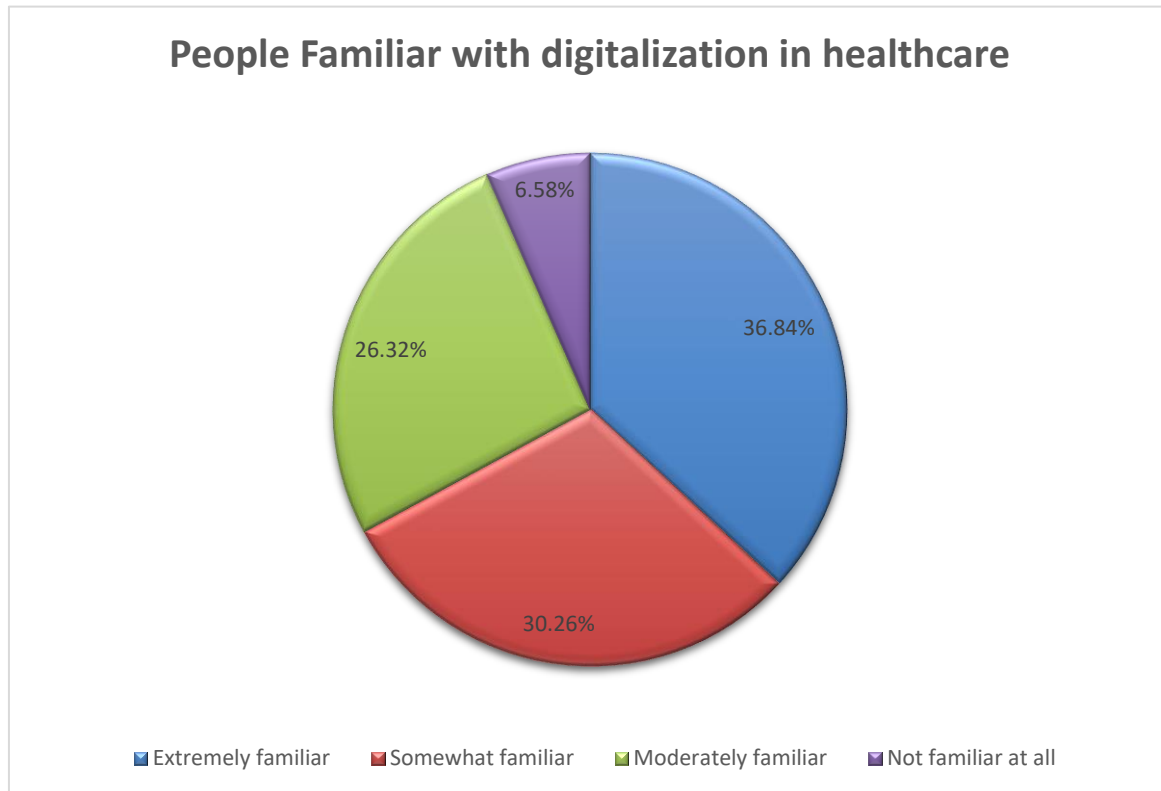


Fig.1: People Familiar with digitalization in healthcare

From the survey we conduct , we can see that out of 74 people 36.84% people are Extremely familiar with the digitalization in healthcare , 30.26% people are somewhat familiar with this and 26.32% people are moderately familiar with the term Digitalization in healthcare and rest 6.58% people are not familiar at all. So , we can say that most people are somehow know about the digitalization in healthcare. As most of the respondant are in between 18 to 34 years old and they are well known about the technologies , so they are somehow know about this from different sources like social media , internet , various advertisements etc.

HOW MANY PEOPLE HAVE USED ANY DIGITAL HEALTH SERVICE IN LAST PAST YEAR.

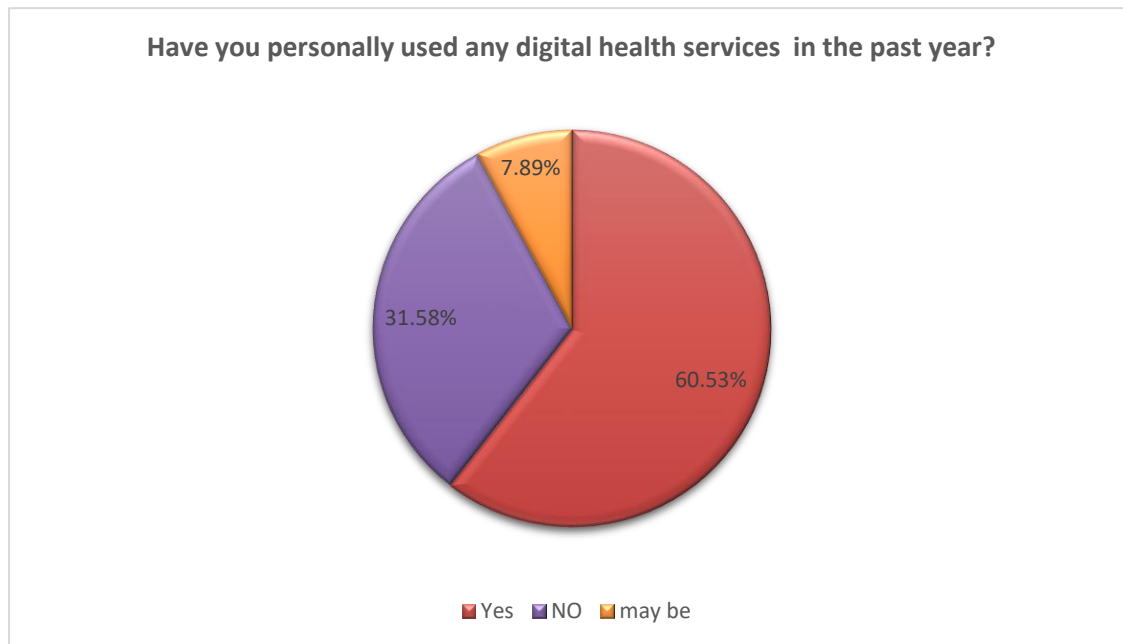


Fig.2: Have you personally used any digital health services in the past year?

From the survey , we can see in the above figure that , out of 74 respondents 60.53% have used digital health service . Various facilities like telemedicine , which is particularly appreciated for its convenience, especially for those living in remote areas or facing mobility challenges. Other facilities like mobile applications where patients can schedule appointments at their preferred date and time, reducing the need to wait in long queues or make phone calls. Then health information websites and apps where they can get information on various medical conditions, symptoms, treatment options, and preventive measures. Other facilities include online pharmacy like netmeds, pharmEasy , Tata 1 mg , where they can buy medicines online .

BIGGEST CHALLENGES OF DIGITALIZATION

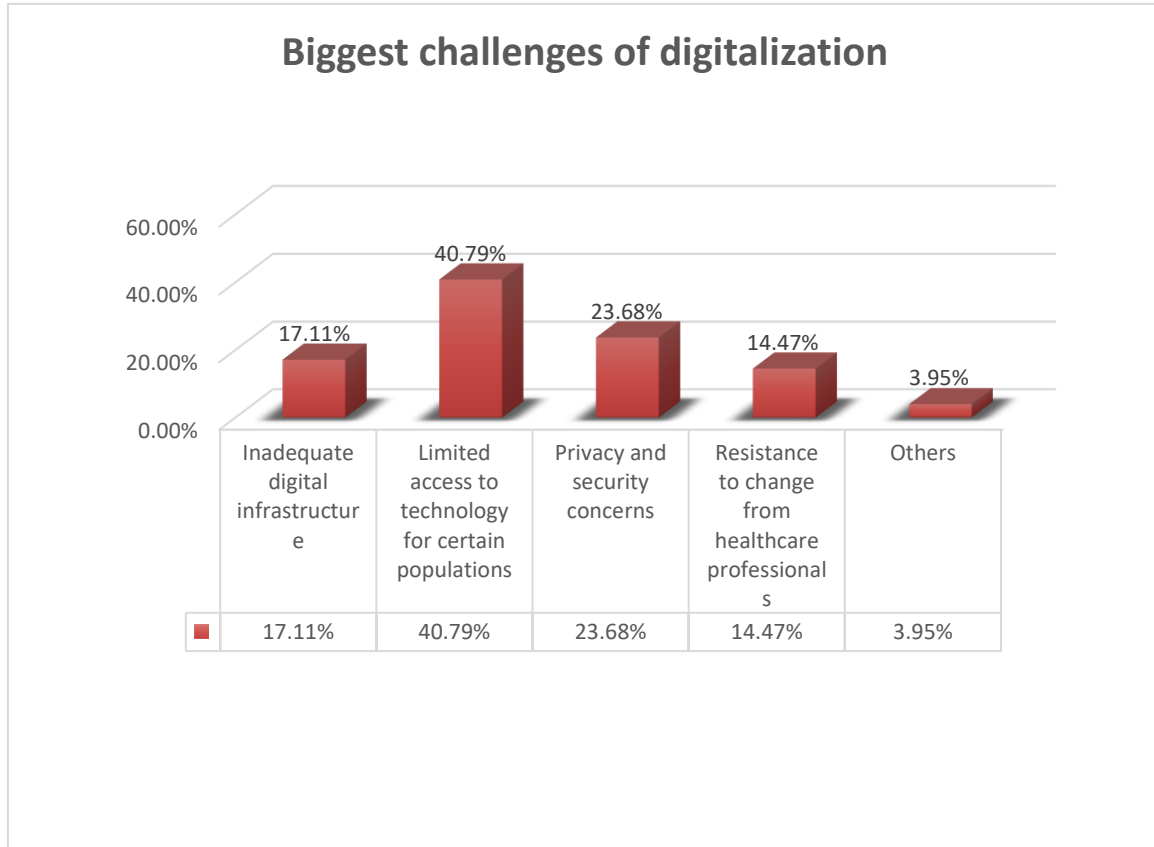


Fig.3: Biggest challenges of digitalization

From the survey, out of 74 respondents 40.79% people think that biggest challenge in India to implement digitalization in healthcare sector would be the limited access to technology for certain population. Now a days still in India many people does not have any smart phone or they don't know how to use internet. Mostly the aged people, they have very less knowledge about technologies, so they don't perform these facilities. Then next challenge would be privacy and security concerns. Patients worry about the confidentiality of their medical information. They want reassurance that sensitive data, including their personal and medical information, would be handled safely and kept private. Other difficulties include a lack of digital infrastructure and healthcare practitioners' resistance to change. They might not be comfortable or confident utilising digital tools, which could cause reluctance.

WHAT SHOULD BE THE TOP PRIORITY FOR THE FUTURE OF DIGITALIZATION IN INDIAN HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

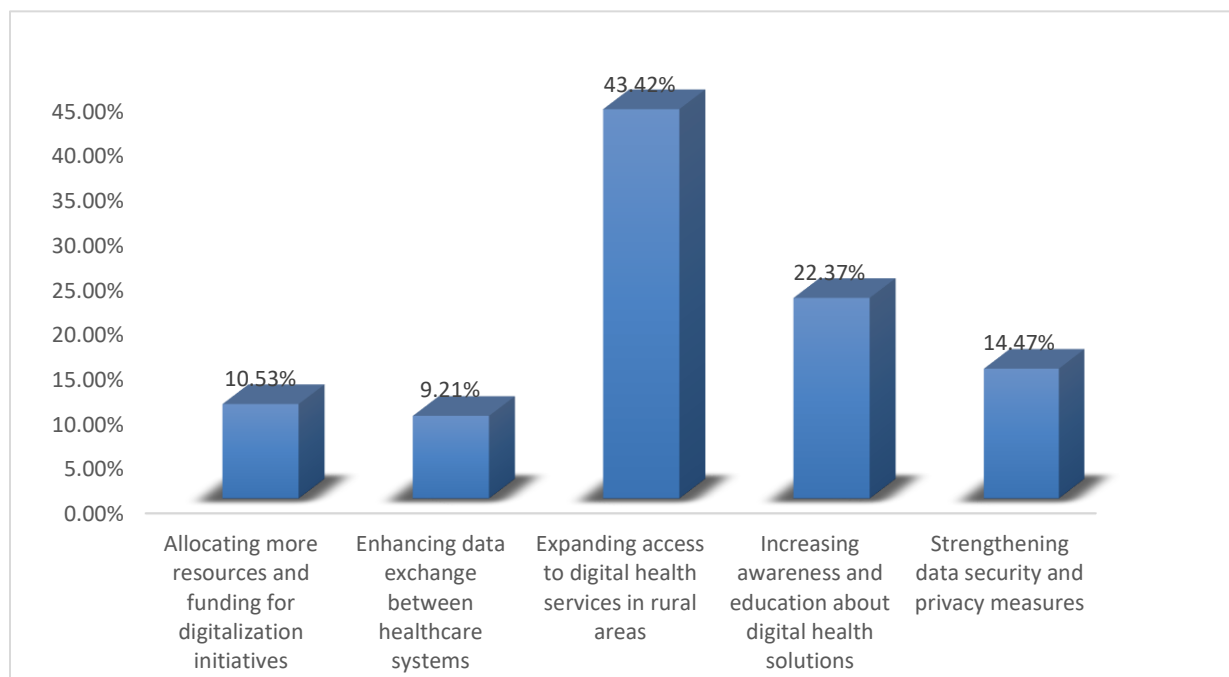


Fig.4: The top priority for the future of digitalization in Indian healthcare system

From the above figure we can say that 43.42% respondent think that the top priority for the future of digitalization in indian healthcare system would be the expanding access to digital health service in rural areas. Rural communities can get over geographic limitations, interact with medical providers, obtain health information, and get timely care by utilising digital technologies. Then 22.37% respondents think ,digitalization will increase awarness and education about digital health solutions like electronic health records, Mobile health application, Health information exchange etc. And 14.47% respondent think digitalization will strengthening data security and privacy measures. 10.53% respondents think it will allocating more resources and funding for digitalization initiatives., and 9.21% respondent think digitalization will help to enhancing data exchange between healthcare system.

AREA OF INDIAN HEALTH SYSTEM WOULD BENEFIT THE MOST FROM FUTURE DIGITALIZATION.

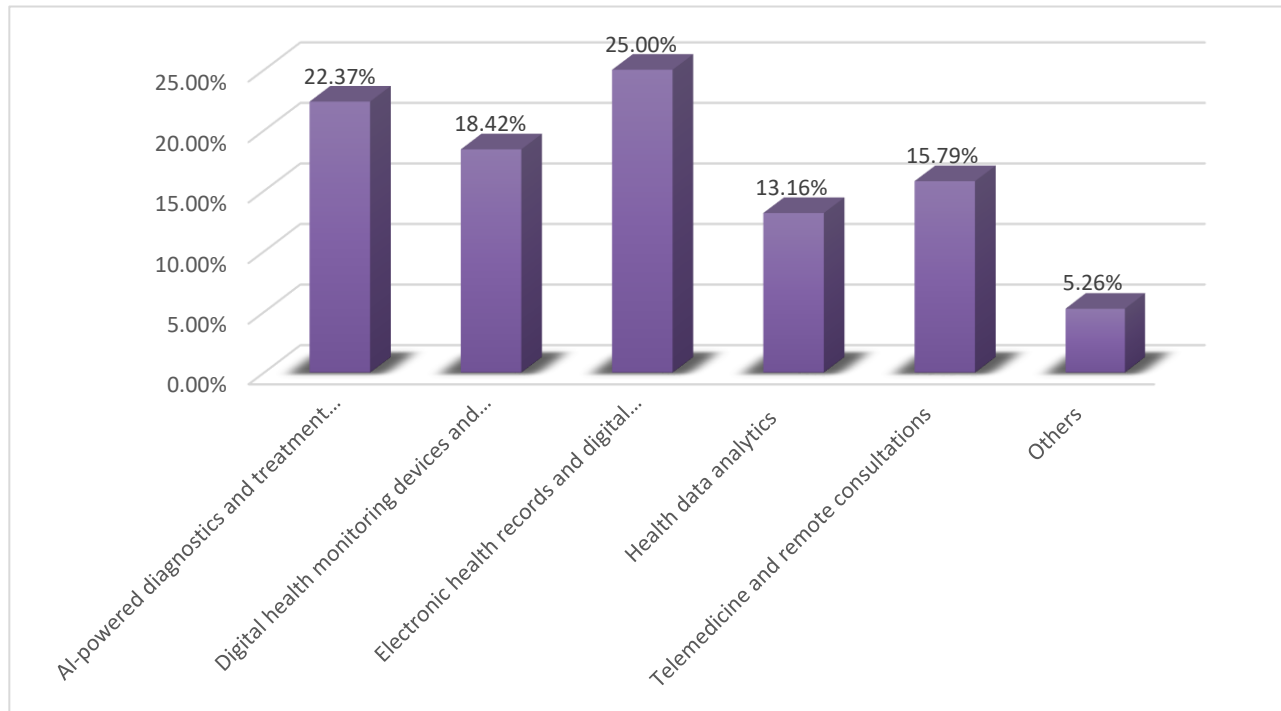


Fig. 5: Area of Indian health system would benefit the most from future digitalization

The data collected from the survey report has shown that in which area of health care service will be benefited from the future digitalization. 25% of the respondent has mentioned that by using digitalization the Electronic health record and digital documentation will be improved the most. As it will help the patient to keep their health records and the medications they have been gone through, they can easily check what are the medicines they have been taking whenever needed. Then 22.37% respondent think that future digitalization will help in improving the AI-powered diagnostics and treatment recommendations. 18.42% respondent mentioned that Digital health monitoring devices and wearables will be benefited from Digitalization. And 15.79% respondent think that Telemedicine and remote consultations will be benefited from Digitalization. And 13.16% respondent mentioned that Health data analytics will be benefited from Digitalization.

DOES PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT DIGITALIZATION WILL IMPROVE HEALTHCARE OUTCOME:

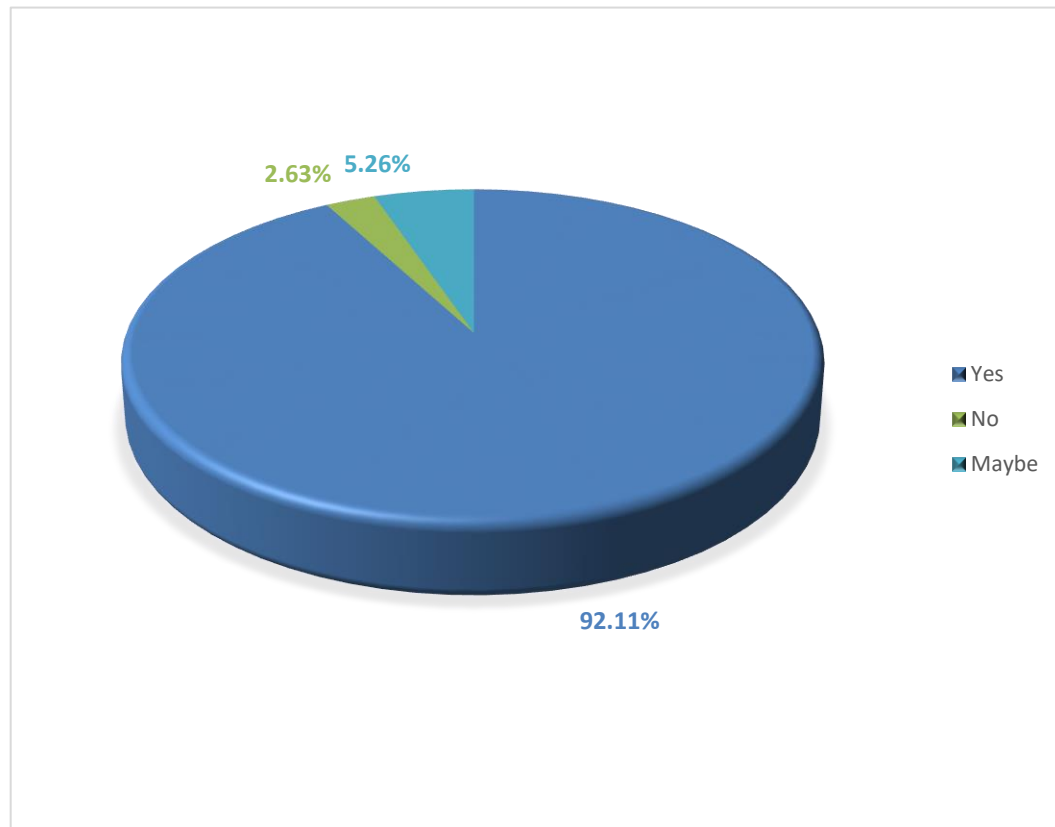


Fig.6: Does people believe that digitalization will improve healthcare outcome

As the figure above shown that the total respondent of 74 ,out of which 92.11% respondents believe that the digitalization will improve healthcare in near future.As the maximum responses are from the age group between 18 to 34 , so they are more aware about the technologies in health care and they can avail those facilities for themselves and also implement those in their families to help elderly to avail those facilities for betterment of their life . As it will helps the patient to reach out the health care provider easily and also It will help doctors to increase their patient count.

Chapter 5: DISCUSSION

The need for digitalization in the Indian healthcare industry is an ongoing topic of discussion. Healthcare delivery might be transformed by digitalization, which would also increase patient empowerment, access to high-quality care, and efficiency. Digital technology have already had a big impact on the current global healthcare system. In truth, the effectiveness, accessibility, and cost of medical treatment have increased in a number of countries thanks to the usage of various digital technologies. For instance, telemedicine has helped to cut the rates of hospital admission and mortality for patients with diabetes and cardiovascular disorders. It is difficult to forecast exactly how digital technologies will affect healthcare because there are so many potential technologies on the market. However, due to the development of digital health services, the structure and principles of exchanges between patients and medical personnel have already undergone an irreversible transformation. It has particularly affected the effectiveness, timeliness, and efficiency of medical care. In this instance, the patient and the doctor are the winners. In the long run, access to vast data bases and the power of AI will benefit medical professionals. The diagnosis and therapy would be enhanced, optimised, and hastened with such support. Additionally, the doctors would have access to ongoing medical education and training, which is extremely important for this kind of professional activity. In actuality, the current model of training has gradually but surely taken the place of the conventional paradigm. In addition to reducing travel and hospitalisation expenses, increasing hospital visits and admissions, and decreasing the risk of hospital infection in surgical cases, online health services are also patient-friendly.

This study also implies that young people will be loyal to and have a favourable attitude towards new healthcare businesses in the area of telecommunications since they are accessible, practical, and beneficial for everyone. We can also talk about how there aren't as many doctors in our country as there are people, therefore patients only have access to certain facilities on a regular basis. The person who has access to these facilities must be wealthy in order to use them for his or her personal needs and desires. This technical development can therefore help to keep things under control and also contribute to the provision of Primary Health services to all patients who require them.

Chapter 6: CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the digital revolution has affected and transformed the world's health care systems. The underlying ideas and methods used in medical diagnosis, training, and therapy have changed. In both rich and developing nations, it has been demonstrated that exploiting cutting-edge digital innovations can boost the general public's access to high-quality healthcare. For instance, telemedicine enables people to access excellent consultations, exams, and treatments even if they live in remote or rural areas..

The potential for digitalization to completely change how healthcare services are provided, accessed, and managed in India is enormous. India can solve issues with accessibility, effectiveness, and quality of healthcare by utilising digital technologies and solutions. Digitalization in Indian healthcare appears to have a bright future. More individuals, even those in distant places, will have access to digital healthcare services as the nation continues to invest in digital infrastructure and boost internet connectivity. Telemedicine is anticipated to be extremely important in enhancing access to healthcare, particularly in disadvantaged areas. Telemedicine will be more generally recognised and integrated into the healthcare system when rules and legislation are developed. Electronic health records (EHRs) will be more widely used, which will improve patient safety, care coordination, and data management. EHRs can support research, public health initiatives, individualized care, and data-driven decision-making. New technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and the Internet of Things (IoT) have the potential to transform the delivery of healthcare. Using AI and ML, large datasets may be studied to find patterns that can be applied to diagnostics, treatment planning, and predictive analytics. IoT devices and wearable technology can provide remote monitoring, enhancing preventive care and in-the-moment health monitoring.

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