



A view on Health and ICT

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Chairman, WG on Leading-edge Applications**

Outline



- eMobility.
- Key Areas in Health and Inclusion.
- Future Challenges.

eMobility?

eMobility
(Connect to the network community)

- eMobility is the European Technological Platform in the area of Mobile & Wireless and Fixed communications.



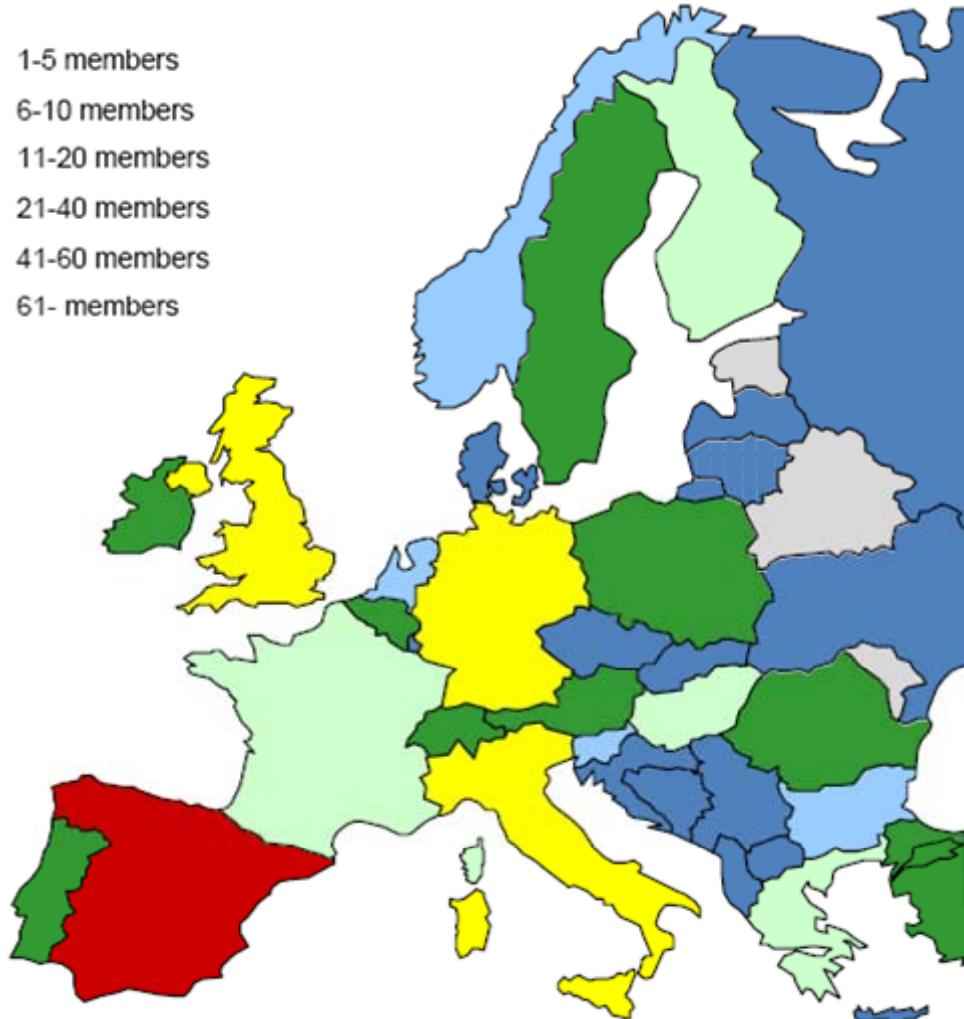
(OxfordTech, 2010)



(Ronen, 2010)

Membership

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657 members:

- 127 Industry
- 254 SMEs
- 248 Research
- 28 Other

Activities

- Activities include the establishment of:
 - Strategic Research Agenda (SRA);
 - Strategic Applications Agenda (SAA).



(CruVel, 2010)

SAA

eMobility

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- The SAA is focusing on:
 - Health & Inclusion.
 - Transport.
 - Environment.
 - Future Internet.



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(Marikaya, 2010)

- The core vision is to:

Support individuals and professionals via future mobile applications to enhance healthcare delivery, clinical performance and lifestyle.



(BioJobBlogger, 2009)

Key areas



- Four key areas were identified:
 - Wireless diagnostic and disease management.
 - Hospital consultation and emergency scenarios.
 - Assistive technologies.
 - Well being and personalisation.



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Pervasive Healthcare Systems

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- Monitoring of medical parameters and their transmission to a centre.
- Tools for prediction, detection and monitoring of adverse events.
- Integration of sensors into devices.
- Combination of different technologies for the delivery of mobile solutions.



(SensorProf, 2007)

Hospital Consult. & Emergency Scen.

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- Streaming of medical data from the patient's site to the hospital.
- Data transfer between an ambulance and a hospital.
- Telemedicine scenarios.
- Real time services with high multimedia data quality and often mobility.



(Eurescom, 2009)

Assistive Technologies

- Supporting people with disabilities and chronicle diseases.
- Development of integrated technological solutions in a flexible and appropriate way.
- Delivery of assistive services at a distance.



(Tsikas, 2007)

Well Being and Personalisation

eMobility
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- Benefiting health, fitness and independent living.
- Support people in their daily lives and enhance their capacities.
- Suitable interfaces, contents and services completely adaptable.



(Brunstad, 2010)

Challenges



- To overcome the human barriers to the use of ICT, e.g., usability.
- To have systems with high reliability, quality, scalability and interoperability.
- Personal data security and location privacy are key issues.
- Legal and regulatory issues need to be addressed in order to move towards an European System of eHealth.



Conclusions



- eMobility is establishing Strategic Research and Applications Agendas.
- In the SAA, 4 key areas of Health and Inclusion have been identified.
- There are technological and human factors that condition the use of ICT in eHealth.





Thank you.

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<http://www.emobility.eu.org>