

The Digitalization of India's Healthcare System: A Paradigm Shift Amidst the Covid-19 Pandemic

Abstract

The covid-19 epidemic has sparked a paradigm shift in India's healthcare sector by encouraging the usage of digital healthcare. The study looks at the innovative initiatives the government and commercial sector have taken in virtual health and the long-term benefits of this transition. India took its time to adopt digital healthcare, but the crisis forced quick **change**. The National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) and other technologies, including telemedicine, wearable technology, and artificial intelligence, have all been successfully adopted. This shift to digital healthcare has the potential to build a robust ecosystem where virtual and physical care may successfully coexist. The study demonstrates the development of India's digital healthcare system through secondary research. Intelligent devices, telemedicine websites, and platforms like ArogyaSetu have all been critical. The NDHM and e-hospitals are two examples of government programmes that have aided in the revolution in digital health. The study emphasizes how better accessibility, cost, and accuracy of services are benefits of digital healthcare. It highlights the significance of data mining, the development of digital health records, and infrastructure. The fact that in-person treatment is still required and that comprehensive digitalization takes time is acknowledged. In conclusion, the COVID-19 epidemic has accelerated India's healthcare digitization. Adopting digital health solutions and government initiatives lays the groundwork for a more accessible and patient-centred healthcare future. Digital innovations in healthcare have significant implications for healthcare organizations, medical device manufacturers, and remote care providers. Digitization of healthcare is expected to transform the industry by enabling better access to care and improved delivery methods.

Keywords: Healthcare, Covid-19, National Digital Health Mission, **Telemedicine**, Artificial Intelligence

1. Introduction

The Covid 19 pandemic has shaken the global economic system and accelerated the digitization of the entire healthcare sector. The Indian healthcare ecosystem has changed significantly over the past two years as the Covid 19 pandemic has disrupted the global economic order. The pandemic

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has driven the rapid digitization of the entire healthcare sector - a blessing in disguise (Roy, R. 2022). Collecting, analyzing, and sharing healthcare data is now simpler than ever, thanks to the introduction of digitization in the industry. After recognizing the cost-saving potential and ability to strengthen public health systems. Several countries have begun investing in various technological breakthroughs, such as telemedicine, mobile health applications, wearable health trackers, genomics, and big data (Krishnan, A., 2022). The Indian government has taken some steps towards digitizing the healthcare system. The Indian government has taken some steps towards digitizing the healthcare system. The Government of India (GOI) announces the National Digital Health Mission (NDHM), which proposes extensive digitization of the health system, including creating a Unique Health ID for each individual and tracking their Electronic Medical Records. (Devi et al., S.). Following the National Health Policy of 2017, a committee headed by Shri J. Satyanarayana was set up to develop an implementation strategy. The National Digital Health Blueprint, 2019 (NDHB), made by this committee, lays out the fundamental elements and an action plan for the comprehensive and holistic implementation of digital health in India (Bhattacharya & Hossain, 2020). The epidemic has hastened healthcare's digital revolution in India, using numerous digital technologies and telemedicine platforms. This research paper aims to explore the digitalization of healthcare in India during the COVID-19 pandemic, highlighting the challenges and opportunities that emerged during this transformative period. The study also focuses on the transition from National Health Policy to a national digital health mission and how this paradigm shift in healthcare will create an inclusive and robust ecosystem where both virtual and physical care can work together, this paper also provides insights into digital healthcare's current state and prospects in India by examining the key initiatives, policy changes and technological advancements and it also enlists various challenges and possibilities that come along with the different aspect of digitalization.

2. The Digitalisation of Healthcare in India

Before the pandemic, the Indian healthcare system faced several challenges, such as inadequate infrastructure, limited access to quality healthcare services, and unequal distribution of resources. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indian healthcare system faced numerous difficulties, exacerbating the struggles faced by its vast population. Public hospitals and healthcare centres were often overcrowded and needed more essential resources, resulting in long waiting times and compromised patient care. The divide between urban and rural areas regarding healthcare access was stark, with rural regions facing significant challenges in accessing quality healthcare. Furthermore, underfunding and resource allocation issues affected the training and retention of healthcare professionals, leading to a shortage of skilled personnel. The lack of comprehensive health insurance coverage also made healthcare unaffordable for many.

The increase in covid-19 cases significantly strained India's healthcare system. Hospitals and healthcare facilities encountered beds, medical supplies, and oxygen availability issues.

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Overcrowding and stress on healthcare professionals resulted from the current infrastructure taking it to its breaking point. With lockdowns and movement restrictions, access to in-person healthcare services became difficult. As a result, telemedicine gained popularity, allowing patients to consult with doctors at a distance. The adoption of telemedicine has expanded, and state laws have been simplified to enable its use, making health care more accessible to people, especially in remote areas. The epidemic affected many routine healthcare services, including immunization programmes, regular check-ups, and preventive screenings. This service disruption may have long-term public health repercussions, such as an increase in other infectious diseases and delayed diagnosis of non-communicable diseases. During the epidemic, the healthcare workforce faced considerable obstacles. Doctors, nurses, and support workers worked valiantly under extreme pressure, frequently with inadequate resources. Many healthcare professionals have become infected with covid-19, resulting in personnel shortages and increased workload. The pandemic has exposed and aggravated India's existing health disparities. Access to healthcare was difficult for vulnerable populations, such as those living in remote areas, slums, and marginalized communities. These populations were disproportionately impacted by a lack of infrastructure, information, and resources, resulting in disparities in health outcomes.

3. Role of digital technologies in transforming healthcare

The role of digital technologies in changing healthcare in India during the COVID-19 outbreak was essential in reducing the crisis's problems. Adopting digital solutions and telemedicine platforms has transformed healthcare delivery, increased access to medical services, and improved overall patient care. The following sections outline the key roles played by digital technologies in transforming healthcare in India during the COVID-19 pandemic:

□CoWIN&AarogyaSetu

The Covid Vaccine Intelligence Network (CoWIN) and AarogyaSetu are significant examples of public digital solutions created during the Covid-19 epidemic ("AarogyaSetu", n.d.). CoWIN enabled remote tracking of the Covid 19 vaccination administration, which was initially delivered in India on January 16, 2021. As of March 4, 2023, India had supplied about 2.2 billion doses of all currently licenced vaccinations, including the first, second, and booster doses (CoWin, 2023).

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Table 1: Total doses administered across the country as of March 4, 2023 (Wikipedia, 2023)

Dose	Vaccination (Percentage of the eligible population vaccinated)
Partially Vaccinated	1,025,789,302(94.61)
Fully Vaccinated	9,52,033,158(87.81)
Precautionary(Booster) Dose	2,28,593,024

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki>

The CoWIN digital certificate evolved into a secure and trustworthy proof of universal immunization due to various countries' interest in using the application's open-source technology in their vaccination efforts (Hindustantimes, 2023). The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology collaborated with the business sector to develop AarogyaSetu, another digital instrument that guided our country's covid management. Front-line personnel and ordinary individuals were given real-time information on active cases and containment zones, enabling them to assess their area's risk and allow data sharing in emergencies.

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- **E-Sanjeevani**

E-Sanjeevani is a national telemedicine service started in April 2020 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. It offers free online consultations to people throughout the country, with a focus on rural and isolated areas. E-Sanjeevani has made healthcare more accessible, lessened the pressure on physical healthcare institutions, and enabled timely medical advice and prescriptions ("ESanjeevani," n.d.).

- **Telemedicine and Virtual consultation**

In 2007, the World Health Organization approved the following definition of telemedicine:

"The delivery of health care services, where distance is a critical factor, by all health care professionals using information and communication technologies for the exchange of valid information for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease and injuries, research and evaluation, and for the continuing education of health care providers, all in the interests of advancing the health of individuals and their communities"("Consolidated telemedicine implementation guide," 2022).

The history of telemedicine spans more than 150 years! In India, however, the use of digital health technologies has only recently experienced a rapid upswing. According to the Future Health Index 2019, 88% of Indian medical practitioners use mobile health applications or other digital health technology, making India one of the global leaders in this area. Additionally, 70% of people in India claim to follow health indicators using digital health technologies and mobile health apps, using the information as a spur to take action for their health and get in touch with a healthcare expert(Taking

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Healthcare Everywhere - 2023 Global Report | Philips," n.d.). Digital platforms and mobile applications have enabled remote consultations between healthcare providers and patients, eliminating the necessity for in-person visits and lowering the risk of virus transmission. According to a Boston Consulting Group survey, 65% of physicians claimed they would continue to practice telemedicine post-Covid, while almost 85% of clinicians used teleconsultation during the lockdown (Geng et al., 2021). This shift from face-to-face medical appointments to telehealth services indicates a rise in patient adoption and a growth in the supply of technological advances.

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- **m-Health**

Mobile health, often known as m-Health, delivers Digital Health services via a mobile platform. India has the world's second-largest smartphone market, making m-Health an extremely profitable alternative (Counterpoint 2020). With the nation anticipating 900 million active mobile internet users by 2025, providing access to such smartphone applications would be relatively easy (IAMA, KANTAR, 2022). More participants can now actively participate in the revolution because of the ease of digital health combined with the mobility of m-health.

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- **Point-of-Care diagnostics**

Point-of-care diagnostic (POCD) is a developing trend in the medical device industry. It includes various technologies that allow patients to perform accurate tests in resource-constrained settings. It makes disease management, monitoring, and real-time condition diagnosis easier. Recent years have seen the development of numerous applications, including biosensors, portable X-rays, handheld ultrasounds, and smartphone-based POCD. Traditional clinical diagnostic techniques, which typically require expensive and large equipment, have been optimized by software or mobile POCD devices that can be used directly on the patient rather than in a hospital or laboratory.

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- **Electronic Health Records (EHRs)**

An electronic health record (EHR) is a computerized version of a patient's medical records. EHRs aid in the elimination of issues connected with physical forms, such as loss and inaccessibility. EHRs can be stored centrally and retrieved at any time, regardless of where or when the information was collected. Doctors can examine their patient's medical history with EHRs, even if they treat the patient for the first time; this would decrease test duplication and promote the secure interchange of information, which would help patients and healthcare facilities control expenses.

- **Health Information Exchange**

Digital technologies have enabled the secure exchange of patient health information among healthcare organizations, promoting better coordination and continuity of care.

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- **Data Analytics and Insights**

The utilization of various Digital Health services generates raw data. EHRs alone provide enormous data that can be used in multiple ways. The Internet of Things (IoT) will connect 30.9 billion devices by 2025(Statista, 2020).

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- Healthcare Startups and Innovations**

The fourth industrial revolution is underway, and recent technological developments drive it. It is characterized by a convergence of technologies that blurs the boundaries between the biological, digital, and physical worlds. More and more startups are emerging at the intersection of various digital technologies; in India, there are around 5,295 healthcare technology companies, of which eHealth startups fund 133 (Dayalani et al., 2021). According to Fortune Business Insight's Market Research Report, the e-Health startup market is projected to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 39.6% from 2020 to 2025, reaching a value of \$10.6 billion. Among the various players in the market, telemedicine, represented by companies such as Practo, MFine, DocTree, DocPrime, and CallHealth, exhibits the most significant potential and is expected to reach \$5.4 billion by 2025 (Fortune Business Insight, 2021). The Stanford Centre for Digital Health has identified five categories of digital health technology (Stanford Center for Digital Health Landscape Report, 2020):

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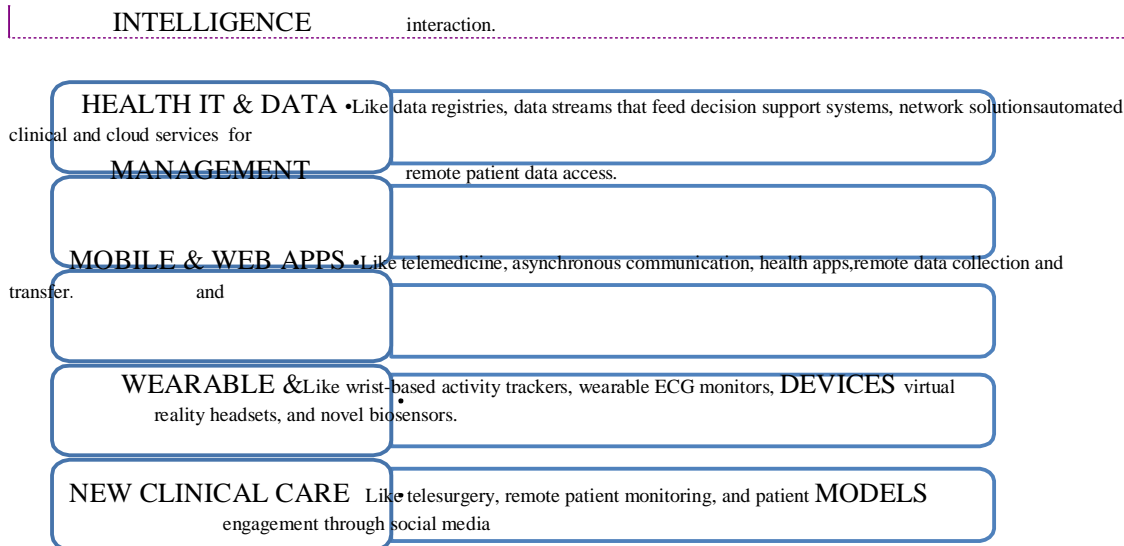
FIG 1: Categories of Digital Health Technologies



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE •Like computer vision for medical imaging, natural languageprocessing for healthcare documentation, and chatbots for patient interaction.

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To understand how innovation is being implemented in India, let us look at some examples of startups in each of these areas.

a) Buddhimed Technologies (Artificial Intelligence)

BuddhiMed creates machine learning solutions and analytics tools based on extensive collections of Indian healthcare data to improve clinical medicine and healthcare delivery system decisionmaking.

b) Zbliss Technologies Specialises in Health Information Technology

ZBliss offers an ecosystem of products for intensive care units, including a bed-side connectivity hub that runs specialized custom software to connect to multiple medical devices, mobile apps for non-device data and analytics, and a cloud-based SaaS solution for auto computation of clinical values, data visualization, and predictive analytics.

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4. Government initiatives and policies aimed at advancing digital healthcare

In response to the epidemic COVID -19, the Indian government has launched effective programmes and initiatives to use digital health technologies. These initiatives, which recognize the importance of technology in combating the crisis, aim to strengthen healthcare infrastructure, increase accessibility, and improve healthcare delivery across the country. Initiatives like the National Digital Health Mission, telemedicine guidelines, the AarogyaSetu app, E-Sanjeevani, and EHR standards have helped strengthen the healthcare system, improve healthcare services, and improve patient care. These initiatives address the pandemic's immediate challenges and lay the path for a digitally empowered healthcare sector in India in the long run.

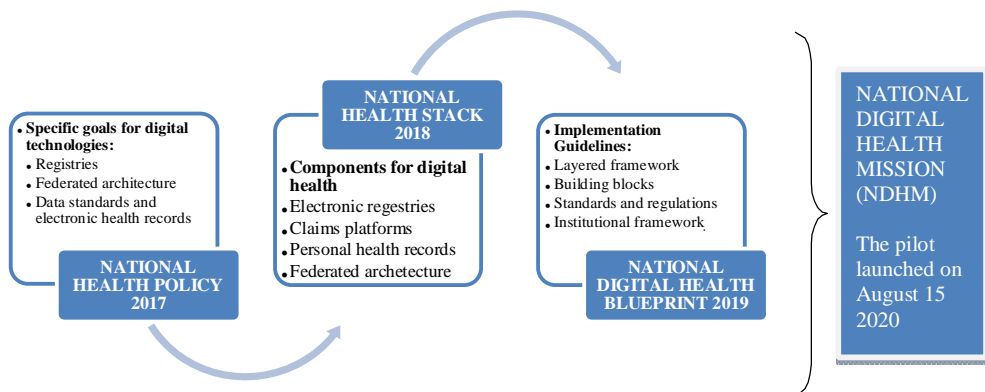
4.1 The Transition from National Health Policy to National Digital Health Mission

The government has set the guidelines for creating an open digital health ecosystem (health ODE) in India. The Sustainable Development Summit 2015 conceived the idea for such a healthy ODE. The Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030, which includes obtaining universal health coverage by 2030, was endorsed by India and other U.N. Members. The National Health Policy (NHP), released in 2017, came after this and acknowledged the crucial role digitalization might play in enhancing healthcare delivery in India. It envisioned the development of an ecosystem for digital health that meets the needs of all parties involved in healthcare and enhances effectiveness, transparency, and patient experience. A 'National Health Stack' based on similar ideas to the India Stack was proposed by NitiAayog in 2018. It demanded the production of a collection of 'shared public goods' or building blocks for creating various

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FIG 2: Transition from National Health Policy to National Digital Health Mission



The government drafted a report named "National Digital Health Blueprint" (NDHB) 2019 based on NitiAayog's advice. It outlined the structural foundation for an extensive, unified, and national digital health ecosystem. The Government of India created the National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) to revolutionize the healthcare sector via digital technologies. Prime Minister Narendra Modi officially unveiled it on August 15, 2020, as part of the country's Independence Day celebrations. The NDHM envisions a unified digital health ecosystem that permits seamless access to health records, supports health information interchange, and gives individuals greater control over their healthcare data. The project is to digitize health records, provide each person with a unique health I.D., and develop a nationwide network of healthcare providers and institutions. With the launch of the NDHM, India has taken an essential step toward building a digitally-enabled healthcare system that has the potential to revolutionize healthcare access and delivery in the country. The goal is optimistic, as it will streamline healthcare operations, improve healthcare quality, and enable individuals to participate in their healthcare management actively.

4.2 National Digital Health Mission

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The Government of India launched the "National Digital Health Mission" (NDHM) 2019 as a game-changing programme to enhance healthcare delivery nationwide. The NDHM intends to empower people with access to their health records, enable the frictionless sharing of medical information, and improve healthcare services nationwide to create a unified digital health ecosystem. This essay explores the main goals, characteristics, and potential effects of India's National Digital Health Mission.

The National Digital Health Mission's goals as (stated in) are as follows:

- a) Personal Health Records: The NDHM aspires to give each person in India a Health ID to access their health records. These data will be digitally preserved, giving people more control and ownership over their health information. These records will include medical history, test results, and medications.
- b) Interoperability and Data Interchange: Building a solid digital infrastructure that enables frictionless data interchange between healthcare providers, laboratories, pharmacies, and other stakeholders is one of the critical objectives of NDHM. This interoperability will improve the effectiveness of healthcare services, decrease the need for repeated tests, and allow for improved care coordination among various healthcare facilities.
- c) Telemedicine and remote consultations: According to the NDHM, Telemedicine is very important, especially in remote areas. To access healthcare remotely and confer with doctors using audio or video chats, it intends to increase the usage of teleconsultation services. The accessibility of healthcare will be significantly improved by this programme, especially for people living in remote or rural areas.
- d) Privacy and Security: The NDHM accords the highest priority to the privacy and security of health data. It includes strong safeguards to protect people's private health information and guarantees adherence to pertinent data protection laws. The NDHM seeks to increase trust among patients and healthcare professionals in the digital health ecosystem by building a secure and open system.

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India's healthcare system is about to undergo a revolution thanks to the National Digital Health Mission of 2019. The mission improves accessibility, effectiveness, and quality of healthcare services by utilizing digital technology and strongly emphasizing interoperability. The NDHM empowers people, enhances care coordination, and supports patient-centred

healthcare delivery through the implementation of digital health I.D.s, digitized health records, telemedicine, and privacy and security measures. The National Digital Health Mission has the potential to significantly alter the healthcare system in India and improve the lives of millions of people.

4.3 Foundational Architecture and Building Blocks of Digital Health Ecosystem

Federated architecture (F.A.) is an enterprise design paradigm that enables interoperability and information exchange among semiautonomous decentralized organizations, information technology systems, and applications (NDHB, 2019). The National Digital Health Blueprint advocates a federated design rather than extensive centralized systems for handling health information. This is critical for improving the security and privacy of patients' personal and sensitive information while ensuring interoperability, technological flexibility, and independence. Wherever access to sensitive health data is required, the infrastructure layer of NDHM will set up secure networks, establish pro-active Security and Privacy Operation centres to safeguard data and provide patient support for any issues with accessing their data.

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FIG 3: Federated Architecture of NDHB

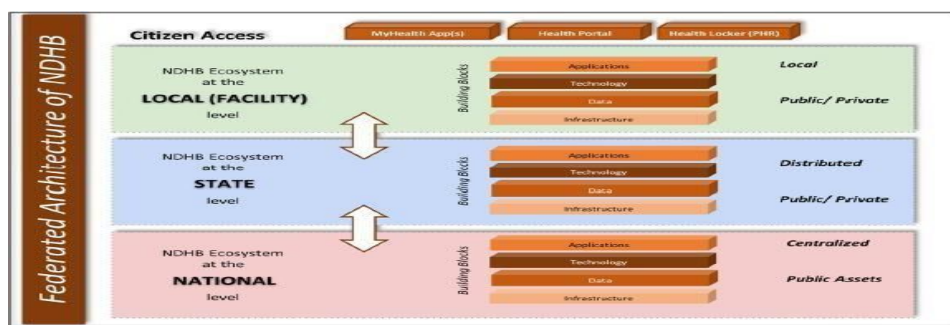


Figure 2.1 Overview of the Federated Architecture of NDHB

SOURCE: <https://www.nrce.in/standards/national-digital-health-blueprint>

The NDHM data layer will aid in creating master data for several healthcare-related topics, such as identifying patients, physicians, medical facilities, and medications. Additionally, it will produce the digital assets needed to facilitate the implementation of health standards. The technical building blocks layer will offer the industry valuable digital services, including telemedicine, health data analytics, consent management, health information interchange, and anonymization.

Building Blocks of NDHM

The National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) is a trailblazing effort that aspires to transform healthcare delivery in India. This comprehensive programme includes several critical building elements, each important in changing the healthcare landscape. This essay delves into the essential components of the National Digital Health Mission and their importance in establishing an efficient and accessible healthcare ecosystem.

a) Health ID:

The National Digital Health Mission is built around the Health ID. It is a one-of-a-kind digital identification assigned to each individual that connects their health records across several healthcare providers. The Health ID enables the seamless sharing of health information, removing the need for duplicate paperwork and reducing medical errors. It ensures continuity of treatment by providing healthcare workers with complete and accurate medical histories, allowing for speedier diagnosis and better patient outcomes.

a) Personal Health Records (PHRs):

PHRs are an essential component of the NDHM. Individuals can use PHRs to access and manage their health information securely. Patients can keep track of their medical history, lab results, medications, and other health-related information in a centralized digital repository. Individuals are empowered to actively participate in healthcare decisions because PHRs enable better self-management, preventive care, and increased doctor-patient communication.

b) Electronic Medical Records (EMRs):

EMRs play a critical role in streamlining healthcare delivery. The NDHM encourages healthcare providers to use electronic systems to record patient information, diagnoses, treatments, and outcomes. EMRs improve clinical decision-making efficiency and accuracy by offering real-time access to patient data. They increase the overall quality of healthcare services by facilitating coordinated treatment among multiple providers.

c) Health Facility Registry:

The Health Facility Registry is a comprehensive database of healthcare facilities nationwide. It contains data on hospitals, clinics, diagnostic centres, and pharmacies, among other things. Individuals can use the registry to find and receive quality healthcare services. It encourages transparency, aids in the monitoring and regulating of healthcare professionals, and guarantees that healthcare facilities follow set standards of care.

d) The Health Professionals Registry:

It is a centralized information store for healthcare professionals such as doctors, nurses, chemists, and other allied healthcare employees. Patients can use the registry to verify the credentials of healthcare practitioners, making it a valuable resource. It also aids in staff planning, training, and deployment, allowing for more efficient use of healthcare resources.

e) Telemedicine and e-Pharmacy

Telemedicine and e-Pharmacy are critical components of the National Digital Health Mission, particularly in expanding healthcare access in remote and underserved areas. Telemedicine enables patients to consult with healthcare specialists remotely via digital platforms, lowering travel expenses and waiting times. E-Pharmacy enables online drug

ordering and delivery, increasing convenience and medication adherence. Telemedicine and e-Pharmacy promote fair access to healthcare services, particularly for underserved communities.

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5.Challenges in the Digitalization of Healthcare:

While the digitalization of healthcare may appear to be a panacea for India's healthcare access and affordability problems, in theory, the reality may be quite different. Some critical challenges must be addressed if the digital health promise is to continue amid the digitalization craze. Everyone is aware of India's digital divide, exacerbated by differences in socioeconomic status, geography, and gender. India is already faced with the monumental job of meeting the ever-increasing healthcare demands of the most disadvantaged strata of society. Attempts to progressively digitalize healthcare services without a solid digital inclusion plan would exacerbate inequities in the Indian economy. Some of the challenges which India can face in the implementation of digital health are listed below:

- **Failures in A.I. and I.T. systems**

A.I. and information technology are regarded as the foundations of digital health. A.I. purposefully uses the data created by digital health systems to improve diagnosis, choose appropriate therapies, and forecast clinical outcomes. The well-established and inventive use of such technology allows for the viability of digital health adoption. It is critical to carefully examine the bottlenecks of A.I. and I.T. system failure, which exacerbates safety, sustainability, and justice difficulties (Kochhar, S, 2022). Regarding the future of technology, AI-enabled digital systems are regarded to have more excellent safety standards than people. Said A.I. systems in digital health are less tolerant of failures.

Furthermore, the influence or risk to human life posed by A.I. systems have yet to be well examined. Because of the lack of validation, it poses a significant obstacle to digital health. Furthermore, the systems are built using restricted training sets on real-world data, which makes repeating promising results challenging. As a result, increasing the overall accuracy of the A.I. system can provide clinicians and patients with clear and understandable outcomes.

- **Ethical Challenges**

The increasing digitization of healthcare and the proliferation of mobile and IoT devices as data collection tools creates many ethical concerns. One repeating topic concerns the precise nature of the participation of consumer tech corporations such as Amazon, Apple, Google, Facebook, and Samsung, all of which have joined the digital health arena (Sharon, T., 2016). Such businesses, in particular, provide solutions for collecting, keeping, and analyzing health data, which raises concerns about privacy, data protection, and informed permission (Mirchev, M., 2019). The

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security and privacy of health data are vital concerns. To avoid unauthorized access, data breaches, and exploitation of personal health information, deploying NDHM necessitates rigorous data protection measures. It is critical to have a secure and robust digital ecosystem that conforms with data protection standards and protects individual privacy. It is also vital to educate both healthcare providers and patients about data security and privacy.

- **Infrastructure and Connectivity**

One of the primary issues is a need for robust digital infrastructure and consistent internet connectivity, particularly in India's distant and rural areas. Adequate technological infrastructure, including internet connectivity, hardware, and software systems, is required to implement NDHM efficiently. Bridging the digital divide and maintaining seamless connectivity across the country is critical to the mission's success.

- **Interoperability and Standardisation**

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A fundamental difficulty is ensuring interoperability and health data standardization across diverse systems and stakeholders. NDHM aims to unite multiple healthcare providers on a single digital platform, from hospitals to clinics and pharmacies. Substantial coordination, technical skill, and adherence to interoperability standards are required to achieve seamless integration and data interchange among disparate systems with disparate standards and formats.

- **Digital Literacy and Adoption**

Ensuring digital literacy and adoption among healthcare practitioners, patients, and other stakeholders is challenging. Many healthcare workers, particularly those in rural locations, may need to become more familiar with digital technologies and electronic health records. Similarly, people may need help grasping and using digital healthcare platforms. Comprehensive training programmes and awareness campaigns are required to develop digital literacy and stimulate the widespread use of NDHM.

- **Resistance to Change:**

Resistance to change is a common obstacle when implementing any large-scale transformative endeavour. NDHM entails transitioning from paper-based records and manual processes to digital platforms and technology. Resistance from healthcare practitioners, administrative employees, and patients used to the current system may impede the seamless introduction of NDHM. Addressing concerns, giving proper training, and emphasizing the benefits of the digital system can assist in overcoming opposition and driving adoption.

- **Financial Constraints:**

Implementing NDHM necessitates a substantial financial investment, including the construction of digital infrastructure, training programmes, and regular system maintenance and upgrade. Adequate funding for the mission and ongoing financial support from the government and other stakeholders is critical for its execution. Furthermore, it is essential to ensure that digital

healthcare services are affordable and accessible to all segments of society, particularly marginalized populations.

While the National Digital Health Mission has enormous potential to improve healthcare in India, various difficulties must be solved before it can be implemented successfully. Overcoming infrastructure constraints, ensuring data security and privacy, promoting interoperability and standardization, enhancing digital literacy, managing resistance to change, and addressing financial conditions are all critical aspects that will necessitate collaborative efforts from the government, healthcare providers, and other stakeholders. By proactively tackling these obstacles, India may reap the benefits of a digitally empowered healthcare system, enhancing its inhabitants' access, quality, and results.

6. Possibilities and Advantages of Digitalization of Healthcare In India

Digital healthcare in India has several benefits and has enormous potential for revolutionary effects. It uses technology to transform healthcare delivery by making it more accessible, efficient, and patient-centred.

- **Increased Access:** Remote consultations, telemedicine services, and mobile health applications enable digital healthcare to transcend geographical boundaries; this improves access for those without access and expands healthcare services to people living in rural places.
- **Enhanced Efficiency:** By enabling the electronic sharing of patient data and medical records, digital healthcare streamlines operations. It lessens paperwork, streamlines administrative processes, and allocates resources more effectively, improving the effectiveness of healthcare services.
- **Empowered Patients:** Digital tools enable people to take an active role in their healthcare. Patients can watch their vital signs, check their health, and get individualized health advice via wearable tech, mobile apps, and remote monitoring. Self-care, patient involvement, and early identification of potential health risks are all promoted by this.
- **Cost Saving:** Digitalization has the potential to lower medical expenses. It aids in cost reduction and financial savings for individuals and healthcare systems by reducing hospital visits, avoiding pointless tests, and optimizing resource usage.
- **Data-Driven Insights:** The digitalization of healthcare generates enormous volumes of data that can be useful for producing insightful conclusions. Improved healthcare outcomes can result from using these insights to guide population health management, disease preventive efforts, and evidence-based decision-making.

7. Conclusion

The covid-19 epidemic has advanced India's healthcare system's digitalization, resulting in significant improvements and game-changing adjustments. This research paper has explored the

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various aspects of digitalization in healthcare during the pandemic, noting its advantages, difficulties, and potential. The widespread use of telemedicine has become an essential response to the constraints imposed by social segregation policies and the enormous pressure on healthcare services. It made diagnosing and monitoring patients remotely possible, maintaining continuity of treatment and lowering the danger of infection spread. Telemedicine also made it easier for people to receive healthcare services in isolated locations, reducing the gap between urban and rural communities and enhancing healthcare fairness.

Additionally, digital health technology, including wearables, smartphone applications, and health information systems, was crucial in controlling the epidemic. These tools made it easier for

People and medical professionals to stop the virus from spreading by facilitating contact tracing, symptom tracking, and public health surveillance. Additionally, improved care coordination and

Data-driven decision-making was made possible by digitalizing medical records and health information interchange. However, the digitization of Indian healthcare is not without obstacles; it is a mix of benefits and challenges that should not be underestimated. Infrastructure constraints, unequal access to technology, and the digital divide posed substantial barriers to broader adoption. Increased sharing and storage of sensitive health data has also raised privacy and security issues. These issues must be addressed through solid regulations, infrastructure investments, and initiatives to bridge the digital divide, ensuring that the advantages of digital health reach all sectors of the population. Looking ahead, the digitalization of healthcare in India has great potential. It can promote a patient-centred approach by empowering people to participate actively in healthcare management. Combining artificial intelligence, machine learning, and big data analytics can improve disease prediction, early detection, and personalized treatment approaches.

Furthermore, digital health advances have the potential to enable remote patient monitoring, improve healthcare delivery in underserved areas, and promote preventive and public health efforts. In conclusion, the COVID-19 pandemic in India has shown how the digitalization of healthcare can revolutionize how healthcare problems are solved. While there are still obstacles to be faced, the momentum created by this crisis lays a solid basis for integrating digital health into India's healthcare system, ultimately improving everyone's access to and satisfaction with healthcare services.

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