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# Cloud Technology in Healthcare

[1]Manish Pal, [2]Prof.Pradnya Mhatre
[1]Department of Computer Applications, University of Mumbai
Viva School of MCA, Shirgaon, Virar (East).
Email: manishpal734@gmail.com
[2] Department of Computer Applications, University of Mumbai
Viva School of MCA, Shirgaon, Virar (East).
Email: pradnyamhatre@vivamca.org

***Abstract***— *Recently, IT resources area unit more and more being place. Use altogether spaces of the state of being health area. Cloud technology offers a promising approach to slake the IT desires in an auspicious means. This paper addresses the gap and is aimed to identify the state of study and ensure the potential areas of future analysis within the domain .The term "Cloud Technology" might be a recent cant within the IT world and has been a significant topic of speech as of belated and is rising together of the foremost preponderant technologies of this era of your time. Astronomically large technology corporations area unit already investment ample bucks in building infrastructure, accommodations and applications to make cloud computing facilely accessible to customers, organizations and businesses. We have a bent to conduct a structured literature search predicated on a longtime framework. In India, the healthcare sector has started to use new evolving technologies such as mobile computing, cloud computing. A large bulk of knowledge is collected and processed in patient digital information records called electronic health records, Journal provides an study of some potential cloud-based healthcare systems on the edge of each technology.*[1][2][4]

***Keywords— AZURE, Cloud Computing, Domain, Healthcare, Infrastructure.***

## I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is that the on-demand delivery of IT resources over the web with pay-as-you-go pricing. The term cloud refers to servers, storage and software development platforms over the internet. Cloud computing is a method used for retrieving resources, data or information stored over the internet through web-based tools and applications. Cloud computing allow us to store the data in the cloud rather than keeping in the hard drive or local storage device. The information or data being accessed is found in "the cloud" and does not limit a user to be in a specific place to access it.The expert also states that cloud computing does not prevent companies from encouraging their applications to run faster, with better management and less maintenance, which makes IT teams to sooner adjust resources to satisfy fluctuating and unpredictable demand, providing the burst computing capability: high computing power at certain periods of peak demand. Cloud has become a crucial tool within the healthcare field for better collaboration. The cloud allow to store and remote access of healthcare information to professionals. Now better care are often delivered by healthcare experts around us with none delay. Further, a foreign conferencing facility updates a patient's condition within minutes and saves overall travelling time for doctors.Healthcare sector has been moved to digital platform today where it collects many data. IT Companies do provide cloud computing services that mainly focused on healthcare data to transform it into meaningful information. Further, it allow to data sharing easy and accessible for the users.

Healthcare technology is labelled by the Health Organization as ' the application of organized knowledge and skills to the resourc es, medicines, vaccines, procedures and systems developed to unravel an ill health ill health and improve quality of lives". Such innovations include structured physical objects inside us as well as conventional and built social means and methods for treating or caring for patients. During the last five decades, technology development has been remarkable within the healthcare industry.With cloud solutions, it is possible to share large data files with the suitability that saves overall healthcare costs.It also boosts efficiency too. Healthcare industries need to be alert to adapt the changes in higher rates and reasonable costs that might be made possible with cloud technology only.When you have to reach or manage many purchasers then you had sort of a more powerful system to urge the work done, and patient data need to be shared securely with healthcare providers. New EMR systems

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provide better control over healthcare data and the introduction of such systems within the industry is becoming the first priority for hospitals. The healthcare regulations are pushing the industry towards better storage, collaboration and data sharing within the cloud. With EMR systems, there are chances of sensitive information loss. The only solution is to use cloud services with EMR systems to affect the matter. This process will not only secure data but also makes data transfer faster between parties. The more important responsibility of healthcare providers is to define the security responsibilities between cloud vendors and tenants.

Technological advancements within the healthcare sector have accompany various key benefits in several operational aspects. One of the advances that have impacted the healthcare sector heavily is that the utilization of cloud computing technologies. The impacts of cloud computing within the healthcare sector are huge and permit further exploration of the prospects of technology use in healthcare. for instance, benefits like improved data security, advanced capability of remote diagnosis and increased value awareness are all regarding cloud use within the world. The paper concludes by giving a recap on the concept of clouds within the healthcare sector with recommendations on how the planet can proceed in its consideration of the cloud concept.[4][5][6][7]

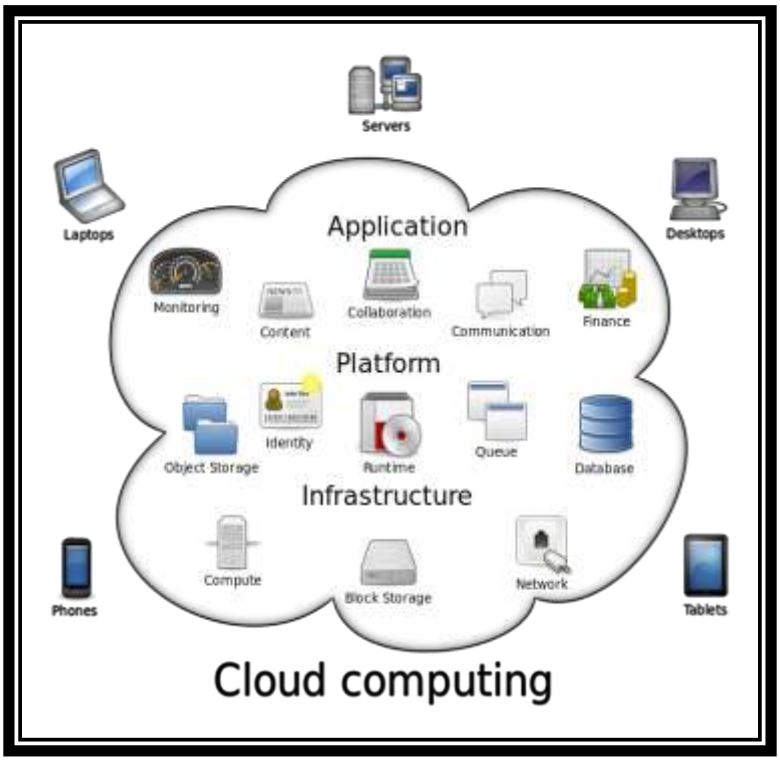


**FIGURE 1: Cloud Computing**

## II. EVOLUTION

### 2.1 EHR USE IN 1992

Early use of EHRs also included data interchange for claims processing and image scanning as a way for document capture. Each of those efforts saved time by eliminating filing and retrieval of charts, photocopying, and chart location control. More clinical use began when the physician workstation became the term used for private computers integrated with EHRs that allowed access to physician notes, orders, consults, laboratory results, radiological studies, direct patient measurements, nursing duties and notes, and patient care procedures. Workstations interfaced with tools like drug references, clinical manuals,

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textbooks of drugs, literature search engines, CDS, and transmission. Data also might be represented during a sort of graphical formats which especially facilitated the management of critically ill patients. While not widespread, new applications and functionalities were being developed and used. for instance, physicians began to use electronic documentation but many didn't believe that computerization saved time, although they appreciated its value for administrative functions and for producing printouts. Networks of microcomputer workstations were wont to write all inpatient orders linked to an EHR. While this significantly lowered patient charges and hospital costs, the systems required more physician time than did the paper charts. Automated management of patient records became available through the event of patient data management systems which might be connected to bedside monitoring devices to record and interpret patient data within the EHR. However, laws still required hospitals and practitioners to be in charge of the accuracy and completeness of medical records and thus all documents had to be reviewed and signed. While regulatory and accrediting agencies restricted the auto-authentication of medical records, electronic signatures could and were getting used within EHRs.

### 2.2 EHR USE AND EVOLUTION BY 2015

Large health care organizations and government agencies are recognizing the worth of data in EHRs to work out optimal patterns of care. However, growing issues facing healthcare coverage, privacy, and particularly the safety of EHRs remain crucial obstacles for his or her acceptance. Patients, providers, and healthcare facilities still demand assurance that these records are securely protected. Thus, as EHR use has increased over time, technical issues continued to be overshadowed by procedural, professional, social, political, and particularly ethical issues and therefore the need for compliance with standards and knowledge security.

### 2.3 WHERE ARE EHRS EXPECTED TO BE within the NEXT 25 YEARS?

Current EHRs don't meet the requirements of today's distributed systems and of the rapidly changing healthcare environment. The power of applications to speak, interpret, and act intelligently upon complex healthcare information has assumed paramount importance. Much of EHR adoption continues in an environment shaped by paper chart thinking, which continues to limit success. More research is required to work out the way to integrate the EHR into patient encounters more effectively and supply clinicians with a greater control of the EHR leading to greater flexibility to suit to their needs and preferences. Physicians are positive about the long term advantage of EHRs, but are unsatisfied with the non-intuitive interfaces existing EHRs.[6][7][8]

## III. BENEFITS

### 3.1 EXCELLENT REACH IN TOUGH TIMES

In case of disaster, when this is often impossible to travel to any particular place then cloud technology represents doctors with necessary information they need at that specific time. Today on-duty doctors with little surgery experience can get real-time guidance by information transmission systems to make sure an outstanding work is completed by the team.

### 3.2 BETTER AND SAFE STORAGE

Cloud makes sure it possible to hold a maximum of data at minimum cost. During this manner, cloud doesn't just make data storage safe but adorable for healthcare providers.

### 3.3 INFORMATION TRANSFORMATION FOR INFORMED DECISIONS

In the medical industry, the more information that's available, the more informed decisions are often made. due to cloud computing, data can quickly and easily be shared and analyzed by healthcare experts across various fields so on form the foremost informed decisions regarding a patient's healthcare.[8][9

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## IV. CHALLENGES

### 4.1 PRIVACY AND SECURITY CHALLENGES

Data sent to cloud sometimes contain confidential personal information on person's healthcare that needs proper safeguarding. This is often to stop disclosure or misuse of such data. Although rare, sometimes data stored within the cloud could also be hacked and used inappropriately hence becoming a challenge.

However, we tend to fear what we don't know one or two things about. Data stored within the cloud are safer than the normal systems. When data are stored within the cloud the shortage of physical access from employees or visitor makes it harder for data leaks and misuse. Cloud infrastructures are monitored around the punch in order to kick off potential threats. Cloud Service Providers (CSP) perform a yearly audit to guard against setbacks in their security systems, unlike traditional systems which don't have such feature.

### 4.2 INCOMPATIBILITY

Numerous hospitals think that it's hard to ensure that cloud services are compatible with existing parts of the IT infrastructure. It's necessary to check that everything works before the service is deployed – otherwise, the usage of this service can have a particularly negative impact on operations. If things don't go smoothly during the test, the organization should recognize what to overhaul and determine if it's worthwhile, despite all the difficulty.
Nevertheless, you'll build applications using any language, tool, or framework within the cloud and also integrate Public Cloud Applications together with your existing IT Environment. Supplying you with little or zero problems with incompatibility.

### 4.3 IT SKILL

As more organizations embrace cloud services, the positives in IT with cloud computing skills are highly wanted and may be troublesome for healthcare providers to supply.One of the solutions recommended by some experts is to supply training to staff already on the staff list. Many organizations will find that this is often less expensive than trying to find external help.[10][11][12]

## V. EXAMPLES OF HOW CLOUD SOLUTIONS CAN TRANSFORM HEALTHCARE

Cloud computing is quickly becoming a necessity in the medical field. It just able to help transform healthcare to share patient information to medical providers on urgent cases in real-time. Before total transformation occurs, however, there has to be strategy. A realistic cloud strategy for a healthcare facility, for example, could be using a public cloud platform to allow public access to common health information or to receive medical resources. Hospitals and health clinics could even use a public cloud for remote storage of their own medical data (not the patient's data).Essentially, a public cloud may deliver mobility and cost-saving capabilities to the healthcare industry. Alternatively, a private cloud could be set up to allow healthcare providers to safely move electronic documents and exchange patient health information. Such information might include: Clinical applications (EHRs, physician enquiries, pharmacy orders, etc.) Non-clinical tools for handling health care to manage the sales process Patient care, such as paying for patients and claims. Either operated internally in the data center or hosted externally through a service provider, it is important to know that such an architecture could provide improved privacy and security over the application of a public cloud approach. A stable, private cloud environment that uses policy-based control of computer resources is an effective solution to avoid serious vulnerabilities for cloud consumers.[13][14]

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## VI. REPORTS

The global healthcare cloud computing market is projected to reach USD 51.9 billion by 2024, from an estimated USD 23.4 billion in 2019 at a CAGR of 17.2% during the forecast period. This market's growth is driven primarily by the growing adoption of big data analytics, wearable devices, &IoT, and cloud use benefits. However, concerns over data security and privacy are expected to curb that market's growth.[15][16]

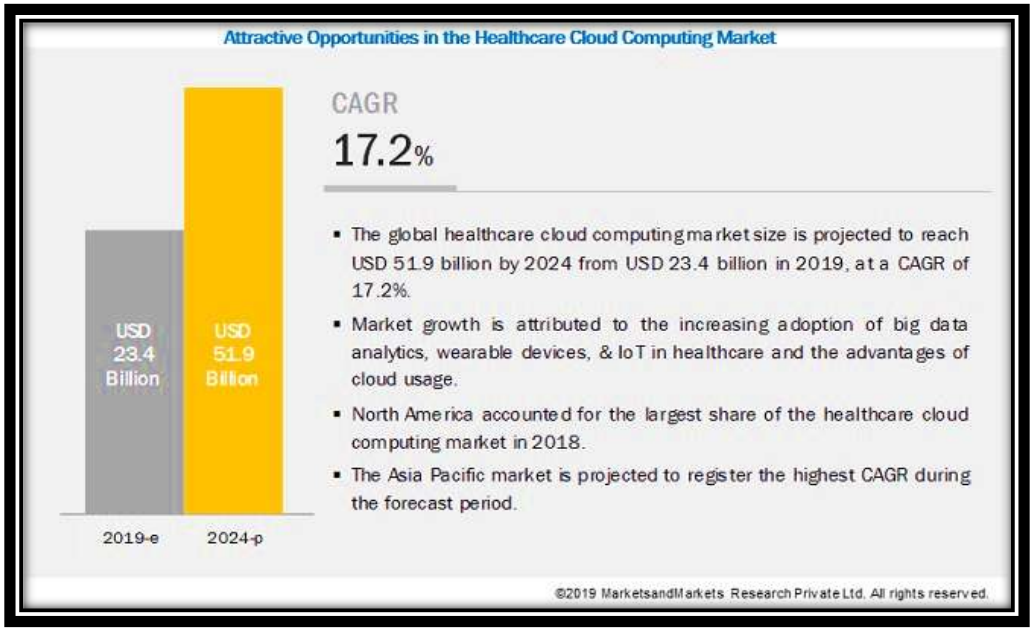


**FIGURE 1: Future trend in cloud market**

## VII. CONCLUSION

Transformation of the healthcare industry is accelerating. Healthcare organizations switch to cloud computing to support new models of care delivery and the business skills required to address the diverse technical, regulatory, legislative and cultural changes taking place in the industry. The versatility, scalability and connectivity offered by cloud environments make them perfect platforms for exchanging information, including emerging information needs for greater collaboration and tailored healthcare patient care. Despite of so many benefits and importance of cloud computing, there are also networking issues and challenges faced by the organization. Rightly said every coin has two sides, viz, negative and positive prospect. Hence, Challenges of cloud computing are also addressed. In spite of so many limitations and the need for better methodologies processes, cloud computing is becoming a very attractive paradigm, especially for large organizations.

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