Improving the value of healthcare systems using the Triple Aim framework: A systematic literature review

The author systematically review and analyze literature on the results of using the Triple Aim framework, which was introduced by the Institute for Healthcare Improvement, for assessment at the health system level, especially the concept of balance among the framework's goals. The analysis shows a lack of consensus on the impact of each goal and on the concept of a balance between the goals, and a paucity of literature related to the pursuit of the Triple Aim at the health system level. Further conceptual work is needed for the concept of balance.

* Kokko P. Health Policy. 2022; 126 (4): 302-309.

Digital health and precision prevention: shifting from disease-centred care to consumer-centred health

Digital health can initiate a precision prevention era, where consumer-centred, real-time data enables a new ability to count and fund population health, making disease prevention ‘matter’. Then, precision decision making, intervention and policy to target preventable chronic disease can be realized. Authors argue for, identify barriers to, and propose three horizons for digital health transformation of population health towards precision prevention of chronic disease. Clinicians, researchers and policymakers can commence strategic planning and investment for precision prevention of chronic disease to advance a mature, value-based model that will ensure healthcare sustainability.


Three horizons framework for digital health transformation towards precision prevention of chronic disease

HORIZON 1
Building digital health prevention foundations

HORIZON 2
Transforming preventive care using data and analytics

HORIZON 3
A learning system of precision prevention
This review of the literature published from 2014 to 2020, aimed to identify and describe the scope and use of current Digital Health Interventions for preventive care in primary care settings. These include the electronic health record (EHR), clinical decision support, telehealth, and other technologies. Preventive DHIs in primary care settings demonstrated meaningful improvements in both clinical and nonclinical outcomes. However, evaluations of negative results, effects on health disparities, and many other gaps remain to be explored.


Within the sense of intelligent health, Blockchain could have distinctive benefits from a context-aware viewpoint. In this paper, the author discuss numerous use cases of Blockchain in the healthcare industry. The symbiotic relationship between Blockchain and intelligent health is discussed. Additionally, the author address many obstacles for integrating Blockchain-based applications in the health sector and several future research prospects.

*Mamun Q. Smart Health. 2022; 23:100223.

**Different use cases of Blockchain in healthcare**

- A seamless healthcare system.
- Electronic health record.
- Counterfeit drugs.
- Emergency disaster relief.
- Pharmaceutical supply chains.
- Genomic market.
- Healthcare payments.
- Medical staff credentialing.
- Internet of Things security for remote monitoring.
- Blockchain technology merged with artificial intelligence.