



DIGITAL MEDICINE AND LAW

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the concept of service and its main aspects were analyzed and the views of scientists were studied. Digital services on medicine and their types, which are a modern form of medical services, were also identified, and their main characteristics were determined. The effectiveness of medical services and telemedicine on foreign platforms, as well as on leading service platforms, was studied. The fundamentals of legal regulation of medical services are defined and author's conclusions are given.

KEYWORDS

Law, medical service, digital economy, health care of citizens.

INTRODUCTION

Digital medicine describes a field primarily concerned with the use of technology as a means of providing and measuring human health. Digital medical products are human-controlled electronic devices with high-quality hardware and software that support the practice of medicine on a large scale, including at the root of all these efforts, the treatment of people, the restoration

of health, the prevention of infectious diseases, and the promotion of the health of individuals and populations.

Digital medicine is the organization of medical care, the efficiency of which can be significantly improved by

processing and analyzing the results of large volumes of medical data in digital form.¹

The digital platform defines the development of a system of algorithmic relations between a large number of market participants combined with a unified information environment, which leads to the reduction of transaction costs by using a set of digital technologies and changing the system of labor distribution.²

DISCUSSION

The approaches being offered today are how the development of digital medicine is projected to healthcare and medicine. In digital medicine, it is carried out on the basis of filling up this program with relevant departments in the implementation of certain directions in the field of economy, first of all, in the health sector. It was also requested to develop the plans for the implementation of relevant measures formed within the framework of the management system for the implementation of this program. Digital health is used as part of the digital economy, which has its own platforms and technologies, its own semantic apparatus.

Digital health is an additional sub-branch of health care (as a part of state industry) based on medical organizations of all levels and forms of ownership in a set of organizational, legal, economic, medical, scientific and technical measures. provides maintenance and strengthening of public health, including medical care.³

¹ Управление развитием сферы услуг здравоохранения в условиях цифровой экономики 2020 год, доктор наук Коробкова Оксана Константиновна // <https://www.dissercat.com/content/upravlenie-razvitiem-sfery-uslug-zdravookhraniya-v-usloviyakh-tsifrovoi-ekonomiki>

We can rate the development of digital health as follows:

1. should implement measures to support the development of digital medicine by the state;
2. should implement the digital transformation of medicine;
- 3 should ensure the operation and development of the digital medicine ecosystem.

Digital medicine is a system of scientific knowledge and practical activities based on a digital health platform to diagnose, treat, and prevent diseases, maintain people's health and work ability, prolong life, and relieve suffering from physical and mental illnesses.

Summarizes, supports and develops the system of scientific knowledge on the use of medical services based on medicine and information and communication technologies. This is the result of the digital transformation of medicine.

Digital health care is a type of medical care provided remotely using digital health services, including telemedicine.

It relies on existing and evolving health information systems, including health information storage and the exchange of digital medical records about patients, i.e. IEMK (integrated electronic medical records)⁴.

² <http://www.oecd.org/going-digital/>.

³ Гасников В.К. Особенности управления здравоохранением региона в условиях социально-экономических преобразований. Ижевск. 2006. - 360 с.

⁴ <http://www.oecd.org/internet/ministerial>.

Every innovation and small invention implemented in this field creates a great opportunity for the development of this field⁵.

Digital medical services are support services for medical activity and scientific research in the field of medicine aimed at the consumer (patient, doctor, scientist, supporter of a healthy lifestyle). Availability, using any digital devices and channels, is delivered on-demand, on-demand, based on the principles of timeliness, quality and convenience.⁶

Digital transformation in Medicine is the interaction of digital technology with the business of healthcare with patients⁷, healthcare providers and regulators, the result of which is often radical and disrupts long-established practices with new processes constantly evolving. Any digital transformation consultancy will tell you that a successful digital transformation strategy is about more than just technology.⁸

Digital medical education will consist of preparing services for digital medicine including healthy lifestyles, patient research, digital medical platforms, industrial clusters, innovative medical services and products, including software projects.⁹

The digital health transformation landscape also takes into account the other information resources,

interoperability, and security requirements necessary to deliver digital health care.

We can see that UN experts are promoting a systematic approach to digital technologies as much as possible in their materials.¹⁰

The authors of the National eHealth Strategy Toolkit, a model recommended by the World Health Organization, state that the desired outcomes of digitization should not be achieved by themselves, but rather as a tool to address health system and stakeholder challenges. This is important because the enthusiasm for information technology, especially in the early stages, can become an end in itself, lead to inefficient use of funds and move away from the main goals of the digital transformation of the economy and healthcare in general.¹¹

In addition, it should be noted that the authors of this model "Role of the Government" divide planning processes by types of economy.

Update of the electronic healthcare system, the state of the public health healthcare system, the strategy, goals and priorities of healthcare, the goals and objectives of socio-economic development have been determined.¹²

⁵ Askarov, J. (2021). Issues Of Using And Legal Regulation Of Digital Technologies In The Provision Of Medical Services. The American Journal of Political Science Law and Criminology, 3(05), 49-52.

⁶ <http://www.oecd.org/going-digital/>.

⁷ Аскарлов, Ж. (2020). ПРАВОВОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ И СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ СУБЪЕКТОВ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В СФЕРЕ ОКАЗАНИЯ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ УСЛУГ В ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ СТРАНАХ. Review of law sciences, 4(Спецвыпуск), 72-81.

⁸ Воронцов И.М., Шаповалов В.В., Шерстюк Ю.М. ЗДОРОВЬЕ. Создание и применение автоматизированных

систем для мониторинга и скринирующей диагностики нарушений здоровья. - Санкт-Петербург: 2006.

⁹ Цифровизация медицины: основные проблемы правового регулирования // <https://www.garant.ru/news/1511887/>

¹⁰ Гасников В.К. Особенности управления здравоохранением региона в условиях социально-экономических преобразований-Ижевск. 2006. - 360 с.

¹¹ Гаспарян С.А., Пашкина Е.С. Страницы истории информатизации здравоохранения России - М.: Москва, 2002. - 304 с.

¹² <http://www.oecd.org/internet/ministerial>.

The impact of external factors on e-health, in the form of e-health, e-health outcomes for the health system and the impact on key stakeholder groups, are the basis for changing the necessary components.

We can categorize them as follows:

- Leadership and management;
- Strategy and investments;
- ICT services and applications;
- Infrastructure;
- Standards and interoperability and regulatory framework and compliance;
- Consisting of Human Resources, and the National eHealth Vision Model and Information Technology.

Legislation can make it difficult for developers of digital health services to learn about appropriate regulation and how to deal with it. As a result of these consequences, the following may occur:

1. Failure to develop digital health services due to ambiguities due to misinterpretations and complexity in understanding regulations.
2. In the future, it is appropriate to prepare this type of regulatory legal documents in cooperation between official organizations, developers and health professionals.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that recently the scope of application of digital technologies in the healthcare system of Uzbekistan is expanding more and more. The

study of this field and the introduction of digitalization are the main ones today.

We will save a lot of money along with the convenience of digital medicine, preserving the most important blessing for a human being called health, as well as valuable time.

Therefore, by studying the situation in the Republic of Uzbekistan on this topic, by comparing the experience of foreign countries, as well as legal regulation of the field of digital medicine and finding solutions to problems in this field, I would like to put forward some suggestions and recommendations below.

First, studying the experience of advanced countries allows us to be on the same page as them. They have developed laws regulating the right to medicine, but there is no law regulating medicine in our country. Studying the experiences of these countries, it would be appropriate for us to develop medical law and laws that are compatible with our mentality.

Secondly, the ease of introduction of digital medicine makes it impossible to provide all regions of our Republic with new technologies, that is, the delivery of this equipment is carried out in foreign currency. In order to form a foreign exchange budget, it is necessary to increase the number of export products, or we can begin to separate a product in relation to this equipment.

Patients and their caregivers from remote regions of our republic have to wait in line for several days and stay in our capital for a while. Housing for staying in the capital is the first problem. It is natural that they stay in hotels or rented houses until the day of their turn, along with other additional expenses, on the one hand, they are patients, and on the other hand, additional problems put the patients in a negative state of health.

It will also make the financial situation difficult. As a solution to these problems, I would like to propose that a separate article be included in the Healthcare Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on reducing duties on new medical technological equipment coming from foreign countries.

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