

Safety Regulation (Security/Privacy)

- Transparency in regulation and speed compared to innovation:
 - Device regulation unclear including determining if something is a medical device.
 - Sensing devices – less so
 - Medical devices – more so
 - Legal ramifications for actual making recommendations. It's unclear
 - Inside the healthcare system versus home.
- Home device privacy; exploiting this is more common
- Be careful with use of cloud platforms; especially data transmission. Gives more people capability to do things, but training may not be up to par.
- Transition from research to practice
 - Safe haven of research
- Incentives for sharing. More sharing will create more access and lead to impact.
- Safety
 - Autonomous systems making recommendations
 - Systems to mitigate human error; high reliability organizations
 - Safety checking and monitoring
- Barriers
 - Learning curve and training limits innovation for the computing community
 - Better training to manage data outside healthcare organizations
 - Value in data sharing and platforms already created. Not being leveraged to the extent
 - Device and EHR data is messy and variable

Solutions

- Funded as a data collection project explicitly the output is better and more success. When data sharing is bi-product – not been as successful.
- Multi-IRB programs which has already started to enable collaboration – this is a good thing.
- Set incentives and rewards to share data can work – ‘healthy people’ example
- Cyber security – medical devices in healthcare settings; little known and identify threat models.
- Embed health data management into engineering / computer science type curriculum.
- Cross-disciplinary collaboration from the beginning (positive) – programs to support
- There is a role for computing in doing research directly in safety / quality insurance. Tend to tackle these issues less frequently.
- Dates remove dates