

## Recent developments in health technology

In times of crisis, immense creativity often comes to the fore, precipitating major changes. This has been the case in the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) era. Healthcare technology has leaped to the fore to help healthcare providers manage their patients better by reducing the dangers inherent in personal contact, waiting in crowded waiting rooms or laboratories, and hospitalizations.

### Artificial intelligence

Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology is being used in the diagnosis of diseases, as well as to offer customized solutions. For instance, it is being used to drive systems that process computed tomography scans by the thousands, in a mass detection scenario, as in COVID-19. This spares radiographers and physicians to attend to patients, besides providing supplementary information and thus improving the accuracy of diagnosis and monitoring. Machine learning is being exploited in the pharmaceutical industry to identify new drug



candidates without the long and expensive traditional method of sifting through chemical libraries while also replacing actual experiments with simulations, varying multiple parameters. The whole process is not only much less expensive but also much faster. Future of Smart Health Systems Robotic systems are being developed using AI and machine learning to replace humans in the performance of routine unskilled tasks now being done by skilled healthcare practitioners. This will free them to treat more patients with less time pressure, promoting a favorable outcome.

### The dark side

Even as AI is being used to help healthcare, it can be perverted to steal patient and provider identities, divert funds and misuse information by hacking medical computer systems. This can occur via private systems linked to hospital software, or by wireless networks at health facilities, or via the Internet of Things (IoT). Thus, the protection of such systems from AI-driven malware and personalized attacks would perhaps cost more than can be saved by the application of such systems.

Meticulous planning, effective training, and ongoing

monitoring of healthcare and technical staff as they use data systems, as well as installing data security systems, are essential to prevent, detect and plug data breaches as soon as possible.

**The rise of mHealth**

To handle these needs, mobile health information and sensing technologies, termed mHealth, has gained prominence. These tools seem to offer the ability to provide healthcare at lower costs with improved outcomes. They can allow a limited number of providers to monitor more people, individually and at the population level. Applications of mHealth can promote healthy behaviors for primary or secondary disease prevention, help with the self-management of chronic illnesses, improve provider training, and cut down on visits to the doctor. At the same time, they can help personalize interventions to an unprecedented level.

Today, mHealth can be utilized in the form of mobile devices, wearables, and other devices that allow people to carry on with their routine activities, while the device sends



invaluable data on a host of parameters back to the server. This data can be used both in the present and the future to provide information on all kinds of trends and predictive factors to help research-driven efforts to promote and improve patient health.

Multiple platforms are now available, backed by top-class information technology (IT) firms like Apple, to facilitate the development of healthcare apps.

**Telemedicine**

Telemedicine is an important innovation now practiced in many countries worldwide due

to pandemic restrictions on public travel. With this technology, clinical practitioners see patients virtually, avoiding personal contact, while still being able to diagnose and treat patients for a host of illnesses.

The saving of time and money has made this an attractive option for both patient and practitioner, and this trend seems unlikely to die down soon.



## Apply for the Global IT Scholarship Program

Global Information Technology is proud to provide the GIT Scholarship Program. Every month, this scholarship will be awarded to highly driven individuals wanting to begin or advance their IT career. Exclusively, the scholarship will provide a grant of \$2,500.00 towards any certification course or remote live training at GIT. GIT created this opportunity to give back to the community and spread our desire to help those in need. We believe that learning is essential and we will continue to help and develop individuals to help them succeed in their personal development goals. Apply here:

<https://www.global-itech.com/the-global-it-scholarship/>

## Career Guide

### Quick and to the point Career Advice

**Question:** “Andrei, I need your help. I struggle during interviews when they ask me why I should be hired for the position. What should I say here?”

– Penny DeGroff

**Answer:** I hear you, Penny, this can be a tough one if not prepared. Try these three things:

1. Show that you have skills and experience to do the job and deliver great results. You never know what other candidates offer to the company. But you know you: emphasize your key skills, strengths, talents, work experience, and professional achievements that are fundamental to getting great things done on this position.
2. Highlight that you’ll fit in and be a great addition to the team. Show the interviewer that you have corresponding personal and professional traits that make you a great addition to

the team. At larger companies, departments and their staff vary greatly. Marketing people are different from IT specialists. Identify the company’s culture and the department’s characteristic features and tell the interviewer how you will fit in.

3. Describe how hiring you will make their life easier and help them achieve more. Determine what problems they had so far, what new issues or goals they have now, and how your specific skills and experience can come in handy. Scour the company’s website and social media channels to research their roadmap and history. Google their media mentions and case studies. Reread the job ad you applied to. Use this information to guide your answer.

We could go on-and-on, but the gist of it is right here. Regardless, you got this!

– Andrei



rare and only an elite few had access to educational opportunities. Individuals had to travel to centers of learning to get an education.

Today, massive amounts of information (books, audio, images, videos) are available at one’s fingertips through the Internet, and opportunities for formal learning are available online worldwide through the Khan Academy, MOOCs, podcasts, traditional online degree programs, and more. Access to learning opportunities today is unprecedented in scope thanks to technology. Opportunities for communication and collaboration have also been expanded by technology.

Traditionally, classrooms have been relatively isolated, and collaboration has been limited to other students in the same classroom or building. Today, technology enables forms of communication and collaboration undreamt of in the past. Students in a classroom in the rural U.S., for example, can learn about the Arctic by following the expedition of a team of scientists in the region, read

### Technology in education

Technology has impacted almost every aspect of life today, and education is no exception. Or is it? In some ways, education seems much the same as it has been for many years.

A 14th century illustration by Laurentius de Voltolina depicts a university lecture in medieval Italy. The scene is easily recognizable because of its parallels to the modern day. The teacher lectures from a podium at the front of the room while the students sit in rows and listen.

Some of the students have books open in front of them and appear to be following along. A few look bored. Some are talking to their neighbors. One appears to be sleeping.

Classrooms today do not look much different, though you might find modern students looking at their laptops, tablets, or smart phones instead of books (though probably open to Facebook). A cynic would say that technology has done nothing to change education. However, in many ways, technology has profoundly changed education. For one, technology has greatly expanded access to education. In medieval times, books were



scientists’ blog posting, view photos, e-mail questions to the scientists, and even talk live with the scientists via a videoconference. Students can share what they are learning with students in other classrooms in other states who are tracking the same expedition. Students can collaborate on group projects using technology-based tools such as wikis and Google docs. The walls of the classrooms are no longer a barrier as technology enables new ways of learning, communicating, and working collaboratively.

Technology has also begun to change the roles of teachers and learners. In the traditional classroom, such as what we see depicted in de Voltolina’s illustration, the teacher is the primary source of information, and the learners passively receive it. This model of the teacher as the “sage on the stage” has been in education for a long time, and it is still very much in evidence today. However, because of the access to information and educational opportunity that technology has enabled, in many classrooms today we see the

teacher’s role shifting to the “guide on the side” as students take more responsibility for their own learning using technology to gather relevant information. Schools and universities across the country are beginning to redesign learning spaces to enable this new model of education, foster more interaction and small group work, and use technology as an enabler.

Technology is a powerful tool that can support and transform education in many ways, from making it easier for teachers to create instructional materials to enabling new ways for people to learn and work together. With the worldwide reach of the Internet and the ubiquity of smart devices that can connect to it, a new age of anytime anywhere education is dawning. It will be up to instructional designers and educational technologies to make the most of the opportunities provided by technology to change education so that effective and efficient education is available to everyone everywhere.

## VETERANS, GET READY TO POWER YOUR TECH FUTURE AT GLOBAL IT

Global Information Technology (Global IT) is approved by the Department of Veteran Affairs to receive Veterans benefits. We accept Chapter 33 Post 9/11 GI Bill®, Chapter 30 Montgomery GI Bill® for Active Duty, Ch 31 Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (VR&E), Vet Tec, and VRRAP. Whether you are serving or have already served, Global Information Technology is here to work with you to start your IT career. These benefits may cover up to 100% of tuition and fees and housing allowance, courseware, and other training related costs as well.

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) will begin accepting new VET TEC Pilot Program enrollments for terms beginning on or after September 4, 2023. The Vet Tec program helps veterans get the technology skills they need to join some of the fastest-growing industries in the United States. Global Information Technology (Global IT) is approved by the Department of

Veteran Affairs to receive benefits under Vet Tec Program. Veterans participating in Vet Tec will receive high-tech training, tuition, and housing allowance assistance. Global IT is enrolling eligible veterans into a new pilot program called Veteran Employment Through Technology Education Courses (Vet Tec).

For more information about your specific benefits in regards to your service, call 248-557-2480 to set up an appointment with one of our School Certified Officers (SCO) (career advisors) or complete the inquiry form at <https://www.globalitech.com/va-p>



## Fun & Interesting Facts about Technology

### The Outage

“It was the last day of the quarter and we normally expect a significant number of orders to come in. We’re always careful to avoid any IT projects, updates, or changes on this day. Well... the power went out in our building and the surrounding blocks downtown for about 35 minutes. The Sales VP was irate. Nobody could get online in the office. He stomped into our desk area and kept on rambling on and on about the importance of our wireless network and if we had simply supplied everyone with access to it that power outage wouldn’t have been so disruptive. When the power went back on he proceeded to email the CEO requesting somebody get fired on our team. I guess he didn’t know that wireless networking also requires electricity. He was fired for poor performance 4 months later. Every time the power goes out we joke about it.”

## GIT thought Provoking corner



*“Life is not a problem to be solved, but a reality to be experienced.”*

– Soren Kierkegaard

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indeed

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## Why technology and why now?

If you've been paying attention to LinkedIn and job postings in the last couple of years, you've probably noticed that tech jobs are everywhere. It seems like almost every organization, even in the most traditional sectors, is hiring for tech roles. What's so attractive about technology as a career path? The average salary for tech workers is high compared with other fields, and companies try to lure potential tech employees with additional benefit packages. For many jobs, a college degree isn't required, you only need to demonstrate coding skills. Once you're in, you can basically design your career path and move between different roles. Fortunately, it doesn't take a college degree to jumpstart your technology career! You can learn all the skills you need here at Global Information Technology. We are here to help and serve – always!

## How courts embraced technology, met the pandemic challenge, and revolutionized their operations

*What the changes mean for the millions of people who interact with the civil legal system each year—and what remains to be done*

The outbreak of COVID-19 in early 2020 forced public services to shift to online operations in a matter of weeks. For the nation's courts, that meant reimagining how to administer justice. Media coverage has focused mainly on the effects of the digital transformation in criminal courts, but a rapid deployment of new technology also took place in the civil legal system. This adoption of digital tools in the civil courts has significant real-world implications. Unlike their criminal counterparts, civil courts do not guarantee a right to counsel, meaning they do not provide attorneys for those who cannot afford them. This leaves roughly 30 million Americans each year to navigate potentially life-altering legal problems, such as

eviction, debt collection, and child support cases, on their own. For these litigants who are responsible for a variety of complex tasks—including finding the appropriate court to hear their case, filing motions, arguing before a judge, and interpreting laws—technology holds the promise of a more accessible system with better outcomes.

Even before the pandemic, national judicial groups such as the Conference of Chief Justices (CCJ) and the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) had called on courts to use technology to improve the experience of litigants, especially people who do not have attorneys. And just months after the pandemic began, states throughout the country moved to adopt a range of technological tools to keep their court systems available to the public, quickly shifting from requiring people to submit paper documents and appear in person before judges to widespread use of electronic filing (e-filing) systems, virtual hearing platforms, and other tools.

To begin to assess whether, and to what extent, the rapid improvements in court technology undertaken in 2020 and 2021 made the civil legal system easier to navigate, The Pew Charitable Trusts examined pandemic-related emergency orders issued by the supreme courts of all 50 states and Washington, D.C. The researchers supplemented that review with an analysis of court approaches to virtual hearings, e-filing, and digital notarization, with a focus on how these tools affected litigants in three of the most common types of civil cases: debt claims, evictions, and child support.

The key findings of this research are: **Civil courts’ adoption of technology was unprecedented in pace and scale.** Despite having almost no history of using remote civil court proceedings, beginning in March 2020 every state and D.C. initiated online hearings at record rates to resolve many types of cases. For example, the Texas court system, which had never held a civil hearing via video before the pandemic, conducted 1.1 million remote proceedings across its civil and criminal divisions between

March 2020 and February 2021. Similarly, Michigan courts held more than 35,000 video hearings totaling nearly 200,000 hours between April 1 and June 1, 2020, compared with no such hearings during the same two months in 2019. Courts moved other routine functions online as well. Before the pandemic, 37 states and D.C. allowed people without lawyers to electronically file court documents in at least some civil cases. But since March 2020, 10 more states have created similar processes, making e-filing available to more litigants in more jurisdictions and types of cases. In addition, after 11 states and D.C. made pandemic-driven changes to their policies on electronic notarization (e-notarization), 42 states and D.C. either allowed it or had waived notarization requirements altogether as of fall 2020.

**Courts leveraged technology not only to stay open, but also to improve participation rates and help users resolve disputes more efficiently.** Arizona civil courts, for example, saw an 8% drop year-over-year in June 2020 in the rate of default, or

automatic, judgment—which results when defendants fail to appear in court—indicating an increase in participation. Although national and other state data is limited, court officials across the country, report increases in civil court appearance rates.

**The accelerated adoption of technology disproportionately benefited people and businesses with legal representation—and in some instances, made the civil legal system more difficult to navigate for those without.** Although all states and D.C. took steps to allow court business to continue during pandemic lockdowns, those options were not always available in all localities, for all types of cases, or for people without attorneys.<sup>4</sup> Litigants with lawyers, on the other hand, found that technological improvements made it easier for them to file cases in bulk: For example, after courts closed, national debt collectors who file suits in states across the U.S. ramped up their filings, using online tools to initiate thousands of lawsuits each month.



## GIT September 2023 Career Services Workshops

*A special message from Jennifer Bowden, GITs Career Services Manager*

Hello GIT students. I’m happy to announce our upcoming Career Services workshops and dates. Career workshops provide educational opportunities for students to learn about key career readiness skills and topics. These workshops will always span a gamut of topics including resume tips, navigating a career fair, and best practices for job interviewing, just to name a few. I look forward to seeing. RSVP with me here: [jennifer.bowden@global-itech.com](mailto:jennifer.bowden@global-itech.com)

- September 8**  
4 p.m. ET – Creating a LinkedIn Profile
- September 13**  
12 p.m. ET  
Lunch and Learn: Applying for government jobs (this is a 30-minute workshop)
- September 22**  
4 p.m. ET – Resume Writing

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