



Integrative Approaches in Healthcare: The Convergence of Biology, Medicine, and Technology

Dr. Sweety Bakarani E

Designation: Assistant Professor Department: Department of Computer science Institute: SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Kattankulathur District: Chengalpattu State: Tamil Nadu
Email: sweetye@srmist.edu.in

KAMESWARA SHARMA Y V R

Assistant Professor, Department of Biochemistry, Sri Venkateswara College, University of Delhi, Dhaula Kuan, New Delhi - 110021

Email: kameshwar@svc.ac.in

Dr BASSA SATYANNARAYANA

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY GOVT MGM PG COLLEGE ITARSI

Affiliated to Barkatullah university

Email: satyanarayana.bassa@gmail.com

V. Suganthan

Designation: Associate professor Department: sensors and biomedical technology
Institute: vellore institute of technology District: vellore City: vellore
State: tamilnadu

Email id - suganthan.v@vit.ac.in

Dr.A.Suvarna Latha

Designation: Assistant Professor in Botany Department: Department of Biosciences and Sericulture

Institute: Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam District: Tirupati

City: Tirupati State: Andhra Pradesh

Email id: asuvarnalatha77@gmail.com

Ms.Nidhi Jindal

Designation: Assistant Professor Department: Humanities Institute: COER University

District: Haridwar City: Roorkee/Haridwar State: Uttrakhand

nidhijindal956@gmail.com

Article History

Received: 08 Sept 2023

Revised: 29 Oct 2023

Accepted: 12 Nov 2023

CCLicense

CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0

Abstract: The technological environment, difficulties, as well as innovations related to the incorporation of digital health technologies into healthcare systems are examined in this study. Using a descriptive design alongside a deductive methodology, interpretivism as a philosophy is applied to the analysis of secondary data from various sources. The part on the technical landscape describes the complex network of hardware, software, and other components that enable integration. Interoperability issues worries about data security, as well as stakeholder resistance are among the difficulties. Interoperability standards, cybersecurity protocols, and cooperative platforms are examples of innovations. Improved healthcare workflows, heightened cybersecurity, and increased interoperability are highlighted as technical outcomes. Performance metrics evaluate system uptime, dependability, and the efficiency of data exchange. Suggestions emphasize the necessity of user-centric design, evolving cybersecurity measures, in addition to universal standards. Future research should concentrate on scalability, emerging technologies, and real-time assessments.

Keywords: Digital health, Integration, Interoperability, Cybersecurity, Healthcare

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

The convergence of biology, medicine, as well as technology has shaped a paradigm shift towards integrative approaches in healthcare, ushering in a

transformative era. Precision medicine has been made possible by the quick advances in genomics, proteomics, and various other -omics technologies, which have provided previously unattainable insights into unique biological traits [1]. Concurrently, the

incorporation of digital health technologies, like wearables and telemedicine, has transformed the way healthcare is made available by offering tailored interventions and real-time monitoring. The purpose of this study is to investigate the connections between these fields and highlight how they can work together to transform patient outcomes, treatment approaches, and diagnostics. This study aims to add to the current conversation about the future of healthcare by clarifying the complex interactions among medical practice, biological comprehension, as well as technological innovation. These interactions could have implications for improving the sustainability, accessibility, and efficacy of current healthcare systems.

B. Aims and Objectives

Aims:

The aim of this study is to further comprehend and implement these interdisciplinary tactics by looking into integrative approaches in healthcare, with a particular emphasis on the convergence of biology, medicine, as well as technology.

Objectives:

- To examine the way precision medicine alongside personalized healthcare are developing in relation to genomics, proteomics, and other -omics technologies.
- To evaluate how digital health innovations, which include telemedicine and wearable technology, are changing the way healthcare is delivered and how patients fare.
- To investigate the way integrative methods might improve overall healthcare efficiency, treatment efficacy, and diagnostic accuracy.
- To clarify the connections between biology, medicine, alongside technology in order to add to the current discussion about the future of healthcare. Particular attention will be given to pay to the implications of these connections for sustainability, accessibility, and the general development of healthcare systems.

C. Rationale

A crucial area for improving patient care as well as changing healthcare paradigms is the integration of biology, medicine, in addition to technology in the healthcare industry [2]. The growing importance of digital health technologies and precision medicine, which have the potential to completely transform healthcare delivery in terms of diagnosis, and treatment, alongside management, is what spurs this research. We hope to gain new insights into the complex interactions between biological factors, medical interventions, as well as technological advancements by examining the intersection of these fields. The justification for this research is that it

could provide important insights into how to improve healthcare procedures, support individualized treatment plans, and envision a time when healthcare is more easily available and efficient.

II. Literature Review

A. Precision Medicine and Genomic Advances

The field of precision medicine is a rapidly developing one in healthcare, driven by advancements in genomics that allow for customized treatment plans. Our understanding of disease susceptibility, progression, as well as therapy response has changed dramatically as a result of the application of genomics in medicine. Through an examination of significant findings and groundbreaking investigations in precision medicine, this review of the literature explains the manner in which genomic data influences clinical decision-making [3]. It looks at how genomic technologies, like next-generation sequencing alongside gene expression profiling, can be used to identify biomarkers as well as potential targets for treatment. The review also examines the challenges and ethical dilemmas related to precision medicine's widespread use. This section highlights precision medicine's potential to transform patient care through tailored, targeted interventions by combining insights from various sources, thereby contributing to a thorough understanding of the field's present and potential future directions.

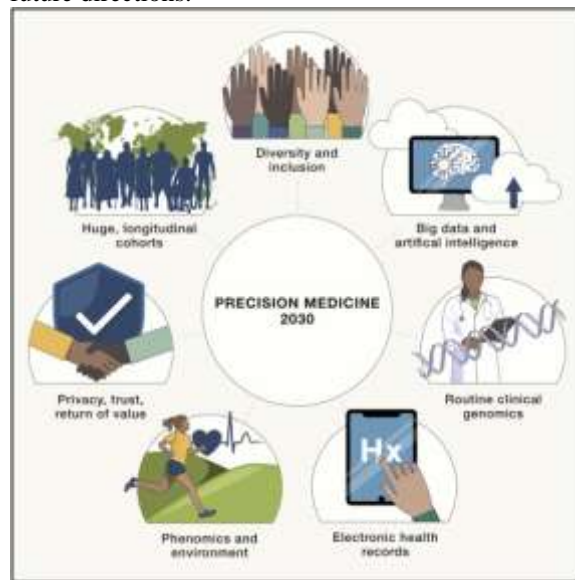


Figure 1: Precision Medicine and Genomic Advances

B. Digital Health Technologies in Healthcare Delivery

The delivery of healthcare has been revolutionized by digital health technologies, which are changing the way that patients are cared for. The integration of wearable technology, telemedicine, as well as mobile health applications, is examined in this literature

review, with a focus on how important these tools are for tracking, diagnosing, and treating medical conditions [4]. The review explores the usefulness of wearable technology in tracking health in real-time as well as the growth of telemedicine for remote consultations by looking at important studies and developments. It closely examines the manner in which patient participation and treatment plan adherence are affected by mobile health apps. The review also discusses issues related to the adoption of these technologies, which include data security and regulatory concerns [5]. This section adds to the comprehension of the complex effects of digital health technologies on healthcare delivery by combining research from various sources and providing insights into how they might improve patient outcomes, availability, alongside efficiency.



Figure 2: Digital Health Technologies in Healthcare Delivery

C. Integrative Approaches for Improved Diagnostics
Bringing biology, medicine, as well as technology together has the potential to improve healthcare diagnostics. The integrative methods for increasing diagnostic accuracy are examined in this review of the literature. It looks into how cutting-edge imaging or sensing technologies as well as molecular insights can work together, with a focus on studies that show how effective it is to combine multiple modalities for improved diagnostic accuracy [6]. A more thorough understanding of diseases can be obtained by taking a holistic approach to research, as demonstrated by the review, which covers everything from molecular biomarkers to sophisticated imaging techniques. This section explores the creation of integrated diagnostic tools that inform medical imaging as well as sensing by utilizing technologies such as proteomics, genomics, and other -omics. It examines research that demonstrates how these integrative methods can be employed to perform early disease detection, prognosis, and treatment monitoring [7]. The review also examines the difficulties and factors—such as data integration, standardization, as well as interdisciplinary cooperation—that come with putting such integrative diagnostic techniques into practice. This section helps to clarify the changing landscape

of diagnostic methodologies by combining findings from various sources, with implications for more accurate, timely, and personalized patient care.

D. Implications for the Future of Healthcare Systems

A revolutionary environment ready for improvements in accessibility, sustainability, and general efficacy becomes apparent when considering the implications of integrative approaches for the coming generations of healthcare systems [8]. This review of the literature looks at how the convergence of technology, medicine, and biology has shaped the larger healthcare system. It seeks to provide insights into the possible effects of integrative methods on the structure and functioning of healthcare systems by combining findings from different sources. The review looks into studies that address the manner in which telemedicine and digital health technologies can make healthcare more accessible by removing barriers to distance and enabling remote care [9]. It explores sustainability, taking into account how integrative methods could optimize resource use, lower healthcare costs, and enhance long-term health results. The section also looks at research on broad developments in healthcare delivery, such as the possibility of tailored treatment plans as well as preventative measures based on genetic and molecular knowledge [10]. It covers issues like ethical concerns, and legal frameworks, alongside the requirement for interdisciplinary cooperation that arises when adopting integrative approaches. In the end, this review seeks to provide a thorough understanding of the ways that integrative approaches might influence healthcare systems in the future, laying the groundwork for wise policy choices and strategic planning in the dynamic field of healthcare delivery.

E. Literature Gap

Although the literature on integrative approaches in healthcare is expanding, there is still a significant knowledge gap regarding the difficulties and potential solutions of practical implementation. There are currently few studies that methodically examine how integrative strategies are used in the real world; most of the research that is available concentrates on theoretical frameworks as well as technological developments [11]. The lack of research in this area emphasizes the need for empirical studies, case studies, as well as helpful advice to close the gap between conceptual frameworks and the application of integrative approaches in various healthcare contexts.

III. METHODOLOGY

Technically speaking, the research attempts to look into the manner in which digital health technologies are integrated into healthcare. The study takes an interpretivist stance, highlighting people's varying

perspectives within the healthcare system. In order to test current theories and hypotheses regarding the technical application of digital health technologies, the deductive approach has been chosen [12]. To give a thorough explanation of the present situation and the technical complexities of integrating these technologies, a descriptive design is used. The purpose of secondary data collection is to collect pertinent information from reports, databases, as well as already published works of literature [13]. The interpretivism philosophy is chosen in order to fully comprehend the varying subjective experiences and viewpoints of end users, IT specialists, and healthcare professionals when it comes to the integration of digital health technologies. This way of thinking is consistent with the study's commitment to comprehending the contextual as well as social elements affecting the technical application of digital health solutions. To test accepted theories and theories gleaned from the literature, a deductive method is used [14]. The research is shooting to validate or improve existing knowledge by applying established guidelines to the technical complexities of digital health integration. This methodology facilitates a methodical exploration of the technical obstacles, resolutions, and consequences linked to the incorporation of digital health technologies. Descriptive research design has been chosen in order to offer a thorough and precise description of the technological environment surrounding digital health integration. This design makes it possible to investigate different technical elements, difficulties, as well as achievements in the integration process. The study intends to provide nuanced insights into the technical particulars of integrating digital health technologies in healthcare settings through a thorough description.

The process of collecting secondary data entails obtaining information from already-published sources, including reports, conference proceedings, peer-reviewed publications, as well as documentation from healthcare institutions [15]. A methodical review of case studies, implementation manuals, and technical specifications pertaining to digital health technologies will also be conducted. As a means of guaranteeing the precision and dependability of the technical data gathered, the inclusion criteria concentrate on recent, pertinent, and reliable sources. A few ethical considerations are making sure that all sources are properly cited, protecting intellectual property rights, while remaining information private when referring to particular case studies or confidential technical details. The study complies with ethical standards set by pertinent organizations while employing secondary data analysis best practices.

IV. RESULTS

A. Technical Landscape of Digital Health Integration

The detailed technical framework supporting the smooth integration of digital health technologies into healthcare systems is investigated in The Technical Landscape of Digital Health Integration. The software, networking, and hardware components that together make up the core of digital health systems are thoroughly examined in this section. In terms of hardware, the technical environment consists of a range of wearables, sensors, as well as devices that are used to gather patient data [16]. The accurate and ongoing monitoring of health parameters depends on the incorporation of these physical components.



Figure 3: Technical Landscape of Digital Health Integration

The software layer is made up of various software components that enable data storage, retrieval, in addition to analysis. These components range from Electronic Health Records (EHR) systems to highly specialized health apps [17]. In the technical sphere, networking considerations are crucial for guaranteeing the safe and effective transfer of health data. A comprehensive understanding of the data flows between devices, healthcare providers, as well as centralized databases is achieved through the integration of robust communication protocols alongside network architectures [18]. In addition, the technical environment looks at how well digital health systems integrate with the current healthcare infrastructure, highlighting the necessity of interoperability to facilitate smooth data transfer across various platforms as well as gadgets. The section ends with a comprehensive overview of the technical ecosystem that includes insights into the manner in which networking, software, and hardware work together to enable the integration of digital health technologies into the healthcare industry. To find opportunities for innovation and optimization as well as to ensure the long-term integration of digital health solutions into larger healthcare frameworks, it is imperative that individuals possess a thorough understanding of this technical landscape.

Aspect	Components	and
--------	------------	-----

	Considerations
Hardware	Wearable devices Sensors and monitoring equipment Internet of Things (IoT) devices
Software	Electronic Health Records (EHR) systems Health applications and platforms Data analytics and machine learning tools
Networking	Communication protocols (e.g., HL7, FHIR) Secure data transmission Integration with existing network infrastructure

B. Challenges in Technical Implementation

The section on Challenges in Technical Implementation sheds light on the significant challenges that arise when integrating digital health technologies within healthcare systems. One major obstacle is seamless integration, where a variety of software, hardware, as well as medical systems frequently encounter difficulties in communicating and exchanging data. The seamless exchange of data required for all-encompassing patient care is hampered by this interoperability gap. Because health information is sensitive, data security presents another major challenge. It is a difficult task to protect patient data from cyber threats, unauthorized access, as well as breaches; it calls for strict adherence to privacy laws and security protocols [19]. One significant barrier is the technical difficulties involved in standardization. The lack of widely recognized technical standards in the field of digital health can lead to fragmentation, which restricts the interoperability and integration of various platforms as well as technologies. The possibility of a coherent and interoperable digital health ecosystem is hampered by the absence of standardization [20]. Furthermore, patients and healthcare providers frequently oppose the use of digital health technologies. Concerns about accessibility, disruptions to workflow, or inadequate training may be the source of skepticism or resistance to embracing new technologies, underscoring the necessity of comprehensive change management strategies. There are further difficulties due to inequalities in resources in addition to inadequate

infrastructure [21]. Disparities in technology readiness between healthcare facilities can impede efforts to integrate systems consistently, particularly in environments with limited resources. A diverse strategy is needed for dealing with these issues, including the creation of interoperability standards, strong cybersecurity defenses, focused training and instructional initiatives, and calculated investments in technology infrastructure. Through the identification and comprehension of these obstacles, interested parties can formulate well-informed approaches to improve the technical execution of digital health technologies, thereby cultivating a more robust, safer, and more extensively embraced digital health ecosystem.

C. Solutions and Innovations

The section on Solutions and Innovations delves into the tactics as well as breakthroughs that have been utilized to tackle the difficulties that have arisen during the technical integration of digital health technologies within healthcare systems. The creation and subsequent execution of interoperability standards is one significant innovation [22]. The interoperability problem is solved through initiatives that support standardized data formats in addition to communication protocols, which enable smooth integration between various health systems and devices. Innovations in cybersecurity are essential to protecting patient data. By implementing multi-factor authentication, sophisticated data encryption techniques, and continuous monitoring systems, electronic medical infrastructures become more resilient to changing cyber threats and can protect sensitive health data's confidentiality and integrity [23]. In order to address the standardization challenge, consortia as well as cooperative platforms are being established as creative solutions. Through the establishment of common standards in addition to frameworks, these initiatives bring together stakeholders from the technology and healthcare sectors, promoting a more unified and standardized ecosystem for digital health. In response to opposition from patients and healthcare providers, creative educational initiatives and user-centered design concepts are being put into practice [24]. Customized training programs, intuitive user interfaces, along with incorporating end users in the design phase all help to facilitate the adoption of technological advances in digital health and boost their acceptance. Another creative solution is to make strategic investments in technology infrastructure, especially in environments with limited resources. Initiatives like telemedicine, mobile health clinics, as well as the application of affordable, scalable technologies are a few instances of innovations meant to close the infrastructure shortcoming and provide

underprivileged communities with access to the advantages of digital health [25]. Through the presentation of these innovations and solutions, this section offers a thorough comprehension of the various approaches used for dealing with technical obstacles. These programs help to advance the integration of digital health and open the door for healthcare technologies that have become more robust, accessible to all, and user-friendly.



Figure 4: Integrative Medicine

D. Technical Outcomes and Performance Metrics

The outcomes of efforts to integrate digital health are critically assessed in the Technical Outcomes as well as Performance Metrics section, which also provides information on the efficacy and technical impact of solutions that have been put into practice. A variety of performance measurements and indicators are used in this assessment to determine how well the integration process is going. A significant technical result is the improved interoperability that can be accomplished by using standardized protocols [26]. Assessing how well data is exchanged between various devices and systems could show important information about the effectiveness of interoperability programs. An ecosystem for digital health that is more integrated and interconnected benefits from improved interoperability. Data security performance metrics demonstrate the degree to which cybersecurity measures have protected patient information. The durability of the implemented security protocols is indicated by metrics like response to incident times, frequency of security audits, as well as lack of data breaches [27]. The influence on healthcare workflows is also included in the technical outcomes. Measures assessing the consequences of integration on the efficiency and precision of diagnosis, treatment choices, and overall patient care offer a thorough picture of the ways in which digital health technologies affect routine clinical procedures. In

addition, system uptime and reliability performance metrics help evaluate the overall technical success. User satisfaction surveys, response times, as well as system downtime are a few examples of metrics that provide important information about the dependability of digital health systems while also having an impact on their usability and acceptance. Finally, this section offers a thorough understanding of the manner in which the integration of digital health technologies affects the technical aspects of healthcare delivery by providing a nuanced evaluation of technical outcomes along with performance metrics. These observations aid in the continuous improvement and enhancement of digital health systems, guaranteeing their effectiveness and beneficial influence on patient care.

V. CRITICAL EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Critical Evaluation

The study's conclusions and ramifications for the implementation of digital health technologies are examined in detail in the section titled Critical Evaluation. In order to guarantee the validity of the conclusions reached, it evaluates the research's validity, reliability, as well as methodological robustness. Gaining an understanding of the study's overall credibility requires a critical examination of potential biases, limitations, in addition to ethical considerations [28]. Furthermore, taking into account contextual variations and the dynamic nature of healthcare ecosystems, the section explores the significance and practical importance of the innovations and solutions that have been identified. The technical results and performance metrics are thoughtfully examined, with both achievements and opportunities for development noted. By providing insights into the truthfulness of the research findings and outlining potential directions for further investigation as well as improvement in the area of digital health integration, this critical evaluation adds to the scholarly conversation.

B. Recommendations

It is advised to give top priority to the development and implementation of universal interoperability standards in order to promote smooth data interchange, in light of the results. Cybersecurity protocols ought to be updated frequently to handle new threats. It is imperative to provide educational programs with a focus on user-friendly interfaces for patients as well as healthcare providers. It is important to support cooperative efforts to create and follow standardized frameworks [29]. Moreover, continuous investments in technological infrastructure are necessary to guarantee equitable access to the advantages of digital health, especially in environments with limited resources. These

suggestions seek for enhancements in the technical application of digital health technologies, encouraging a healthcare environment that is more linked, safe, and straightforward to use.

C. Future Work

Subsequent research in this area ought to focus on context-specific, real-time evaluations of the technical impact of digital health integration. The investigation could investigate the potential benefits of cutting-edge technologies like blockchain as well as artificial intelligence. Studies with a longitudinal design could monitor the long-term efficacy of adopted remedies. Furthermore, studies on how well technological innovations scale in addition to adapt to various healthcare environments and patient populations are necessary [30]. The ongoing evolution of digital health integration is going to involve dynamic adjustments to accommodate changing technological landscapes along with ongoing exploration of user experience and approval.

REFERENCE

- [1] ARAFAH, A., KHATOON, S., RASOOL, I., KHAN, A., MASHOQUE, A.R., KHALED, A.A., YAZID ABDULLILAH, H.F., RASHID, H., RASHID, S.M., SHEIKH, B.A., ALEXIOU, A. and REHMAN, M.U., 2023. The Future of Precision Medicine in the Cure of Alzheimer's disease. *Biomedicines*, 11(2), pp. 335.
- [2] CHIA, C.K., TZE, Y.L., WAI, F.L. and WENDY WAI, Y.Y., 2023. Opportunities and challenges of 5G network technology toward precision medicine. *Clinical and Translational Science*, 16(11), pp. 2078-2094.
- [3] FIOCCHI, C., 2023. Omics and Multi-Omics in IBD: No Integration, No Breakthroughs. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 24(19), pp. 14912.
- [4] GÓMEZ-CARRILLO, A., PAQUIN, V., DUMAS, G. and KIRMAYER, L.J., 2023. Restoring the missing person to personalized medicine and precision psychiatry. *Frontiers in Neuroscience*, .
- [5] GRIGOREV, G.V., LEBEDEV, A.V., WANG, X., QIAN, X., MAKSIMOV, G.V. and LIN, L., 2023. Advances in Microfluidics for Single Red Blood Cell Analysis. *Biosensors*, 13(1), pp. 117.
- [6] HOGG, H.D.J., AL-ZUBAIDY, M., TECHNOLOGY ENHANCED MACULAR SERVICES STUDY, REFERENCE GROUP, DENNISTON, A.K., KELLY, C.J., MALAWANA, J., PAPOUTSI, C., TEARE, M.D., KEANE, P.A., BEYER, F.R. and MANIATOPOULOS, G., 2023. Stakeholder Perspectives of Clinical Artificial Intelligence Implementation: Systematic Review of Qualitative Evidence. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, .
- [7] JANYASUPAB, P., SURATANEE, A. and PLAIMAS, K., 2023. GeneCompete: an integrative tool of a novel union algorithm with various ranking techniques for multiple gene expression data. *PeerJ Computer Science*, .
- [8] KOSITSYN, Y.M., DE ABREU, M.S., KOLESNIKOVA, T.O., LAGUNIN, A.A., POROIKOV, V.V., HARUTYUNYAN, H.S., YENKOYAN, K.B. and KALUEFF, A.V., 2023. Towards Novel Potential Molecular Targets for Antidepressant and Antipsychotic Pharmacotherapies. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 24(11), pp. 9482.
- [9] LORENZO DALL'OLIO, BOLOGNESI, M., BORGHESI, S., CATTORETTI, G. and CASTELLANI, G., 2023. BRAQUE: Bayesian Reduction for Amplified Quantization in UMAP Embedding. *Entropy*, 25(2), pp. 354.
- [10] MCDONNELL, K.J., 2023. Leveraging the Academic Artificial Intelligence Silecosystem to Advance the Community Oncology Enterprise. *Journal of Clinical Medicine*, 12(14), pp. 4830.
- [11] MOŠKON, M., REŽEN, T., JUVANČIČ, M. and VEROVŠEK, Š., 2023. Integrative Analysis of Rhythmicity: From Biology to Urban Environments and Sustainability. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 20(1), pp. 764.
- [12] PATEL, K.K., VENKATESAN, C., ABDELHALIM, H., ZEESHAN, S., ARIMA, Y., LINNA-KUOSMANEN, S. and AHMED, Z., 2023. Genomic approaches to identify and investigate genes associated with atrial fibrillation and heart failure susceptibility. *Human Genomics*, 17, pp. 1-36.
- [13] PHILIP, A.K., SAMUEL, B.A., BHATIA, S., KHALIFA, S.A.M. and EL-SEEDI, H., 2023. Artificial Intelligence and Precision Medicine: A New Frontier for the Treatment of Brain Tumors. *Life*, 13(1), pp. 24.
- [14] PRESTI, M.J. and MENDES, D.C., 2023. WHAT WAS THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC'S IMPACT ON HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND WORK? AN INTEGRATIVE LITERATURE REVIEW. *Revista de Administração de Empresas*, 63(6), pp. 1-23.
- [15] ROJAS-DÍAZ, D., PUERTA-YEPES, M., MEDINA-GASPAR, D., JESÚS, A.B., RODRÍGUEZ, A. and ROJAS, N., 2023. Mathematical Modeling for the Assessment of Public Policies in the Cancer Health-Care System Implemented for the Colombian Case. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 20(18), pp. 6740.
- [16] ROMPALA, G., NAGAMATSU, S.T., MARTÍNEZ-MAGAÑA, J.J., NUÑEZ-RÍOS, D.L., WANG, J., GIRGENTI, M.J., KRYSZAL, J.H., GELERNTER, J., ALVAREZ, V.E., BENEDEK, D., CHE, A., CRUZ, D.A., DAVIS, D.A., HOFFMAN, E., HOLTZHEIMER, P.E., HUBER, B.R., KAYE, A., LABADORF, A.T., KEANE, T.M., LOGUE, M.W., MCKEE, A., MARX, B., MILLER, M.W., NOLLER, C., MONTALVO-ORTIZ, J., SCOTT, W.K., SCHNURR, P., STEIN, T., URSANO, R., WILLIAMSON, D.E., WOLF, E.J., YOUNG, K.A., HURD, Y.L. and MONTALVO-ORTIZ, J., 2023. Profiling neuronal methylome and hydroxymethylome of opioid use disorder in the human orbitofrontal cortex. *Nature Communications*, 14(1), pp. 4544.
- [17] STASEVYCH, M. and ZVARYCH, V., 2023. Innovative Robotic Technologies and Artificial Intelligence in Pharmacy and Medicine: Paving the Way for the Future of Health Care—A Review. *Big Data and Cognitive Computing*, 7(3), pp. 147.
- [18] WINTER, P.D. and CHICO, T.J.A., 2023. Using the Non-Adoption, Abandonment, Scale-Up, Spread, and Sustainability (NASSS) Framework to Identify Barriers and Facilitators for the Implementation of Digital Twins in Cardiovascular Medicine. *Sensors*, 23(14), pp. 6333.
- [19] YUAN, S., MA, T., ZHANG, Y., WANG, N., BALOCH, Z. and MA, K., 2023. Novel drug delivery strategies for antidepressant active ingredients from natural medicinal plants: the state of the art. *Journal of Nanobiotechnology*, 21, pp. 1-25.
- [20] ZHAO, N., SONG, Y., XIE, X., ZHU, Z., DUAN, C., NONG, C., WANG, H. and BAO, R., 2023. Synthetic biology-inspired cell engineering in diagnosis, treatment, and drug development. *Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy*, 8(1), pp. 112.
- [21] BRONKHORST, H., VAN WEERDEN, W.M., BUNNIK, E.M. and ZWART, H., 2023. Awe and anxiety for cancer cells: connecting scientists and patients in a holistic approach of metastasis research. *Research Involvement and Engagement*, 9, pp. 1-13.
- [22] CHEN, H., GOMEZ, C., HUANG, C. and UNBERATH, M., 2022. Explainable medical imaging AI needs human-centered design: guidelines and evidence from a systematic review. *NPJ Digital Medicine*, 5(1), .
- [23] CONSORTI, G., CASTAGNA, C., TRAMONTANO, M., LONGOBARDI, M., CASTAGNA, P., LERNIA, D.D. and LUNGI, C., 2023. Reconceptualizing Somatic Dysfunction in the Light of a Neuroaesthetic Enactive Paradigm. *Healthcare*, 11(4), pp. 479.

- [24] DRUZAK, S., IFRIG, E., ROBERTS, B.R., ZHANG, T., FIBBEN, K.S., SAKURAI, Y., VERKERKE, H.P., ROSTAD, C.A., CHAHROUDI, A., SCHNEIDER, F., WONG, A.K.H., ROBERTS, A.M., CHANDLER, J.D., KIM, S.O., MOSUNJAC, M., MOSUNJAC, M., GELLER, R., ALBIZUA, I., STOWELL, S.R., ARTHUR, C.M., ANDERSON, E.J., IVANOVA, A.A., AHN, J., LIU, X., MANER-SMITH, K., BOWEN, T., PAIARDINI, M., BOSINGER, S.E., ROBACK, J.D., KULPA, D.A., SILVESTRI, G., LAM, W.A., ORTLUND, E.A. and MAIER, C.L., 2023. Multiplatform analyses reveal distinct drivers of systemic pathogenesis in adult versus pediatric severe acute COVID-19. *Nature Communications*, 14(1), pp. 1638.
- [25] HAN, X., QIN, Y., MEI, C., JIAO, F., KHADEMOLQORANI, S. and NOOSHIN BANITABA, S., 2023. Current trends and future perspectives of stroke management through integrating health care team and nanodrug delivery strategy. *Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience*, .
- [26] MAZIN, A.M., KARRAR, H.A., DINAR, A.M. and BEGONYA, G.Z., 2023. Rise of Deep Learning Clinical Applications and Challenges in Omics Data: A Systematic Review. *Diagnostics*, 13(4), pp. 664.
- [27] MCDADE, T.W. and HARRIS, K.M., 2022. From society to cells and back again: new opportunities for discovery at the biosocial interface. *Discover Social Science and Health*, 2(1),.
- [28] MOSHAWRAB, M., ADDA, M., BOUZOUANE, A., IBRAHIM, H. and RAAD, A., 2023. Reviewing Multimodal Machine Learning and Its Use in Cardiovascular Diseases Detection. *Electronics*, 12(7), pp. 1558.
- [29] SALAZAR, J., CARMONA, T., ZACCONI, F.C., VENEGAS-YAZIGI, D., CABELLO-VERRUGIO, C., CHOI, W.I. and VILOS, C., 2023. The Human Dermis as a Target of Nanoparticles for Treating Skin Conditions. *Pharmaceutics*, 15(1), pp. 10.
- [30] TIMAKUM, T., XIE, Q. and SONG, M., 2022. Analysis of E-mental health research: mapping the relationship between information technology and mental healthcare. *BMC Psychiatry*, 22, pp. 1-17.