

Proposed Treating and Nursing System for the Refugees and Displaced People using Mobile Phone

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Abstract: Regarding to the war and critical politic state in middle east, number of refugees and displaced people are increased day by day which require an extremely provision from the international community. From the side of academic view, the proposed systemtries to help in supporting the UN in their missions by designing a system for treating and nursing the refugees and displaced people using mobile phone. The proposed system is designed to make the WHO (World Health Organization) able to reach or direct those people to the nearest UN hospital or medical center depending on a message which will be sent from any of those mobile phones which will be received by a server build to do one of the following: Online treating and nursing by provide medical advises for those who have a simple wound and pain. Refer the patient to the nearest hospital or medical center and this can be done by one of two ways: Ask them to go directly If the patient is able to reach the medical destination. Send an ambulance to the camp to pick up the patient.

Key words: Refugees, WHO, systemtries, destination, critical politic

INTRODUCTION

Before we took about refugees, we need to know who are they and how did the UN define them. the UN1951 Refugee Convention adopted the following definition of “refugee” to apply to any person who:

Owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it

Many people around the world are forced to across the national borders of their regions or countries and cannot return back. For example, only in 2015 the number of refugees around the world was 15.484 million scattered around the world as illustrate in Table 1.

That huge number of displacement people need extremely provision from the international community. The use of technology in such a cases is not new also the new technology can support the UN to decries the pain of them. for example, the Syrian refugees used the mobile

Table 1: Illustrate the number of refugees around the world

Cities	Refugees
Africa	4.397 million
Europe	4.363 million
Asia and the Pacific	3.552 million
Middle East and North Africa	2.675 million
Americas	496,384

phone to know their positions when they cross the borders in the way to Europe and also they use it to communicate with each other or send a help message to some body how can help them in their crisis. Because of ISIS, Iraq and some of the neighbor countries have a lot of refugees and our duty towards them is to help them through our field which is IT field.

Poor patient-provider communication due to limited proficiency mobile system healthcare providers and payers through lower patient use of preventive care communication, increased testing, misdiagnosis, poor patient compliance and increased hospital and emergency room admissions. The treating from nursing scarcity of bilingual healthcare professionals and prohibitive interpretation costs hinder full implementation of nursing care during the mobile system service despite state laws requiring their provision. we review recent published literature and unpublished data documenting the use of telephonic interpretation methodologies to improve healthcare communication with displacement people and refugee. For example, a cooperative of nine California

public hospital and their associated community clinics, skilled nursing facilities, psychiatric facilities and public health department have implemented shared mobile system interpretation services with video voice-over internet protocol call center technology automatically routes requests for interpretation in 15 languages. For organization seeking to initiate or expand their language service, the internet provide access to translated documents, step-by-step guide planning tools and research brief (Zimmerman, 2012; Schmidt, 2001).

All the technologies used in the medical area is called (EHealth) which can represent in many forms like electronic health record, computerized physician order entry, clinical decision support system, telemedicine, consumer health informatics, health knowledge management, virtual healthcare teams (consisting of healthcare professionals who collaborate and share information on patients through digital equipment), mHealth or m-Health and Health informatics/healthcare information systems (Enrico, 2014).

The proposed system helps the WHO and UNHCR to do the following functions:

- Online treating and nursing by provide medical advises for those who have a simple wound and pain
- Refer the patient to the nearest hospital or medical center and this can be done by one of two ways
- Ask them to go directly If the patient is able to reach the medical destination
- Send an ambulance to the camp to pick up the patient

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Mobility: Is a transporting during normal usage, include mobile communication, mobile hardware and mobile software. Depending on the nature of what they are doing (working, relaxing, traveling, etc.). It is affects individuals tend to differ. Supporting mobility through

electronic solutions is having a growing impact on people by enabling individuals to carry devices that assist them to stay communicate with their organizations, friends, family and advisors. This may involve using voice or data messages, paging, direct communications by telephone or teleconferencing and database or document information access, storage and retrieval. The growing availability of a variety of technologies and especially a mobile applications has encouraged the extension or replacement of existing approaches and business processes. We are only beginning to see true wireless environments where processes, technology and people are fully aligned to a mobile environment.

Mobile solutions: Mobile solutions now are used to support hospital, clinical or medical centers workers, community healthcare patients or their practitioners, where the workers may be far from their home office for a long period of the time because of personal circumstances. In the other side, there are clients such as ambulatory care patients may also adopt mobile or monitoring devices, in order to use the services of mobile healthcare providers. In the same time this technology allows employment hours to be flexible more than before and to extend beyond those hours actually spent in the office, including all the activities such as lunch, break time, traveling to and from work, traveling to meetings, weekends and evenings.

The proposed system: The proposed system contains number of components and each one contains number of function as illustrated in Fig. 1. Regarding to the usage of the system, the system will be divided to two parts as the following:

- Client side is a small application installed in a mobile phone contain the simple and easy filled interface
- Server side is a database system contain all the information about the displacement camps and medical centers around the world

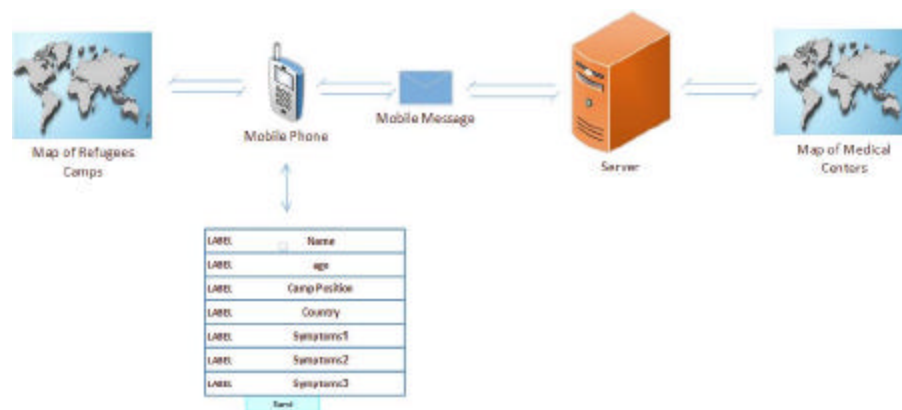


Fig. 1: Block diagram of the proposed system

When the people feeling there are some situation they can use the application from their phones -and fill the required information like (name, age, country and Symptoms) and click send. The mobile will convert the data to some kind of characters which it is understood by the server and send it as mobile message.

In the server side the message will be received and analysts to find the nearest medical facility for those who have an urgent cases or replay a medical advises for simple cases. In the first case the nearest medical facility will be informed about the (case, place and any other information can help to belong the campus).

Also the server can be accessed from any computer to see all the displacement camps fixed on the world map and the same thing with medical facilities on an opposite word map (Ishmatova and Obi, 2009).

Farther more, the database system can provide all the authorized persons with reports and diagrams about the medical situation of refugees and displacement around the world.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Expected results: The Result of the proposed system can be listed as the following:

- Reduce the death rate and the infection in the refugees and displacement people
- Use the proposed system to communicate and help the refugees and the displacement people and provide a medical support for them
- Use the mobile phone to communicate the refugees and displacement people with the proposed system without any need for the internet
- Provide a nursing care like (direct medical advice, reference, ambulance, treatment)

- Provide the WHO with statistic about
- Refugees and displacement people places
- Kinds of Diseases in that region
- Personal information about them
- Number of camps and available medical centers
- And other reports and statistics related to the work area

CONCLUSION

This study presents the use of mobile phone technology in the treatment and nursing domain. The urgent situation of refugees need to think and work fast and better than before because in every day there a people who may by loss their lives because of disease, poor and careless. The proposed system can used to speed up the mechanism of discover the patient refugees and provide them with online help or advise according to their situation. By time the system will contain a record for all the refugees around the world with those health histories which mean that the UN agencies will have a complete report for each one of them.

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