










Medical Engineering and Computing
Zagreb, Croatia



International Federation for Medical and Biological
Engineering
President-Elect

X Spring School on
and management challenges for e-health integration in the enlarged Europe"
Trieste, Italy, 26 - 29 September 2022



Clinical Engineering in Enlarged Europe

Ratko Magjarević

ratko.magjarevic@fer.hr



University of Zagreb
Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing
Zagreb, Croatia



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Biomedical engineering

- Biomedical engineers are working at the interface of engineering, life sciences and healthcare.
- Biomedical engineers use principles of:
 - applied sciences (including engineering, electronics, chemical and computer engineering) and
 - basic sciences (physics, chemistry and mathematics) for applications in biology and medicine

<http://www.embs.org/about-biomedical-engineering>

Bioengineering

The profession named Bioengineering and/or Biological Engineering is younger than biomedical engineering and emerged with the realization of the possibility of manipulation of living cells

Biological engineering is based on

- molecular biology and on
- engineering principles used in the design, synthesis and analysis
- at the cellular and molecular level

as opposed to biomedical engineering, which uses traditional engineering principles in order to analyze and solve problems in medicine and that solutions need not be based on the use of living cells

<http://web.mit.edu/bioengineering/faculty>

Clinical engineering

Clinical engineers are professionals who support and enhance patient care by applying engineering and managerial skills to healthcare technology

- trained to solve problems when working with complex human and technological systems of the kind found in health care facilities
- function of technological systems manager for medical equipment including very often, and information systems in health care facilities
- provide valuable feedback on the operation of medical equipment and
- contribute to the research and development from their direct experience

<http://www.aacnnet.org/default.asp?open=about&subtopic=definition>



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Clinical engineering

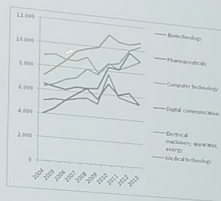
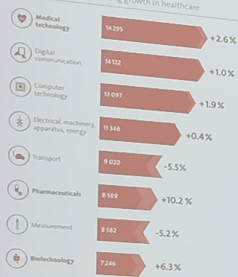
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Innovation in Europe

Top technology fields: strong growth in healthcare



[https://documents.epo.org/projects/biopharm/epoinet.pdf?file=91C59642C12586F5032108C25F4341&token=91C59642C12586F5032108C25F4341](https://documents.epo.org/projects/biopharm/epoinet.pdf?file=91C59642C12586F5032108C25F4341&token=91C59642C12586F5032108C25F4341&token=91C59642C12586F5032108C25F4341)



Innovation in Europe

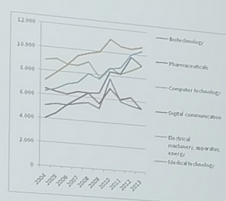
Top technology fields: Strong growth in healthcare

Technology Field	Patent Count	Growth Rate
Medical technology	14,291	+2.6%
Digital communication	14,122	+1.0%
Computer technology	13,097	+1.9%
Electrical, machinery, apparatus, energy	11,146	+0.4%
Transport	9,821	-5.5%
Pharmaceuticals	8,549	+10.2%
Measurement	8,542	-5.2%
Biotechnology	7,346	+6.3%

Patent trends from 2004 to 2013:

- Biotechnology
- Pharmaceuticals
- Computer technology
- Digital communication
- Electrical, machinery, apparatus, energy
- Medical technology

https://documents.epo.org/projects/tal/en/europat.nsf/0/6112064C91C964C1248079003210007211?open_document_index_7025_intra_phc_en.pdf



[https://documents.epo.org/projects/babylon/eponet.nsf/0/8370D80FC91C99042C125867550072F08D/\\$FILE/epo_patent_index_2020_integr_phic_en.pdf](https://documents.epo.org/projects/babylon/eponet.nsf/0/8370D80FC91C99042C125867550072F08D/$FILE/epo_patent_index_2020_integr_phic_en.pdf)







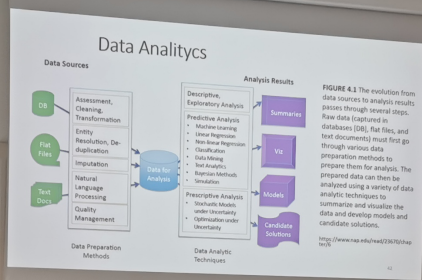
ICT in Healthcare



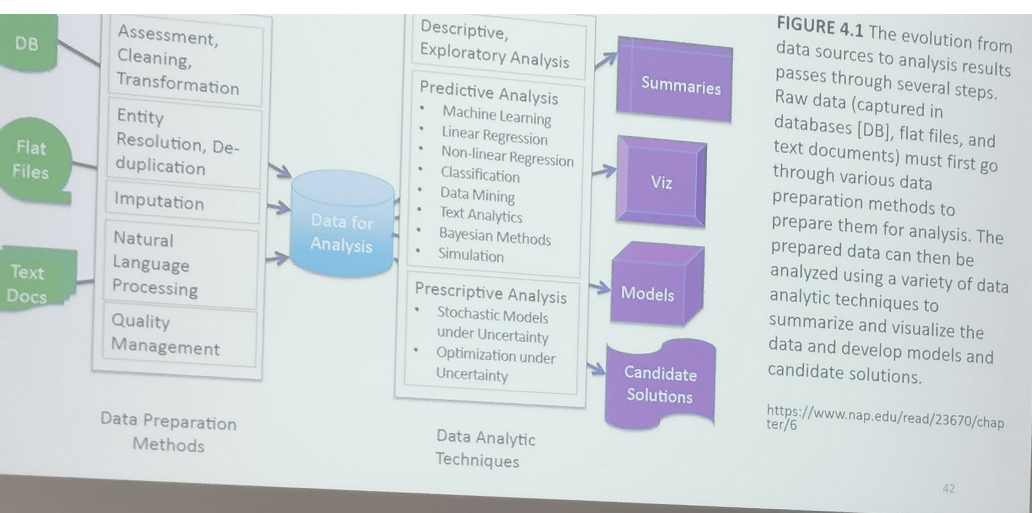
- Accessibility to information and communication technologies (ICT) provides an opportunity to facilitate acquisition of health data from wide populations, their use in research, analytics and finally in improving the outcomes of health care.

Picture from: ICT-based Convergence Technologies Changing Paradigm of Health Care









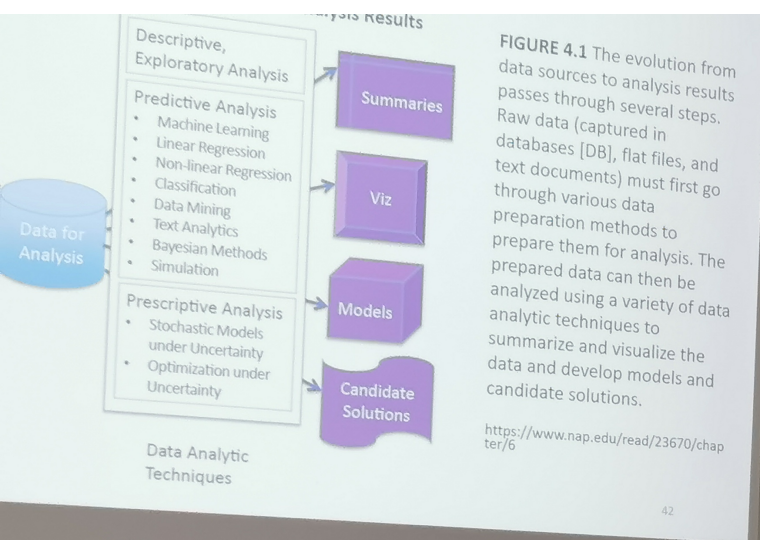
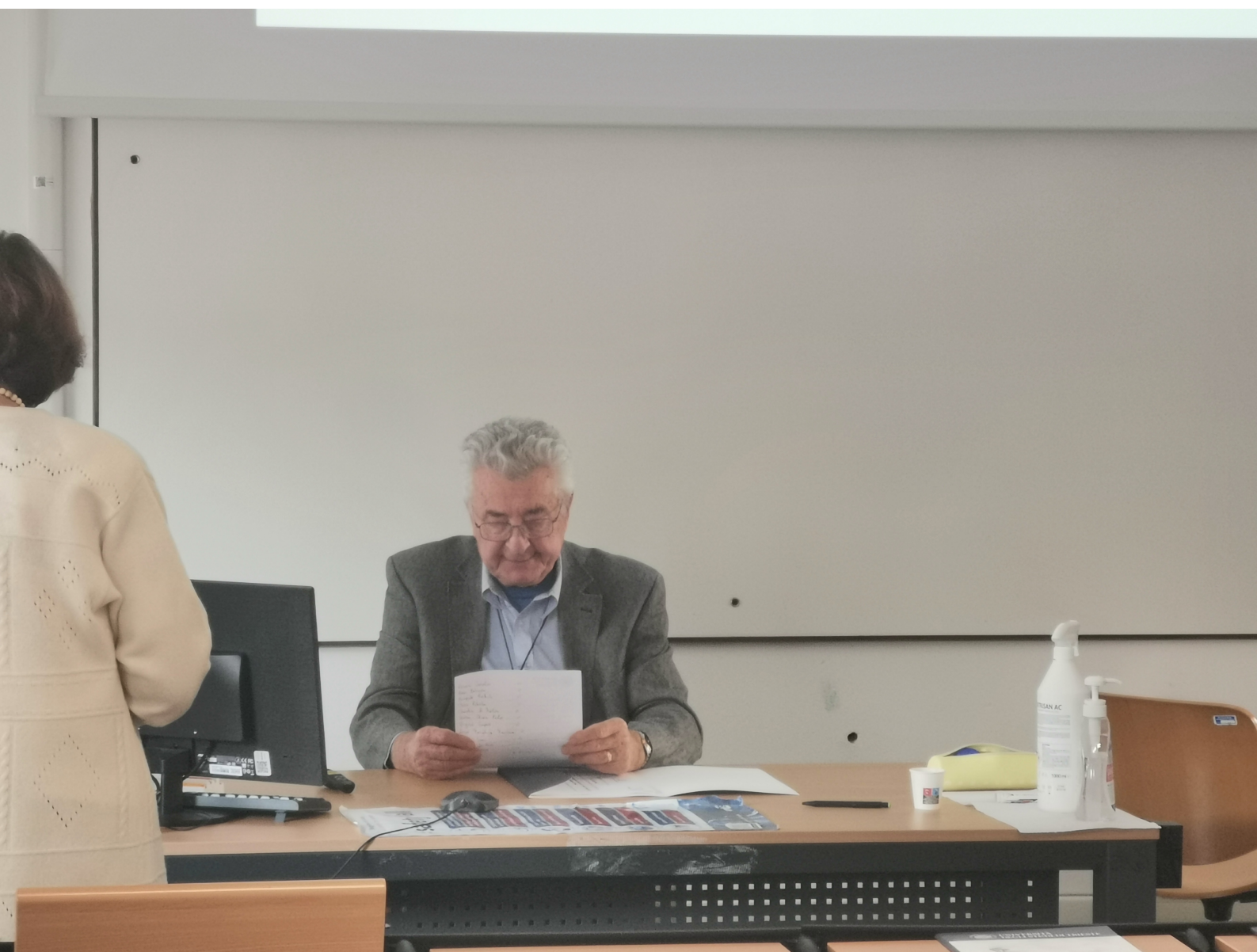


FIGURE 4.1 The evolution from data sources to analysis results passes through several steps. Raw data (captured in databases [DB], flat files, and text documents) must first go through various data preparation methods to prepare them for analysis. The prepared data can then be analyzed using a variety of data analytic techniques to summarize and visualize the data and develop models and candidate solutions.

<https://www.nap.edu/read/23670/chapter/6>







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eProcurement in Health

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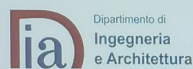
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Cloud Computing

Cloud computing is the on-demand availability of computer system resources, especially data storage (cloud storage) and computing power, without direct active management by the user.

Large clouds often have functions distributed over multiple locations, each location being a data center.

Cloud computing relies on sharing of resources to achieve coherence and typically using a "pay-as-you-go" model which can help in reducing capital expenses but may also lead to unexpected operating expense.





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Thank you!

If we tell someone everything we know,
we still have everything left.







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dipartimento
di ingegneria
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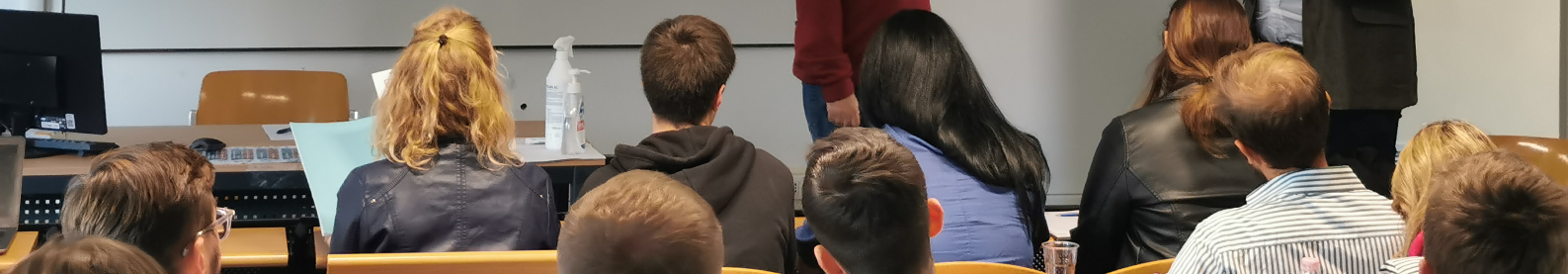
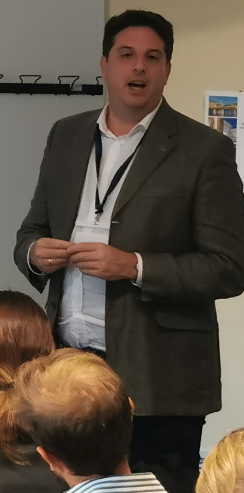
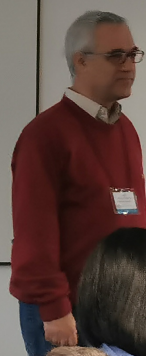
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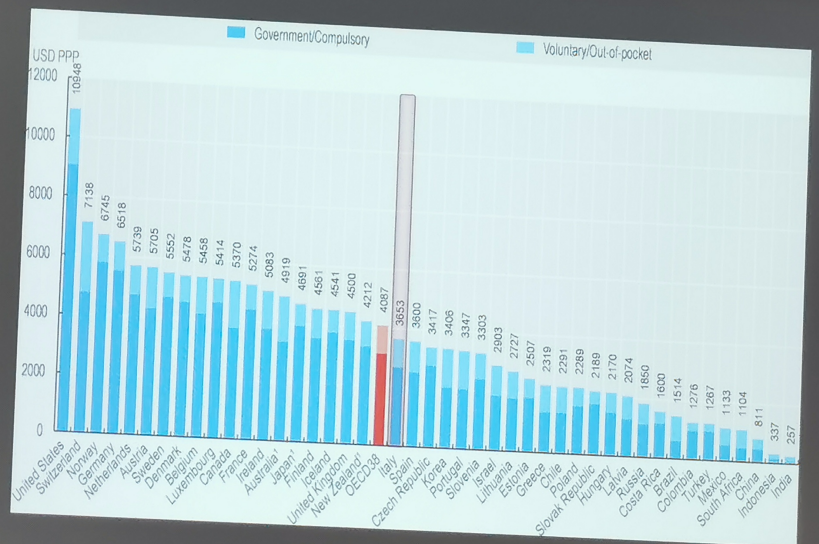
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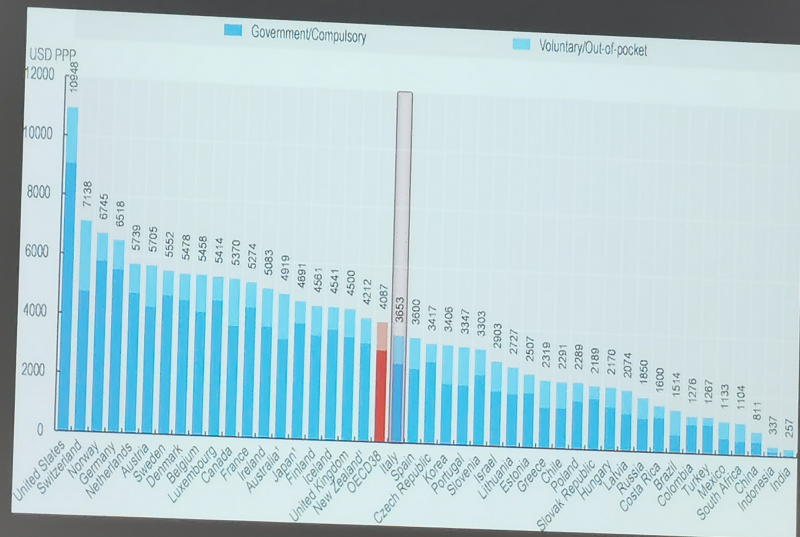


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>> Health expenditure per capita, 2019 (or nearest year)
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2021, WHO Global Health Expenditure Database.

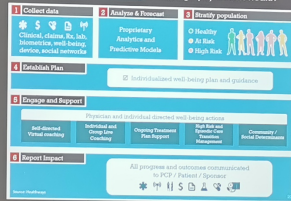


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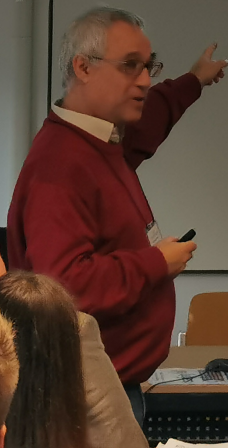
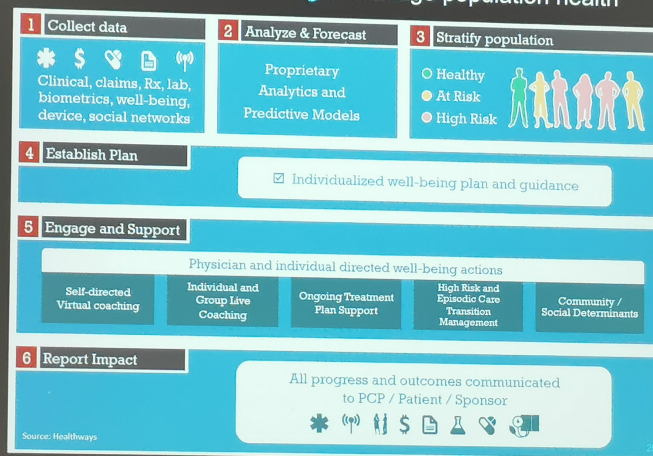
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>> How to impact well-being to manage population health



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National Standards Classification of Occupations

IPEM

Job codes for medical physicists and clinical engineers changed in UK

A CHANGE to the job codes used to classify medical physicists and clinical engineers has been achieved thanks to lobbying by the Institute of Physics and Engineering in Medicine.

The clinical engineers code has also been changed to SOC2020 group 2129 Engineering Professionals N.E.C. While IPEM believes this is an acceptable coding, a better coding would also be under health professionals N.E.C., reflecting clinical engineers' status as a profession essential to the provision of a cutting edge healthcare service. IPEM is currently in discussions with the ONS about this.



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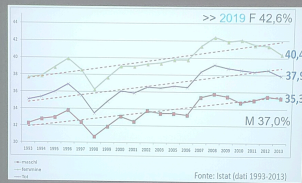




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