**Technology Threats:**

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# Literature review

The purpose of this section is to review the literature on the impact of technology on health care. There is mixed evidence that technology has an impact on health care. The literature on the impact of health care technology examines outcome indicators such as productivity or output or mortality, as well as intermediate performance indicators such as error rates, cycle times, utilization, and complications. The recurring theme in technology and healthcare research is the role of time lag; empirical evidence often supports the idea that technology investments take a considerable amount of time for users to learn how to use the technology. Technical literature basic research consistent with the technical investment literature seems to be more likely to include complementary investment factors such as business process reengineering and training. These studies have found a positive impact on technology and often include research based on medical literature that portrays a more complex view of the resulting technology investment. These studies typically do not include supplementary investments and often use a “tool view” of technology investments. Research based on medical literature uses more subtle choices of outcomes; compliance with health care is a unique background perspective, including outcome rates such as error rates, differential mortality, utilization, and complication rates. According to Akar, (2015) everyone understands that today technology has become a most significant part of everyone’s daily lives. In other words, in the past few years, new technology begun to affect individual’s personal health and well-being in the real time. Wearable and Embedded sensors at the present tell how far individuals go, incessantly monitor individual’s heart rate as well as make recommendations about how individuals sleep (Akar, 2015). The implantable device provides lifesaving assist that is adequately tracked electronically. Mobile devices as well as cloud-based analytics can simply process large amounts of large data in real time and make few health-related suggestions and recommendations that can have a major impact on individual’s lives. Many experts said that technology life will continue to expand people's boundaries and opportunities in the next decade, and the future world will bring more help to people's lives than harm. However, nearly a third of people believe that digital life is harmful to people's health, mental health and happiness. Individual’s lives are increasingly wrapped up in technology. Most of the communications are now online, and most of the leisure as well as entertainment is offered by the Internet as well as video games, along with it several people have found that phones have become an important part of their connectivity and day to day organization. Along with these new changes in the lifestyle, questions regarding what technology might do for individuals. Some issues revolve around potentially harmful effects that have been a common focus of shocking news articles. As per Bessiere, (2008) some critics believe that individuals are facing a big “unprecedented crisis” that “brain is threatened by the modernized world”, and individuals love for latest technology may become a modernized and 21st century addiction, Facebook is “making individuals change” More" Google is reducing the whole wisdom. The pioneer in this new world is children, particularly teenagers. It is known that children's developing brains are more plastic and more mature than adults' brains. This provides some reasons for the particularly strong focus of children's emerging and trending 24/7 technology related lifestyle, and individuals wisely ask what this means for their education and development (Bessiere, 2010). Therefore, although the evaluation includes research on adults, special emphasis is placed on research on children and adolescents. In addition, video games will receive more attention in the types of technologies considered. This totally reflects their cumulative state in a research literature like a special case of impact of the environment on the brain and brain. The evidence linking those technology-based activities reducing physical activities day by day, however now this technology also affects sleep and this cause a big threat to individual’s health as well as well-being. Particularly, the use of late-night technology is associated with reduced sleep moreover sleep quality, while teenagers and youth who use cell-phones after "lights out" are more susceptible to daytime sleepiness. Cui, Resnick and Cleland, (2011) states that similarly, games might differ from most other types of technologies in their impact on the neurobiological processes, and there are few evidences that even in the evening, they can disrupt their sleep along with (Cui, Resnick and Cleland, 2011). Certain types of online games also recognized as having a mainly strong impact on brain function, recommending or suggesting that further research is needed to gain a better understanding of the processes involved as well as the problems and opportunities that these games might offer. These technologies are ubiquitous, seamlessly spanning the virtual and physical worlds, and granting individuals frictionless control of all of these technologies (Kiss, 2010). Smart Home promises the future, and before individuals realize that they want them, most of the hidden technology provides everyone with services, using sensors in order to understand the whole world around and to navigate on individuals behalf. This is a promise of the near-infinite touch and ease of convenience.

In conclusion, there is a need to understand technology related health risks. This implies the probability of probable impact and result which requires further consideration. This review highlights the level of risks associated with the use of digital technology, which is different from what is shown in the popular press. Therefore, there is another recommendation to support parents in evaluating these threats and solving them. It requires development of comprehensive research communities as well as resources that present current research data in accessible way. Its nonsense to judge technology of any type as naturally good or bad it depends on how it is used. Technology has a major impact on users' mental and physical health. Being very connected can cause psychological difficulties such as interference, atheism, immediate solutions and even fear of depression. In addition to affecting the mental health of users, the use of technology can have adverse effects on physical health, which can cause vision problems, hearing and degradation. Fortunately, some steps can be taken to get rid of these health problems (Renee and Anderson, 2018). A long time to communicate with technology and communicate with people in the same room might be some serious social problems. For example, people in the age group of 8 to 12, according to Stanford researchers, often demand a media demand for media and report less confidence and have more problems with less media-driven collaboration. According to Conrad et al., 2016, the theme of this issue, is to spend more time talking to each other for children, to learn important skills, and to influence the health effects of others. , The entire environment and society (Konrad et al., 2016).

# Reflection of Maori culture

**The value of Maori is reflected in this situation.** One of Aotearoa's most remote Maori communities has access to broadband internet. This will have many cultural implications that have not yet been considered. Ruatahuna is not unique because it has occurred many times in rural and urban areas, with non-Maori organizations and governments pushing technology to the community without understanding tikanga or community needs. The most obvious concern expressed is that people no longer meet in Ruatahuna. But kaumatua said that as the world changes, this will be normal (SPILLER et al., 2010). Although Maori has a NetSafe organization that protects the public from cybercrime, bullying, etc., NetSafe does not have the ability to handle the tikanga gross margins that occur online, even culturally sensitive Maori. The government appointed Nga Pu Waea with the goal of promoting broadband accessibility to Maori rural areas as a leader in the field, but they did not consider or understand the impact of technology on tikanga. The goal of the National 2020 Communications Trust Fund is to place computers in the homes of the major families they support. Maori people do not understand the technical abuse of tikanga Maori. The trust has had a positive impact on Whanau's employment and education, while providing some Internet malicious protection. This article explores nursing ethics and stakeholder perspectives in the corporate sector, approaches to nursing ethics, and links to normative stakeholder theories (Spiller et al., 2010). Maori and other indigenous peoples’ concerns about nanotechnology and convergence “bombing” technology stem from the connection between indigenous people and the land and its environment, especially for Maori. It is on this premise that any technology that affects the land as well as the environment is related to our kaitiaki as Papatuanuku. Maori may explore many other issues from nano and "explosive" technologies that stem from cultural paradigms and frameworks. For example, nano and “BANG” technologies have raised serious concerns about our key cultural concepts, especially mauri, whakapapa, tino rangatiratanga, whenua, Papatuanuku, kaitiaki and ira, as well as the commercialization of knowledge, or with neoliberalism. In the argument, it is the misappropriation of intellectual property (HIMSS, 2014). Many Maori as well as other indigenous people are opposed new technologies like social media and use of technology in healthcare in indigenous and non-native forums. Part of the resistance to new technologies is their impact on cultural values ​​and the environment. New Zealand Aotearoa has the opportunity to lead the world in integrating indigenous ideas into the development of new pest tools and technologies (Spiller et al., 2010). The youth of Ruatahuna and any other rural areas in the same situation will face all the same network problems of phishing, bullying, fraud, fraud, pornography, pornography and manipulation, and will not support them, for anyone they are all typical but the value of the distant and determined tikanga Maori may have more harmful effects, which are not yet known, and perhaps the study has documented the impact of colonial influence on Maori culture.

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