

Impact of Online Disease Prediction

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Abstract: *The dramatic workplace transformation created by the pandemic caused by the novel Corona virus forced millions of employees to work from home and also Schools are attending from home. It has an enormous impact on Health. The Internet has become a critical medium for clinicians, public health practitioners, and lay - people seeking health information. Data about diseases and outbreaks are disseminated not only through online announcements by government agencies but also through informal channels, ranging from press reports to blogs to chat rooms to analyses of Web searches (see box). Collectively, these sources provide a view of global health that is fundamentally different from that yielded by the disease reporting of the traditional public health infrastructure. Over the past 15 years, Internet technology has become integral to public health surveillance. Systems using informal electronic information have been credited with reducing the time to recognition of an outbreak, preventing governments from suppressing outbreak information, and facilitating public health responses to outbreaks and emerging diseases. Because Web - based sources frequently contain data not captured through traditional government communication channels, they are useful to public health agencies, including the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network of the World Health Organization (WHO), which relies on such sources for daily surveillance activities. The Internet has revolutionized several aspects of our day to day lives. It affected the manner we have a tendency to do our daily Routine of Our Health. An internet survey was conducted. The form was sent to responders by exploitation email. The form was sent to thirty peoples by sampling technique. The responders are allowed to respond the questions as per their convenience. Responders are given time of fifteen days to finish the form.*

Keywords: Internet, Internet addiction, Online Disease Prediction, Health

1. Introduction

In December 2019, the world witnessed the emergence of a new coronavirus in Wuhan, China. In a very short span of time the viral infection emerged a global pandemic (Bavel, et al). In less than three months, the virus infected to more than 52, 066, 14 people across the world and caused over 337, 736 deaths in 216 countries and territories (WHO). Millions of people around the globe have made an unexpected change to work from home amid the pandemic caused by novel Coronavirus. Some organisations became worried about maintaining the employee productivity (Giurge and Bohns).

Considering the massive impact on human life The World Health Organization (WHO) declared Covid - 19 as a global pandemic on 11th March, 2020 (Ducharme). Keeping in mind the critical public health situation Indian Prime Minister declared complete nation - wide lockdown starting from 25th March 2020 (United Nations). The lockdown has an evident impact on India's Information Technology (IT hereafter) sector which collectively employs at least four million people (Sharma).

To control the spread of virus during pandemic several precautionary measures were suggested by the health authorities. This led to the significant change in cultural, social and the day - to - day ways of living behaviours. Physical distancing, wearing masks in public places, frequent hand washing, avoiding visit to any mass gathering places like theatres, school/colleges, workplace, mall, religious places became integral part of life.

The internet is extremely straightforward to use. The net is bringing world closer. Everything has its own benefits and downsides. The net isn't exception there to. Web allow us to urge info from international community. It offers us chance to urge recreation, mailing, on - line searching, banking services etc

As like everything internet has its own disadvantages. The Covid - 19 pandemic has overnight made huge impact on behavioural changes towards unbalance Health and it was a welcome move keeping in mind the wellbeing of everyone. The internet addiction will have an effect on person's emotional behavior, attitude and discipline.

Simply because you pay tons of your time on online searching or observance internet series doesn't mean that you just area unit full of web addiction. The matter arrives once this activities cause hurt to your daily routine. Depression, Anxiety, Isolation, No sense of your time, Vision issues,

Weight gain or loss, Neck pain, Mood swings, Headaches, Insomnia area unit some physical and emotional symptoms of Internet Addiction.

2. Methodology

As stated by Laura and Vanessa in an article published in Harvard Business Review magazine, the boundaries between Health and professional time is blurring in new and unusual way during the sudden transition to work from home. Days are blending with night and weekdays are mixed with weekend. There is very little sense of time off and holidays remain. Many research recommends drawing lines between professional and personal lives for good mental health. To cope with the new environment of prolonged work from home there is a need to have right skill sets. This will help a homemaker establish right balance between work and home life, client visits, creating a mini - home office away from distractions, technological support etc.

The wide adaptation of computer - based technology in the health care industry resulted in the accumulation of electronic data. Due to the substantial amounts of data, medical doctors are facing challenges to analyze symptoms accurately and

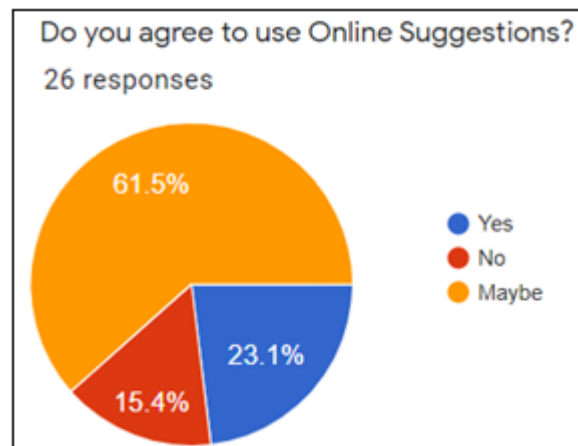
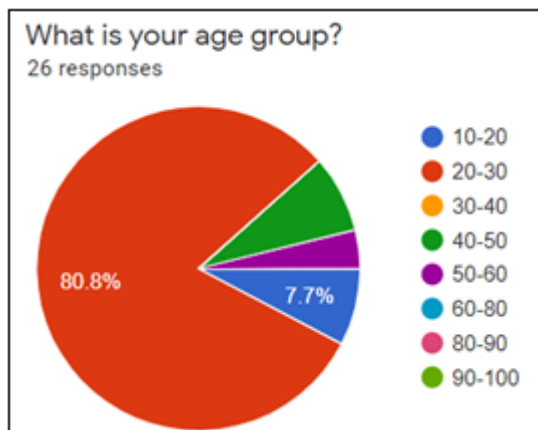
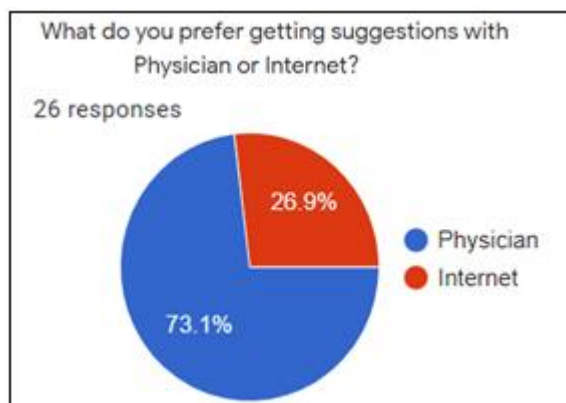
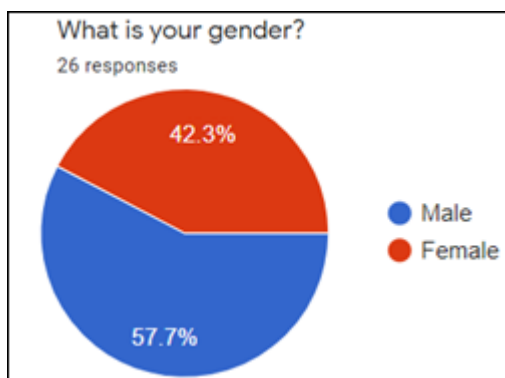
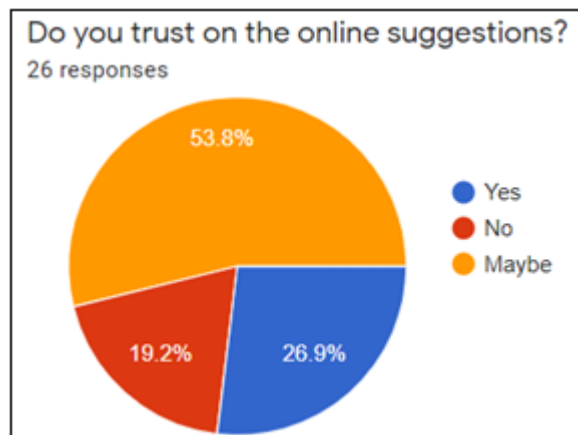
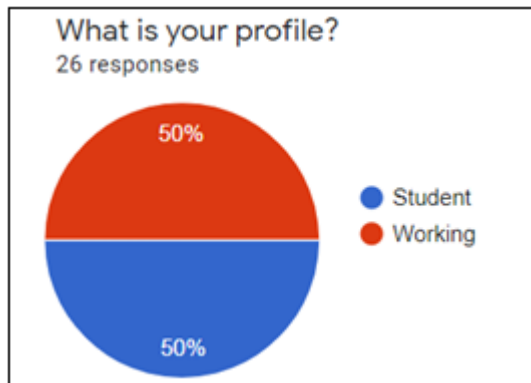
identify diseases at an early stage. However, supervised machine learning (ML) algorithms have showcased significant potential in surpassing standard systems for disease diagnosis and aiding medical experts in the early detection of high - risk diseases. The emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) enabled computerized systems to perceive, think and operate in an intelligent manner like humans.

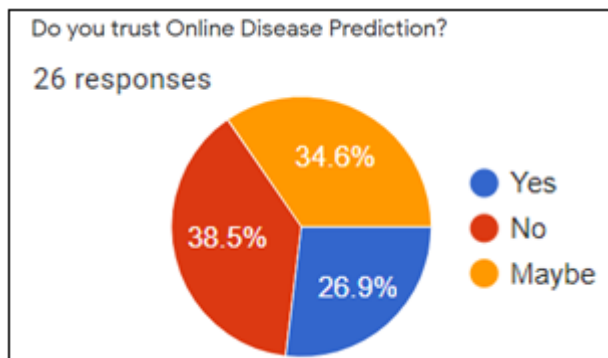
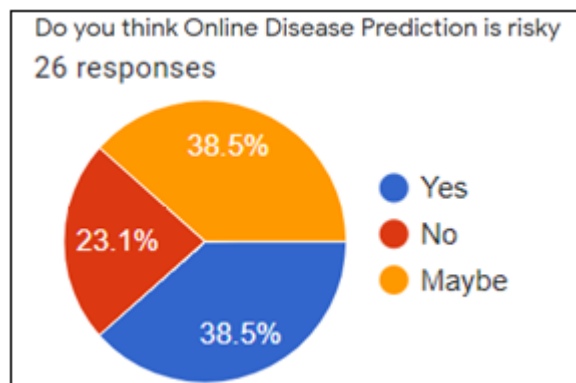
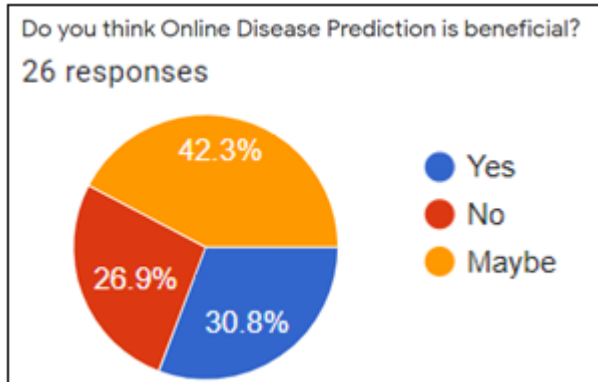
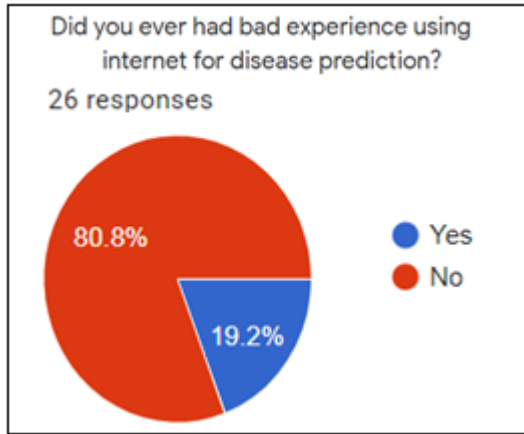
During this review we gathered data of web use of different people groups. We gathered data about different parts of Internet Usage. The data about overview is determined straightaway.

Surveys

We conducted a survey to look at usage of web and connected behavioral patterns on peoples. A questioner was send to thirty peoples by email. We exploit a random technique to succeed in at responders. We send samples a mail require to be part of survey. Some of queries which are asked in survey are given below

3. Modeling and Analysis





4. Conclusion

This systematic review indicates that the Web can disseminate information to those worried about symptoms and can affect their decisions to present to health services. It also suggests Web use for symptom appraisal can impact on how patients prepare for consultations with health care professionals. Thus, we can conclude that Web use for

symptom appraisal has the potential to influence the timing of help seeking and the communication between patients and health care professionals during consultations.

At present, limitations of the reviewed studies mean it is not clear when the Internet plays a beneficial role in health care delivery and when it is detrimental. Web use for symptom appraisal has been linked to increased as well as decreased anxiety and health care contact. However, the evidence does not show when this is warranted because most studies did not follow up whether participants ultimately sought help following their Web searches and whether they received a diagnosis. Furthermore, comparison groups are lacking to determine the effects of Web use for symptom appraisal.

We need longitudinal research that follows up whether participants seek help and are ultimately diagnosed following Web searches, and compare Web searchers to non - Web searchers. These data can then be used to weigh the benefits of Web use for symptom appraisal (eg, reductions in delays to diagnosis and avoidance of unnecessary health care use) against the disadvantages (eg, unnecessary anxiety and health care use) and relate these to health care costs. Research should focus on real - world samples of people experiencing symptoms and could involve novel methods of tracking behavior, such as analysis of search engine log data and mobile geotracking as used in some of the included studies to follow people over time. These studies have the advantage of high external validity and large sample sizes. However, the algorithms used to analyze these data should first be tested extensively for reliability and validity before further work to evaluate cost effectiveness can meaningfully be conducted. Moreover, further experimental studies would allow a detailed analysis of search behavior. Future research could examine how the different search strategies identified here—symptom - based, condition - based, and treatment - based—relate to cognitive biases and link this to theory.

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