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Alharbi, M. F. (2018). An analysis of the Saudi health-care system's readiness to change in the context of the Saudi National Health-care Plan in vision 2030. *International journal of health sciences*, 12(3), 83.

The purpose of this article is to examine the readiness of Saudi Arabia to accommodate the change in their healthcare system. Despite the role of healthcare organizations being to encourage, reinstate and maintain health in the nation, there are increasing health concerns in Saudi Arabia, including high cost and quality of care. Therefore, the government needs to intervene and ensure the issues are addressed. Based on the vision 2030, the government aims to resolve the concerns by reorganizing and revolutionizing the healthcare system. Although Saudi Arabia citizens enjoy free healthcare services, the study aims to recognize the main problems healthcare organizations will encounter while executing the transformation plan according to the vision 2030 healthcare plan.

Beckmann, J. S., & Lew, D. (2016). Reconciling evidence-based medicine and precision medicine in the era of big data: challenges and opportunities. *Genome medicine*, 8(1), 134.

The article has focused on attaining medical usefulness in accuracy medication. Therefore, the authors predict that the gathering, assessment and sharing of homogenous therapeutical data globally, evidence-based accuracy medication will move gradually from remedy to inhibition, resulting in enhanced communication between physicians and patients and continuous well-being. However, having realized that three props control evidence-based, accurate drug, the article concluded that since individuals' information gathering has become

easy and more personal health information is obtained. Bioinformatics' field faces several challenges, including merging, sharing, accumulating, curating, mine and understanding this data.

Fung, F. Y., & Linn, Y. C. (2015). Developing traditional Chinese medicine in the era of evidence-based medicine: current evidences and challenges. *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, 2015.

Evidence-based medicine resulted in developing current therapeutic practice values that ensure the medication's efficiency and patients' safety. However, since traditional Chinese medicine has been in existence for more than two hundred years ago, there are arguments of integrating it with evidence-based medicine as their safety and efficiency are not yet proved. Thus, this article's authors focused on exploring the extent of traditional Chinese medicine research and examining the evidence for support of its safety and efficiency to patients and challenges in integrating traditional Chinese medicine with evidence-based medicine. Some of the challenges found include differences in constituents from the medicines and strain in developing a suitable palliative for various herbal decoctions that affect striking efficiency.

Gittelman, S., Lange, V., Crawford, C. A. G., Okoro, C. A., Lieb, E., Dhingra, S. S., & Trimarchi, E. (2015). A new source of data for public health surveillance: Facebook likes. *Journal of medical Internet research*, 17(4), e98.

The purpose of the article is to explore the utilization of Facebook likes as possible forecasters of behavioral factors and health outcomes. As personal health data collection continues to be intricate based on the prevailing traditional data collection systems, social media sites such as Facebook have made the process easy and are found to have a relationship with

some health conditions. Two hundred fourteen countries were used to explore how Facebook likes affect mortality, lifestyle behaviors and illnesses. They concluded that Facebook likes deliver predictions for scrutinized health results and behaviors related to those found in behavioral risk factor surveillance systems. Furthermore, Facebook likes provide reliable, cost-effective and timely data than the traditional system.

Hiller, J. S. (2016). Healthy Predictions: Questions for Data Analytics in Health Care. *Am. Bus. LJ*, 53, 251.

The emergence of technology resulted in an increased collection of health data, both internal and external. However, this article's purpose was to explore if the immense collection of both personal social status and health would help address past discrimination. The use of electronic health records is more flexible and manageable in collecting health data; hence, with the implementation of big data analytics, the healthcare system can be transformed. The article also argues that big data analytics will help enhance care, therapeutic services and innovation, thus inspiring health behaviors and eliminating disparities. Similarly, healthcare data collection is significant as it allows analysis for that reason improvement in the affordable care act.

Martinez, O., Wu, E., Sandfort, T., Dodge, B., Carballo-Diequez, A., Pinto, R., ... & Chavez-Baray, S. (2015). Evaluating the impact of immigration policies on health status among undocumented immigrants: a systematic review. *Journal of immigrant and minority health*, 17(3), 947-970.

The purpose of this article is to assess the effects of immigration policies on health status of undocumented individuals. The creation of anti-immigration rules and laws to deal with the migration of undocumented immigrants resulted in many mental health issues including anxiety

and depression. Therefore, the article concludes that there is a need for healthcare proficiencies to join hands with partisan individuals to address the policy resolutions according to human rights and societal fairness grounds. Furthermore, healthcare providers and stakeholders should create tactics to eradicate discernment in healthcare grounds by forming and executing comprehensive laws. Also, the immigration policies will hinder the physician's right to offer service to several populations thus they should react to the benevolent call surrounded in their expertise that requires them to deliver healthcare to all individuals.

**Tresp, V., Overhage, J. M., Bundschus, M., Rabizadeh, S., Fasching, P. A., & Yu, S. (2016).
Going digital: a survey on digitalization and large-scale data analytics in
healthcare. *Proceedings of the IEEE*, 104(11), 2180-2206.**

Tresp et al. focused on the digitization of healthcare data and stated that while data plays a key role in the success of scientific approach. For example, before any examination is done, patients' data must be obtained; as there is continuous digitization on how health data is collected and analyzed in healthcare, technology has resulted in convenient healthcare data collection. For instance, currently, healthcare data can be collected in different ways including using mobile phones where they have the ability to use sensors. Also, the article has explored how healthcare data is managed using wearable and immobile devices.

World Health Organization. (2017). *Towards access 2030: WHO essential medicines and health products strategic framework 2016-2030* (No. WHO/EMP/2017.01). World Health Organization.

The article has focused on developing a strategic framework for the world health organization medicines and health products program to eliminate health concerns. Healthcare

vision 2030 has provided an opportunity for the organization to eradicate health challenges such as the delivery of affordable quality care accessible to all, increasing prices of emerging medicines, and speedy variations in healthcare technologies. Furthermore, following the access to health products in vision 2030, word health organizations will support innovation and strengthen health product choice, utilization and supply. Similarly, they will focus on establishing regulatory capability and practices to enhance quality, efficiency and safety.

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