

many other challenges together limiting the fast development of application of eHealth and health sector in general.

lack of ICT-related skills, knowledge, and training

The inadequate of ICT related knowledge and skills to most patients and health professionals in Tanzania which resulting in poor use ICT solutions is inherent problems (Kanani 2016; Ruxwana, et al, 2010). More specifically, the review shows that, there are insufficient or lack of ICT knowledge, skills, and awareness of what is available to countries to most of the healthcare workers in most of the healthcare facility in the country special in a rural area (Juma, et al, 2012; Ruxwana, et al, 2010; Kanani 2016; Busagala and Kawono 2013a). Furthermore, this challenge compounded as a result of limited information about the ICT use, inadequacy of training (Busagala and Kawono 2013a; Ruxwana, et al, 2010); and a shortage of awareness raises campaign on the ICTs use in the health sector (Juma, et al, 2012; MOSHW, 2013) as result effect the performance, record keeping and increase the level of resistant in adoption and use of eHealth system.

Conclusion

e-Health applications are progressively becoming an essential part of the healthcare environment in Tanzania. The review shows a superfluous development and initiatives of e-Health-related activities in the country. The Tanzania government through the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MOHCDGEC) and other stakeholders have constantly continued to improve the health sector through the implementation of e-Health system across the country. This includes the development of health information systems, teleconsultations, e-learning platform, teleconferencing, m-health platform, electronic health record, and telehealth system. Further, although the acceptance and increasing of eHealth services as literature shown still persist a significant challenge. several challenges have also been identified which is, in turn, all are limiting the fast acceleration of adoption and use of eHealth in national wide. Evidence has shown that the e-Health implementations have lacked eHealth infrastructural, inadequate of ICT related knowledge and skills to most of the patients and health professionals, eHealth governance structure, compliance with eHealth standards and systems interoperability all together are enhance gear to development of eHealth system. Furthermore, the initiatives headed for the development of a national electronic health record system platform should be considered which is indeed lead to an integrated system of patient management nationwide to reduce the medical errors and costs. The formulation of E-legislation which permit the intercountry exchange of patients, data and inter-jurisdictional practice of medicine should be considered. It should be noted that, the awareness of the use the ICT is fully perceived when people enabled in adopting and use it, otherwise, people will be hesitant in the progression of adoption and use of eHealth services. In relation to further research on the improvement and promotion of e-Health tools, readiness, use, and awareness in Tanzania are required.

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