Introduction

Each personal technological ecosystem has a direct and indirect impact in the psychological, physiological, spiritual, and social developments and interactions within every social environment. However, we currently do not have the nursing language to fully diagnose the causes and consequences of ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies) among hospitalized patients. While in 2020 there was a total of 3.69 billion active social media users, in 2023 that number increased to 4.89 billion. Therefore, global nursing care plans need to take into consideration specific individual and social elements and needs of ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies). It is necessary to create a chart for a universal receptive diagnosis language plan to place a viable communicational context in the diagnosis of signs and symptoms of hospitalized patients taking into consideration the effects of ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies).

Study Gap and Study purpose

The study purpose is to analytically examine the technological ecosystem of hospitalized patients in the Favaloro University Hospital by: establishing how many hospitalized patients actively use ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies), determine which ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies) apps are more frequently used within this community, determine how much time of their day they invest in the use of ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies), detect the alterations in the interpersonal communications caused by ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies) between the study subjects (hospitalized patients) and their nursing team, establish a quantifiable relationship by measuring the use of social networks by hospitalized patients and the predominant communication models of nursing care plans in Argentina.

Method

- This study executes personalized one-on-one personal interviews between Nursing staff and hospitalized patients (study subjects).

- There was a total of 50 hospitalized patients (study subjects) from the Favaloro University Hospital taking into consideration subjects that were in the Disease and Poor Health index according to the Illness Wellness Continuum Scale (1972).

- The method utilizes questionnaire surveys based in the one-to-seven Likert Scale taking into consideration the quantitative model of the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of technology by Viswanath Venkatesh - UATAU2 (2003), (1 =Totally Disagree, 2 = Partially Disagree, 3 = Disagree, 4 = Neutral, 5 = Partially Agree, 6 = Agree, 7 = Totally Agree).

- The method utilized, a questionnaire, was based in closed interviews between Nurses and Hospitalized patients from the Favaloro University Hospital taking into consideration the 14 Basic Needs of Virginia Henderson (1960) to identify the singularity and / or plurality of Basic Needs that were being indirectly and directly satisfied with ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies) in the study subjects (hospitalized patients).

- The Hildegard Peplau Theory of Interpersonal Relations (1997) was taken into consideration in order to frame the personalized one-on-one interview process between the interviewer (nurse) and the study subject (hospitalized patients).

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Since the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, ICTs (Technology and Communication) digital devices with internet connection have altered the prevailing care models of nursing at the Favaloro Foundation University Hospital.

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Table 1. Example of Hospitalized Patient Technological Ecosystem

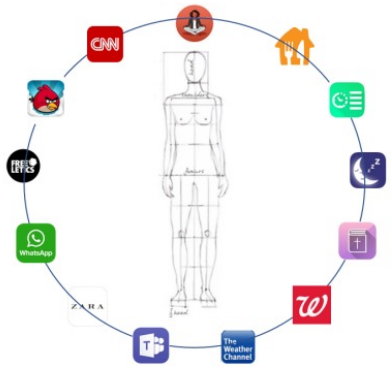

Table 2. ICTs effects in hospitalized patients (study subjects)

Total of study subjects (hospitalized patients): 50

Average interaction time in use of Smartphones by the study subjects (hospitalized patients): 3 to 6 hours per day

100% of Virginia Henderson Basic Needs were complemented by ICTs (Information and Communications Technology)

Results

- 100% of the study subjects (50 hospitalized patients) actively used ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies) being Smartphones the predominant device.

- The average amount of active interaction between the study subjects and their Smartphones was between 3 to 6 hours per day (measured in a 24 hours' time frame).

- 94% of the study subjects (47 hospitalized patients) actively used WhatsApp Messenger (Meta service) as its main communicational resource in their inbuilt technological ecosystem.

- 76% of the study subjects (38 hospitalized patients) executed active searches through Internet / Social Media to obtain specific information about their health diagnosis.

- 54% of the study subjects (27 hospitalized patients) chose not to share the information that they obtained about their health diagnosis on the Internet / Social Media to their nursing team.

- 80% of the study subjects (44 hospitalized patients) didn't receive any guidance from their nursing team in how to execute their Internet / Social Media research in regards to their health diagnosis.

- 62% of the study subjects (31 hospitalized patients) executed active searches through Internet / Social Media to obtain specific information about their health treatment.

- 80% of the study subjects (44 hospitalized patients) didn't receive any guidance from their nursing team in how to execute their Internet / Social Media research in regards to their health treatment.

Discussions

ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies) tools with Wi-Fi or / and mobile connection have a direct impact in the evolution of patients' wellbeing. This review suggests the creation and implementation of universal ICTs diagnosis in nursing care plans in order to improve hospitalized patients' evolution and outcome. The inclusion of ICTs through their effective use across the interdisciplinary processes in nursing, have the potential to ease rising demand of patients' needs with regards to ICTs in health services. Nevertheless, it is necessary to first create a universal receptive nursing diagnosis care plan that takes into consideration the real and potential signs and symptoms caused by ICTs that may be detected in hospitalized patients.

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