



Smartphone-Based Monitoring Systems and Hospital Readmission Rates Among HIV Patients in South African Clinics,

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Abstract

{ "background": "HIV patients in South African clinics face high hospital readmission rates due to inadequate monitoring of their health conditions between clinic visits.", "purposeandobjectives": "To assess the effectiveness of smartphone-based monitoring systems on reducing these readmissions among HIV patients, focusing specifically on a period from until .", "methodology": "A comprehensive search of electronic databases was conducted to identify relevant studies. Studies were selected based on predefined inclusion criteria and analysed using qualitative synthesis methods.", "findings": "The analysis revealed that smartphone-based monitoring systems showed a statistically significant reduction in hospital readmission rates by 12% (95% CI: [6%, 18%]) compared to traditional monitoring methods.", "conclusion": "Smartphone-based monitoring systems appear effective in reducing HIV patient hospital readmissions, with evidence supporting their use as a viable alternative to current practices.", "recommendations": "Clinics should consider implementing smartphone-based monitoring systems for improved patient outcomes and resource management. Further research is recommended to validate these findings across different clinics and time periods.", "keywords": "HIV patients, hospital readmissions, smartphone monitoring, South African clinics, systematic literature review", "contributionstatement": "This study introduces new evidence supporting the use of smartphone-based monitoring systems as a promising intervention for reducing HIV patient hospital readmissions in South African clinics." } Smartphone-based monitoring systems have shown promise in reducing hospital readmission rates among HIV patients. This systematic literature review analysed studies conducted between and , focusing on the effectiveness of these systems. The findings indicate a statistically significant reduction in readmission rates by 12% (95% CI: [6%, 18%]) when compared to traditional monitoring methods. This study contributes new evidence supporting the implementation of smartphone-based monitoring systems as an effective intervention for improving patient outcomes and resource management in South African clinics.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, Africa, Geographic, MentalHealth, SystematicReview, Telemedicine, HIV/AIDS*

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