


Chapter 5

The Impact of Migration, War, and Crises on Home Healthcare, and the Role of Artificial Intelligence and Health Technologies

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ABSTRACT

This chapter endeavors to investigate the ramifications of migration, armed conflicts, and crises on home healthcare systems while also elucidating potential resolutions to the emerging challenges through the utilization of health technologies and artificial intelligence applications. Emergencies amplify the demand for home healthcare services. The training of culturally competent healthcare professionals, the mitigation of language barriers, the assurance of equitable access, the integration of migrant healthcare workers, the readiness for crises, the implementation of adaptable care models, and long-term strategic planning are imperative for the sustainability of these services. Cooperation between nations and civil society is of paramount importance. Innovative health technologies and applications of artificial intelligence can serve a pivotal function in addressing these obstacles by facilitating the provision of remote healthcare services.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The current century is perhaps witnessing the most intense periods of migration, wars, and crises in history (Cantat et al., 2023). These migrations, wars, and crises are causing many people to be forcibly displaced, become refugees, and lead to the collapse of healthcare systems in their destinations (Cratsley et al., 2021; Long, 2013; Martin et al., 2013; World Health Organization, 2022). It seems essential for home healthcare services, impacted by these dynamics, to develop a technology-driven exit model (Bruder & Baar, 2024; Czaika & Reinprecht, 2022; OECD, 2015, 2015; Ozkul, 2023; World Health Organization, 2010). This is because it is believed that the current trajectory of home healthcare services is not feasible and therefore unsustainable under the shadow of migration, wars, and crises.

Migrations arising from various reasons cause people to become more ill in unsuitable environments and require more home healthcare services than others. Despite this increasing need, migrants often cannot access the necessary healthcare services in their destination countries. This makes it mandatory for them to receive home care. Factors such as socio-economic inequalities, stigmatization, cultural conflicts, and language barriers experienced by migrants in their destination countries prevent them from benefiting from healthcare services like the local population. This situation necessitates more home care (Abubakar et al., 2018; Alarcon, 2022; Asif & Kienzler, 2022; Ermansons et al., 2023; World Health Organization, 2023). However, the current dynamics do not allow them to receive this care fully and properly even at home (Hacker et al., 2015; Kisa & Kisa, 2024).

In this brave new century, policymakers and decision-makers need to redesign healthcare systems so that migrants can also receive home healthcare services in a dignified manner. Otherwise, more negative externalities of healthcare services may occur in the destination countries of migrants. This will hinder the sustainability of healthcare systems. Due to all the disadvantages they face, migrants are more exposed to infectious diseases and cannot access healthcare services for them when needed. Moreover, the fact that many of them need home healthcare services due to chronic diseases makes it even more necessary for them to receive care at home (Alarcon, 2022; World Health Organization, 2029). However, considering that home healthcare services are not even provided to the local population in some regions, it is necessary to redesign home healthcare and for each country to shape this design according to possible extraordinary situations. Only then can the existence of a sustainable home care system be possible.

In the new world order, where a potential Third World War with intensified conflicts is being discussed, it is essential to redesign healthcare systems and home care services in accordance with artificial intelligence, machine learning, and natural language processing, which are increasingly being used in the production of

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