
Graduate Certificate in Clinical AI in Sleep Management

Ethical and Legal Issues in Sleep Medicine

Ethical and Legal Issues in Sleep Medicine Glossary

Advance Directives: Legal documents that allow individuals to specify their wishes regarding medical treatment in the event they become unable to communicate.

Artificial Intelligence (AI): The simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems, to perform tasks such as decision-making, problem-solving, and natural language understanding.

Big Data: Extremely large data sets that may be analyzed computationally to reveal patterns, trends, and associations, especially relating to human behavior and interactions.

Confidentiality: The ethical principle that healthcare providers must keep patient information private and disclose it only to those authorized to access it.

Consent: Permission for something to happen or agreement to do something.

Data Privacy: The protection of personal data from unauthorized access, use, or disclosure.

Data Security: The protection of digital data from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction.

Electronic Health Record (EHR): Digital version of a patient's paper chart, containing information about the patient's medical history, diagnoses, medications, treatment plans, immunization dates, allergies, radiology images, and laboratory test results.

Health Information Exchange (HIE): The electronic transmission of healthcare-related data among facilities, health information organizations, and government agencies according to national standards.

Informed Consent: A process for getting permission before conducting a healthcare intervention on a person, or disclosing personal information.

Internet of Things (IoT): A network of physical objects embedded with sensors, software, and other technologies for the purpose of connecting and exchanging data with other devices and systems over the internet.

Machine Learning: A type of artificial intelligence that enables a system to learn from data rather than through explicit programming.

Medical Ethics: The branch of ethics that deals with moral principles and values in healthcare.

Personal Health Information (PHI): Any information about health status, provision of healthcare, or payment for healthcare that can be linked to an individual.

Protected Health Information (PHI): Individually identifiable health information that is protected under HIPAA privacy regulations.

Regulatory Compliance: The adherence to laws, regulations, guidelines, and specifications relevant to a particular industry or profession.

Sleep Medicine: A medical specialty devoted to the diagnosis and therapy of sleep disturbances and disorders.

Telemedicine: The remote diagnosis and treatment of patients by means of telecommunications technology.

Telemonitoring: The remote monitoring of patients using various technological devices to collect and transmit health data.

Telehealth: The delivery of healthcare services through telecommunications technology, including videoconferencing, remote monitoring, and patient education.

Telemedicine: The remote diagnosis and treatment of patients by means of telecommunications technology.

Telepsychiatry: The provision of psychiatric services via telecommunications technology, typically videoconferencing.

Teletherapy: The provision of therapy services via telecommunications technology, such as videoconferencing or phone calls.

Teletriage: The process of assessing the urgency of a patient's condition remotely using telecommunications technology.

Telework: Working remotely from a location other than a traditional office, typically using telecommunications technology.

Therapeutic Misconception: A phenomenon in which research participants fail to distinguish between the imperatives of clinical research and regular clinical care.

Virtual Consultation: A remote consultation between a healthcare provider and a patient using telecommunications technology.

Virtual Health: The provision of healthcare services through digital platforms, such as telemedicine, telehealth, and virtual consultations.

Virtual Visit: A remote visit between a healthcare provider and a patient using telecommunications technology.

Wearable Technology: Electronic devices that can be worn on the body as accessories or implants, typically used for tracking information related to health and fitness.

Wellness Program: A program designed to promote health and prevent disease among individuals or

groups.