Frequently used key digital health-related terms -

- *Encryption- the process of converting information or data into a code, especially to prevent unauthorized access.*

- *Sunset clause- In public policy, a sunset provision or sunset clause is a measure within a statute, regulation or other law that provides that the law shall cease to have effect after a specific date, unless further legislative action is taken to extend the law*

- *Algorithm- There are several search engines, with Google, Yahoo and Bing being the biggest players. Each search engine has its own proprietary computation (called an "algorithm") that ranks websites for each keyword or combination of keywords.*

- *Cloud-based healthcare- Cloud computing in healthcare describes the practice of implementing remote servers accessed via the internet to store, manage and process healthcare-related data. This is in contrast to establishing an on-site data centre with servers, or hosting the data on a personal computer.*

- *mHealth- (or m-health) is short for mobile health, the practice of medicine and health care over mobile devices, tablets, PDAs, and computers.*

- *eHealth- It is a relatively recent healthcare practice supported by electronic processes and communication, dating back to at least 1999. Usage of the term varies as it covers not just "Internet medicine" as it was conceived during that time, but also "virtually everything related to computers and medicine".*

- *Interoperability- the ability of different systems, devices, applications or products to connect and communicate in a coordinated way, without effort from the end user.*

- *Appropriate use of digital technologies- Information and communications technology that takes into account safety, ethical use, cost-effectiveness and affordability and is people-centred, evidence-based, effective, efficient, sustainable, inclusive, equitable and contextualized.*

- *Artificial Intelligence*- An area of computer science that emphasizes the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines that work and react like human beings.

- *Big Data*- The emerging use of rapidly-collected, complex data in such unprecedented quantities that terabytes (1012 bytes), petabytes (1015 bytes) or even zettabytes (1021 bytes) of storage may be required. The unique properties of big data are defined by four dimensions: volume, velocity, variety and veracity. As more information is accruing at an accelerating pace, both volume and velocity are increasing.

- *Blockchain*- A digital database containing information (such as records of financial transactions) that can be simultaneously used and shared within a large decentralized, publicly accessible network.

- *Digital Divide*- Refers to the gap between demographics and regions that have access to modern information and communications technology and those that do not or have restricted access.

- *Digital Public Goods*- They can be defined as open-source software, open data, open artificial intelligence models, open standards and open content that adhere to privacy and other applicable international and domestic laws, standards and best practices and do no harm.

- *Enterprise Architecture*- A blueprint of business processes, data, systems and technologies used to help implementers design increasingly complex systems to support the workflow and roles of people in a large enterprise, such as a health system.

- *Health Information System*- A system that integrates data collection, processing, reporting, and use of the information necessary for improving health service effectiveness and efficiency through better management at all levels of health services.

Terms closely intertwined with digital health discourse-

- Venture capital- Form of private equity and a type of financing that investors provide to start-up companies and small businesses that are believed to have long-term growth potential.

Definitional ambiguity around the term digital health and digitalisation-

The term "digital health" is broadly used in the various disciplines such as health informatics, but there is no agreed upon definition for this term. Due to different perspectives of academia, scientific institutions, industry, and individuals, there is a lack of comprehensive and precise definition of digital health. ambiguity in the definition of digital health and its taxonomy remains yet to be addressed. There is, therefore, a need to consolidated digital health concepts for use in research, policy, and practice. Currently there are more than 95 unique definitions of 'digital health'.