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| |  | | --- | | **Table 2: ChatGPT Analysis of IS-IT COP Emerging Models of Care Discussions** | | | |
| **Theme** | **Secondary Themes** | **Key Words** |
| Challenges in Technology Adoption | Technology Infrastructure | Wifi (i.e., Internet) Digital Infrastructure, Facilities, Rural Areas |
| Staff Training / Acceptance | Workforce Competency, Engagement, Training for AI Use |
| Trust in Technology | Trust in AI systems, Recommendations related to patient goals |
| Emerging Technology in Long Term Care | Efficiency and Quality of Care | Wearables, Telehealth, Robotics |
| Data Collection and Analysis | Remote Monitoring, Vital Signs, Behavioral Changes, Human Interaction, Automation |
| Predictive Analytics | Risk Prediction Trajectories, Proactive Care, Early Intervention |
| Customization and Personalization | Patient Centered Technology |  |
| Automation vs. Human Interaction |
| Data Ownership, Privacy and Ethics | Data Privacy and Security | Breach of Trust, Data Handling and Sharing |
| Ethical Concerns |  |
| Transparency and Consent |  |
| Autonomy |  |
| Workforce and Staff Empowerment | Relieving Administrative Burden |  |
| Empowerment of Caregivers |  |
| Caregiver Burden |  |
| Two tiered systems of care | Wealthier facilities versus underfunded facilities |
| Patient Autonomy and Independence | Aging in Place |  |
| Self-Management Tools |  |
| Interdisciplinary Collaboration and Care Models | Integration Across Care Teams |  |
| Care Models of the Future |  |
| Barriers to Scaling Innovations | Cost and Financial Models |  |
| Regulatory Hurdles |  |
| Role of Family and Caregivers | Family Engagement |  |
| Support for Caregivers |  |
| Technology Solutions in Long Term Care | Mobility Support | Bed sensors, smart lifts, fall detection, exoskeletons |
| Cognitive Decline | Cognitive orthotics, AI, mobile games, remote monitoring, early detection |
| Social Isolation | Robotics, Video Platforms |
| Ethical Concerns | Algorithmic bias |  |
| Disparities in Access and Technological Proficiency | Digital Divide | Rural and Underfunded facilities |
| Technological Proficiency | Technology Used to Full Potential |
| Impact of technology on Care Quality | Efficiency vs. Human Interaction | Automation and Frequency of Human Checks |
| Preventative and Personalized Care | Early intervention |
| Adoption of Emerging Technologies | Robotics and AI |  |
| Virtual Reality |  |
| Wearables |  |
| Integration and Interoperability | Efficiency in Care Coordination |  |
| Human Centered Design | User Involvement  Age Appropriate Technology |  |
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