

Joint Statement

China-US Healthcare Cooperation

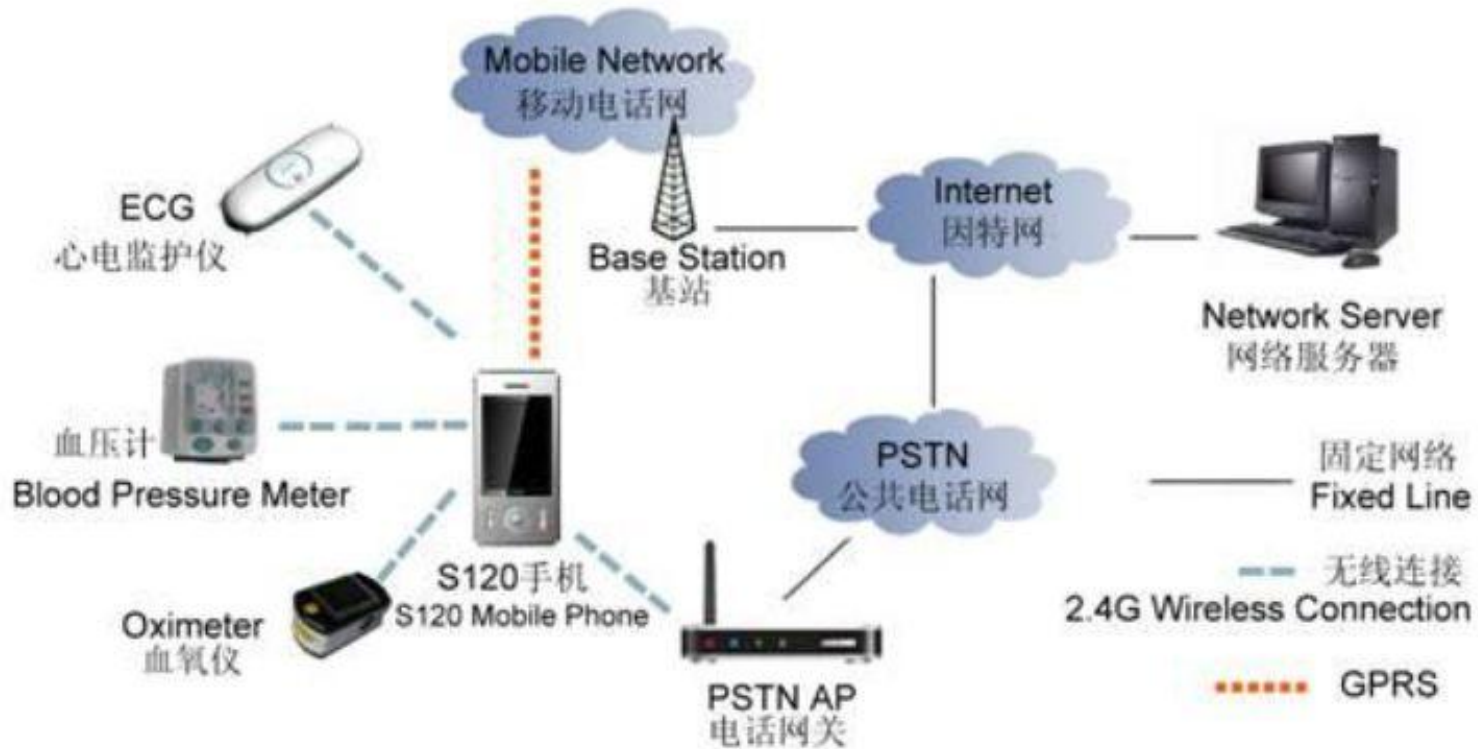
“The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA), and the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), and the Chinese Ministry of Health (MOH) ... issued the following joint statement:”

- “The United States and China seek further cooperation consistent with both countries’ laws and regulations to strengthen exchanges in the areas of health policy and the improvement of the provisions of effective economical health care.”
- “The United States and China intend to bring in strengths from different areas, including resources and specialized techniques from the private sector, to promote both countries’ healthcare cooperation.”
- “Both governments intend to support the establishment of a U.S. China public-private partnership on health care (PPPH) composed of companies and organizations to support jointly agreed upon activities...”
- “Under this new PPPH, the U.S. and China intend to continue strengthening cooperation in the fields such as rural healthcare, emergency response, personnel training, medical information technology, and management systems...”

United States Government Investment in Health Information Technology to Close the Gap Between Underserved and Well Served Populations

- “Health information technology, can alert physicians to deviations from evidence-based guidelines, improve clinical decision-making at the point-of-care, and support population-based management of health care.”
- “Telemedicine applications can improve access to specialists care for patients in remote and underserved populations areas”
- “Health information technology (IT) can drive our efforts to monitor and reduce health-care disparities”
- “The 2009 American Reinvestment and Recovery Act’s (ARRA) HITECH:”
 - “\$2 billion in programs”
 - “\$20 billion in incentives to support adoption of ‘meaningful use’ of HIT”
 - “\$7 billion in grants to improve the availability of broadband technology in underserved areas”

Flow of mHealth in China

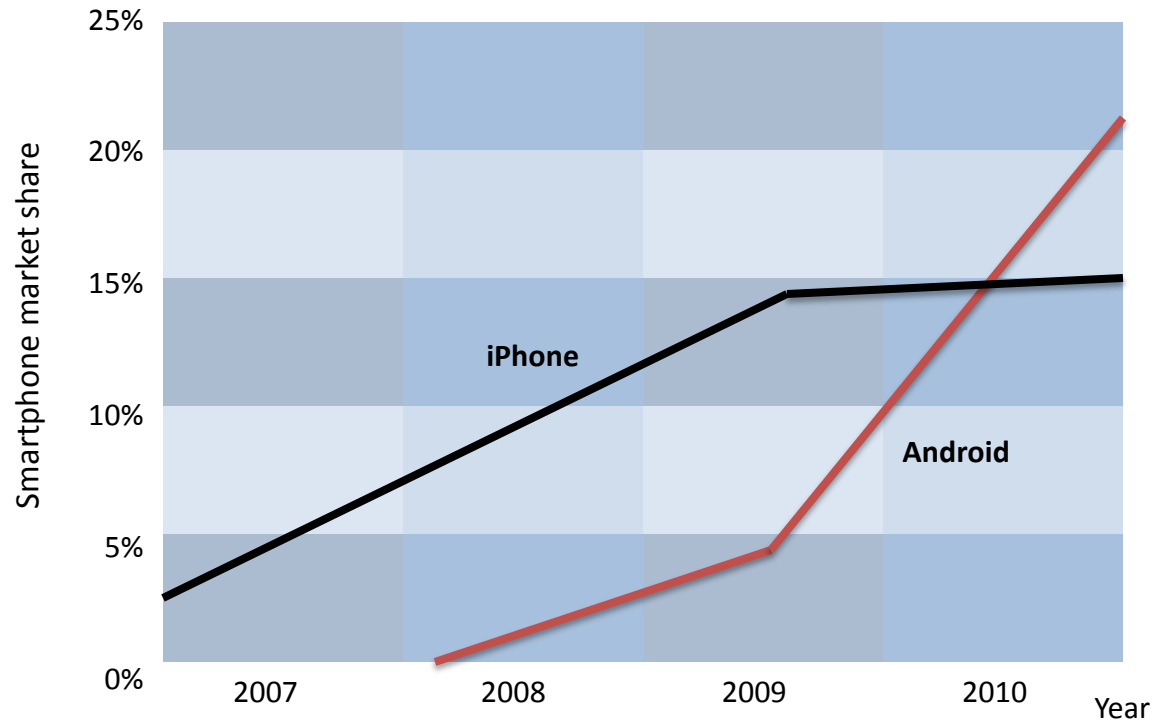


U.S. Historical Perspective on mHealth Technology Supply-Push Revolution

Year(s)	Supply Push
2006	Google acquires android
2007	Apple launches iPhone with AT&T as carrier
2008-2009	Verizon rejects teaming with Andriod
2009	Motorola launches Android with Verizon as carrier
2010	Users activate 300,000 Android devices daily with open architecture
	273,000 daily users activate iPhone, iPad, iPod with closed architecture

Source: Vogelstein F. "The Android Explosion: How Google's Freewheeling Ecosystem Threatens the iPhone." WIRED, 2011; 118-126. Available at: http://www.wired.com/magazine/2011/04/mf_android/

“In 2010, Android’s share of Smartphone sales exceeded Apple’s for the first time”



Source: Vogelstein F. “The Android Explosion: How Google’s Freewheeling Ecosystem Threatens the iPhone.” WIRED, 2011; 118-126. Available at: http://www.wired.com/magazine/2011/04/mf_android/

Business/Technology Forecasting Process

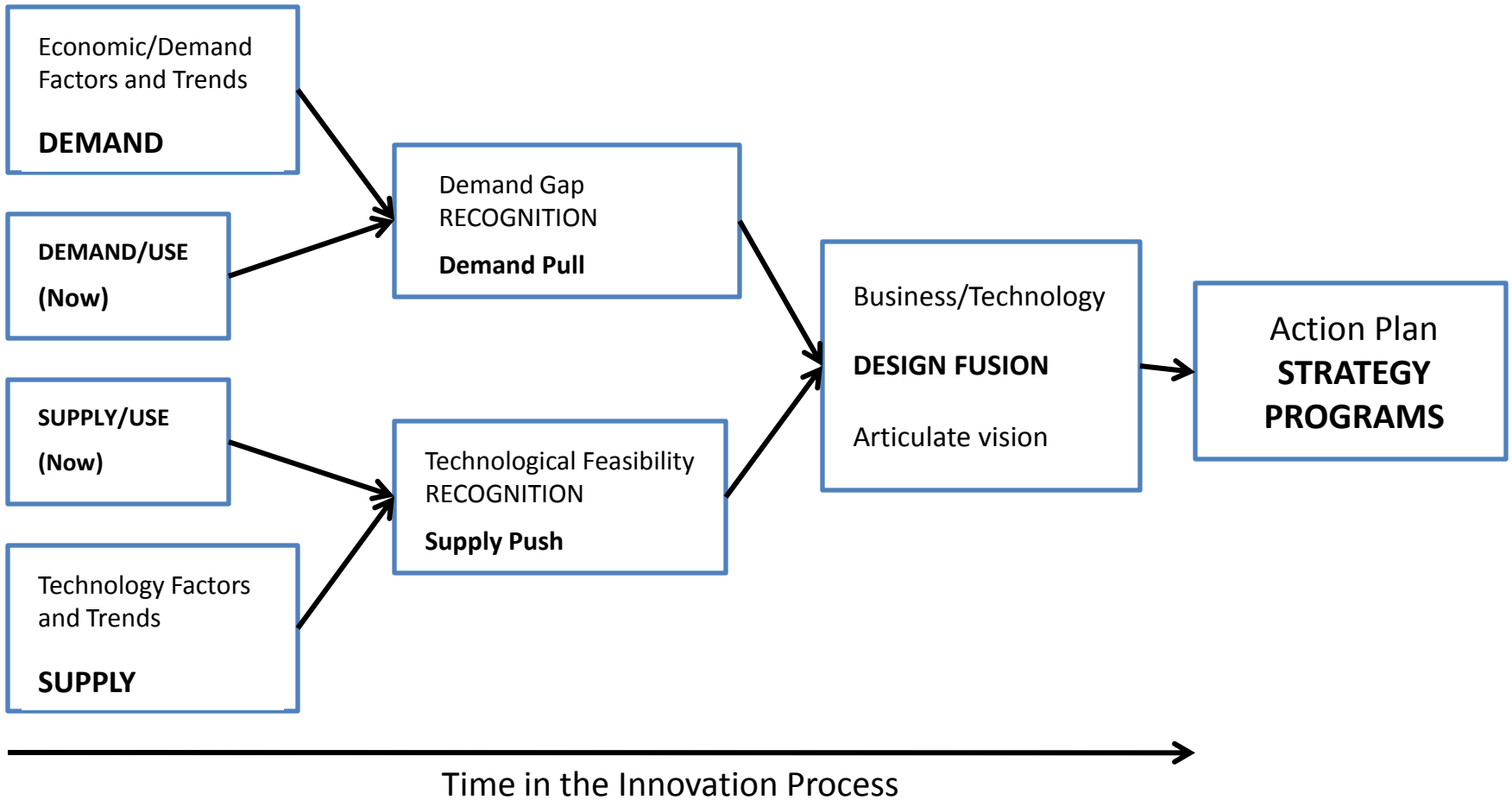


Figure 7

China's Urban-Rural Health Care Gap: Information Flow between Levels of Care in the Health Care Hierarchal Pyramid

