



**NAME:** Java Springboot 

**DATE:** May 15, 2026 4:34 PM

**DESCRIPTION OF TECHNOLOGY**  
I chose Java Spring Boot, due to its strong support for RESTful API development, fast setup, and wide adoption in enterprise applications. It allows to create scalable, secure, and maintainable backend services quickly.

**HUMAN VALUES** 


The system empowers ER staff by improving communication and reducing stress, helping them feel more in control and professional. It doesn't replace human roles but enhances them. It encourages teamwork and timely care, which strengthens trust between colleagues.

**TRANSPARENCY** 


Its aiming to be easy to use with little clicks as possible, using information the stakeholders should already know.

**IMPACT ON SOCIETY** 


Inefficient communication and data handling in ERs causes delays and errors. Spring Boot helps build a fast, secure backend to support real-time data, user management, and system integration easing pain for both developers and healthcare staff.

**STAKEHOLDERS** 


- Triage Nurses
- ER Doctors
- ER Nurses
- Hospitals (ER department)

**SUSTAINABILITY** 


The technology aims to provide fast, reliable communication and data handling in healthcare. To minimize energy use, it uses efficient backend frameworks like Spring Boot and cloud hosting (Azure) that can scale resources on demand. Improvements could include optimizing code for performance, using serverless functions where possible, and leveraging energy-efficient data centers.

**HATEFUL AND CRIMINAL ACTORS** 


If not secured properly, the system could expose sensitive patient data, risking privacy breaches or identity theft. Malicious users might misuse access to view, alter, or leak medical records. Its crucial to enforce strict access control and data encryption to prevent abuse.

**DATA** 


Yes, data can be incomplete, biased, and subjective. The technology is designed to handle these by validating inputs, using standardized formats, and focusing on critical, reliable data only.

**FUTURE** 

When scaled to millions of users, the biggest challenge is handling vast amounts of sensitive data securely and efficiently. Communities could benefit from better coordinated care and faster responses, potentially shifting norms toward more data-driven healthcare. However, increased data use might raise privacy concerns and reliance on technology, changing habits around trust and communication in medical settings.

**PRIVACY** 

Yes, the system handles sensitive personal data, including health information. Like diagnosis, BSN, full name, age, diseases etc.

**INCLUSIVITY** 

The technology isnt biased because it relies on the standardized ABCDE assessment method, which is a widely accepted clinical framework. This method helps ensure consistent, objective evaluation across all users, reducing personal or historical biases in decision-making.

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**HUMAN VALUES** 

**How is the identity of the (intended) users affected by the technology?**

To help you answer this question think about sub questions like:

- If two friends use your product, how could it enhance or detract from their relationship?
- Does your product create new ways for people to interact?...

**TRANSPARENCY** 

**Is it explained to the users/stakeholders how the technology works and how the business model works?**

- Is it easy for users to find out how the technology works?
- Can a user understand or find out why your technology behaves in a certain way?
- Are the goals explained?
- Is the idea of the technology explained?
- Is the technology company transparent about the way their...

**IMPACT ON SOCIETY** 

**What is exactly the problem? Is it really a problem? Are you sure?**

Can you exactly define what the challenge is? What problem (what 'pain') does this technology want to solve? Can you make a clear definition of the problem? What 'pain' does this technology want to ease? Whose pain? Is it really a problem? For who? Will solving the problem make the world better? Are you sure? The problem definition will help you to determine...

**STAKEHOLDERS** 

**Who are the main users/targetgroups/stakeholders for this technology? Think about the intended context by...**

When thinking about the stakeholders, the most obvious one are of course the intended users, so start there. Next, list the stakeholders that are directly affected. Listing the users and directly affected stakeholders also gives an impression of the intended context of the technology.

...

**SUSTAINABILITY** 

**In what way is the direct and indirect energy use of this technology taken into account?**

One of the most prominent impacts on sustainability is energy efficiency. Consider what service you want this technology to provide and how this could be achieved with a minimal use of energy. Are improvements possible?

**HATEFUL AND CRIMINAL ACTORS** 

**In which way can the technology be used to break the law or avoid the consequences of breaking the law?**

Can you imagine ways that the technology can or will be used to break the law? Think about invading someone's privacy. Spying. Hurting people. Harassment. Steal things. Fraud/identity theft and so on. Or will people use the technology to avoid facing the consequences of breaking the law (using trackers to evade speed radars or using bitcoins to launder...)

**DATA** 

**Are you familiar with the fundamental shortcomings and pitfalls of data and do you take this sufficiently into...**

There are fundamental issues with data. For example:

- Data is always subjective;
- Data collections are never complete;
- Correlation and causation are tricky concepts;
- Data collections are often biased;...

**FUTURE** 

**What could possibly happen with this technology in the future?**

Discuss this quickly and note your first thoughts here. Think about what happens when 100 million people use your product. How could communities, habits and norms change?

**PRIVACY** 

**Does the technology register personal data? If yes, what personal data?**

If this technology registers personal data you have to be aware of privacy legislation and the concept of privacy. Think hard about this question. Remember: personal data can be interpreted in a broad way. Maybe this technology does not collect personal data, but can be used to assemble personal data. If the technology collects special personal data (like...

**INCLUSIVITY** 

**Does this technology have a built-in bias?**

Do a brainstorm. Can you find a built-in bias in this technology? Maybe because of the way the data was collected, either by personal bias, historical bias, political bias or a lack of diversity in the people responsible for the design of the technology? How do you know this is not the case? Be critical. Be aware of your own biases....

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