


**NAME:** BreastCancer


**DATE:** September 5, 2024 7:19 AM

**DESCRIPTION OF TECHNOLOGY**  
This technology aims to give more accurate diagnosis on type of tumours that are found in the breast and then tell if it is a malignant or benign tumour so appropriate treatment can be given.




**IMPACT ON SOCIETY**

The problem that is being solved is the reduction of misdiagnosis when it comes to breast cancer in patients so appropriate treatment is given. It also plans to speed up the diagnosing process so action is taken more quickly and doctors and health professionals do not have to spend days in trying to make a diagnosis.




**HATEFUL AND CRIMINAL ACTORS**

This technology can break the law in the sense of privacy because in the wrong hands, patients privacy will be infringed upon and the perpetrator will have access to the patients cancer records and what kind of cancer they have. They can be harassed when pharmaceutical companies get hold of this data and start disturbing patients with cancer drug ads.




**PRIVACY**

This Technology does register personal data. The personal data this is going to record is the patients name and also have information on cells that have been removed from their bodies and screened for tumours.




**HUMAN VALUES**

This technology is not stigmatizing in any way because cancer patients are not stigmatized or shunned in our society, so anyone who comes into contact with this technology is free of stigma.




**STAKEHOLDERS**

- Health Professionals
- Patients
- Hospitals




**DATA**

I am very familiar with the pitfalls of data. The data I am using is from a reliable source which is the University of Wisconsin. I also examine the data properly. I also try and combine a data set from the University of California Irvine to verify how good the data set is.




**INCLUSIVITY**

There might be some built-in bias when it comes to racial factors, but this is in no fault of the technology but the way cancer is diagnosed, because the science in diagnosing caters to the Caucasian population more than other races so it is easier to diagnose white people than black people. But this is not my own doing but it is in regards to the bias in the medical industry.




**TRANSPARENCY**

There is a deployment document that shows how this technology will be used in desktop application so all the user needs to do is input in the results and features that they received from the cells and the computer will provide a diagnosis based on that information. This will be fairly easy for health professionals since they know all about the features of a tumour.




**SUSTAINABILITY**

With the technology backend being deployed on a server along with a database to store data it will have little to no impact on the environment in relation to the amount of energy it will consume to work.



**FUTURE**

This technology is a small step in the direction of diagnosing cancer in different parts of the body since we are starting with breast cancer. In the near future it should be able to diagnose correctly cancers in other parts of the body.



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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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