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Working, Communicating and Learning with IT

- with example from the Swedish health care

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Work and Learning



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”In your career knowledge is like milk. It has an expiry date.”

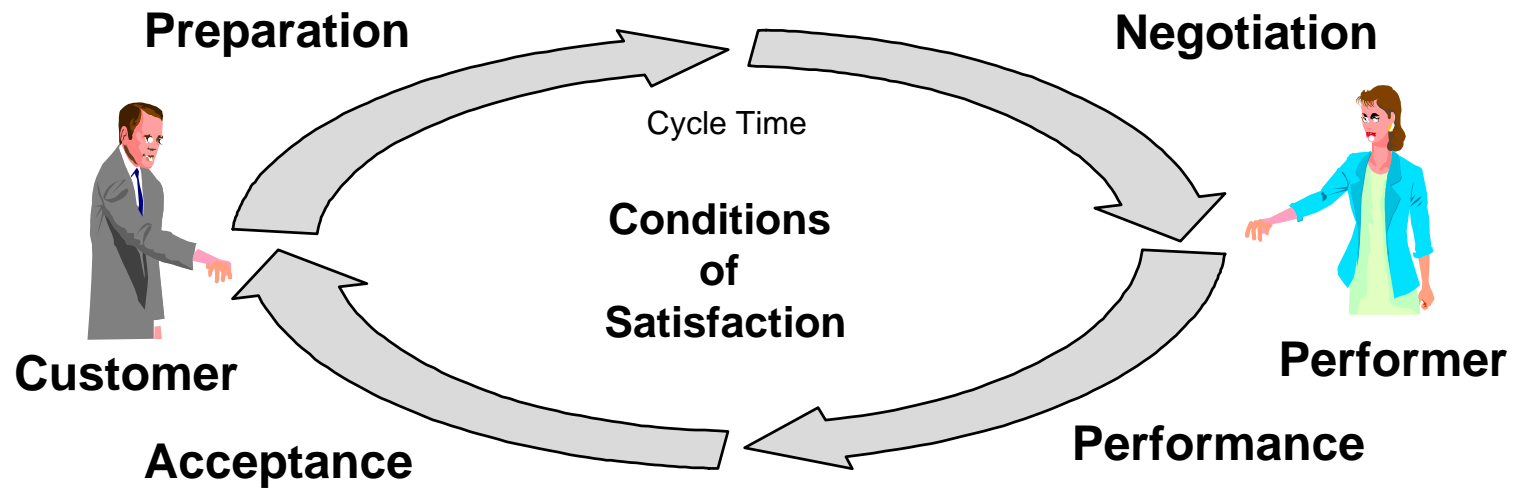
(a CTO at Ford Motor, to a group of engineering students)

- Today, every work requires that the worker develops his/her competence.
- Learning should be seen as a continuous process, an important part of every profession
- Knowledge of where to find knowledge....To learn how to learn



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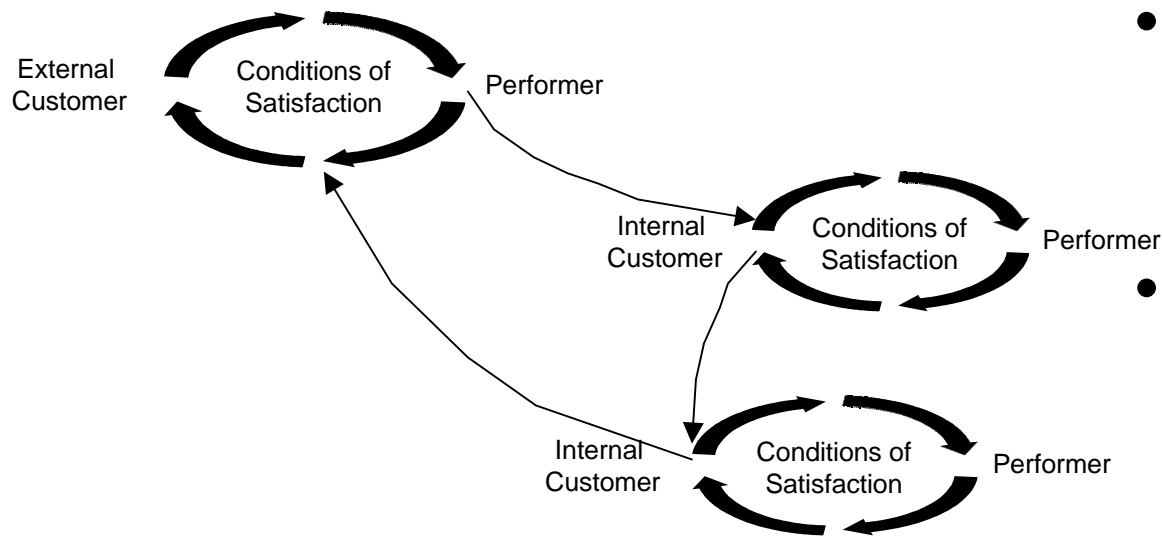
Communication at Work





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Work and Learning in Combination –networks of conversations

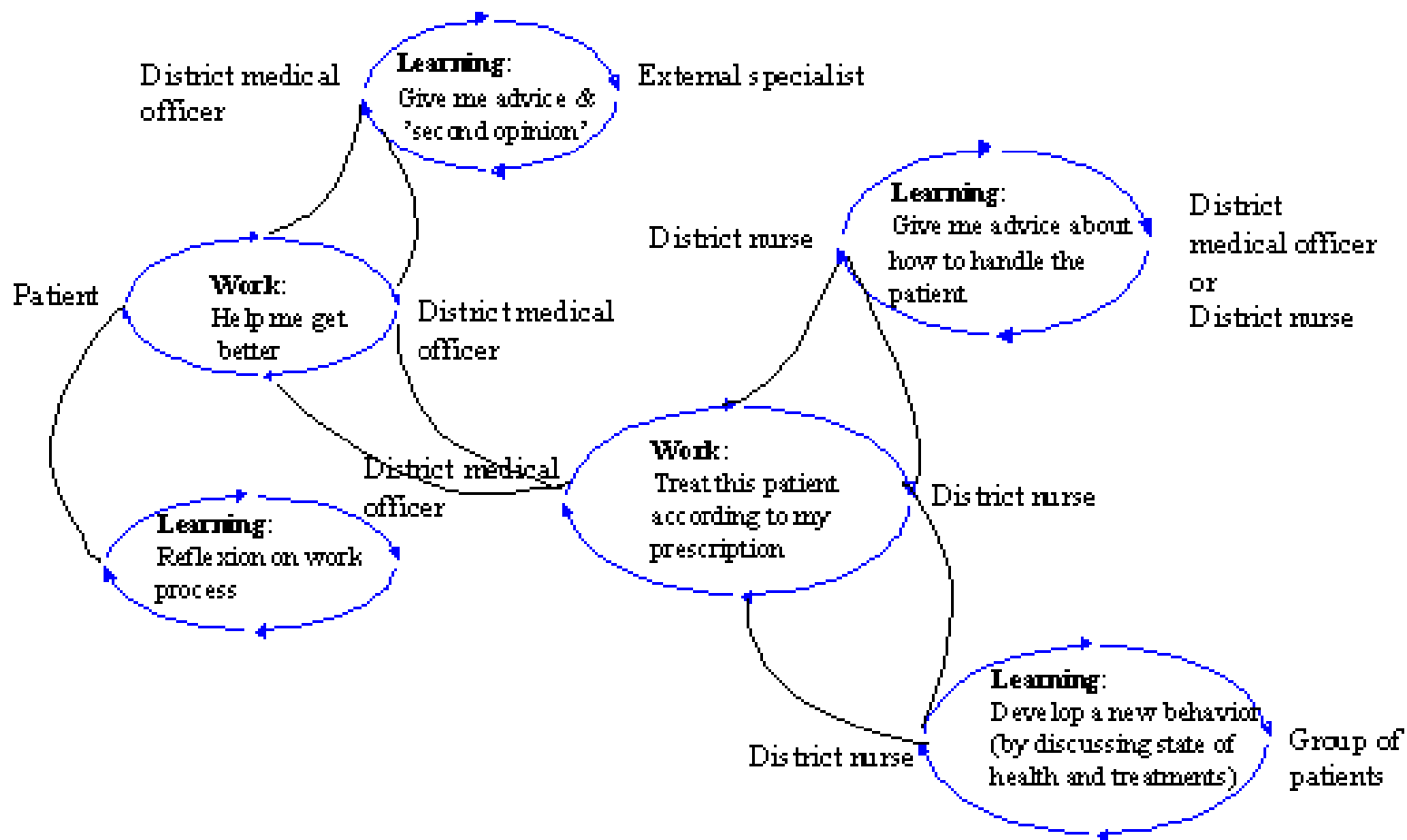


- Learning as part of continuous workflows
- "Triggers" from requests, commitments and feedback



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Health-Care Example





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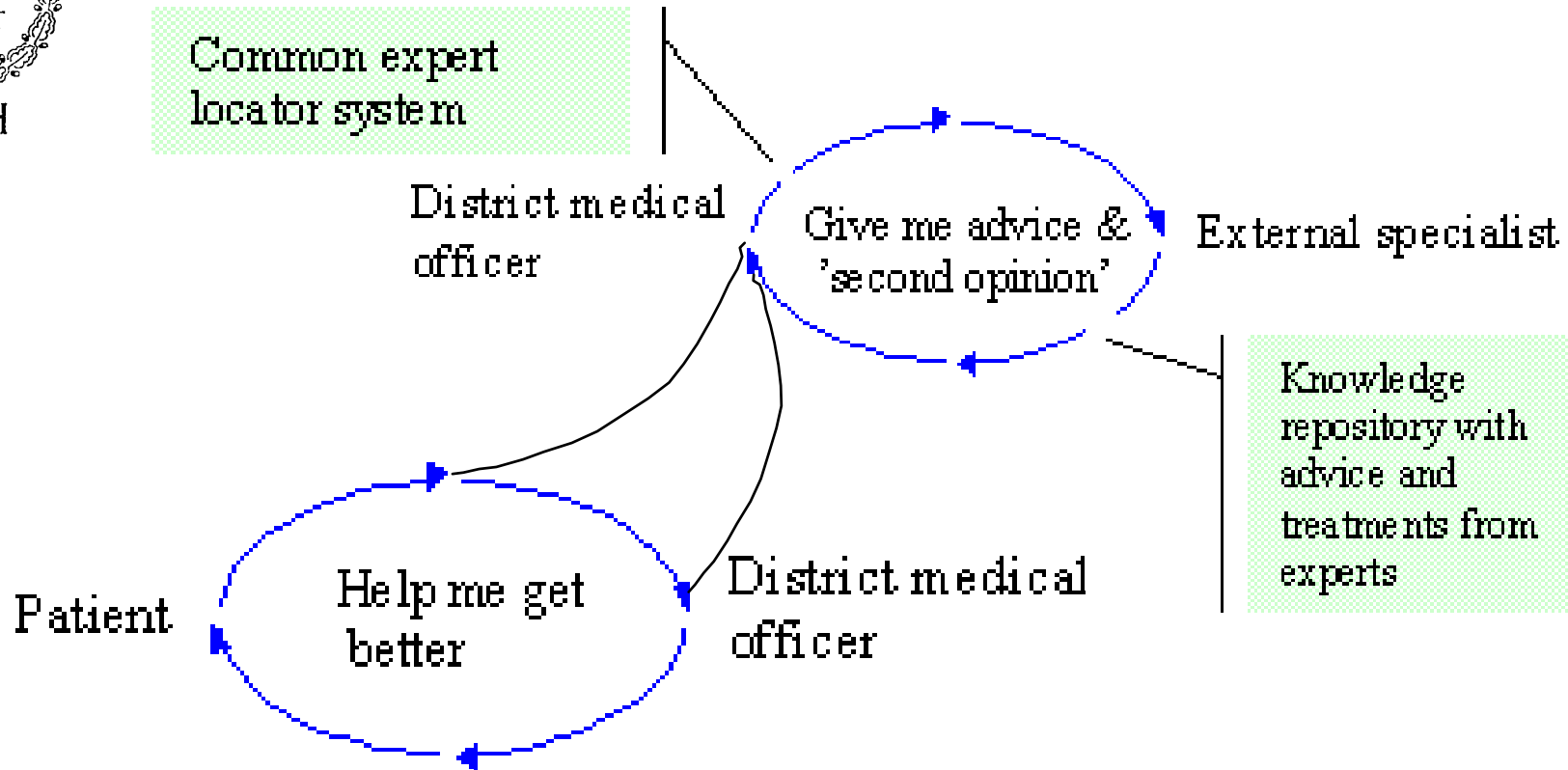
IT-tools in the Knowledge and Learning Field

- Technologies for Knowledge in Systems
 - for example Expert systems and
 - Knowledge repositories
- Technologies for Human Interactions
 - for example Expert locators,
 - Ask-the-Expert systems and
 - Conference systems/Online community systems



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Knowledge-tools for District Medical Officers





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Studied Reactions

- While knowledge repositories aim to address a broad audience, the complexity of people and problems are most often neglected.
- Private networks of experts are often preferred to shared Expert locator systems.
- Trust is a crucial issue when contacting people for professional advice.



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Redesign of Working and Learning with IT

- Combination of different knowledge tools, for different purposes
- To consider the meaning of trust when Expert locators are designed
- Dynamic systems that permit personal updates
- Development of conference applications
- Knowledge tools - for all professional groups