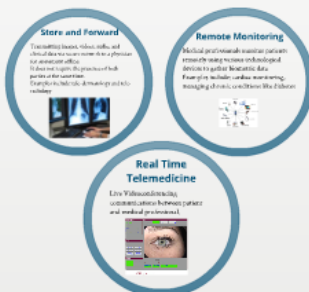


A Telemedicine Opportunity or a Distraction

Applications and Services Modes of Delivery



TELEMEDICINE: Healing at a distance



Applications and Services

- Industrialized Countries:** Telemedicine is provided to predominantly transform the delivery of health services by engaging health care delivery sites from hospitals and clinics into homes.
- Low-income Countries:** Telemedicine is primarily used to link health-care providers with specialists, referral hospitals, and tertiary care centers.

Telemedicine in your practice



Telemedicine in your practice



Learning Objectives



- Explain the types of telemedicine and how telemedicine is used in the home.
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Definitions

- Telemedicine:** The exchange of medical information by electronic communication to improve patient health.
- Telehealth:** encompasses a broader definition of remote health care that does not always involve clinical services.

Telemedicine



- Focused on patient care
- Telehealth
- Remote Monitoring
- Operational Specialty Services

Access, quality, equity, and cost effectiveness are key issues being addressed globally

- Telemedicine becomes a core to HealthCare
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Information and Communication Technology (ICT)



Telemedicine Challenges

Reimbursement policies of third-party payers	Concerns about security and privacy
Lack of common standards in the telemedicine infrastructure	Limited availability of broadband internet, medical devices and regulations in the rural areas
Variable and exclusive state licensure requirements	Medical liability and malpractice issues
Limited congressional funding for telemedicine	A sense of deprofessionalization with telemedicine use

Telemedicine Benefits

- Manage Chronic Diseases effectively:** Chronic conditions such as diabetes, COPD, and asthma account for roughly 70% of total health care expenditures.
- Improve care of ability, lower-cost patients:** Telemedicine leads to greater convenience and compliance for able-bodied patients. Remote patient monitoring (RPM) can be used to monitor patients with chronic conditions.
- Empower patients regarding their own health:** Patients are more likely to report back, track symptoms, and follow up on the advice they are given.
- Improve continuity and population health:** Chronic disease management, preventive care, and health promotion are all areas where telemedicine can have a significant impact.
- Reduce lost work/school days:** Telemedicine can help reduce the number of days lost due to illness.
- Reduce total and avoidable utilization of Telemedicine:** Telemedicine can help reduce the number of hospitalizations and emergency department visits.
- Reduce readmission rates:** Telemedicine can help reduce the number of hospital readmissions.
- Reduce total and avoidable utilization of Telemedicine:** Telemedicine can help reduce the number of hospitalizations and emergency department visits.
- Reduce total and avoidable utilization of Telemedicine:** Telemedicine can help reduce the number of hospitalizations and emergency department visits.

Conclusion

Telemedicine is innovative approach to providing care especially to those who have difficulties accessing care due to geographical location or limited specialist availability. By addressing barriers and mitigating limitations, telemedicine can provide quality care that is timely, accessible, and cost-effective.

Reference

1. American Telemedicine Association. (2018). Telemedicine and Remote Patient Monitoring. <https://www.americantelemedicine.org/>

Questions?

A Telemedicine Opportunity or a Distraction

Applications and Services

Modes of Delivery

Store and Forward

Telehealth teams collect, collect, and upload data to a physician in a remote office. Teams can capture the practice of both parties for analysis.



Remote Monitoring

Medical professionals monitor patients remotely using remote technological devices to gather biometric data. Examples include online monitoring, managing chronic conditions like diabetes.



Real Time Telemedicine

Live Telehealth enables communication between patient and medical professionals.



TELEMEDICINE: Healing at a distance



Applications and Services

Industrialized Countries:

Telemedicine is provided to predominantly transform the delivery of health services by engaging health care delivery sites from hospitals and clinics into homes.

Low-income Countries:

Telemedicine are primarily used to link health care providers with specialists, reduce hospital, and tertiary care costs.

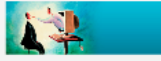
Telemedicine in your practice



Telemedicine in your practice



Learning Objectives



- What are the types and uses of telehealth services? What are the barriers?
- What factors are essential for a successful telehealth program? How do you measure success? What are the challenges? What are the opportunities?
- How do you implement a telehealth program? What are the steps? What are the challenges? What are the opportunities?
- How do you evaluate the effectiveness of a telehealth program? What are the metrics? What are the challenges? What are the opportunities?
- How do you address the legal and regulatory issues of telehealth? What are the challenges? What are the opportunities?

Definitions

Telemedicine: The exchange of medical information by electronic communication to improve patient health status.

- Medical diagnosis
- ongoing patient care
- patient support operations



Telehealth: any application, hardware, software, and services healthcare that does not always require clinical services.

- Health related distance learning

Telemedicine



- Focused on patient care
- Telehealth
- Mobile-Health (mHealth)
- Remote Monitoring
- Outpatient Specialty Services

Access, equity, quality, and cost effectiveness are key issues facing telehealth globally.

- Telemedicine improves access to Health Care
- Telemedicine improves Health outcomes
- Telemedicine reduces Health Care & other costs
- Telemedicine assists in addressing shortages of Health Care providers
- Telehealth supports clinical education programs

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)



Telemedicine Challenges

Some treatment policies of third-party payers The telemedicine reimbursement rates are not equal to those of in-person services. Many payers do not reimburse for telemedicine services, and some do not reimburse for telemedicine services at the same rate as in-person services.	Concerns about security and privacy The HIPAA and HITECH laws are not clear on the rules for telemedicine. It is not clear how to protect patient information in a virtual environment.
Lack of common standards in the telemedicine infrastructure The lack of common standards in the telemedicine infrastructure is a major barrier to the adoption of telemedicine. The industry is not yet ready to adopt common standards.	Limited availability of broadband internet, medical access and education in the rural areas Telemedicine is not available in rural areas due to limited broadband internet access and limited medical access and education.
Variable and exclusive state licensure requirements The absence of uniform licensure requirements across states is a major barrier to the adoption of telemedicine. Each state has its own licensure requirements for telemedicine.	Medical liability and malpractice issues The current medical liability and malpractice laws are not clear on the rules for telemedicine. It is not clear how to protect patients in a virtual environment.
Limited congressional funding for telemedicine The limited congressional funding for telemedicine is a major barrier to the adoption of telemedicine. The industry needs more funding to support telemedicine programs.	A sense of deprofessionalization with telemedicine use The sense of deprofessionalization with telemedicine use is a major barrier to the adoption of telemedicine. The industry needs to maintain the professional standards of telemedicine.

Telemedicine Benefits

- Manage Chronic Diseases effectively**
Chronic diseases such as diabetes, COPD, and CHF are managed through telemedicine. Telemedicine helps in the early detection and management of chronic diseases, reducing hospitalizations and emergency room visits.
- Reduce total cost of care**
Telemedicine helps in the early detection and management of chronic diseases, reducing hospitalizations and emergency room visits. It also helps in the management of acute conditions, reducing the need for hospitalization.
- Improve care of elderly, home-bound patients**
Telemedicine helps in the management of elderly, home-bound patients. It allows them to receive care from the comfort of their homes, reducing the need for hospitalization and emergency room visits.
- Empower patients regarding their own health**
Telemedicine helps in the management of chronic diseases, allowing patients to monitor their health and receive care from the comfort of their homes. It also helps in the management of acute conditions, reducing the need for hospitalization and emergency room visits.
- Improve emergency and critical care health**
Telemedicine helps in the management of emergency and critical care health. It allows patients to receive care from the comfort of their homes, reducing the need for hospitalization and emergency room visits.
- Reduce lost work/school days**
Telemedicine helps in the management of chronic diseases, allowing patients to monitor their health and receive care from the comfort of their homes. It also helps in the management of acute conditions, reducing the need for hospitalization and emergency room visits.
- Reduce total time for medical attention**
Telemedicine helps in the management of chronic diseases, allowing patients to monitor their health and receive care from the comfort of their homes. It also helps in the management of acute conditions, reducing the need for hospitalization and emergency room visits.
- Reduce total time for medical attention**
Telemedicine helps in the management of chronic diseases, allowing patients to monitor their health and receive care from the comfort of their homes. It also helps in the management of acute conditions, reducing the need for hospitalization and emergency room visits.

Conclusion

Telemedicine is an innovative approach to providing care, especially to those with low-difficulty accessing care due to geographical location or limited specialist availability. By overcoming barriers and outpacing limitations, telemedicine can provide quality care that is timely, accessible, and cost-effective.

Reference

- 1. Telemedicine: The exchange of medical information by electronic communication to improve patient health status.
- 2. Telehealth: any application, hardware, software, and services healthcare that does not always require clinical services.

Questions?



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TELEMEDICINE: Healing at a distance



Learning Objectives



- What are the types and uses of technology across the health care industry? What impact do they have?
- Which do you recommend for their organization? Why?
- What are the privacy risks and security safeguards of the selected technology?
- What strategies will be used to evaluate system effectiveness of the selected technology?
- What is management's role in this technology initiative?
- What are the benefits of the selected technology that support quality initiatives?
- What are the educational and training needs for the use of the selected technology?

Definitions

The terms "Telehealth" and "Telemedicine" are often used interchangeably. The American Telemedicine Association (ATA) defines these terms as follows:

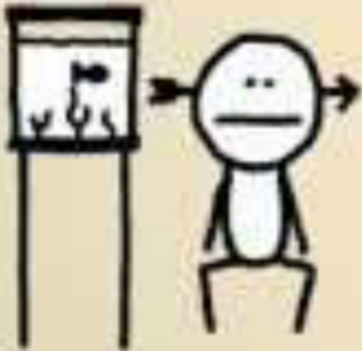
Telemedicine: The exchange of medical information via electronic communications to improve patients' health status

- Medical diagnosis
- ongoing patient care
- remote patient monitoring



Telehealth: encompasses a broader definition of Remote healthcare that does not always involve clinical services

- Health related distance learning



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