


PRAKTIK TELEMEDICINE

HOSIZAH

Prodi D3 Rekam Medis dan Informasi Kesehatan

Universitas Esa Unggul Jakarta



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TUGAS KELOMPOK

1. Setiap kelompok menerjemahkan materi kuliah dalam PPT berikut ini!
2. Tugas dikumpulkan untuk dibahas pada pertemuan yad!
3. Pastikan semua kelompok memiliki salinan dari tugas yang dikumpulkan!

PENGGERTIAN TELEMEDICINE (ATA DALAM AHIMA)

Defining Telemedicine

During the past several years, healthcare providers have been striving to provide access to high-quality healthcare in the most cost-effective manner. Telemedicine is defined by the American Telemedicine Association (ATA) as *“the use of medical information exchanged from one site to another via electronic communications to improve a patient’s clinical health status.”*¹

TIGA KATEGORI UTAMA TELEMEDICINE

- 1. Asynchronous (store-and-forward):** Acquiring medical information and transmitting this data to a qualified healthcare professional at a convenient time for assessment offline
- 2. Synchronous (real-time interactive services):** Using live interactive technology to provide real-time interactions between the patient and a qualified healthcare professional
- 3. Remote patient monitoring:** Remote patient monitoring by medical professionals using various technological devices⁴

10 SPESIALISASI PELAYANAN TELEMEDICINE

- 1. Teleaudiology:** Tele-audiology is the utilization of telemedicine to provide audiological services and may include the full scope of audiological practice.
- 2. Telecardiology:** ECGs, or electrocardiographs, can be transmitted using telephone and wireless. Willem Einthoven, the inventor of the ECG, actually did tests with transmission of ECG via telephone lines. This was because the hospital did not allow him to move patients outside the hospital to his laboratory for testing of his new device. In 1906 Einthoven came up with a way to transmit the data from the hospital directly to his lab.

10 SPESIALISASI PELAYANAN TELEMEDICINE

- 3. Teledermatology:** Allows dermatology consultations over a distance using audio, visual, and data communication and has been found to improve efficiency. Applications comprise healthcare management such as diagnoses, consultation, and treatment as well as (continuing medical) education.
- 4. Telenursing:** The use of telecommunications and information technology in order to provide nursing services in healthcare whenever a large physical distance exists between patient and nurse or between any number of nurses.

10 SPESIALISASI PELAYANAN TELEMEDICINE

- 5. Teleophthalmology:** A branch of telemedicine that delivers eye care through digital medical equipment and telecommunications technology. Today, applications of teleophthalmology encompass access to eye specialists for patients in remote areas, ophthalmic disease screening, diagnosis, and monitoring; as well as distance learning.
- 6. Telepathology:** The practice of pathology at a distance. It uses telecommunications technology to facilitate the transfer of image-rich pathology data between distant locations for the purposes of diagnosis, education, and research. Performance of telepathology requires that a pathologist selects the video images for analysis and the rendering diagnoses.

10 SPESIALISASI PELAYANAN TELEMEDICINE

- 7. Telepharmacy:** Telepharmacy is the delivery of pharmaceutical care via telecommunications to patients in locations where they may not have direct contact with a pharmacist. It is an instance of the wider phenomenon of telemedicine and implemented in the field of pharmacy.
- 8. Telepsychiatry:** Utilizes videoconferencing for patients residing in underserved areas to access psychiatric services. It offers wide range of services to the patients and providers. These include consultation between the psychiatrists, educational clinical programs, diagnosis and assessment, medication therapy management, and routine follow-up meetings.

10 SPESIALISASI PELAYANAN TELEMEDICINE

- 9. Teleradiology:** The ability to send radiographic images (X rays, CT scans, etc) from one location to another. The most typical implementation are two computers connected via the Internet. The computer at the receiving end will need to have a high-quality display screen that has been tested and cleared for clinical purposes. Sometimes the receiving computer will have a printer so that images can be printed for convenience.
- 10. Telerehabilitation:** The delivery of rehabilitation services over telecommunication networks and the Internet. Most types of services fall into two categories: clinical assessment (the patient's functional abilities in his or her environment) and remote clinical therapy.

LOKASI PELAYANAN TELEMEDICINE

- Hospitals
- Physician practices
- Emergency department
- Skilled nursing facilities
- Long-term care facilities
- Pharmacies
- Rehabilitation facilities
- Psychiatric facilities
- Correctional facilities



MANFAAT TELEMEDICINE

- Enhanced Access to Care
- Timeliness
- Enhanced Patient Engagement and Satisfaction
- A Growing Demand and Cost Savings

ASPEK KEPUASAN PASIEN

- Active engagement in own health information and treatment
- Increased access to a wider variety of providers and specialists
- Increased likelihood of scheduling a necessary appointment for those with a lack of access to provider sites
- Ease of receiving medication prescriptions
- Ease of seeking medical advice for non-critical conditions
- Ease of seeking medical advice for critical or emergency situations in a timely manner
- Ease of use of telemedicine applications
- Little to no travel time to receive care
- Avoidance of patient waiting rooms

TANTANGAN TELEMEDICINE

- Initial Costs and Investments
- Lack of Face-to-face Interactions
- Patient Technology
- Payment and Insurance Coverage