

Introduction to Telemedicine

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What is Telemedicine?

- "Telemedicine" (which term is used interchangeably with "Telehealth" in these Guidelines) refers to the <u>systematic provision of healthcare</u> <u>services</u> over physically separate environments via Information and Communications Technology (ICT).
- Telemedicine is increasingly recognised as a means to provide healthcare services more readily and in a timely manner to the population.



What is Telemedicine?

- Ministry of Health has developed a set of <u>National Telemedicine</u>
 <u>Guidelines for Singapore</u>, to ensure patient and provider safety and to provide a holistic approach to execute the delivery of Telemedicine services in Singapore
- Encompasses various modalities of telemedicine care
- Tele-Collaboration
- Tele-treatment
- Tele-monitoring
- Tele-support

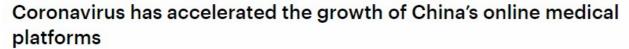


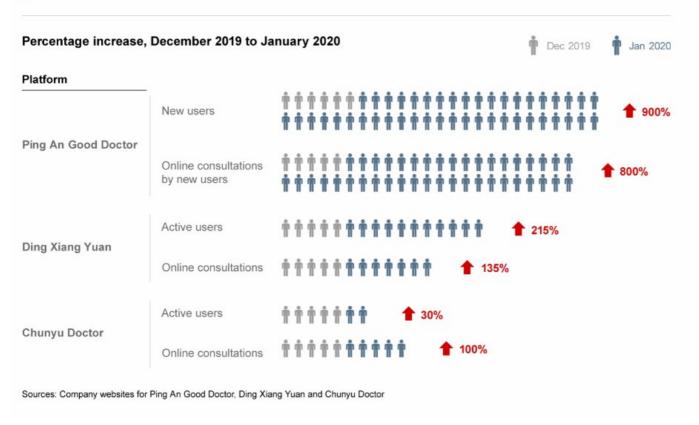
- The demand for social distancing has prompted various health insurers and medical groups to expand telehealth. In the US, most commercial payers now accept telehealth.
- Medical organisations have also endorsed the use of telemedicine (E.g. American Medical Association, CDC)
- Locally, during the circuit breaker, MOH urged medical practitioners to adopt telemedicine practice for chronic disease consultations and medication refill













TELEHEALTH DEALS AND DOLLARS

Deals doubled from Q4'19, reaching record high

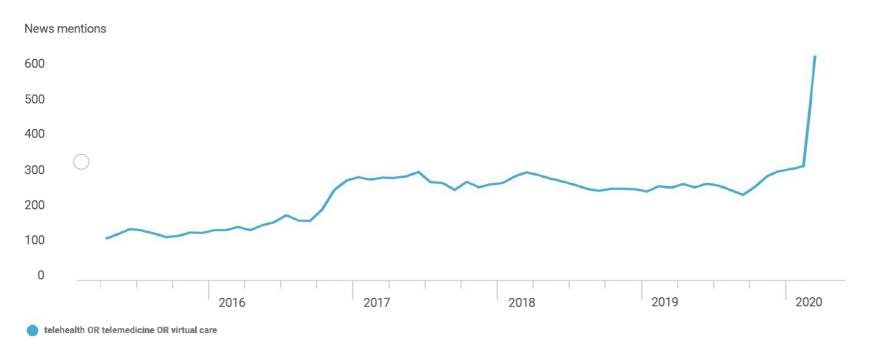
Telehealth funding and deal count, Q2'17 - Q1'20





Q1'20 telehealth mentions doubled from Q4'19 levels

Monthly news mentions, April '15 - March '20

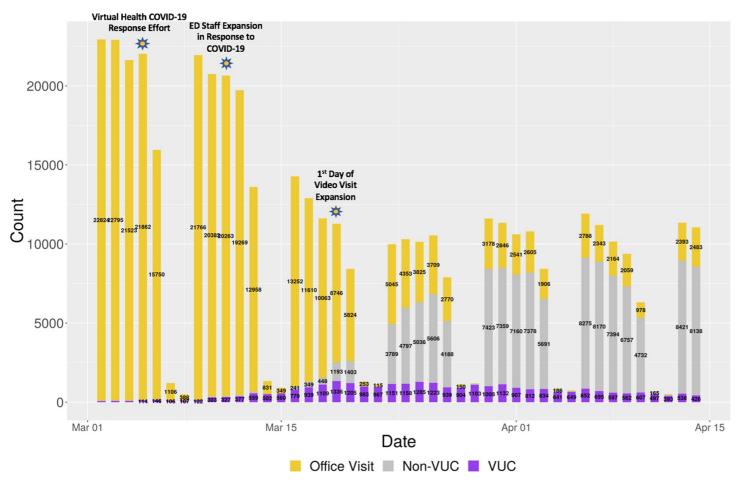


CBINSIGHTS



- Feasibility and impact of video-enabled telemedicine use among patients and providers and its impact on urgent and nonurgent healthcare delivery from one large health system (NYU Langone Health) at the epicenter of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in the United States.
- Between March 2nd and April 14th 2020, telemedicine visits increased from 102.4 daily to 801.6 daily. (683% increase) in urgent care after the system-wide expansion of virtual urgent care staff in response to COVID-19.

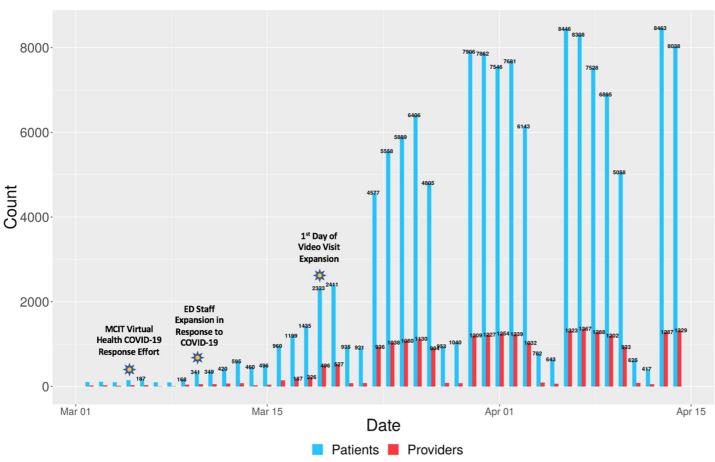




Visit volumes increase in telemedicine urgent care (VUC) and nonurgent care (non-VUC) and decrease in in-person care. Each bar represents 1 day. Key dates are annotated above corresponding bars. COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019; ED: emergency department.

Mann, D., Chen, J., Chunara, R., Testa, P. and Nov, O., 2020. COVID-19 transforms health care through telemedicine: Evidence from the field. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association,.





Telemedicine adoption: daily count of unique patients and providers. Each 2 bars represent 1 day, and each bar is the volume of unique patients and providers using telemedicine each day. Key dates are annotated above corresponding bars. COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019; ED: emergency department; MCIT: Medical Center Information Technology.



Telemedicine in Singapore

IHH Healthcare rolls out telemedicine in Singapore and other key markets



By Ang Hwee Min

31 Mar 2020 09:34PM (Updated: 31 Mar 2020 10:49PM) Singapore

COVID-19: CHAS, MediSave to be extended to cover video consultations for 7 chronic conditions

COVID-19 SPECIAL

National eye centre launches telemedicine for glaucoma patients





Objective of Telemedicine Webinar

- Practice of telemedicine, especially given Covid-19, has accelerated exponentially both locally and internationally. It is inevitable that telemedicine has to be incorporated into our clinical practice. Hence, this webinar aims to
- Address regulatory framework of telemedicine
- Address concerns that doctors and/or patients may have with the practice of telemedicine
- Discuss medico-legal issues surrounding telemedicine
- Provide insight on medication delivery quality assurance and requirements



Regulatory Framework for Telemedicine

- What changes may take place in the new Healthcare Services Act (HCSA) in addressing telemedicine regulation?
- Is it compulsory to be part of MOH Regulatory Sandbox to practice telemedicine?
- What are the clinical requirements for practicing telemedicine?
- What are the limitations of telemedicine, and how do we practice this safely?
- Are there specialty-specific regulations for practicing telemedicine?
- What are the data-security requirements for a telemedicine platform?



Concerns of Patients/Doctors in Telemedicine

- Can we diagnosis patients safely without examination?
- How do we ensure that there has not been any video-recording done of the doctors during the consult?
- Will this increase the number of MCs taken?
- Can we see children using telemedicine?
- How about the elderly who are not tech-savvy?



Medico-Legal Issues in Telemedicine

- Are Singapore doctors allowed to provide telemedicine services for overseas patients? How should jurisdictional issues be determined in a case of telemedical negligence?
- What cybersecurity measures should be in place for telemedicine?
- Is the existing ECEG guidelines in support of telemedicine, or will it affect telemedicine's development?
- Does my professional indemnity insurance cover telemedicine?
- How do we ensure patient/doctor identity?



Medication Delivery Issues

- How do we ensure the proper storage, security, traceability and safety of medication during delivery process?
- What are the legal and professional requirements relating to medication delivery?
- What happens in the case of medication errors or near misses?

