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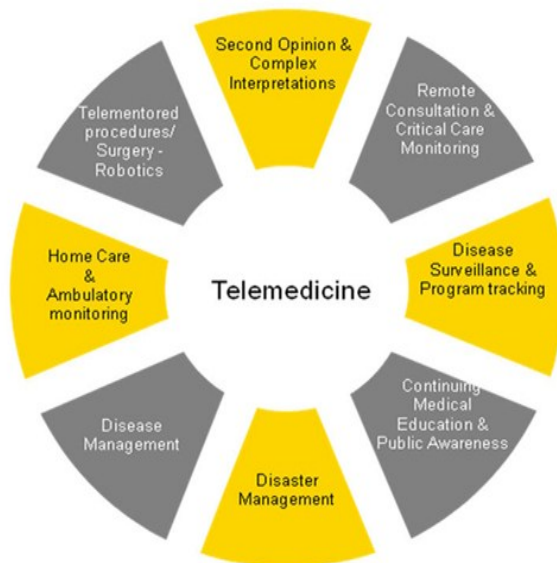
Organizers:

- ▶ International Institute of Tele Medicine
and
Western Switzerland University
of Applied Sciences

What is Tele Medicine?

- ▶ Any Type of Medical Services at a Distance

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Types of Telemedicine

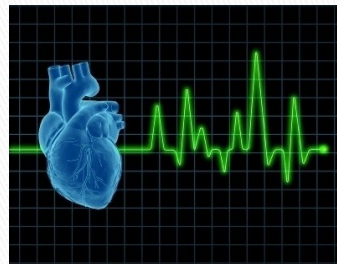
Telemedicine can be broken into three main categories:

- ▶ Remote monitoring.
- ▶ store-and-forward, and
- ▶ interactive service

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What is Telecardiology?

- ▶ ECG or electrocardiograph can be transmitted using telephone and wireless. This was done by Barr (1958) who transmitted ECG tracings to about 40,000 feet.

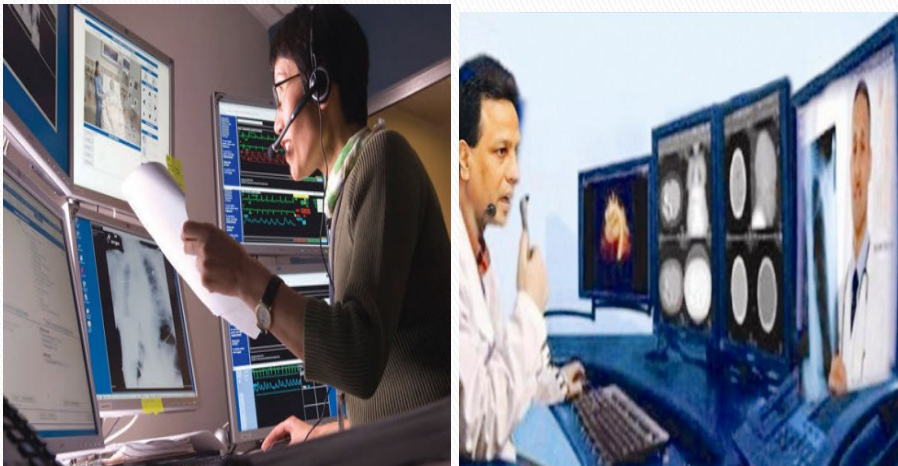


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- ▶ New technology called tele-cardiology allows our cardiologist to run tests and perform check-ups on patients here at Hillcrest Hospital Henryetta instead of driving several miles to another city for the same service. When using the tele-cardiology service, the cardiologist is shown on a monitor where he or she can see and hear the patient at a different location. Assessments and tests can be performed, even when the cardiologist and patient are miles apart. The cardiologist receives the results of the tests immediately, as if he or she were sitting in the office with you. Along with cardiology services, our specialty clinic offers many services such as:
 - ▶ General Surgery
 - ▶ Ophthalmology
 - ▶ Podiatry
 - ▶ Orthopedics

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What is Tele Radiology?



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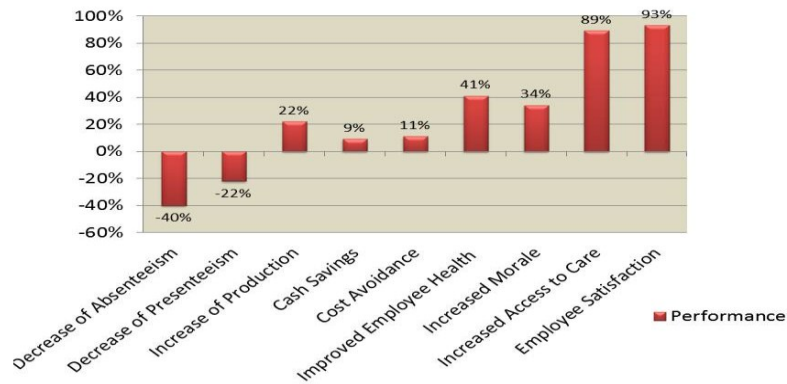
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- ▶ Telemedicine has been growing rapidly because it offers four fundamental benefits:
 - ▶ **Improved Access** –
 - ▶ **Cost Efficiencies** –
 - ▶ **Improved Quality** –
 - ▶ **Patient Demand** –

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What Are the Benefits of Telemedicine?

The Beneficial Effects of a Telemedicine Program in the Work Place



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Tele Medicine in India

- ▶ In India Tele Medicine is in many folds
- ▶ Private Hospitals
- ▶ NGOS
- ▶ Government and Its agencies
- ▶ PPP
- ▶ Urban Vs Rural

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Health Care in India

It is two types

One is Urban

Second one is Rural

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Secondary and Territory Health Care



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Rural Teli medicine in India.

- ▶ 1. population
- ▶ 2. deficiency of Health services

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Health care in Rural India

- ▶ 70% of India's populations live in rural area
- ▶ 90% of secondary & tertiary care facilities are in cities and towns

Secondary Health Care

Secondary Healthcare refers to a second tier of health system, in which patients from primary health care are referred to specialists in higher hospitals for treatment. In India, the health centers for secondary health care include District hospitals and Community Health Centre at block level.

Tertiary Health Care

Tertiary Health care refers to a third level of health system, in which specialized consultative care is provided usually on referral from primary and secondary medical care. Specialized Intensive Care Units, advanced diagnostic support services and specialized medical personnel on the key features of tertiary health care. In India, under public health system, tertiary care service is provided by medical colleges and advanced medical research institutes.

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- ▶ Low penetration of Health care services
- ▶ Lack of investment in Health care in rural areas
- ▶ Inadequate medical facilities in rural areas
- ▶ Problem of retaining doctors in rural areas specially the specialist doctors
- ▶ Rural and remote areas continue to suffer from absence of quality Health care services.

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Tele Medicine will transform India

- ▶ Tele consultation
- ▶ Tele - Monitoring
- ▶ Tele -Mentoring
- ▶ Tele-presence

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Benefits for Healthcare Delivery System

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Benefits to the Patients

- ▶ Access to specialized Health care services to under served rural, semi –urban and remote areas
- ▶ Access to expertise of Medical Specialists with out Physical referral
- ▶ Reduced Physician’s fees and cost of medicine
- ▶ Reduced visits to specialty hospitals
- ▶ Reduced Travel expenses
- ▶ Early detection of disease
- ▶ Reduced burden of morbidity

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Benefit to Health care Professionals

- ▶ Improved diagnosis and better treatment management
- ▶ Continuing education and training
- ▶ Quick and timely follow – up of patients discharged after palliative care
- ▶ Access to computerized comprehensive data of patients, both offline & real time

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HOW TELEMEDICINE WOULD HELP RURAL POPULATION AND OUR HOSPITAL

- ▶ Increased patient satisfaction
- ▶ Remote Monitoring
- ▶ Keep Medical talent
- ▶ Positive patient outcomes
- ▶ Increased Access to specialty care
- ▶ Patients can consult with Specialists
- ▶ Decreased cost

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CHALLENGES WE FACE

- ▶ Patient's fear and unfamiliarity
- ▶ Financial unavailability
- ▶ Lack of basic amenities
- ▶ Literacy rate and diversity in languages
- ▶ Quality aspect
- ▶ Government support
- ▶ Perspective of medical practitioners
- ▶ Agriculture workers and related Health problems
- ▶ Muscular related Health Diseases
- ▶ Snake Bites
- ▶ Infrastructure

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Software & Hardware

- ▶ Desktop PC platform with Laser Printer
- ▶ IP Video Conferencing Kit
- ▶ Tele medicine soft
- ▶ Digital ECG
- ▶ A3 Film Scanner
- ▶ Digital Microscope & Camera
- ▶ Glucometer & Haemogram analyzer
- ▶ Non-invasive Pulse & Blood Pressure unit
- ▶ Connectivity device & Router

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