

Telemedicine History and its Advantages

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Telemedicine is defined as a clinical expert using technology (computers, video, telephone, and information) to assess and treat patients at a remote location. Using broadcast communications technology, telemedicine allows medical professionals to examine, analyze, and treat patients from afar. The approach has lately advanced significantly, and it is quickly becoming an unquestionably integral part of American medical care system.

HISTORY

What we might know as telemedicine began in the 1950s, when a few emergency clinics and college clinical centres tried to figure out how to transmit data and photos over the phone. Two health communities in Pennsylvania had the opportunity to exchange radiologic images by telephone, which was one of the major achievements. In the beginning, telemedicine was primarily used to connect specialists working with a patient in one location with experts in another. This was a huge benefit to rural or difficult-to-reach communities where specialists aren't always available. The equipment required to lead long-distance visits remained expensive and sophisticated over the next several years, thus the methodology's use was limited while it was being developed. With the advancement of contemporary times came major changes in the practice of telemedicine. The proliferation of cutting-edge devices capable of high-definition video transmission has opened up the possibility of delivering far-flung medical treatment to patients in their homes, workplaces, or assisted living offices as an alternative towards in visits for both necessary and strength care.

TELEMEDICINE VS. TELEHEALTH

Despite the fact that the phrases telemedicine and telehealth are sometimes used interchangeably, there is a distinction between the two. The word telehealth refers to a wide range of innovations and services that aim to provide patients peace of mind and enhance the medical care delivery system as a whole.

Telehealth is distinct from telemedicine in that it refers to a broader range of remote healthcare administrations beyond telemedicine. While telemedicine specifically refers to remote medical administrations, telehealth may also refer to distant non-clinical administrations, such as supplier training, administrative gatherings, and continuing clinical education, in addition to clinical administrations. Telehealth, according to the World Health Organization, includes "reconnaissance, wellbeing improvement, and general wellbeing capabilities." Telemedicine is the use of electronic communications and programming to provide therapeutic services to patients without the need for an in-person interaction. Follow-up visits, the board of chronic illnesses, medication executives, expert counsel, and a wide range of other clinical administrations that may be delivered remotely over secure video and sound connections are all common uses for telemedicine innovation.

ADVANTAGES OF TELEMEDICINE

Utilizing telemedicine as an option to in-person visits has a large group of advantages for patients and suppliers the same.

Telemedicine as an alternative to in-person consultations offers a slew of benefits for both patients and Suppliers.

Patient's benefits as follows

- Less time away from work
- No travel costs or time
- Less interference with child or senior care responsibilities
- Privacy
- No exposure to potentially contagious patients

Suppliers benefits as follows

- Increased revenue
- Improved office efficiency
- A solution to the significant threat posed by retail health facilities and online-only suppliers

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