

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Regarding Telemedicine among Health Professionals Involved in Treating Patient Attending a Rural Tertiary Care Hospital in Central India: A Cross Sectional Study

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Annexure 1: Questionnaire

Table 1: Please indicate one of the following for each of the following questions.

S r . n o	Statements	Strongl y disagre e	Somewh at disagree	No opini on	Somew hat agree	Stronge ly agree
01	Telemedicine will help in easy access of health care services for rural patients.					
02	Telemedicine will save travelling time and money for availing expert opinion.					
03	Telemedicine will benefit only the urban community.					
04	Telemedicine can never replace face to face consultation					
05	Reliability of consultation by telemedicine will be poor.					
06	Telemedicine will help to save patients time.					
07	Telemedicine will help to save patients money.					
08	Telemedicine prevents from worsening of the medical condition of the patient.					
0	Telemedicine should be implemented in all the					

9	hospitals equipped with internet facility.					
10	Doctors will approve of telemedicine only after getting the statistical reports of the benefits of telemedicine.					

Table 2: Which of the following applications of telemedicine would be beneficial to patients (Please tick yes or no)?

Sr. no	Applications	Yes	No
01	Obtaining laboratory results <i>via</i> internet		
02	Making outpatient appointments using internet		
03	Transmission of electrocardiograms, x-rays, still images		
04	Teleconferencing with patients by telephone		
05	Videoconferencing of a consultation between health care professionals		
06	Videoconferencing a meeting for health education		
07	Monitoring patients at home (follow up)		
08	Preoperative services		
09	Obtaining second opinion		
10	Referral of patients to tertiary care center		

Table 3: Which of the following are barriers to the use of telemedicine? (Please tick Yes or No).

Sr. no	Barriers	Yes	No
01	High cost of equipment		
02	Lack of suitable training in the use of equipment		
03	Concerns about patient privacy/confidentiality		
04	Negative attitude of staff involved		
05	Lack of user friendly software		
06	Lack of perceived clinical usefulness		
07	Lack of consultation between information technology experts and clinicians		
08	Perceived increase in work load		
09	Concerns regarding legal responsibility		
10	Concerns regarding loss of effective communication between doctors and patients due to the distance between the two		