Telemedicine and emerging technologies for health care in allergy/immunology

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Learning objectives: “Telemedicine and emerging technologies for health care in allergy/immunology”

1. To understand the principles of the various types of telemedicine.
2. To discuss the benefits and limitations of telemedicine and why one should consider learning how to participate in telemedicine.
3. To inform healthcare providers of the impact of telemedicine on patient satisfaction and quality of patient-provider interactions.

CME items

**Question 1.** An unfacilitated visit, also known as a direct-to-consumer encounter:
A. is prudent when additional objective information is needed such as vital signs or auscultation via digital stethoscope
B. typically takes the same time or slightly less than an in-office visit
C. is more desirable than a facilitated visit for an initial evaluation
D. is an example of asynchronous patient care

**Question 2.** Which of the following is necessary only for facilitated visits but not required for unfacilitated visits?
A. access to reliable Internet connection
B. a private room in an outpatient clinic
C. patient-supplied peripheral devices such as digital stethoscopes
D. a respiratory therapist, nurse or other appropriately trained personnel

**Question 3.** Which of the following is a major limitation of remote patient monitoring (RPM) devices and apps?
A. They are ineffective.
B. They are not regulated by the FDA.
C. Results cannot be submitted directly to a provider’s office.
D. They are used outside of traditional healthcare settings.

**Question 4.** Telemedicine can:
A. increase cost of overhead
B. increase time per patient encounter
C. decrease patient volumes leading to decreased physician compensation
D. increase patient access to care

**Question 5.** A recent study by Staicu et al (https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaip.2018.04.038) on the use of telemedicine for penicillin skin testing revealed:
A. increased physician time per patient encounter
B. greater cost-savings on antibiotics
C. decreased patient satisfaction
D. increased physician burnout