

What's the difference between Telehealth *and* Telemedicine?

Telehealth uses electronic information and telecommunication to support and promote long distance clinical health care, patient and professional health-related education, public health, and health administration.

Telemedicine is health care delivered virtually. It's the interaction between a patient and a clinician via telecommunication to support diagnosis, treatment, or disease prevention.

Examples of what services are provided

- Video conferencing
 - ◊ Real-time, two-way interaction that supports health care services
- “Store and forward”
 - ◊ Digital images, pictures, video, or text that was recorded and stored before being sent
- Remote patient monitoring (RPM)
 - ◊ Health and medical data, such as blood glucose or blood pressure. Technologies need different levels of intervention by patient and doctor. Data can be sent as needed or on a predetermined schedule.
- Mobile health (mHealth)
 - ◊ Using mobile devices, tablets, or phones to send health care information

- Doctor's appointment using telecommunication
- Primary care and specialist teleconsultation
- Teliagnosis and treatment plan
- Telepsych/behavioral assessment
- Follow-up appointment
- Medication management
- Management of chronic conditions

Insurance Coverage

COVID-19 legislation has now temporarily mandated coverage in all states.

For more information on virtual health care, visit PACER.org/health