

Can telehealth help deliver better value across institutional and geographical borders?

The Future Health Index report shows that many countries have already made some promising progress in **telehealth***, including areas such as **teleradiology, telepathology, general practice** and the **tele-intensive care unit**



Connected care technologies are already in use among healthcare professionals

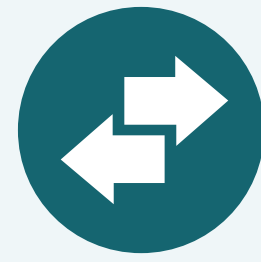
65% of healthcare professionals **use connected care technologies** in some areas of their practice



63% of healthcare professionals said they **communicate online** with peers to discuss patient care



Telehealth has the potential to:



Increase **access** to care



Drive better **outcomes**



Improve the **patient experience**



Improve **healthcare professional experience**



Reduce **costs**

Where telehealth is already a reality in the healthcare system, it has offered **notable benefits** in:

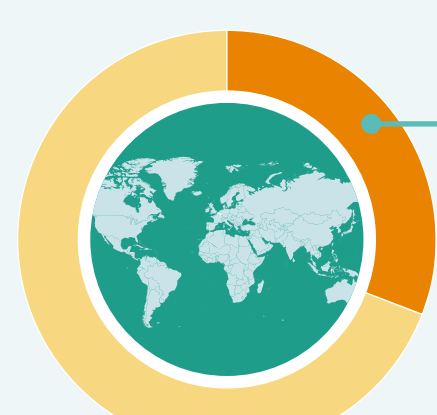


Radiology
(teleradiology)



Pathology
(telepathology)

However, the **adoption landscape** is mixed

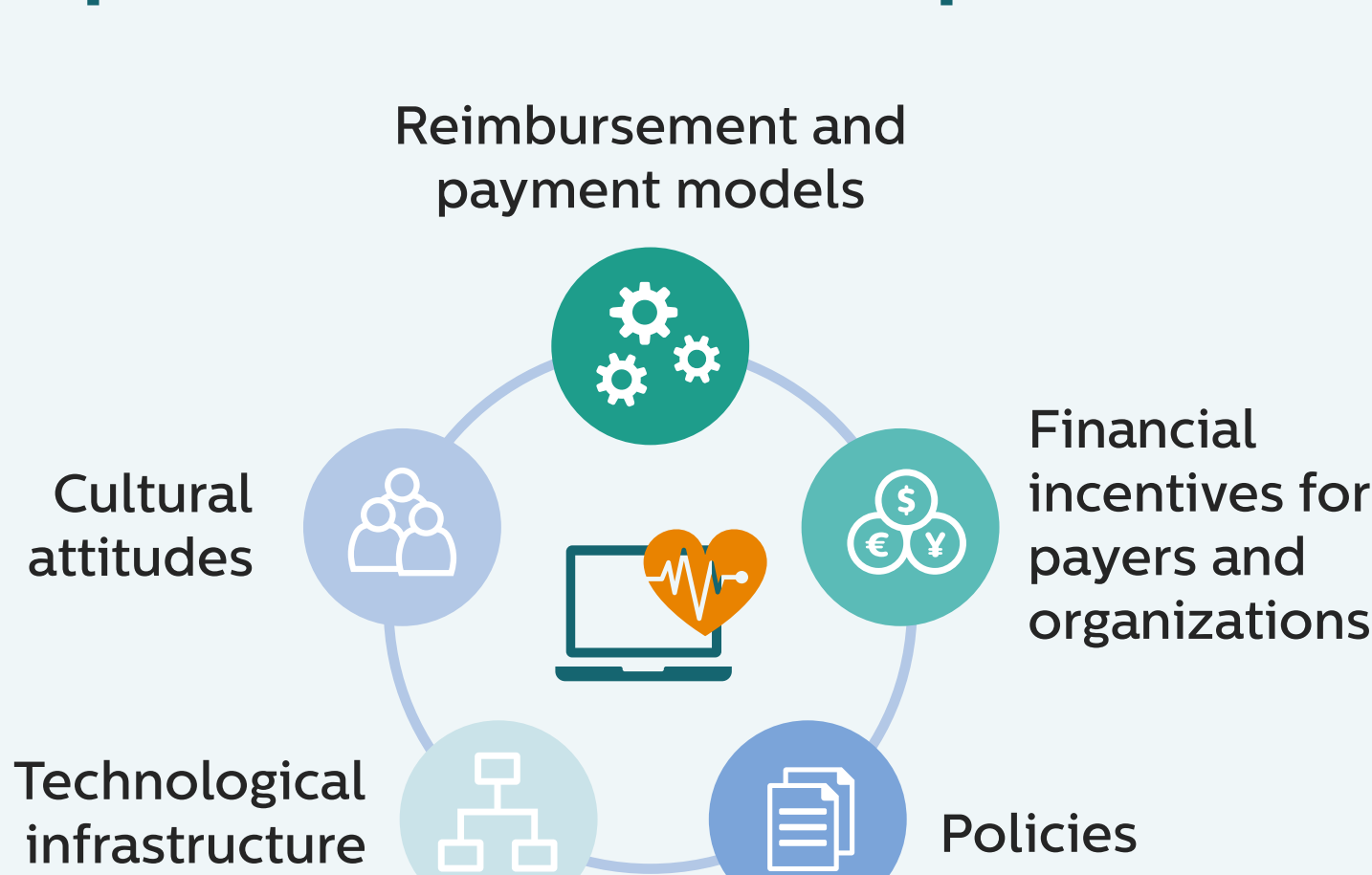


Only 31% of the 2018 FHI countries have policies in place in all areas of **data collection, data protection** and **data sharing**

Limited **access to high-speed broadband networks** remains a major technological barrier to realizing greater adoption of telehealth solutions



Key factors that need to be addressed for **widespread telehealth adoption** are:



“Telehealth is the ultimate example of connecting people, data and systems so that everyone, wherever they are in the world, can access a quality of care that enables them to live a healthy and fulfilling life.”

Jan Kimpen
Chief Medical Officer at Philips

Telehealth has the potential to deliver **improved healthcare access, satisfaction** and **efficiency**, building towards a future of healthcare that works for everyone

To see the full report visit www.futurehealthindex.com

THE FUTURE HEALTH INDEX IS COMMISSIONED BY PHILIPS

* Telehealth is the provision of healthcare remotely through telecommunications networks. It can extend the reach of healthcare to places like the home, as well as remote or formerly underserved areas. It can also connect physicians with each other, allowing for faster diagnosis and expertise to break free of organizational or geographical binds.

The FHI surveyed more than 3,000 healthcare professionals and 29,000 of the general population in 2017, over 2,600 healthcare professionals and 25,000 patients in 2016 and over 200 Indian healthcare professionals and 1,500 Indians in 2018. The 2018 study measures perceptions and attitudes using this data juxtaposed with third party data.

For a full list of sources: www.futurehealthindex.com