

GİRİŞ

COVID-19 salgını, tüm Dünya’da sağlık hizmeti sunumunu sarstı (1). Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ) tarafından 11 Mart 2020’de pandemi olarak ilan edilmiştir. Dünya’nın birçok ülkesinde sağlık sistemleri bu salgından etkilenmiş ve yüz yüze muayeneye alternatif olarak teletıp yöntemi gündeme gelmiştir. Radyoloji, patoloji, psikiyatri ve dermatoloji dâhil olmak üzere birçok alan, hastadan belli bir uzaklıkta bulunan bir doktor vasıtasıyla tıbbi tanı veya tedaviyi sağlamak için teletıp kullanabilir (2). Özellikle olağanüstü durumda, teletıp, sağlık hizmeti sağlayıcısını veya alıcıyı aşırı enfeksiyon riskine maruz bırakmadan uzman sağlık hizmeti sağlayıcılarıyla bağlantısının devam etmesini ve acil olmayan rahatsızlıklar ve sorunlar için hizmet alabilmelerine olanak sağlar (1). Teledermatoloji (TD), uzaktan teşhis, izleme, tedavi, önleme, araştırma ve eğitim amaçlı bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinin kullanıldığı alternatif bir muayene yöntemidir. Dermatoloji, tanıda görüntü tabanlı oryantasyonu nedeniyle telemedikal tanı ve konsültasyon için özellikle uygundur (3).

TELEDERMATOLOJİ TARİHİ

Teletibbin en eski formları on sekizinci ve on dokuzuncu yüzyıllara kadar uzanan bir geçmişe sahiptir. Bu dönemde hasta bireyler, tıbbi geçmişlerini ve semptomlarını ayrıntılı olarak yazdıkları mektupları kurye ile doktorlarına iletmış ve doktorlarından tanı, tedavi planı ve yazılı reçete ile dönüşler almışlardır (4). TD’nin kullanımı, dermatologların Boston Logan Havaalanındaki çalışanları siyah-beyaz canlı video bağlantısı ile gördükleri 1972 yılına dayanıyor (5). 1980’lerde, analog yayından dijitale geçiş yapılması, video ve hareketsiz görüntülerin sıkıştırılması ve iletim bant genişliğinin artırılmasına olanak sağladı (6).

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