

Synopsis for Dissertation

Title:

A Review of Telemedicine Adoption in India

Background:

Telemedicine has emerged as a transformative approach in India's healthcare landscape, especially in addressing inequalities in access to medical services. The COVID-19 pandemic further accelerated its acceptance, highlighting its potential to bridge the urban-rural health divide. Despite various government initiatives like eSanjeevani and private sector involvement, implementation faces several challenges, including infrastructural gaps, access and digital literacy barriers

Problem Statement:

Although telemedicine is recognized for improving access to care, India faces significant challenges in its widespread implementation. There is a need to review and assess its effectiveness, barriers, and opportunities to strengthen digital health systems nationwide

Research Question:

What are the key successes and challenges in the implementation of telemedicine in India, and how can these inform future improvements in healthcare delivery?

Objectives:

1. To understand the evolution and policy landscape of telemedicine in India.
2. To identify key successes and major challenges in the implementation of telemedicine service in different regions and settings.
3. To recommend strategies for improving telemedicine delivery and utilization.

Methodology:

- Study Design: Secondary research (literature review).
- Data Sources: Government reports (MoHFW, NITI Aayog), academic databases (PubMed, Google Scholar), NFHS, WHO reports, and other literature.
- Inclusion Criteria: Studies/reports from 2015 onwards focused on telemedicine in India.
- Data Analysis: Thematic analysis of literature focusing on policy, infrastructure, usage, access, and satisfaction.

Implications of Study:

This review will contribute to understanding how India can better leverage telemedicine to improve healthcare accessibility, efficiency, and equity, especially under the National Digital Health Mission and initiatives like eSanjeevani