

Tele-Ophthalmology Practices and Attitudes in the Philippines in Light of the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Survey

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
Clinical Ophthalmology

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Background: The Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (COVID-19) pandemic has limited patient access to out-patient care, prompting many clinicians to incorporate telemedicine in their practice. This study aims to explore the impact of the pandemic on the use of tele-ophthalmology in the Philippines.

Methodology: A 30-item online survey on practices and attitudes related to tele-ophthalmology was sent to ophthalmologists and ophthalmologists-in-training all over the Philippines.

Results: A total of 327 local ophthalmologists responded to the anonymous survey. Reported use of tele-ophthalmology increased from 53% to 90% ($P < 0.001$) at the time of the COVID-19 pandemic. Social media messaging was the most employed modality, utilized by 8 out of 10 tele-ophthalmology users. Respondents reported confidence in diagnosing gross conditions of the eye, and lack of confidence in diagnosing posterior pole conditions and orbital fractures. The majority (84%) believe that it can be adopted on a wider scale in the upcoming years.

Conclusion: The pandemic catalyzed a nationwide increase in the utilization of tele-ophthalmology. The majority of respondents expressed willingness to continue incorporating tele-ophthalmology in their practice after the pandemic.

Keywords: tele-ophthalmology, telemedicine, coronavirus, attitudes, survey

Introduction

Technology for telemedicine has been available since the mid-20th century. Its potential to improve healthcare access has been recognized for several decades; however, the much-awaited increase in its utilization is yet to be observed.¹ In the field of ophthalmology, telemedicine is considered among the most promising solutions to address inadequate access to eye care practitioners in rural communities.²⁻⁴

In a 2007 survey conducted among various medical specialists in the United States, 18 of 18 ophthalmologists who responded reported that they did not engage in telemedicine. Among the reasons identified for the non-use of telemedicine across different specialties were: difficulty or inconvenience in accessing necessary equipment, unreliable technology, time-consuming nature, inadequate or unavailable reimbursement, and non-equivalence to in-person consults.¹ In 2015, Woodward et al conducted a survey to assess the attitudes of eye care physicians towards tele-ophthalmology. Respondents displayed varying attitudes and opinions

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regarding the feasibility of the telemedicine integration in routine clinical practice. Non-users of telemedicine were more likely than users to claim that a live interaction was necessary to ensure completeness of the examination. However, the majority of the survey respondents reported willingness to use telemedicine applications for requesting consultations, receiving consultations, and interpreting photographs. Although many were not confident in existing telemedicine applications at the time of the survey, the majority still believed that the role of tele-ophthalmology would be greater in the coming years. The study recommended the development of validated telemedicine protocols for the management of eye diseases.⁴

Data on Philippine tele-ophthalmology is scarce. Camara and Rodriguez reported the use of real-time tele-mentoring for endoscopic laser-assisted dacryocystorhinostomy in 1998. The study concluded that real-time remote monitoring and teaching during ophthalmic surgeries was possible using technology existing at that time.⁵ In 2014, Tayapad et al conducted a retrospective, cross-sectional pilot survey of diabetic patients undergoing screening for diabetic retinopathy using a digital fundus camera. The study concluded that the method can successfully identify patients with complications needing further ophthalmologic management.⁶

During recent pandemics and public health emergencies – SARS-CoV (severe acute respiratory syndrome-associated coronavirus), MERS-CoV (Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus), Ebola, and Zikavirus – telemedicine proved to be valuable. Its most essential roles were in remote triaging, monitoring of cases, and virtual consultations. Shifting from face-to-face outpatient consultations to tele-consultations allowed significant reduction of the patient load at the hospital.^{7,8}

A similar need for telemedicine was to be expected during the COVID-19 pandemic. De Lott et al recently published results of a survey conducted among clinicians at the University of Michigan Kellogg Eye Center. This study explored the change in ophthalmic clinicians' attitudes toward telemedicine during the COVID-19 pandemic. Responses demonstrated an increase in the utilization of telemedicine from before to during the pandemic. Many of the clinicians surveyed were at least somewhat confident when using telemedicine during the pandemic. The study also suggested that practice and exposure to telemedicine improved confidence in its use.⁹

The COVID-19 pandemic also caused a major shift in Philippine healthcare. In addition to social distancing and

isolation, community quarantines and curfews were imposed on certain territories. These limited mobility across municipal or provincial borders, consequently also limiting access to healthcare. The number of cases and the stringent protocols for treatment overwhelmed the existing healthcare system, with shortages in personal protective equipment, hospital beds, and medical personnel. All of these led to the cessation of many non-COVID-related services, including ophthalmology clinics. For both doctors and patients, telemedicine became one of the few options available for out-patient consultations.

The increased utilization of telemedicine in the Philippines came with a need to review existing data privacy rules governing its use. Medical information is classified as sensitive personal information under the Philippine Data Privacy Act; thus, it is protected by stringent regulations that cover data collection, processing, and storage. The use of third-party providers for telemedicine services requires additional layers of protection such as data sharing agreements and staff dedicated to oversee data privacy concerns. No changes in patient privacy rules were enforced as a response to the pandemic. Furthermore, in the Philippines, professional fees for telemedicine services are generally out-of-pocket expenses for the patients. As of this writing, it is not considered a billable procedure by local medical insurance companies.

This prospective, descriptive study aims to evaluate baseline practices and attitudes of ophthalmologists in the Philippines towards tele-ophthalmology. It also aims to examine changes in these practices and attitudes brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, so that factors affecting readiness and willingness to adapt tele-ophthalmology may be discovered and addressed.

Materials and Methods

This study was approved by the University of the Philippines - Manila Research Ethics Board (UPMREB 2020-355-01).

Sample Selection

Ophthalmologists and ophthalmologists-in-training practicing in the Philippines were invited to participate in an anonymous online survey. A target of 306 participants was computed with an error rate of 5% and a confidence interval of 95%. A link to the 30-item electronic survey form was disseminated over e-mail and various social media platforms over thirty days, beginning July 2020, during a period when nation-wide community quarantine

measures were in place. Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat (EENT) specialists were excluded. Retired ophthalmologists, ophthalmologists who shifted to another career, and Filipino ophthalmologists who migrated out of the country were also excluded from the survey.

Survey Instrument

The first portion of the anonymous self-administered online questionnaire included a consent form which also presented the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The survey consisted of 30 multiple-choice questions about: 1) the general nature of the ophthalmologist's practice; 2) use of tele-ophthalmology before and during the pandemic; 3) plans to utilize tele-ophthalmology after the pandemic; and 4) overall impression about tele-ophthalmology. The survey also included questions regarding the confidence of the participants in diagnosing and treating certain ocular conditions; the list was based on the most frequently seen ophthalmology cases at the University of the Philippines - Philippine General Hospital, a tertiary care center and teaching hospital in Manila. Attitudes were measured using 4-point or 5-point Likert scales. A number of questions were patterned after the survey form used by Woodward et al.⁴

Analyses

General and clinical characteristics of participants were summarized using descriptive statistics. Variables were reported in frequencies and proportions. Differences of frequencies between unpaired and paired groups were compared using the Fisher's Exact/Chi-square test and McNemar test, respectively. All valid data were included in the analysis. Missing variables were neither replaced nor estimated. Null hypothesis was rejected at 0.05 α -level of significance. STATA 15.0 was used for data analysis.

Responses were stratified according to age, level of training, years of training and practice, area of practice, type of practice, and income range of patients in order to evaluate statistically significant differences across the different groups. Responses of the participants with regards to their utilization of tele-ophthalmology and attitudes towards tele-ophthalmology before, during, and after the COVID-19 pandemic were compared.

Results

A total of 327 ophthalmologists and ophthalmologists-in-training participated in the survey (Table 1), with the largest proportion of respondents in their thirties (43%).

Table 1 Demographic Profile of Respondents (n=327)

	Frequency (%)
Age, years	
23–29	54 (16.51%)
30–39	142 (43.43%)
40–49	61 (18.65%)
50–59	57 (17.43%)
60 and above	13 (3.98%)
Level	
Consultant	229 (70.03%)
Resident/Fellow	98 (29.97%)
Years of practice	
0–5	138 (42.20%)
6–10	62 (18.96%)
11–15	35 (10.70%)
16–20	34 (10.40%)
>20	58 (17.74%)
Location of practice*	
National Capital Region	194 (59.33%)
Luzon, outside the National Capital Region	107 (32.72%)
Visayas	41 (12.54%)
Mindanao	40 (12.23%)
Employer	
None	187 (57.19%)
Government institution	110 (33.64%)
Private company	30 (9.17%)
Income classification of the majority of patients	
High income	11 (3.36%)
Middle income	188 (57.49%)
Low income	128 (39.14%)

Note: *Mutually inclusive.

The majority of the respondents were consultants (70%); the rest were fellows and residents-in-training (30%). Forty-two percent (42%) were either trainees or new graduates (0 to 5 years of practice). A large percentage of participants reported the National Capital Region or Luzon as a place of practice (59% and 33%, respectively). More than half of the respondents were self-employed or engaging in private practice (57%). The majority treated patients from the middle socioeconomic class (57%).

The COVID-19 pandemic brought about an increase in the respondents' willingness to engage in tele-ophthalmology (Table 2). Two-thirds of respondents stated that they were not willing, or only somewhat willing to engage in tele-ophthalmology prior to the pandemic. In contrast, during the pandemic, two-thirds of the respondents reported moderate to extreme willingness to use tele-

Table 2 Tele-Ophthalmology Practices in Temporal Relation to COVID-19 Pandemic

	Before	During	After	Pairwise P-values		
	Frequency (%)			P _a	P _b	P _c
Willingness to engage in tele-ophthalmology (n=327)						
Not at all	69 (21.10%)	15 (4.59%)	39 (11.93%)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Somewhat	144 (44.04%)	109 (33.33%)	120 (36.70%)			
Moderate	96 (29.36%)	151 (46.18%)	131 (40.06%)			
Extreme	18 (5.50%)	52 (15.90%)	37 (11.31%)			
Use of tele-ophthalmology as part of practice (n=327)	173 (52.91%)	293 (89.60%)	263 (80.43%)*	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Modalities of consultation*	[N=173]	[N=293]	[N=263]			
Short messaging service	120 (69.36%)	177 (60.41%)	139 (52.85%)	<0.001	<0.001	0.035
Telephone	116 (67.05%)	194 (66.21%)	152 (57.79%)	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
E-mail	53 (30.64%)	44 (15.02%)	86 (32.70%)	0.145	<0.001	<0.001
Social media messaging	143 (82.66%)	250 (85.32%)	210 (79.85%)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Third party provider	3 (1.73%)	69 (23.55%)	89 (33.84%)	<0.001	0.003	<0.001
People entertained for virtual consultation*	[N=173]	[N=293]	[N=263]			
Friends, relatives, acquaintances	153 (88.44%)	236 (80.55%)	213 (80.99%)	<0.001	0.018	<0.001
Known patients from own clinic	106 (61.27%)	243 (82.94%)	221 (84.03%)	<0.001	0.011	<0.001
New patients who will be able to physically go to clinic	10 (5.78%)	112 (38.23%)	104 (39.54%)	<0.001	0.424	<0.001
New patients who will not be able to physically go to clinic	25 (14.45%)	178 (60.75%)	179 (68.06%)	<0.001	0.832	<0.001
Fellow physicians referring their patients (communication with physician only)	92 (53.18%)	142 (48.46%)	185 (70.34%)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Fellow ophthalmologists referring their patients (communication with colleague only)	87 (50.29%)	90 (30.72%)	186 (70.72%)	0.646	<0.001	<0.001
Purpose of tele-ophthalmology*	[N=173]		[N=263]			
Communicate with patients directly for the purpose of diagnosing and advising patients through tele-ophthalmology	108 (62.43%)	-	194 (73.76%)	-	-	<0.001
Send referrals to fellow ophthalmologists for opinion	111 (64.16%)	-	211 (80.23%)	-	-	<0.001
Receive referrals from fellow ophthalmologists for opinion	100 (57.80%)	-	206 (78.33%)	-	-	<0.001
Send and receive eye diagnostic tests	109 (63.01%)	-	228 (86.69%)	-	-	<0.001

Notes: Statistical test used: McNemar's test. P_a = before versus during the COVID-19 pandemic; P_b = during versus after the COVID-19 pandemic; P_c = before versus after the COVID-19 pandemic. Inquiries into the purpose of tele-ophthalmology during the pandemic were omitted in order to explore other pertinent aspects of practice detailed in the succeeding tables. *Mutually inclusive; **Intended use in the future.

ophthalmology. Reported actual use of tele-ophthalmology rose from 53% before the pandemic to 90% during the pandemic ($P < 0.001$). Respondents, however, reported less willingness to engage in tele-ophthalmology after the pandemic compared to during the pandemic ($P < 0.001$). This translated to a slightly lower proportion (80%) who intended to use the specified tele-ophthalmology modalities after the pandemic ($P < 0.001$).

The top three modalities employed were social media messaging, telephone, and short message service (SMS), with similar proportions of use from before to during

the pandemic. The proportion of respondents using e-mail communications for tele-ophthalmology decreased significantly from 31% to 15% upon onset of the pandemic, although it is expected to go up to 33% after the pandemic. In contrast, the use of services offered by third-party providers increased more than ten-fold (1.7% to 23.6%) during the pandemic, and is expected to increase to 34% once the pandemic resolves. These services range from software development and website maintenance to marketing and processing of fees. Some third-party providers require one-

time investments while others are paid via monthly or annual subscription fees.

Participants who engaged in tele-ophthalmology during the pandemic entertained more known patients (61% to 83%) as well as new patients, regardless of ability to physically visit the clinic during the COVID-19 pandemic, compared to baseline. Use of tele-ophthalmology for respondents included sending and receiving referrals, sending and receiving ocular diagnostic tests, and virtual consultations.

Among tele-ophthalmology practices during the COVID-19 pandemic, exchanges of photographs and videos were done more often than live videoconferencing (Table 3). Most cases were assessed as non-urgent. The majority (95%) of ophthalmologists gave electronic prescriptions.

A large proportion (44%) of the 293 users of tele-ophthalmology during the pandemic reported that they were somewhat confident while communicating with patients remotely, whereas 36% were neutral (neither confident nor unconfident) (Table 4). Only 1% reported that they were very unconfident in virtual ophthalmologic diagnosis and management during consults with patients. Nearly half of participants who used engaged in tele-ophthalmology reported that they were somewhat confident when communicating diagnoses with physicians from other specialties (47%) and with fellow ophthalmologists (52%). Participants were most confident in diagnosing subconjunctival hemorrhage (88%), pterygium (84%), and conjunctivitis (71%) remotely (Figure 1). They were least confident in committing to a diagnosis of hypertensive retinopathy (5%), glaucoma (6%), and orbital fractures (7%) over telemedicine. Only 3% of participants stated that they were not confident in diagnosing any of the listed ophthalmologic conditions over tele-ophthalmology.

A large proportion (45%) of the participants expressed that they were only somewhat comfortable with discussing a management plan when communicating with a colleague remotely, even with the benefit of high-resolution photography. Twenty-two percent of the respondents were not comfortable discussing their patient's eye care with another healthcare provider over the phone without having seen the patient in person. The majority (82%) of participants believe that tele-ophthalmology is underutilized in the Philippines, and that it can be adopted on a wider scale in the next five years. More than half of the respondents think that

Table 3 Tele-Ophthalmology Practices During the COVID-19 Pandemic

	Frequency (%)
Proportion of consults wherein photos and videos of patients were utilized (n=293)	
More than 2/3	155 (52.90%)
1/3 to 2/3	80 (27.30%)
Less than 1/3	58 (19.80%)
Proportion of consults wherein live videoconferencing was employed (n=293)	
More than 2/3	50 (17.06%)
1/3 to 2/3	36 (12.29%)
Less than 1/3	207 (70.65%)
Proportion of patients advised to seek urgent face-to-face consultation (n=293)	
More than 2/3	6 (2.05%)
1/3 to 2/3	37 (12.63%)
Less than 1/3	250 (85.32%)
Proportion of patients advised to seek face-to-face consultation at a later time (n=293)	
More than 2/3	55 (18.77%)
1/3 to 2/3	103 (35.15%)
Less than 1/3	135 (46.08%)
Gave electronic prescriptions (n=293)	
Yes, for new and old medications	221 (75.43%)
Yes, for old medications only	57 (19.45%)
No	15 (5.12%)

personal, medical, technical, and financial concerns need to be improved (Table 5).

Stratification was done to analyze inter-strata differences in responses to questions pertaining to use of tele-ophthalmology, willingness to engage in tele-ophthalmology, level of comfort in virtual discussion of a case in the presence of high-resolution photography, perceived degree of utilization of ophthalmology, and belief that tele-ophthalmology can be adopted in a wider scale in the next few years. Stratification according to age revealed that a significantly larger proportion of participants below 40 years of age (93%, n = 196) participated in tele-ophthalmology during the pandemic compared to those aged 40 years and above (82%, n = 131) ($P = 0.02$). In addition, use of tele-ophthalmology was significantly greater among trainees (95%, n = 98) compared to consultants (86%, n = 229) during the pandemic ($P = 0.026$). No statistically significant differences were seen in responses when comparing participants who have been in practice for 5 years or less (n = 138) compared to those

Table 4 Confidence in Virtual Diagnosis and Management of Ophthalmologic Conditions When Communicating with Patients, Other Physicians, and Other Ophthalmologists

Level of Confidence	When Communicating with Patients	When Communicating with Other Physicians	When Communicating with Other Ophthalmologists
Very confident	11 (3.75%)	9 (3.07%)	35 (11.95%)
Somewhat confident	128 (43.69%)	139 (47.44%)	150 (51.19%)
Neutral	105 (35.84%)	95 (32.42%)	78 (26.62%)
Somewhat unconfident	44 (15.02%)	36 (12.29%)	24 (8.19%)
Very unconfident	4 (1.37%)	5 (1.71%)	1 (0.34%)
No answer	1 (0.34%)	9 (3.07%)	5 (1.71%)

who have been practicing for more than 5 years ($n = 189$). Significant differences were also not found when responses are stratified by area of practice. Ophthalmologists employed by the government ($n = 110$) and by private companies ($n = 30$) reported greater utilization of tele-ophthalmology compared to those who were self-employed ($n = 187$) (93.64% vs 96.67% vs 85.03%, $P = 0.027$). No statistically significant differences were found when comparing responses of ophthalmologists who see low-income patients ($n = 128$) compared to those who see middle- to high-income patients ($n = 199$).

Discussion

This is the first nationwide survey on tele-ophthalmology conducted in the Philippines. Results indicate that the COVID-19 pandemic has catalyzed an increase in

utilization of tele-ophthalmology in the country. Participants reported increased willingness to engage in virtual consultations during and after the pandemic, compared to baseline. This finding is similar to the study of De Lott et al, where telemedicine used increased from 30.7% before the pandemic to 86.2% during the pandemic.⁹ Social media messaging, in the form of Facebook Messenger, Viber, or Telegram, was the most commonly used modality, followed by telephone and SMS. The increased use of third-party providers to facilitate consultations during the pandemic demonstrates the potential role of these platforms in the future of tele-ophthalmology. In addition to providing an interface to the conduct of the consult, these third-party providers or telemedicine applications offer improved privacy, data security, data management,

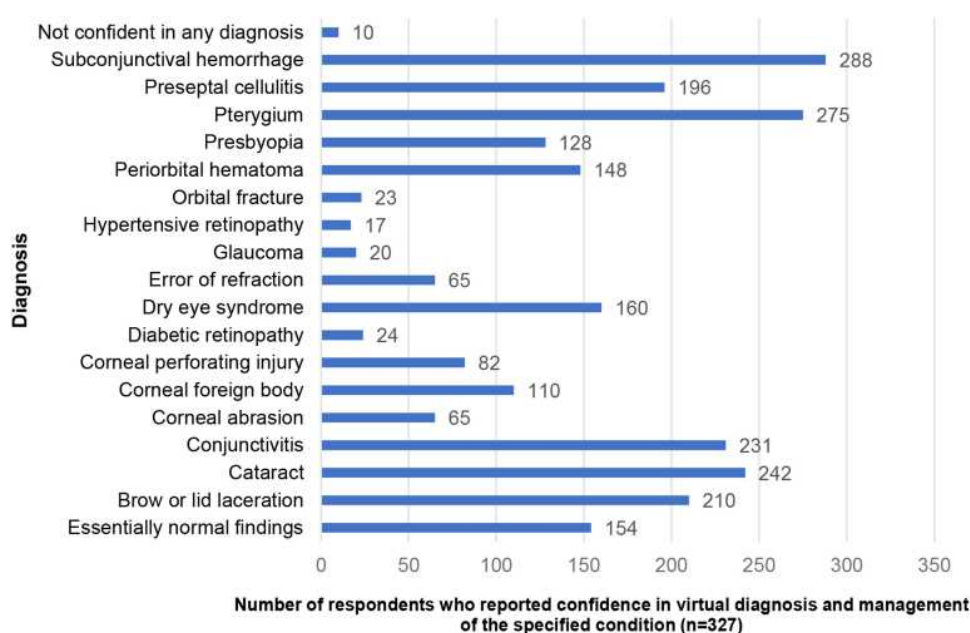
**Figure 1** Confidence in virtual diagnosis and management based on the patient's condition.

Table 5 Perceptions Regarding Tele-Ophthalmology (n=327)

	Frequency (%)
Level of comfort in discussing with colleague over phone the plan for eye care of a patient not seen in actual person, given that teleophthalmology and high-resolution photography are available	
Not at all	71 (21.71%)
Somewhat	148 (45.26%)
Moderate	96 (29.36%)
Extreme	12 (3.67%)
Overall effect of tele-ophthalmology on practice	
Negative	37 (11.31%)
None	90 (27.52%)
Positive	200 (61.16%)
Perception on degree of utilization of tele-ophthalmology in the Philippines	
Highly underutilized	61 (18.65%)
Somewhat underutilized	207 (63.30%)
Utilized appropriately	46 (14.07%)
Somewhat overutilized	12 (3.67%)
Highly overutilized	1 (0.31%)
Believe that tele-ophthalmology can be adopted in a wider scale in the next 5 years	276 (84.40%)
Aspects for improvement	
Personal	232 (70.95%)
Medical	305 (93.27%)
Technical	251 (76.76%)
Financial	174 (53.21%)

scheduling, and payment schemes, making them enticing to medical practitioners.

Pre-pandemic, tele-ophthalmology users mostly accepted virtual consultations from friends, relatives, and acquaintances (88%), known patients from their own clinic (61%), fellow physicians (54%), and fellow ophthalmologists (50%). Only a minority entertained virtual consults with new patients who would be able to physically go to their clinic (5.8%) and new patients who would not be able to physically go to their clinic (14%). The large increase in the proportion of ophthalmologists who accept tele-consultations with both new and known patients ($P < 0.001$) during the pandemic shows the shift from face-to-face consultations to virtual consultations because of restrictions and safety precautions. Results of this study show that reported willingness of the participants to engage in tele-ophthalmology after the pandemic is less compared to reported willingness during the pandemic ($P < 0.001$),

indicating that face-to-face consultation is still preferred over virtual consultation.

The majority (53%) of tele-ophthalmology users during the pandemic reported using videos and photographs as part of their tele-consultation; only a small percentage (17%) utilized live videoconferences. This may be partly due to connectivity issues, poor video resolution, availability of technology, and privacy issues.

Comparison of advice to seek urgent versus delayed face-to-face consultation shows that most of the tele-consults performed were non-urgent in nature, and that virtual diagnosis and management sufficed for many of them. In addition, nearly all tele-ophthalmology users (95%) were able to give electronic prescriptions to their patients, a large proportion of them including new medications.

The confidence of ophthalmologists in committing to diagnoses after remote interview and assessment of patients is an important issue. About 8 to 16% report to be unconfident with their diagnoses over telemedicine, depending on who they are communicating with. In general, ophthalmologists felt more confident when they were talking to fellow ophthalmologists who were referring patients that they had already seen. It was logical that respondents were generally more confident in diagnosing conditions that could be assessed by gross examination; less confidence was seen in diagnosing fractures (as these require palpation and/or imaging) and conditions of the posterior pole (which require visualization). Tele-ophthalmology for accurate diagnosis of posterior pole conditions requires the use of instruments such as fundus cameras, and requires patients to report physically at an equipped clinic.⁶ This is a significant limitation especially in rural settings. However, 22% of respondents reported that, despite access to high-resolution photography, they would still feel uncomfortable with discussing a patient's condition remotely. De Lott et al reported a higher percentage (33%) of ophthalmologists and optometrists who expressed that they were not at all confident in using remote screening for eye care.⁹

The acceptance and use of tele-ophthalmology are affected by how ophthalmologists perceive its effects on their practice. In this survey, 61% believed that it would bring about a positive effect, while only 11% believed that it would have an overall negative effect. The results are comparable to the report of Woodward et al, where 60% of ophthalmologists and optometrists surveyed believed that telemedicine would have a positive effect on their practice,

20% believed that it would have a neutral effect, and another 20% believed that it would result in a negative effect.⁴

Although nearly all participants believed that different aspects of tele-ophthalmology – personal, medical, technical, and financial – still need to be improved, the majority (84.40%) agreed that it can be adopted at a wider scale in the next five years. Dedicated telemedicine applications that provide an interface for the consultation while addressing data privacy, data security, data management, scheduling, and payment or reimbursement may prove to be valuable. Integration of tele-ophthalmology into training programs and medical curricula may improve competence and confidence of future ophthalmologists in its use. Low-cost solutions must be explored to maximize the role of tele-ophthalmology in improving access to eye care, especially in areas lacking ophthalmology specialists and subspecialists.

Stratified analysis showed increased utilization of tele-ophthalmology by ophthalmologists across all age groups during the pandemic, although the proportion of tele-ophthalmology users is greater among ophthalmologists aged less than 40. This may reflect the greater adaptability of the younger population to the use of technology. In addition, a greater proportion of trainees compared to consultants practiced tele-ophthalmology during the pandemic. This observation is partly attributed to the need to fulfill the requirements of training. It was also found that government-employed and private company-employed ophthalmologists practiced tele-ophthalmology more in comparison to self-employed ophthalmologists. Lastly, the income bracket of the patients had no effect on the use of tele-ophthalmology. This shows that various modalities of tele-ophthalmology may be utilized to serve patients from different social classes.

There are limitations to the study. First, the nature of sampling may have attracted more volunteers from groups that were more likely to engage in tele-ophthalmology. Second, as in any survey, the provided answers may differ from the actual practices of the respondents. Third, a minor percentage of the participants provided inconsistent answers with regards to their utilization of tele-ophthalmology. Upon analysis, some of the participants did not consider consultations held via SMS, telephone, or social media messaging applications as actual tele-ophthalmology consults. It is possible that some participants had a different understanding as to what comprises tele-ophthalmology or a tele-consult; however, their understanding of the subject matter was not explored in this study. Lastly, the survey responses

were only collected once per participant over a one-month data collection period. Any further changes in the practices and attitudes of participants brought about by the prolonged course of the pandemic may not be reflected in this study.

Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic catalyzed the use of telemedicine across all medical specialties, including ophthalmology. Although several aspects of its use still need to be addressed, the majority believe that its use can be adapted on a wider scale in the next few years. In developing countries like the Philippines, focus must be given on the development of low-cost technology that can improve access to eye care in areas with no specialists.

Funding

The authors received no financial support for the conduct and publication of this study.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest for this work and declare no potential conflicts of interest in relation to the conduct and publication of this study.

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