

Telemedicine for diabetes in Norway



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Abstract

Telemedicine can be useful for diabetes patients living remotely, especially during pandemic times. We aimed to identify current knowledge of the use of telemedicine for diabetes in Norway by conducting a review of the literature. Telemedicine is mostly beneficial, and it seems that it can be adopted into the usual diabetes care in Norway as a low-cost alternative.

Introduction

Telemedicine solutions can ensure continued care for diabetes patients living remotely, especially during infectious disease outbreaks [1,2]. We conducted a literature review to summarize the current evidence on the use of telemedicine for diabetes in Norway.

Methods

We searched in 3 scientific databases and 1 repository for relevant publications related to telemedicine and diabetes in Norway. We then extracted and summarized information about the use of telemedicine for diabetes care and the technologies used.

Results

Telemedicine was used to diagnose and counteract other diabetes complications [3-10], and monitor glycaemic levels [2,11-15]. Telemedicine technologies used included interactive wound platform [3-5,7,8,10], mobile phone with a self-management system [11-15], and image sharing technology [9,16].

Discussion

Since the use of telemedicine for the management of diabetes and its associated complications reduces HbA1c levels, minimizes the occurrence of hypoglycaemic events, and improves the overall quality of life of diabetes patients [2,17], its use seems appropriate to ensure continuity of care for diabetes patients living remotely.

Conclusion

Telemedicine is mostly beneficial, and it could be adopted into the usual diabetes care in Norway as a low-cost alternative, especially for highly engaged individuals.



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