

Preliminary Experience of Video Conferences in Pediatrics in Covid-19 Pandemic

Bittmann S¹, Luchter E², Moschüring-Alieva E², Bittmann L² and Villalon G²

Keywords: Preliminary Experience; Video Conferences; Pediatrics; Covid-19; Pandemic

Letter to Editor

A video conference enables real-time exchange between two or more participants at different locations via audio and video communication. In terms of the visualization of the discussion partners, a videoconference thus differs from a classic telephone conference and expands it to include the visual component. The term videoconferencing system refers to the technological setup or infrastructure behind such a videoconference, the videoconferencing technology. This refers to the hardware and software components that are required to carry out a videoconference technically. In addition to comprehensive room systems, there are now also more cost-effective alternatives such as desktop systems or solutions from the cloud. In this article, however, we want to focus primarily on fully integrated room systems that transform a conventional meeting room into a virtual video conference room. In the following, we would like to show you what types of video conferencing systems there are. Anyone who uses video conferencing needs a high degree of discipline. The conferences must be better prepared mentally, they run more moderated, concentrated, and focused. The good news is that all these conference quirks no longer come into play in Corona-conditioned video and telephone conferences. There simply isn't time for them anymore. Those who video conference needs the highest level of discipline. The conferences must be better prepared mentally, they run in a more moderated,

¹Bittmann S, MD, MA. Head of Ped Mind InstitutePed Mind Institute (PMI) Medical and Finance Center EpeGronau, Germany

²Ped Mind Institute (PMI)Medical and Finance Center EpeGronau, Germany

*Corresponding Author: Stefan Bittmann, MD, MA. Head of Ped Mind Institute, of Medical and Finance Center EpeGronau, Germany.

Accepted Date: 10-05-2021

Published Date: 11-05-2021

Copyright© 2021 by Bittmann S, et al. All rights reserved. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

concentrated, and focused manner. As a result, many employees who were previously rather critical of conferences are now getting to know a completely new form of meeting: faster, more productive, more efficient. The decisions that are made are not necessarily worse than those that were made in the conference room just a few weeks ago. Added to this are the advantages that no one had to drive to the office for this (i.e., more environmentally friendly) and thus also saved the time that the commute would have taken.

Videoconferences in pediatrics play a more important role since Corona pandemic. To date, we use videoconferences to see, diagnose and treat the child in an ambulatory setting. It is necessary, that the pediatrician is well educated and has much experience in children medical care. Due to this routine, the pediatrician can evaluate the condition, fever, a rash and other feature of the child and can make recommendations to the parents in a calm manner, without any hurry. The only difficult examination is the heart auscultation. When you perform highest quality in video conference in a child, you need a nurse, who has much experience, too.

In conclusion, video conferences are a new tool to diagnose and treat children in an ambulatory pediatric day center to allow the pediatrician to work more flexible, especially in staff shortage situations and high patient volume.

References

1. Sheikhtaheri A, Kermani F. Telemedicine in Diagnosis, Treatment and Management of Diseases in Children. *eHealth*. 2018;148-55. [Pubmed](#)
2. Paruthi S. Telemedicine in pediatric sleep. *Sleep Med Clin*. 2020;15(3): e1. [Pubmed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
3. Chowdhury D, Hope KD, Arthur LC, Weinberger SM, Ronai C, Johnson JN, et al. Telehealth for pediatric cardiology practitioners in the time of COVID-19. *Pediatr Cardiol*. 2020;1-1. [Pubmed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
4. Lakshin G, Banek S, Keese D, Rolle U, Schmedding A. Telemedicine in the pediatric surgery in Germany during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Pediatr Surg Int*. 2021;37(3):389-95. [Pubmed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
5. O'Hara VM, Johnston SV, Browne NT. The paediatric weight management office visit via telemedicine: pre-to post-COVID-19 pandemic. *Pediatr Obes*. 2020;15(8): e12694. [Pubmed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
6. Papadopoulos NG, Custovic A, Deschildre A, Mathioudakis AG, Phipatanakul W, Wong G, et al. J A. Impact of COVID-19 on pediatric asthma: practice adjustments and disease burden. *J Allergy Clin Immunol: In Practice*. 2020;8(8):2592-9. [Pubmed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
7. Schweiberger K, Hoberman A, Iagnemma J, Schoemer P, Squire J, Taormina J, et al. Practice-level variation in telemedicine use in a pediatric primary care network during the COVID-19 pandemic: retrospective analysis and survey study. *J Med Internet Res*. 2020;22(12): e24345. [Pubmed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
8. Myers K, Nelson EL, Rabinowitz T, Hilty D, Baker D, Barnwell SS, et al. American telemedicine association practice guidelines for telemental health with children and adolescents. *Telemed J E Health*. 2017;23(10):779-804. [Pubmed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
9. Nogueira M, Vale-Lima R, Silva C, Gonçalves D, Guardiano M. Telemedicina en pediatría del neurodesarrollo durante la pandemia de COVID-19: experiencia en un hospital terciario. *Rev Neurol*. 2020;467-8. [Pubmed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
10. García-Pérez A. Telemedicine in pediatric neurology. *Revista de Neurologia*. 2020;71(5):191-6. [Pubmed](#) | [CrossRef](#)