Aim of the Study
To compare the videoconferencing based interventions to the usual face-to-face treatment of foot and leg ulcers.

Background
- Prevalence of foot and leg ulcers in developed countries assumed to be 1.2%÷3.2% and is growing.
- Humans live longer; more medical care resources shall be needed.
- Number of medical specialists per capita may be insufficient for proper treatment coverage country-wide.
- Video conferencing technologies may facilitate medical care in remote areas.

Method
- The study performed at Maccabi Health Care outpatient clinics of the Northern District during the 1.1.2015 – 31.12.2015 period.
- Patient assisted by nurse setting used at all sessions.
- Literature review of TM studies performed for the 1993-2016 period.
- High capacity telecommunications and High Definition video conferencing infrastructures incorporated.

Limitations
- Generalization of results – potential regional differences.
- Potential observer bias – single medical specialist for both modalities.
- No randomization – possible bias due to rejected records.

Conclusions
- No significant differences between compared modalities were found.
- The study demonstrated TM non-inferiority within 15% difference in outcome effect.
- Lower number of visits in TM modality was demonstrated.
- Video conferencing may be a valuable TM tool for foot and leg ulcers treatment.