



20. TELENEUROLOGY A 21ST CENTURY CHALLENGE IN MONITORING CHRONIC NEUROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

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Introduction. Chronic neurological conditions, spanning neurodegenerative to autoimmune disorders, manifest prolonged and complex symptoms post-brain injuries. These challenges affect social interactions, career performance, daily activities, and healthcare access. In the field of telemedicine, remote monitoring thrives, facilitated by affordable devices like smartphones and wearables, representing a noteworthy advancement in accessible and efficient healthcare

Aim of study. The study aims to explore the role of remote monitoring within telemedicine, taking into account the distinct characteristics of individual disorders and the potential benefits provided by tele-neurology.

Methods and materials. The article relies on global publication data and online resources, referencing pertinent literature from databases such as Neurology.org, PubMed, Medline, and ScienceDirect, using specific keywords like "tele-neurology," "stroke," "epilepsy," "telemedicine," and "long-term neurological conditions."

Results. Examining telemedicine's current role in common neurological conditions from both clinician and patient viewpoints reveals potential in telephone interviews to replace face-to-face assessments for cognitive measurement scales. Wearable devices and mobile apps offer fresh insights into Huntington's disease features and clinical progression, particularly in cognition, upper body motor function, stability, and gait. Multiple Sclerosis remote monitoring incorporates a dedicated symptom tracker page for comparing symptom severity and observing trends. Disability measurement in multiple sclerosis via the Expanded Disability Status Scale may occur through telephone interviews or videoconference links. Telestroke, driven partly by the urgency of thrombolytic treatments, denotes the use of telemedicine in stroke management.

Conclusion. Teleneurology, including teleconsultation, teleconferencing, and tele-education, has transitioned from yesterday's innovations to today's standard practice, firmly establishing itself as an integral part of neurological care for clinicians and patients, and its presence is enduring.