

ABSTRACT

Irgo Senjaya Tanadi (01051190068)

Scope and Responsibility for The Use of Telemedicine Symptom Checkers in Diagnosing in Indonesia

(xiii + 87 pages; 7 figures)

Globalization makes technology development faster, including in medical technology. One of these technological developments is telemedicine. Telemedicine is a remote health service that includes clinical consultation. Regulation of telemedicine itself only regulates telemedicine in healthcare facilities. When Covid-19 pandemic came, the Minister of Health launched a regulation that brought a legal basis for use of telemedicine for patients without going to healthcare facilities. With the technology development, telemedicine is not only based on clinical consultation with doctors. It also features an AI clinical consultation called Symptom Checker. Symptom Checker is an application that uses AI to provide diagnosis through consultation that can be used by User to self-diagnosis or to take triage action. Today's regulation does not regulate the use of AI in telemedicine health care. With no regulation that regulates it's become a question how far the scope of Symptom Checker is to diagnose, considering that the use of Symptom Checker is not necessarily accurate, and it's become dangerous for patients if they fail to diagnose about its own health problem. Another question is what responsibilities of the platform of the service provider platform that uses telemedicine in Symptom Checker, given that many parties involved in Symptom Checker have their own responsibilities.

Keywords: Telemedicine, Symptom Checker, Diagnosis

Reference: 50 (2003-2022)