



Program 2

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Teledermatology

Remote delivery of dermatology services

Store and forward



Videoconferencing



Challenges with store and forward

Consumer

Technology or connectivity difficulties

No option to store and retrieve photos, compare photos over time or view reference photos

Compare photos over time and reference photos

Appointment management

Impatience, trust in tele-diagnosis

Dermatologist

Image capture learning curve

App deficiencies, incl. receive, review, and monitor suspicious skin lesions

Compare photos over time and reference photos

Time pressure

Patient with multiple health issues

How does mHealth fit in with melanoma early detection?

Whole-body skin self-examination (SSE)



Increased skin awareness



Detection of a suspicious lesion



Rapid presentation to a doctor



Whole-body clinical examination (CSE)

Core study participants

Randomised to

- Skin self-examination or
- Skin Self-examination plus teledermoscopy

Program 2 in CRE

- Compare skin self-examination alone or with a teledermoscope
- How well does it work depending on peoples' phenotype
- Cognitive processes during self-exam and teledermosocpy



Main research questions

- Does mobile teledermoscopy improve participants' sensitivity and specificity for identifying naevi requiring clinical management compared to a dermatologist conducted clinical skin examination as gold standard;
- Does repeated mobile teledermoscopy improve sensitivity further;
- How concordant are dermatologists' tele-diagnoses and is concordance dependent on years of practice;
- What are the cognitive processes when people choose naevi they think require management by a doctor.