Disparities in Access to Neurologic Telemedicine During the COVID-19 Pandemic
A Bronx Tale

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Abstract

Objective
To determine whether there is a disparity in access to telemedical care that may be a function of socioeconomic status, language, or other demographic factors during the peak of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic at a highly affected urban center (Montefiore Medical Center) in Bronx, NY.

Methods
We retrospectively investigated potential patient characteristics that might be associated with an increased likelihood of receiving a telephone visit as opposed to a televideo visit for patients followed in the pediatric neurology, adult epilepsy, and general neurology practices at Montefiore Medical Center during the 30-day period starting April 2, 2020, at the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic in New York.

Results
We found that patients who had telephone encounters, as opposed to televideo encounters, were overall older, less likely to have commercial insurance, and more likely to have Medicaid. Among pediatric patients, a preferred language other than English was also associated with a higher proportion of telephone encounters. New patients in both the adult and pediatric groups were more likely to have televideo visits.

Conclusions
Our findings identify demographic factors, including age, insurance type, and language preference, which may play a role in access to televideo encounters among neurology patients in an urban center during the COVID-19 pandemic. We suggest several potential practice, institution, and community-based interventions, which might further expand access to televideo care for neurology patients.

With the onset of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and resultant social distancing guidelines, medical offices around the United States were posed with the difficult task of quickly adopting telemedicine as the primary means of outpatient medicine.
As a whole, telephone encounters are felt to be inferior to televideo visits due to the inherent limitations on performing a comprehensive physical examination.1–3 Despite a newly implemented televideo platform, our institution noted that there remained a substantial proportion of ambulatory visits conducted exclusively via telephone, even when all patients were preferentially offered televideo visits. Montefiore Medical Center is located in the Bronx borough of New York City and services one of the most culturally and economically diverse populations in New York.4 Anecdotal reports from physicians at our institution raised concerns that many patients who refused televideo visits in favor of telephone encounters cited concerns including a lack of internet access or a video-capable device, inability to navigate technological equipment, or concerns regarding the need for translator services, which were not supported. These reports brought about the concern for a growing disparity in access to telemedical care that may be a function of socioeconomic status, language, or other demographic factors. For these reasons, we retrospectively investigated potential patient characteristics that might be associated with an increased likelihood of receiving a telephone only visit as opposed to a televideo visit. We hypothesized that that patients who had telephone visits would be on average older, primarily non–English speaking, and have lower socioeconomic status.

**Methods**

We conducted a retrospective observational review of telemedicine encounters by pediatric neurology, adult epilepsy, and general neurology practices at Montefiore Medical Center during the 30-day period starting April 2, 2020, at the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic in New York. Patients of all ages were included if they underwent a telephone or televideo neurology encounter. Telephone encounters were defined as an ambulatory encounter conducted exclusively via telephone communication. Televideo encounters were defined as an ambulatory encounter, which used a live video connection for communication during all or part of the encounter. An institution supported televideo platform was encouraged, but not required, as long as the televideo services used a live video connection using software or platforms that were not public facing and were otherwise compliant with CMS guidelines for telemedicine services under the applicable 1135 waiver. Face-to-face encounters were excluded, as these patients required office visits for various reasons, most commonly due to the need for a detailed neurologic examination or procedures such as infusions and injections. We collected demographic information including age, sex, visit type (telephone only or televideo), visit status as a new or existing (follow-up) patient, whether a language other than English was spoken as the patient’s preferred language, and insurance type.

**Statistical Analysis**

We calculated baseline characteristics for each group, including means and SDs and medians and interquartile ranges for continuous variables, and frequencies and percentages for categorical variables.

Demographics were compared between the telephone and televideo groups. Because the adult and pediatric groups, as defined by treatment by an adult vs pediatric neurologist, differed significantly in terms of age and composition of insurance types, these groups were analyzed separately. Pearson chi-square statistics were calculated for nominal variables, and the Mann-Whitney test was used for comparison of continuous variables. Statistics were run using SPSS v26.

**Standard Protocol Approvals, Registrations, and Patient Consents**

This study is a retrospective investigation, which was deemed to have minimal risk, and as such, the requirement for consent was waived. Our study was approved by the Institutional Review Board at Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

**Data Availability**

Anonymized data will be shared by request from any qualified investigator.

**Results**

Of 1780 telemedicine encounters identified during the study period, 1150 (64.6%) were conducted via telephone only, and 630 (35.4%) were televideo encounters. Pediatric neurology encounters encompassed 46% of the total encounters. Detailed group demographics can be found in table 1. Overall, pediatric patients had higher rates of televideo visits compared with adults (38.3% vs 32.9%, p = 0.02). A summary of telephone vs televideo group characteristics can be found in table 2.

In the adult group, patients undergoing televideo encounters were significantly younger than those who had telephone encounters (median age 53 years, interquartile range [IQR] 31, range 18–91 years vs median age 59 years, IQR 24, range 21–92 years, p = 0.001). Furthermore, adult patients who had televideo encounters were more likely to have commercial insurance (39.4% vs 24.3%, p < 0.001) and less likely to have Medicaid (30.3% vs 47.8%, p < 0.001). Adult patients who had televideo encounters were more likely to self-pay than patients with telephone encounters (1.9% vs 0.5%, p < 0.001), albeit total numbers of self-pay patients were low. There was a higher percentage of televideo encounters vs telephone encounters among new patients (17% vs 1.4%, p < 0.001) and a higher percentage of telephone encounters among follow-up patients (98.6% vs 83%, p < 0.001). There were no statistically significant differences between televideo and telephone groups in the likelihood of having Medicare, citing a preferred language other than English, or by sex.

In the pediatric group, patients who had televideo encounters were younger than patients who had telephone encounters (median age 12 years, IQR 9.5, range 2 months–39 years vs median 13 years, IQR 8, range 5 months–59 years, p = 0.001) and more likely to have commercial insurance (42.8% vs 29.1%, p = 0.001). A significantly lower percentage of patients with televideo encounters had Medicaid insurance compared with patients who had telephone encounters (56.9% vs 70.1%, p = 0.001). Pediatric patients who had televideo encounters were less likely to list a preferred
language other than English (14.1% vs 28.5%, p < 0.001). Finally, there was a higher percentage of televideo encoun-
ters vs telephone encounters among new patients (22.4% vs
0.8%, p < 0.001) and a higher percentage of telephone en-
counters vs televideo encounters among follow-up patients
(99.2% vs 77.6%, p < 0.001). There were no significant dif-
fferences between televideo and telephone groups in the
likelihood of having Medicare, enrolling as self-pay, or by sex.

**Discussion**

Our data identified demographic differences between pa-
tients who underwent telephone vs televideo encounters
during the COVID-19 pandemic in Bronx, NY, an un-
derserved area of New York City. Our findings point to a
potential underlying disparity in access to televideo care, with
a tendency for patients who are older, who have Medicare or
Medicaid, and who do not speak English as a primary lan-
guage, to receive telephone visits instead of televideo visits.

Ambulatory encounters conducted exclusively via telephone,
without the benefit of a live video connection, have noteworthy
limitations. Most obviously, an encounter without a live video
feed precludes the ability of a physician to perform a physical
examination. Furthermore, without video, there is less oppor-
tunity for nonverbal communication, particularly body lan-
guage and facial cues that might provide helpful insights during
a neurologic evaluation. As such, televideo visits are evidently
the preferred method for ambulatory telemedicine care over
telephone visits, with the latter being used often as a sort of last
resort to provide at least some level of care in patients who are
otherwise unable to undergo televideo visits.

Table 1 Patient Demographics

<table>
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<th>Pediatrics (n = 818)</th>
<th>Adult (n = 962)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mean age, y (SD)</td>
<td>12.8 ± 7.3</td>
<td>56 ± 17.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Median age, y (IQR)</td>
<td>16 (9)</td>
<td>58 (27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>403 (49%)</td>
<td>389 (40%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>415 (51%)</td>
<td>573 (60%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-English language</td>
<td>188 (23%)</td>
<td>163 (17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New patient</td>
<td>74 (9%)</td>
<td>63 (7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing patient</td>
<td>744 (91%)</td>
<td>899 (93%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance type</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Medicare</td>
<td>4 (1%)</td>
<td>404 (42%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid</td>
<td>532 (65%)</td>
<td>267 (28%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>281 (34%)</td>
<td>282 (29%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-pay</td>
<td>1 (0%)</td>
<td>9 (1%)</td>
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</table>

Our study is limited in that it is retrospective and includes a
relatively limited degree of demographic information. Although
we make several assumptions such that age is likely to be as-
associated with technological literacy in adult patients, and in-
surance status is associated with socioeconomic status among
pediatric and adult patients, these factors are rudimentary
measures at best. We could not directly analyze factors such as
access to a high-speed internet connection, lack of a video ca-
pable device, technological literacy, or individual patient pref-
ference for telephone vs televideo visits. Furthermore, although
there are likely physician-related factors, including, but not
limited to, variation among physicians with regard to comfort
level in operating televideo platforms for which we could not
account, all physicians in our practice group were fully trained in
the operation of televideo equipment and were regularly seeing
patients in this manner. Although all patients were offered a
televideo visit as the primary means for telemedicine visits
during the study period, there exist many nonrandom factors
that might influence a patient to choose one visit type over the
other for which we could not account. Finally, we could not
account for patients who did not access care at all during the
study period, including patients who canceled appointments,
did not complete appointments as scheduled, or who lacked an
operating telephone. Notwithstanding these limitations, this
study represents a large-scale examination of telemedicine in an
urban care center during the COVID-19 pandemic and offers
new insight into some of the factors that may play a role in
access to televideo care during this public health crisis.

In conclusion, our findings point to a potential underlying
disparity in access to televideo services among the diverse
population in Bronx, NY. Targeted public health interventions

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including expansion of public programs to increase access to both high-speed internet access and video capable devices may ensure that financial factors do not preclude patients from having full access to televideo services during emergency situations and beyond. Expansions of multilanguage support and interpreter services into televideo platforms are likewise necessary. Within physician practices, an opportunity to increase the uptake of televideo visits likely exists at the point of first contact, when patients are being scheduled for their appointments. Scheduling staff should be trained and equipped to assist patients, particularly those who are older, have Medicare/Medicaid, or are non–English speaking, in navigating the practice’s televideo system. Interventions could include dedicated staff who can run a test visit with patients over the video platform to ensure that they understand how to use the software and are ready for their appointments in advance. Finally, patient liaisons offering real-time technical support may be needed to assist patients who lack the technological literacy to navigate televideo platforms. Further research is needed to delineate the extent of disparities in access to televideo neurology care and investigations regarding possible differences in the outcomes and satisfaction among patients who use telephone visits without video.

Acknowledgments
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Study Funding
No targeted funding reported.
**TAKE-HOME POINTS**

- Televideo visits offer the opportunity for a more comprehensive neurologic evaluation compared with telephone-only visits.
- There may exist disparities in access to televideo neurology care as a function of age, socioeconomic status, and spoken language.
- Targeted interventions at the physician practice, institution, and community level should be developed to minimize any developing disparities in access to televideo neurology care.

**Disclosure**

J. Gursky, A. Boro, S. Escalante, V. Ferastraoaru, and R. Hanumanthu report no disclosures. S. Haut is a member of the editorial board of *Epilepsy & Behavior*. She has received consultant fees from Alden Health. R. Jehle, I. Molinero, L. Rick, J. Rosengard, M. Saiedfiedine, and W. Sugrue report no disclosures. S.L. Moshe is serving as Associate Editor of *Neurobiology of Disease* and is on the editorial board of *Brain and Development, Pediatric Neurology and Physiological Research*. He receives from Elsevier an annual compensation for his work as Associate Editor in *Neurobiology of Disease* and royalties from 2 books he coedited. He has received consultant fees from UCB and Pfizer. K. Ballaban-Gil reports no disclosures. Full disclosure form information provided by the authors is available with the full text of this article at Neurology.org/cp.

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**Appendix Authors**

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<thead>
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<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Gursky, MD</td>
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<td>Designed and conceptualized the study; analyzed and interpreted the data; and drafted and revised the manuscript for intellectual content</td>
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<tr>
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**References**

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