

Table 3

Sociodemographic Characteristics of Participants According to Their Willingness to Use Telemedicine Resources

Characteristics	Patients			Physicians			Pharmacists ^a		
	NI (n = 577)	I (n = 357)	<i>p</i>	NI (n = 172)	I (n = 566)	<i>p</i>	NI (n = 200)	I (n = 225)	<i>p</i>
Age, median (SD), years	66.6 (11.9)	55.2 (13.9)	<.001	52.7 (8.6)	51.9 (8.6)	.293	44.3 (10.8)	41.7 (11.1)	.013
Men, % (n)	44.5 (257)	57.7 (206)	<.001	62.2 (107)	65.4 (370)	.448	27.0 (54)	31.6 (71)	.304
Level of education, % (n)									
No education	16.8 (97)	2.2 (8)	<.001	–	–	–	–	–	–
Primary school	26.5 (153)	14.6 (52)		–	–		–	–	
High school	39.7 (229)	40.1 (143)		–	–		–	–	
University	17.0 (98)	43.1 (154)		–	–		–	–	
Specialty, % (n)									
Family medicine	–	–	–	90.0 (153)	84.1 (471)	.352	–	–	–
Endocrinology	–	–		2.9 (5)	3.9 (22)		–	–	
Cardiology	–	–		4.7 (8)	5.5 (31)		–	–	
Internal medicine	–	–		2.4 (4)	5.0 (28)		–	–	
Nephrology	–	–		0.0 (0)	1.3 (7)		–	–	
Geriatrics	–	–		0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)		–	–	
Years working in specialty/ pharmacy, mean (SD)	–	–		25.1 (9.7)	24.0 (9.5)	.176	18.3 (10.5)	16.0 (10.0)	.032
Patients attended per month, mean (SD)	–	–		98.7 (112.6)	107.0 (118.5)	.411	–	–	–

Percentage of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, mean (SD)	–	–		47.6 (36.5)	53.9 (36.1)	.046	–	–	–
Time per visit, mean (SD), minutes	–	–		11.6 (3.9)	12.9 (21.2)	.410	6.7 (2.7)	6.6 (2.6)	.934

Abbreviations: NI, not interested in using telemedicine resources; I, interested in participating in telemedicine programs.

Note: Bold indicates statistical significance at $p < .05$.

^a In the pharmacist group, data about willingness to use telemedicine resources were missing for 50 participants.