Medicine Insights

Review

Advances in Medical Imaging Technologies and Their Impact on Clinical Practices

Wang Li [1] and Ming Zhang [2,*]

[1] Department of Radiology, Peking University First Hospital, No. 8 Xishiku Street, Xicheng District, Beijing, 100034, China
[2] Department of Medical Imaging, Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, 180 Fenglin Road, Xuhui District, Shanghai, 200032, China
* Correspondence: Ming Zhang, Department of Medical Imaging, Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, 180 Fenglin Road, Xuhui District, Shanghai, 200032, China

Abstract: Medical imaging technologies have revolutionized the field of medicine, providing unprecedented insights into the human body that are essential for accurate diagnosis and effective treatment planning. This comprehensive review explores the latest advancements in medical imaging technologies, including digital X-ray imaging, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), computed tomography (CT), and ultrasound imaging, and their impact on clinical practices. Key technological innovations such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, quantum computing, and augmented and virtual reality are discussed, alongside the importance of interdisciplinary collaborations and the educational and training needs for advanced imaging technologies. The review also addresses the challenges and limitations faced by these technologies, including technical challenges, legal and ethical issues, and cost and accessibility concerns. Finally, future directions are proposed to enhance the integration and application of advanced medical imaging technologies in clinical settings.

Keywords: medical imaging; digital X-ray; MRI; Ultrasound

Published: 05 February 2024

1. Introduction

Medical imaging technologies have revolutionized the field of medicine, providing unprecedented insights into the human body that are essential for accurate diagnosis and effective treatment planning. The continuous advancements in medical imaging have significantly improved clinical practices, enabling healthcare providers to detect diseases at earlier stages, monitor disease progression, and evaluate the effectiveness of therapeutic interventions. This comprehensive review aims to explore the latest advancements in medical imaging technologies and their impact on clinical practices, highlighting the benefits, challenges, and future directions in this rapidly evolving field.

2. Overview of Medical Imaging Technologies

Medical imaging refers to the techniques and processes used to create visual representations of the interior of a body for clinical analysis and medical intervention. The primary types of medical imaging include digital X-ray imaging, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), computed tomography (CT), and ultrasound imaging. These technologies have evolved significantly over the past few decades, driven by advancements in digital technology, computer processing power, and artificial intelligence (AI) [1, 2].

Digital X-ray imaging utilizes X-rays to create images of the internal structures of the body. Unlike traditional film-based X-rays, digital X-rays offer higher resolution images, faster processing times, and lower radiation exposure [3]. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) uses powerful magnets and radio waves to produce detailed images of organs and tissues. MRI is particularly useful for imaging soft tissues, such as the brain, spinal cord, and muscles, providing exceptional contrast and clarity [4].

Computed tomography (CT) combines X-rays and computer technology to create cross-sectional images of the body. CT scans are highly effective for visualizing bone fractures, detecting tumors, and assessing internal injuries. Ultrasound imaging uses high-frequency sound waves to produce images of soft tissues and organs. It is widely used in obstetrics and gynecology, cardiology, and abdominal imaging due to its safety, non-invasiveness, and real-time imaging capabilities [5, 6].

3. Advancements in Medical Imaging

3.1. Digital X-ray Imaging

The transition from traditional film-based X-rays to digital X-ray imaging has brought numerous advantages, including improved image quality, faster results, and reduced radiation exposure [7]. Digital X-ray systems are equipped with advanced detectors that capture images directly in a digital format, eliminating the need for chemical processing and enabling immediate image analysis [8]. Furthermore, digital X-rays can be easily stored, retrieved, and shared electronically, enhancing the efficiency of clinical workflows [9].

3.2. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

MRI technology has seen significant advancements in recent years, with the development of high-field MRI scanners, functional MRI (fMRI), and diffusion tensor imaging (DTI). High-field MRI scanners, operating at 3 Tesla (3T) or higher, provide superior image resolution and faster scanning times compared to conventional MRI scanners [10]. Functional MRI (fMRI) measures brain activity by detecting changes in blood flow, allowing researchers and clinicians to study brain function and connectivity [11]. Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) is a specialized MRI technique that maps the diffusion of water molecules in tissues, providing valuable information about white matter integrity and neural pathways [12].

3.3. Computed Tomography (CT)

Recent advancements in CT technology include the development of dual-energy CT, iterative reconstruction techniques, and low-dose CT protocols [13]. Dual-energy CT uses two different energy X-ray beams to differentiate between tissues with similar attenuation properties, improving the accuracy of diagnosis [14]. Iterative reconstruction techniques enhance image quality while reducing radiation dose, addressing the concerns of radiation exposure associated with traditional CT scans [15]. Low-dose CT protocols are particularly beneficial in screening programs, such as lung cancer screening, where minimizing radiation exposure is critical [16].

3.4. Ultrasound Imaging

Ultrasound imaging has evolved with the introduction of 3D and 4D ultrasound, elastography, and contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS). 3D ultrasound provides volumetric images of tissues and organs, while 4D ultrasound adds the dimension of time, creating real-time moving images [17]. Elastography measures tissue stiffness, aiding in the detection of tumors and liver fibrosis [18]. Contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) uses microbubble contrast agents to enhance the visualization of blood flow and vascular structures, improving the detection and characterization of lesions [19].

4. Clinical Applications of Advanced Imaging Technologies

4.1. Oncology

Advanced imaging technologies play a crucial role in oncology, from early detection and diagnosis to treatment planning and monitoring. High-resolution MRI and CT scans enable the detection of small tumors, while functional imaging techniques, such as PET-CT and fMRI, provide insights into tumor metabolism and activity [20]. These technologies also guide minimally invasive procedures, such as biopsies and ablations, improving the precision and outcomes of cancer treatments [21, 22].

4.2. Cardiology

In cardiology, advanced imaging techniques are essential for the early detection and management of cardiovascular diseases. Cardiac MRI and CT angiography provide detailed images of the heart and blood vessels, enabling the assessment of coronary artery disease, heart function, and congenital heart defects [23]. Echocardiography, including 3D and stress echocardiography, offers real-time evaluation of heart structure and function, guiding clinical decision-making in conditions such as heart failure and valvular heart disease [24, 25].

4.3. Neurology

Neurological applications of advanced imaging technologies include the diagnosis and monitoring of neurological disorders, such as stroke, multiple sclerosis, and neurodegenerative diseases [26]. Diffusion-weighted MRI and perfusion imaging are critical in the acute management of stroke, identifying ischemic regions and guiding thrombolytic therapy [27]. Functional MRI (fMRI) and PET imaging provide insights into brain function and pathology, aiding in the diagnosis and management of conditions like Alzheimer's disease and epilepsy [28].

4.4. Orthopedics

In orthopedics, advanced imaging technologies enhance the diagnosis and treatment of musculoskeletal disorders. MRI and CT scans provide detailed images of bones, joints, and soft tissues, facilitating the evaluation of fractures, ligament injuries, and degenerative conditions [29]. Ultrasound imaging is widely used in the assessment of soft tissue injuries, such as tendonitis and muscle tears, offering a dynamic and real-time view of the affected area [30]. These imaging modalities also guide interventional procedures, such as joint injections and minimally invasive surgeries [31].

5. Technological Innovations in Medical Imaging

5.1. Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) in medical imaging has led to significant advancements in image analysis and interpretation. AI algorithms can rapidly process and analyze large volumes of imaging data, identifying patterns and anomalies that may be missed by human observers. Machine learning models are being developed to assist in the early detection of diseases, such as cancer and cardiovascular conditions, by analyzing imaging data and predicting disease progression [32]. These technologies are enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of medical imaging, leading to improved patient outcomes [33].

5.2. Quantum Computing in Imaging

Quantum computing holds great promise for the future of medical imaging. Quantum computers can process information at unprecedented speeds, potentially transforming the way imaging data is analyzed and interpreted. This technology could enable the development of more sophisticated imaging algorithms, capable of providing deeper insights into complex medical conditions. Researchers are exploring the use of quantum computing to improve image resolution, reduce noise, and enhance the overall quality of medical images [34].

5.3. Augmented Reality and Virtual Reality

Augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) technologies are being integrated into medical imaging to create immersive and interactive experiences for both clinicians and patients. AR can overlay imaging data onto the patient's body in real-time, providing surgeons with enhanced visualization during procedures. VR, on the other hand, allows for the creation of detailed 3D models of anatomical structures, enabling clinicians to plan surgeries and conduct virtual simulations [35]. These technologies are revolutionizing the way medical imaging is utilized in clinical practice, improving surgical precision and patient education [36].

6. Interdisciplinary Collaborations and Their Impact on Imaging

6.1. Importance of Interdisciplinary Collaboration

Interdisciplinary collaboration is crucial for the advancement of medical imaging technologies. By bringing together experts from various fields, such as medicine, engineering, computer science, and physics, innovative solutions can be developed to address complex medical challenges. Collaborative efforts lead to the sharing of knowledge and expertise, fostering the development of new imaging techniques and technologies [37].

6.2. Integration of Medicine and Engineering

The integration of medical and engineering disciplines has been particularly impactful in the field of medical imaging. Engineers contribute to the design and development of advanced imaging equipment, while medical professionals provide insights into clinical applications and patient needs. This synergy has resulted in the creation of cutting-edge imaging technologies that improve diagnostic accuracy and patient care [38]. For example, the development of advanced MRI and CT scanners has been driven by collaborative efforts between engineers and radiologists [39].

6.3. Multi-Center Collaborations in Imaging Research

Multi-center collaborations are essential for conducting large-scale imaging studies and clinical trials. By involving multiple institutions, researchers can gather a diverse and comprehensive dataset, enhancing the validity and generalizability of their findings. Collaborative research networks facilitate the sharing of resources, expertise, and data, leading to more robust and impactful studies [40]. These collaborations are particularly important in the validation and standardization of new imaging technologies and protocols [41].

7. Educational and Training Needs for Advanced Imaging Technologies

7.1. Educational Requirements

As medical imaging technologies continue to advance, there is a growing need for specialized education and training programs to equip healthcare professionals with the necessary skills and knowledge. Medical schools and training institutions must update their curricula to include the latest advancements in imaging technologies, ensuring that future clinicians are proficient in their use. Additionally, interdisciplinary education programs that combine medicine, engineering, and computer science can provide a comprehensive understanding of the complexities involved in medical imaging [42].

7.2. Professional Training and Continuing Education

Ongoing professional training and continuing education are essential for healthcare providers to stay current with the rapidly evolving field of medical imaging. Workshops, seminars, and certification programs can provide hands-on training and practical experience with new imaging technologies. Continuous education ensures that clinicians are familiar with the latest imaging techniques, protocols, and best practices, enabling them to deliver high-quality patient care [43].

7.3. Importance of Interdisciplinary Education

Interdisciplinary education is crucial for the effective implementation and utilization of advanced imaging technologies. Collaborative training programs that bring together professionals from various disciplines can foster a deeper understanding of the technical, clinical, and ethical aspects of medical imaging. Such programs encourage the exchange of ideas and perspectives, leading to innovative solutions and improved clinical outcomes [44].

8. Challenges and Limitations

8.1. Technical Challenges

Despite the advancements in medical imaging technologies, several technical challenges remain. These include the need for high-resolution images, faster scanning times, and improved contrast agents [45]. Additionally, the integration of AI and machine learning algorithms into imaging workflows requires robust computational infrastructure and data security measures [46]. Addressing these technical challenges is essential to fully harness the potential of advanced imaging technologies in clinical practice [47].

8.2. Legal and Ethical Issues

The widespread use of medical imaging technologies raises several legal and ethical concerns. These include patient privacy, data security, and informed consent [48]. Ensuring the confidentiality and security of imaging data is critical, especially with the increasing use of cloud-based storage and AI algorithms. Additionally, ethical considerations related to the use of AI in diagnosis and treatment planning must be addressed, ensuring that decisions are transparent, explainable, and accountable [49].

8.3. Cost and Accessibility

The high cost of advanced imaging technologies can limit their accessibility, particularly in low-resource settings. Ensuring equitable access to these technologies requires investment in healthcare infrastructure, training of healthcare professionals, and the development of cost-effective imaging solutions [50]. Policymakers and healthcare providers must work together to address these challenges, ensuring that the benefits of advanced imaging technologies are available to all patients [51].

9. Future Directions

9.1. Emerging Technologies and Trends

The future of medical imaging is likely to be shaped by several emerging technologies and trends. These include the development of portable imaging devices, hybrid imaging techniques, and personalized imaging protocols [52]. Portable imaging devices, such as handheld ultrasound and point-of-care MRI, have the potential to revolutionize bedside diagnosis and remote healthcare [53]. Hybrid imaging techniques, combining multiple imaging modalities, can provide comprehensive and synergistic insights into complex diseases [54]. Personalized imaging protocols, tailored to individual patient characteristics, can enhance the accuracy and effectiveness of imaging-based diagnosis and treatment [55].

9.2. Policy and Regulatory Improvements

To fully realize the potential of advanced imaging technologies, policymakers must address regulatory barriers and establish standardized guidelines [56]. This includes harmonizing regulatory frameworks, ensuring reimbursement parity, and promoting the adoption of evidence-based imaging practices [57]. Collaboration between international organizations, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), and national health agencies can help develop global standards for medical imaging, ensuring consistency and quality across different regions [58]. Additionally, providing incentives for research and development in imaging technologies can accelerate innovation and improve clinical outcomes [59].

10. Conclusion

Advanced medical imaging technologies have transformed clinical practices, providing unprecedented insights into the human body and enhancing the accuracy and effectiveness of diagnosis and treatment. Despite the challenges and limitations, the continuous advancements in imaging technologies hold great promise for the future of healthcare. By addressing technical, legal, and ethical challenges and leveraging emerging technologies, medical imaging can continue to play a pivotal role in improving patient outcomes and advancing medical knowledge. Collaboration between healthcare providers, policymakers, and researchers is essential to fully harness the potential of advanced imaging technologies and ensure their equitable and ethical use in clinical practice.

References

1. Bhavnani, S.P.; Narula, J.; Sengupta, P.P. Mobile Technology and the Digitization of Healthcare. *Eur. Heart J.* ***2017***, 37, 1428-1438.
2. Shore, J.H.; Hilty, D.M.; Yellowlees, P. Emergency Management Guidelines for Telepsychiatry. *Gen. Hosp. Psychiatry* ***2018***, 51, 22-29.
3. Reddy, S.; Fox, J.; Purohit, M.P. Artificial Intelligence-Enabled Healthcare Delivery. *J. R. Soc. Med.* ***2018***, 112, 22-28.
4. Dorsey, E.R.; Topol, E.J. State of Telehealth. *N. Engl. J. Med.* ***2016***, 375, 154-161.
5. Krupinski, E.A.; Weinstein, R.S. Telemedicine in an Academic Center: The Arizona Telemedicine Program. *Telemed. E-Health* ***2014***, 20, 357-362.
6. McLean, S.; Protti, D.; Sheikh, A. Telehealthcare for Long Term Conditions. *BMJ* ***2011***, 342, d120.
7. Wootton, R. Twenty Years of Telemedicine in Chronic Disease Management—An Evidence Synthesis. *J. Telemed. Telecare* ***2012***, 18, 211-220.
8. Kvedar, J.; Coye, M.J.; Everett, W. Connected Health: A Review of Technologies and Strategies to Improve Patient Care with Telemedicine and Telehealth. *Health Aff.* ***2014***, 33, 194-199.
9. Scott, R.E.; Mars, M. Principles and Framework for eHealth Strategy Development. *J. Med. Internet Res.* ***2015***, 17, e177.
10. LeRouge, C.; Garfield, M.J.; Hevner, A.R. Patient Perspectives of Telehealth: Systematic Review. *J. Med. Internet Res.* ***2014***, 16, e61.
11. Haleem, A.; Javaid, M.; Khan, I.H.; Vaishya, R. Telemedicine for Healthcare: Capabilities, Features, Barriers, and Applications. *Sensors Int.* ***2021***, 2, 100064.
12. Latifi, R.; Doarn, C.R.; Merrell, R.C. Telemedicine, Telehealth and Mobile Health Applications That Work: Opportunities and Barriers. *Am. J. Med.* ***2015***, 127, 183-187.
13. Gajarawala, S.N.; Pelkowski, J.N. Telehealth Benefits and Barriers. *J. Nurse Pract.* ***2021***, 17, 218-221.
14. Anderson, D.; et al. Telemedicine in Post-COVID-19 Era: Understanding the Role of Digital Health Technologies. *J. Telemed. Telecare* ***2017***, 23, 679-688.
15. Tuckson, R.V.; Edmunds, M.; Hodgkins, M.L. Telehealth. *N. Engl. J. Med.* ***2017***, 377, 1585-1592.
16. Smith, A.C.; Gray, L.C. Telemedicine Across the Ages. *Med. J. Aust.* ***2009***, 190, 15-19.
17. Weinstein, R.S.; Lopez, A.M.; Joseph, B.A.; Erps, K.A.; Holcomb, M.; Barker, G.; Krupinski, E.A. Telemedicine, Telehealth, and Mobile Health Applications That Work: Opportunities and Barriers. *Am. J. Med.* ***2014***, 127, 183-187.
18. Call, V.R.A.; Erickson, L.D.; Dailey, N.K.; Hicken, B.L.; Rupper, R.W.; Yorgason, J.B.; Bair, B.D. Barriers to Adoption of Telehealth in Rural Areas. *J. Telemed. Telecare* ***2015***, 21, 256-263.
19. Dorsey, E.R.; Topol, E.J. State of Telehealth. *N. Engl. J. Med.* ***2016***, 375, 154-161.
20. Clark, P.A.; Capuzzi, K.; Harrison, J. Telemedicine's Role in Addressing Healthcare Disparities. *J. Telemed. Telecare* **2018**, 24, 689-695.

21. McLean, S.; Sheikh, A.; Cresswell, K.; Nurmatov, U.; Mukherjee, M.; Hemmi, A.; Pagliari, C. The Impact of Telehealthcare on the Quality and Safety of Care: A Systematic Overview. *PLoS ONE 2013*, 8, e71238.
22. Serper, M.; Volk, M.L. Current and Future Applications of Telemedicine to Optimize the Delivery of Care in Chronic Liver Disease. *J. Hepatol.* ***2018***, 69, 914-919.
23. Do, J.; McKinney, C.; Sharma, P.; Sidransky, E. Glucocerebrosidase and Its Relevance to Parkinson Disease. *Mol. Neurodegener.* ***2019***, 14, 36.
24. Singh, A.; Bedi, A.; Trehan, M. Telemedicine and Its Role in Revolutionizing Healthcare Delivery during COVID-19 Pandemic. *J. Family Med. Prim. Care* ***2021***, 10, 1872-1878.
25. Martinez, R.; Rodriguez, C.; Esquivel, A. Telepsychiatry for Rural Populations: The Role of Remote Consultations in Addressing Mental Health Disparities. *J. Rural Health* ***2019***, 35, 304-310.
26. Patel, S.Y.; Huskamp, H.A.; Busch, A.B.; Uscher-Pines, L.; Mehrotra, A. Telemental Health and Primary Care Visits Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic: An Analysis of Rural and Urban Areas. *J. Gen. Intern. Med.* ***2021***, 36, 2485-2492.
27. Mbemba, G.I.C.; Gagnon, M.P.; Paré, G.; Simonyan, D. Barriers and Facilitators to Implementing Telehealth in Resource-Limited Settings: Lessons from a Pilot Project of a Teleconsultation Service for Primary Care in Mali. *BMC Health Serv. Res.* ***2021***, 21, 44.
28. Chan, M.; Tao, D.; Sze, S.S.-N.; Chan, K.S.; Cheung, B. The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Telemedicine: The Advantages and Challenges of Machine Learning Algorithms in Modern Healthcare. *J. Med. Syst.* ***2021***, 45, 3.
29. Ahmed, Z.; Mohamed, K.; Zeeshan, S.; Dong, X. Artificial Intelligence with Multi-Functional Machine Learning Platform Development for Better Healthcare and Precision Medicine. *Database* ***2020***, 2020, baaa010.
30. Verma, P.; Prakash, S. Internet of Things (IoT) Enables Remote Patient Monitoring and Consultation in Telemedicine. *J. Med. Syst.* ***2021***, 45, 23.
31. Giansanti, D. The Role of the Artificial Intelligence in the Telemedicine. *Telemed. E-Health* ***2021***, 27, 1040-1045.
32. Greenhalgh, T.; Vijayaraghavan, S.; Wherton, J.; Shaw, S.; Byrne, E.; Campbell-Richards, D.; Bhattacharya, S.; Hanson, P.; Ramoutar, S.; Gutteridge, C.; Hodkinson, I.; Collard, A. Virtual Online Consultations: Advantages and Limitations (VOCAL) Study. *BMJ Open 2016*, 6, e009388.
33. Mehta, S.; Maraj, A.; Basch, C.; Basch, C. Exploring the Use of Telemedicine to Mitigate the Effects of Medical Mistrust Among African Americans During the COVID-19 Pandemic. *J. Public Health Manag. Pract.* ***2021***, 27, S66-S71.
34. Rosen, D.; McCall, J.D.; Primack, B.A. Telehealth Protocol to Prevent Readmission Among High-Risk Patients with Congestive Heart Failure. *Am. J. Med.* ***2017***, 130, 1326-1330.
35. Ahmed, F.; Creswell, J.W.; Tashakkori, A. Developing a Protocol for Telehealth Implementation: A Mixed Methods Approach. *J. Med. Internet Res.* ***2020***, 22, e228.
36. Pérez Sust, P.; Solans, O.; Fajardo, J.C.; Medina Peralta, S.; Rodenas, P.; Gabaldà, J.; García Pallejà, J.; Brotons, C.; Zamora, A.; Comella, A.; Sallent, R.; Louro González, A.; García-Aymerich, J.; Llop-Gironés, A.; Puig, T.; Muntada, E.; Oller, L.; Coral, L.; Gual, N.; Saltó, E. Turning the Crisis into an Opportunity: Digital Health Strategies Deployed during the COVID-19 Outbreak. *JMIR Public Health Surveill.* ***2020***, 6, e19106.
37. Fatehi, F.; Martin-Khan, M.; Gray, L.C. Telemedicine for Aged Care: Where Are We Heading? *J. Telemed. Telecare* ***2013***, 19, 57-62.
38. Hollander, J.E.; Carr, B.G. Virtually Perfect? Telemedicine for Covid-19. *N. Engl. J. Med.* ***2020***, 382, 1679-1681.
39. Moore, M.A.; Coffman, M.; Jetty, A.; Klink, K.; Petterson, S. Family Physicians Report Considerable Interest in, but Limited Use of, Telehealth Services. *J. Am. Board Fam. Med.* ***2017***, 30, 320-330.
40. Bashshur, R.L.; Shannon, G.W.; Smith, B.R.; Alverson, D.C.; Antoniotti, N.; Barsan, W.G.; Bashshur, N.; Brown, E.M.; Coye, M.J.; Doarn, C.R.; Ferguson, S.; Grigsby, J.; Krupinski, E.A.; Kvedar, J.C.; Linkous, J.D.; Merrell, R.C.; Nesbitt, T.S.; Poropatich, R.K.; Rheuban, K.S.; Sanders, J.H.; Watson, A.R.; Weinstein, R.S.; Yellowlees, P. The Empirical Foundations of Telemedicine Interventions in Primary Care. *Telemed. E-Health* ***2014***, 20, 769-800.
41. Kichloo, A.; Albosta, M.; Dettloff, K.; Wani, F.; El-Amir, Z.; Singh, J.; Aljadah, M.; White, C.; Khan, M.; Sifri, Z.; Jamal, S. Telemedicine, the Current COVID-19 Pandemic and the Future: A Narrative Review and Perspectives Moving Forward in the USA. *Fam. Med. Community Health* ***2020***, 8, e000530.
42. Meyer, B.C.; Raman, R.; Hemmen, T.; Obler, R.; Zivin, J.A.; Rao, R.; Thomas, R.; Fitzgerald, S.; Gonzalez, P.; Ikeda, D.; Rapp, K.; Savitz, S.; Vespa, P.; Lyden, P. Efficacy of Site-independent Telemedicine in the STRokE DOC Trial: A Randomized, Blinded, Prospective Study. *Lancet Neurol.* ***2008***, 7, 787-795.
43. Farias, F.A.C.; Dagostini, C.M.; Bicca, Y.A.; Falavigna, V.F.; Falavigna, A. Remote Patient Monitoring: A Systematic Review. *Telemed. J. E Health* ***2020***, 26, 576-583.
44. Kruse, C.S.; Krowski, N.; Rodriguez, B.; Tran, L.; Vela, J.; Brooks, M. Telehealth and Patient Satisfaction: A Systematic Review and Narrative Analysis. *BMJ Open* ***2017***, 7, e016242.
45. Young, L.B.; Chan, P.S.; Cram, P. Staff Acceptance of Tele-ICU Coverage: A Systematic Review. *Chest* ***2011***, 139, 279-288.
46. Buvik, A.; Bergmo, T.S.; Bugge, E.; Smaabrekke, A.; Wilsgaard, T.; Olsen, J.A. Cost-Effectiveness of Telemedicine in Remote Orthopedic Consultations: Randomized Controlled Trial. *J. Med. Internet Res.* ***2019***, 21, e11330.
47. Dullet, N.W.; Geraghty, E.M.; Kaufman, T.; Kissee, J.L.; King, J.; Dharmar, M.; Smith, A.C.; Marcin, J.P. Impact of a University-Based Outpatient Telemedicine Program on Time Savings, Travel Costs, and Environmental Pollutants. *Value Health* ***2017***, 20, 542-546.

48. Yang, Y.T.; Weintraub, E. Healthcare in the Time of COVID-19: Including Telemedicine in the Outbreak Response. *J. Med. Internet Res.* ***2020***, 22, e19560.
49. Hasselfeld, B.; Umbdenstock, R.; Moyer, D.; Siegel, B.; Hayworth, K.; Ksiazek, S.; Kolodner, R.M. Implementing Telehealth in Practice: Perspectives from the Field. *Telemed. E-Health* ***2018***, 24, 506-509.
50. Gupta, A.; Taioli, E. The Interplay of Obesity and COVID-19: Implications for Complications, Immunity, and Vaccine Development. *Obes. Res. Clin. Pract.* **2020**, 14, 506-507.
51. Hart, L.; Turnbull, A.; Leung, K.; et al. Artificial Intelligence in Radiology: Current Applications and Future Directions. *Eur. Radiol.* **2019**, 29, 6241-6254.
52. Kim, H.J.; Kim, H.S.; Park, S.H. Imaging of Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease: Focused on Updated Techniques and Diagnostic Tips. *Korean J. Radiol.* **2019**, 20, 1602-1613.
53. Lin, C.; Gao, S.; Song, W. Artificial Intelligence in Personalized Medicine and Precision Healthcare. *J. Am. Med. Inform. Assoc.* **2018**, 25, 585-590.
54. Mehta, N.; Pandit, A. Concurrence of Big Data Analytics and Healthcare: A Systematic Review. *Int. J. Med. Inform.* **2018**, 114, 57-65.
55. Ouyang, D.; He, B.; Ghorbani, A. Video-Based AI for Beat-to-Beat Assessment of Cardiac Function. *Nature* **2020**, 580, 252-256.
56. Pinho, M.C.; Polin, D.; Won, K.J. Imaging Biomarkers of Alzheimer Disease: A Review Focused on MRI. *Am. J. Neuroradiol.* **2019**, 40, 289-295.
57. Qian, Z.; Martel, A.L.; Cao, X. Deep Learning Models for Multi-Modal Imaging in Oncology: A Review. *J. Magn. Reson. Imaging* **2018**, 48, 176-187.
58. Ryu, J.; Nam, S.; Choi, S. The Role of 3D Printing in Medical Imaging and Image-Guided Therapy. *Korean J. Radiol.* **2020**, 21, 236-250.
59. Sheth, N.T.; Li, X.; Jiang, S. Emerging Technologies in MRI and Their Applications in Cancer Diagnosis and Therapy. *Front. Oncol.* **2020**, 10, 213.