I. INTRODUCTION

Around the world, telemedicine services can increasephysician effectiveness, reduce costs, and improve get entry to health care offerings. Telemedicine services allow health care specialists to display, diagnose, and offer hospital treatment remotely the use of the telecommunications era [1,10]. Currently, telemedicine services are being developed in Indonesia, and telemedicine services are still receiving less attention from theIndonesian people. One of the telemedicine platforms only has11% of users who regularly use its services [2]. A pilot studywas also conducted using questionnaires in a simple preliminary and random sampling, and it was found that 83.6% of respondents had never used telemedicine services inIndonesia. In order for this telemedicine technology to be more widely used, understood, and trusted, it is necessary to conduct a study to see the acceptance of telemedicine technology in Indonesia.

To give a new knowledge by identifying factors that influencing the user acceptance and use the results to find the answer on why the telemedicine acceptance in Indonesia is low based on the user intention to use. In 2001, Indonesia used telecommunications satellites to communicate medical care issues across the island [29]. The first telemedicine system that connected doctors to patients was carried out in 1967, connecting the Medical Clinic at Logan Airport, Boston, United States, with Massachusetts General Hospital.

There are several models commonly used to measure technology acceptance, such as the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), Extended Technology Acceptance Model (TAM2), Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT), and many others. However, this research will use the Extended Technology Acceptance Model(TAM2), as well as additional variables from the telemedicinetechnology acceptance model, because the Extended Technology Acceptance Model (TAM2) model is more suitable for use in research related to the world of health [1].This proposed research will explain the application of the Extended Technology Acceptance Model (TAM2)technology acceptance model on telemedicine technology available in Indonesia. In the research, there are research questions. "*Why is the use of telemedicine services in Indonesia still low?*" Because telemedicine service facilities cannot be reached in all regions of Indonesia, it is necessary to analyze the level of acceptance of telemedicine services in Indonesia which is still relatively low. There is also another research question, "Are there any factors that influence the use of telemedicine services in Indonesia?" There are, therefore, in this research, identification of the factors that influence the acceptance of telemedicine services in Indonesia is carried out. The reason of why the telemedicine acceptance rate in Indonesia is low wouldn't be known if there was no research conducted on the issue. Therefore, this research gives a new insight on the underlying reason by identifying factors that influencing the user acceptance.