

Title:

A Look at Telehealth Nursing

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Session Title:

Rising Stars of Nursing Invited Posters - Group 1

Slot (superslotted):

RSG STR 1: Thursday, September 25, 2014: 9:45 AM-10:30 AM

Slot (superslotted):

RSG STR 1: Thursday, September 25, 2014: 2:30 PM-3:15 PM

Keywords:

Telehealth and Telenursing

References:

References Anguita, M. (2012). Opportunities for nurse-led telehealth and telecare. *Nurse Prescribing*, 10(1), 6-8. Retrieved from <http://web.a.ebscohost.com.proxy.devry.edu/ehost/detail?vid=38&sid=1a39b00d-0eea-4433-98c5-9aeeafc388df%40sessionmgr4005&hid=4114&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#db=rzh&AN=2011471171> Hebda, T., & Czar, P. (2013). *Handbook of informatics for nurses & healthcare professionals* (5th ed.). Boston, MA: Pearson. Department of Health and Human Services Agency. Human Resource and Services Administration. (HRSA 2013). Retrieved from <http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/healthworkforce/supplydemand/usworkforce/primarycare/projectingprimarycare.pdf> Phillips, J. (2012). Reducing admissions for long-term conditions: is telehealth the answer? *British Journal Of Community Nursing*, 17(2), 76. Retrieved from <http://web.a.ebscohost.com.proxy.devry.edu/ehost/detail?vid=12&sid=69bac287-2ca8-4319-bc54-b97782570cd2%40sessionmgr4001&hid=4114&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#db=rzh&AN=2011496966> Vinson, M. H., McCallum, R., Thornlow, D. K., & Champagne, M. T. (2011). Design, Implementation, and Evaluation of Population-Specific Telehealth Nursing Services. *Nursing Economic\$*, 29(5), 265-277. Retrieved from [http://web.a.ebscohost.com.proxy.devry.edu/ehost/results?sid=1a39b00d-0eea-4433-98c5-9aeeafc388df%40sessionmgr4005&vid=37&hid=4114&bquery=XX+%22telenursing%22\[100\]+AND+%28XX+%22chronic%22\[43\]+OR+XX+%22disease%22\[31\]%29&bdata=JmRiPXJ6aCZkYj1tbmgmY2xpMD1GVVCZjbHYwPVkmY2xpMT1EVDEmY2x2MT0yMDExMDEtMjAxNDEyJnR5cGU9MCZzaXRIPWVob3N0LWxpdmU%3d#ResultIndex_3](http://web.a.ebscohost.com.proxy.devry.edu/ehost/results?sid=1a39b00d-0eea-4433-98c5-9aeeafc388df%40sessionmgr4005&vid=37&hid=4114&bquery=XX+%22telenursing%22[100]+AND+%28XX+%22chronic%22[43]+OR+XX+%22disease%22[31]%29&bdata=JmRiPXJ6aCZkYj1tbmgmY2xpMD1GVVCZjbHYwPVkmY2xpMT1EVDEmY2x2MT0yMDExMDEtMjAxNDEyJnR5cGU9MCZzaXRIPWVob3N0LWxpdmU%3d#ResultIndex_3) Wakefield B.J., Scherubel M., Ray A, Holman J.E. Nursing interventions in a telemonitoring program. *Telemed J E Health.* (2013). Mar;19(3):160-5. doi: 10.1089/tmj.2012.0098. Epub 2013 Jan 28.

Learning Activity:

| LEARNING OBJECTIVES | EXPANDED CONTENT OUTLINE | TIME ALLOTTED | FACULTY/SP EAKER | TEACHING/LEARNING METHOD | EVALUATION/FEEDBACK |
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| Example | Example | Example | Example | Example | Example |

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| Critique selected definition of the term, "curriculum" | Definitions of "curriculum" Course of study Arrangements of instructional materials The subject matter that is taught Cultural "training" Planned engagement of learners | 20 minutes | Name, Credentials | Lecture PowerPoint presentation Participant feedback | Group discussion: What does cultural training mean to you? |
| 1) The learner will be able to identify one positive outcome that has resulted from the use of telehealth. | By utilizing telehealth services, one nurse in the UK reports that he is able to monitor 180 chronically ill patients each day. Patients upload vital signs, weight, and blood sugar levels through | Poster presentation | Fredrick J. Lopez RN | Poster presentation | Group Discussion: What types of telehealth or telenursing services have you seen in place and how effective were they? |

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| | <p>home monitoring devices. Any abnormal values are transmitted to the nurse who is able to transmit alerts back to his patients warning them and affording them the opportunity to prevent their condition from worsening. In another study a call center developed for a group of specialty clinics provided an alternative to patients who may have sought assistance from emergency department</p> | | | | |
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| | ts and urgent care centers. This study further revealed that in 58% of all the phone calls, the nurse was able to independently resolve the patients need. | | | | |
| 2) The learner will be able to identify one potential obstacle associated with utilizing telehealth or telenursing in the healthcare setting. | One of the main barriers to telehealth is reimbursement. Currently there are 39 states that have some form of reimbursement policy for telehealth services in place. However there are limitations on who can be reimbursed, what services are | Poster presentation | Fredrick J. Lopez RN | Poster presentation | Group discussion: What difficulties or obstacles have you observed with putting into place new technology or policy changes in your work environment? |

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| | <p>reimbursed, and who qualifies for telehealth services in the first place. Another major barrier to telehealth is licensure and liability issues. A telehealth provider may be in one state while the patient receiving the services is in a different state. This raises questions and concerns about which states practice standards are to be followed. Currently multi-state licensure has been the norm</p> | | | | |
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| | | for telenurses and other telehealth providers but this can be expensive and time consuming. | | | | |
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Abstract Text:

As the supply of primary health care practitioners fails to keep pace with the increasing demand for medical services it will become necessary to find more efficient and effective ways to meet those growing demands. One such way of meeting the ever increasing demand for healthcare services is by utilizing technology to its fullest. Telehealth systems which are defined by Hebda and Czar (2013), as the use of technology to provide and support exchange of healthcare related services, have been in use to support the healthcare system for years. Recent advances in technology are opening new doors in this fast growing field. Anguita (2012) illustrates opportunities for nurses to contribute to this growing field. In her paper she cites a study done in the UK and how it has shown the potential for improving health care outcomes in the chronically ill. Vinson et al. (2011) also describes a study done at a healthcare facility that revealed an increase in patient satisfaction as a result of access to telenursing. Wakefield et al. (2013) share their findings of a test that revealed that telenursing improved patient outcomes and medication adherence. However, telehealth and telenursing are not without barriers, perhaps one of the main barriers is reimbursement. Other barriers include licensure and liability issues, patient compliance, and costs associated with infrastructure and equipment. While there are still several kinks to be worked out, this area of nursing is expanding and growing. The use of technology to provide healthcare services has shown great potential. Nurses are in a unique position to help meet the increased demand on our healthcare systems, while enabling patients under their care to achieve maximum health benefits and independence. The telehealth system should not be viewed as a replacement or alternative to routine health care, but as a tool that can increase efficiency and improve patient outcomes.