



2014 Italian  
Presidency of the Council  
of the European Union



*Ministry of Health*



# CONFERENCE ON EHEALTH

## MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

*Italian Presidency of the Council of the European Union*

*Claus Duedal Pedersen*

Renewing Health

7th- 8th October, 2014, Rome

- Large-scale evaluation is the way forward and we need more of this
- Despite patients and staff love telemedicine, then the economic and clinical benefits are not evident
- And

$$NT + OO = COO$$

## *Thank you to...*

- EU for co-financing
- The many health professionals and patients that have participated
- The many participants in Renewing Health for there understanding and hard work



- **In 2008 the EU commission found:**
  - There was a lack of high quality evidence on the effectiveness of telemedicine:
  - This was a main barrier for wider use
  - MAST was created in 2008
- **This needed to be validated**
  - 2009: Call for proposals for a (large scale) pilot A, PSP-ICT project
  - 2010: Renewing Health

# *The aim...*

*Produce evidence and decision support for EU health policies regarding the future deployment of innovative telemedicine services in those fields where they can lead to improved care and reduced cost.*

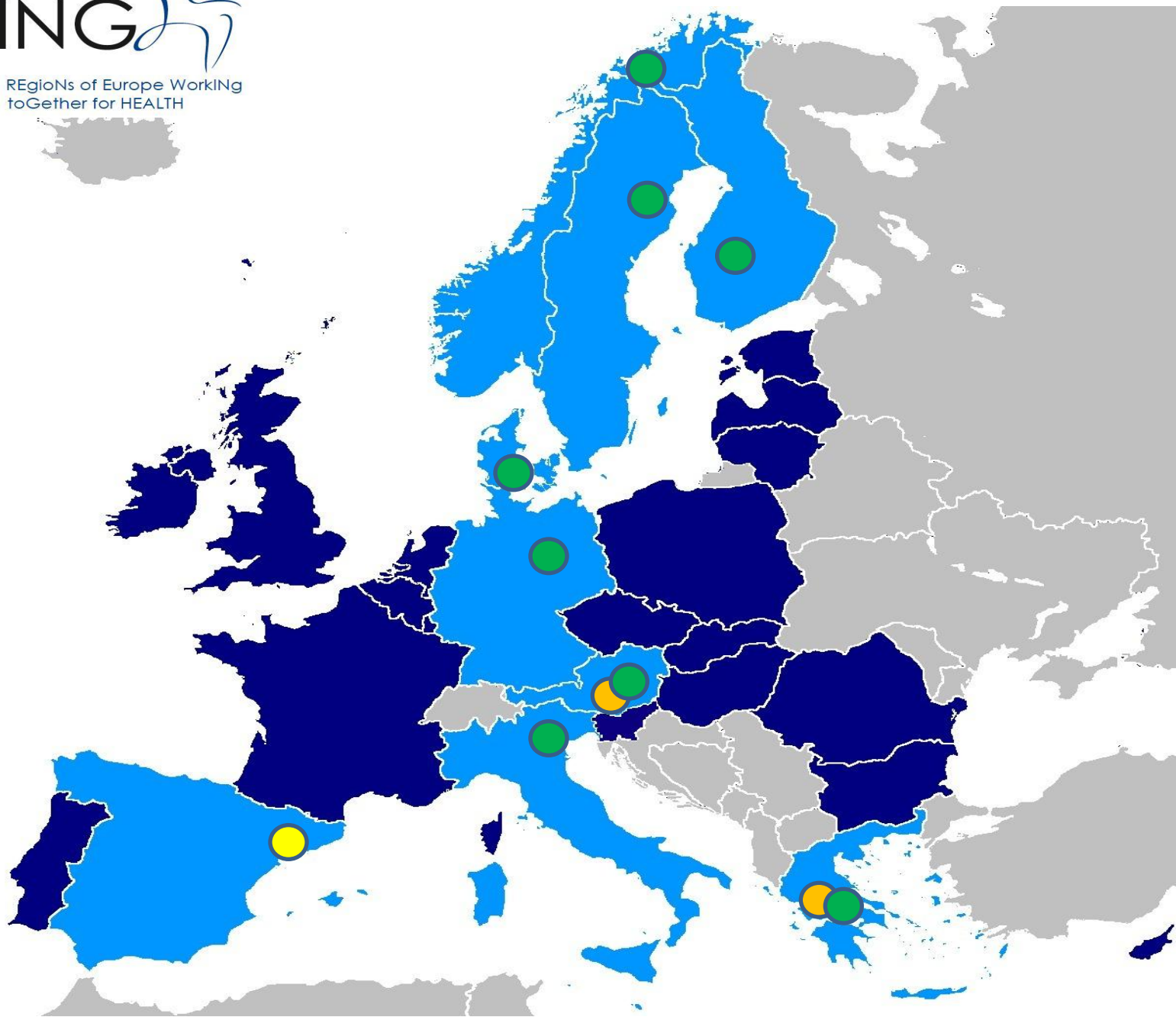
## *Unblinded randomised controlled trial (RCT)*

### **MAST** (Model for ASessment of Telemedicine)

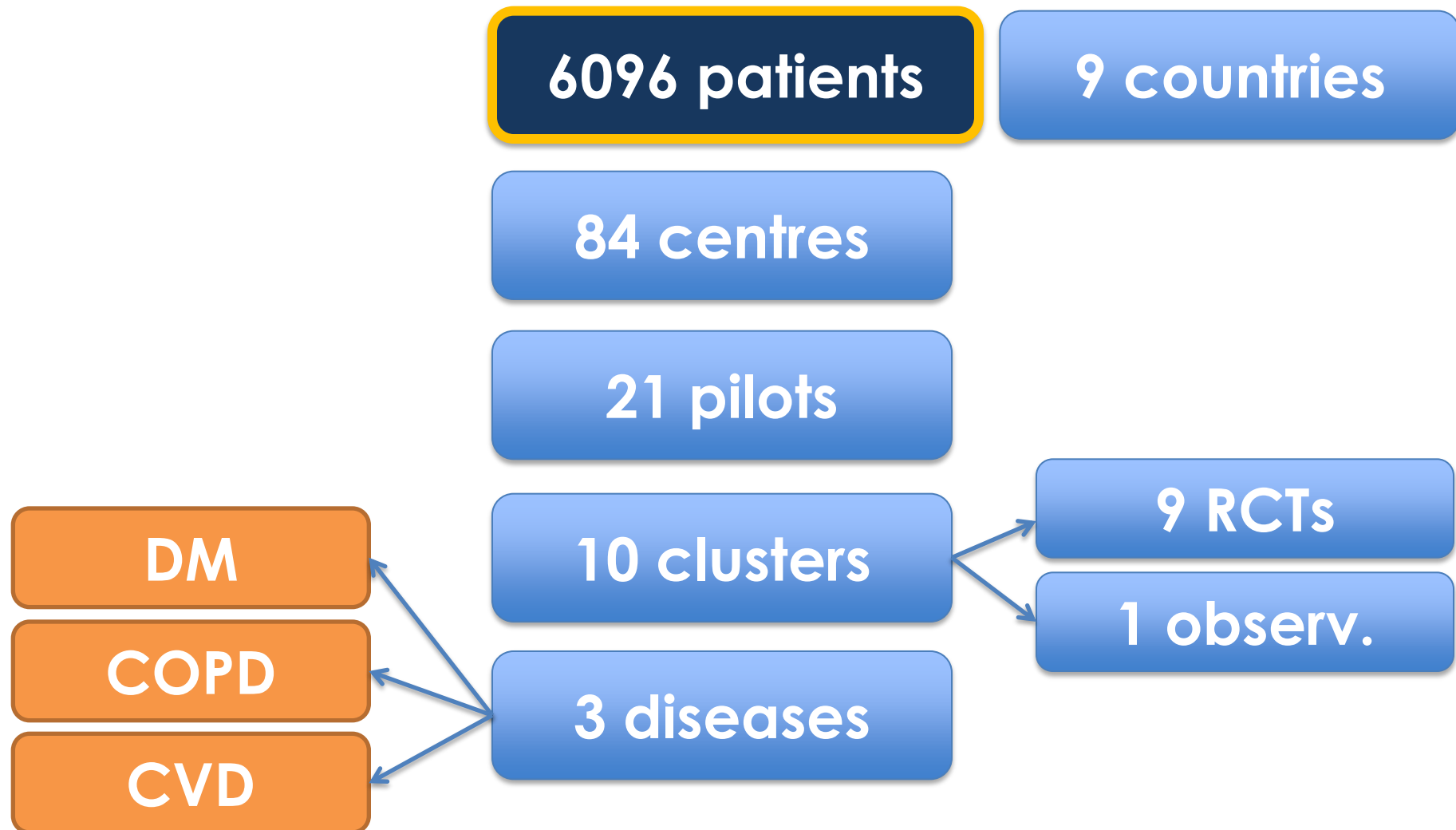
1. Health problem and characteristics of the application
2. Safety (adverse effects)
3. Clinical effectiveness
4. Patient perspectives
5. Economic aspects
6. Organisational aspects
7. Socio-cultural, ethical and legal aspects

# RENEWING HeALTH

Regions of Europe Working  
toGether for HEALTH







[illegible]

# *Why clusters*

- The concept of clusters has been introduced for:
  - grouping existing telemedicine services, although using heterogeneous technological platforms, according to their aim, timing and duration of the intervention
  - increase the statistical power of the trials by aggregating data from the various pilots of a same cluster
  - promoting close collaboration and sharing of experience among teams which have never worked together before RENEWING HEALTH

## *Examples...*



# Cluster 3: Diabetes



Benjamin Schnack  
Rasmussen, MD,  
PhD student

*A telemedical  
approach to patients  
with diabetes*

# Cluster 4; COPD

Anne Sorknæs, PhD;

*Telemedical nurse  
consultations in the  
homes of chronically ill  
lung patients – a safe  
alternative to hospital  
admission*



*And what are the results of*



## **Multidisciplinary evaluation (domaines):**

1. Health problem and characteristics of the application
2. Safety
3. Clinical effectiveness
4. Patient perspectives
5. Economic aspects
6. Organisational aspects
7. Socio-cultural, ethical and legal aspects

## **Transferability assessment:**

- Cross-border
- Scalability
- Generalizability



# *Before we get started..*

- We have not yet collected all data, therefore not the entire data collection is included the results
- We have several PhD students that are working on scientific articles, which is why we cannot go into specifics
- There are challenges as always when research meets reality

The Renewing Health services provided are at least as safe and efficient as regular services. There is a tendency for the improvement of Quality of Life (SF36)

- Diabetes:
  - Tendency for the improvement of HbA1c (not significant – and only in one of out seven trials)
  - Some pilots experienced less visits to the doctor
- COPD:
  - No reduction in hospital admissions
- CHF:
  - Monitoring on a distance shows a reduction in hospital admissions (one of out six trial sites)

- Collected via SUTAQ (Service User Technology Acceptability Questionnaire)
- In almost all pilots the patients are very positive towards to the use of telemedicine.
- The patients
  - Feels it improves the treatment of their condition
  - Improves their access to the health care sector
  - Has a better understanding of the disease and of their own treatment

- The price for the use of telemedicine is higher than conventional treatment (Average 20 % higher)
  - One reason being that the price for the telemedical equipment is typically high (€300-900) plus the fact there is no reduction in the time spent on the treatment of the patient
- It can be because:
  - Telemedicine is still expensive. There are too high prices in the introduction of equipment
  - The maturity of the solution
  - The RCT set-up
  - The short time frame
  - Not enough change of the organisation and
  - Exclusion of relevant patient groups!

- The implementation of telemedicine results in organisational changes
- The communication between health care staff is increased
- Time savings are smaller than expected

# *Solutions could be..*

- Not to go the RCT way but "all-in" on the organisational change
- Made sure the technology was stable – or used another and simpler solution
- Followed the patients over a longer period of time
- Included the fragile patients

## *But did we get it right?*

- Is RCT the right tool for telemedicine services?
  - RCTs kill the business case!
  - RCT excludes the most fragile patients – who has the biggest benefits.
- Did we actually measure at the right time?
  - New services and no change management!
  - What if we look at the setup in daily production?
- Is the market ready?
  - No change in reimbursement systems, no large scale deployment!

$$NT + OO = COO$$

New Technology + Old Organizations =  
Costly old organizations



# Thank you



Chief Innovation Officer Claus Duedal  
Pedersen

Chief Innovation Officer

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Follow the further journey on..  
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