# SUMMARY OF FACTORS & STRATEGIES FOR EMBEDDING & SUSTAINING TELEHEALTH BEYOND PROJECTS

KEY SUMMARY FORCES & ACTION STRATEGIES		
<b>Driving Forces</b>	Restraining Forces	Actions/Change strategies
(forces for change)	(forces against change)	
Patient benefit	Funding	Participate in & sustained funding
• patient centric healthcare	finances/funding	for COP, including support role
<ul> <li>positive clinical experience</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>savings accrue to different</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>better care - improved access,</li> </ul>	buckets of funding, eg, saved	
convenience, outcomes	ambulance transport	
Telehealth champions as drivers	Workflow and systems	Advocate that DHHS develop a Telehealth Strategic plan
Executive support	Lack of strategic direction	Get executive support and ensure
		telehealth is included in the
		organisational strategic plan
Telehealth embedded in Strategy &	Change management	Advocate/lobby DHHS for sustained
Communications	clinicians resistant to change	telehealth funding (based on NSW,
	<ul> <li>insufficient time due to short</li> </ul>	QLD, NT, WA)
	term projects	
Cost benefit	Short term nature of projects	Communication & promotion
<ul> <li>cost effectiveness</li> </ul>	lack of digital literacy	lobbying & advocating for
<ul> <li>economic benefits</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>loss of IP/knowledge</li> </ul>	telehealth at senior levels
economic benefits	management	including hospital executive,
	insufficient time	ministerial, Australian Digital
	misumcient time	Health
		State-wide & organisation wide
		consistent key
		messages/data/figures/KPIs
		<ul> <li>sharing positive telehealth</li> </ul>
		services/experiences/case
		studies
		publications & internal
		marketing
		• increase visibility – attend &
		speak at conferences
		create community expectations
Workforce education & training	Lack of leadership	Improve scheduling systems & referral pathways
Collaboration	Lack of ICT infrastructure & IT	Find or appoint clinical champions
	constraints - internet patchiness	
Improvement & service redesign	Lack of coordination	ICT infrastructure investment
• access		
<ul> <li>efficiency</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>models of care</li> </ul>		
Clinician engagement	Implementation	Develop a shared 'Telehealth Toolkit
		to support Implementation,
		Education & training,
		Policy/Procedure/strategy
Expertise	Negative clinical experience	Coordinate, engage, support,
		educate and train clinicians &
		consumers
Governance	Capacity re-education & training	
Project staff as driver	Attitudes & behaviours	

### **GROUP 1**

Problem: Telehealth not "routine consideration" for delivery of patient care

Desired outcome: Telehealth becomes a routine consideration for delivery of patient care

### **Driving Forces:**

- Patient centric healthcare 5
- Positive clinical experience 4+
- Expertise, collaborate, promotion 4+
- Improved access 4
- Education & training 4
- Governance 4
- Economic benefits 3

## NB. Where 5 is high or strong and 1 is low or weak

### **Restraining Forces:**

- Funding 5
- Workflow 5
- Change management 5
- IT constraints 3
- Negative clinical experience 3
- Capacity re education & training 3

NB. Where 5 is high or strong and 1 is low or weak

#### **Actions:**

- 1. Participate in / sustain funding for COP, including support role
- 2. Collaborate state-wide to lobby DHHS for sustained funding for telehealth (based on NSW, QLD, NT, WA)
- 3. Sharing, communicating, promoting case studies of successful telehealth / positive patient experiences
- 4. Investing in / developing a shared "Telehealth Toolkit" to support
  - Implementation
  - Education & training
  - Policy/procedure/strategy
- 5. Minimum standards for ICT/infrastructure & support services for telehealth/video ICT Education & training

### **GROUP 2**

**Problem:** The lack of integration of telehealth into business as usual

### **Desired outcome:**

## **Driving Forces:**

- Executive support 5
- Pt centred = Pt benefit 5
- Telehealth clinical champions 5
- Cost effective 4
- Clinician engagement 3
- Opportunity for service re-design 3
- Communication
- Access
- MBS funding
- Competition between services

## **Restraining Forces:**

- Lack of funding short term projects 10
- Strategic directions 5
- Lack of infrastructure 4
- Lack of digital literacy due to short term projects—4
- Clinicians resistant to change and insufficient time for change due to short term nature of projects – 4
- Loss of IP/knowledge management due to short term projects
- Lack of coordination 4
- Data not reported
- MBS funding
- Internet patchiness
- Busy clinics / time poor
- Competition between services
- Communication
- Savings/Funding accrue to different buckets of funding, for example, saved ambulance transport

NB. Where 5 is high or strong and 1 is low or weak

NB. Where 5 is high or strong and 1 is low or weak

### **Actions:**

- 1. Telehealth strategic Plan
- 2. Executive support
- 3. Technology infrastructure investment
- 4. Coordination/engagement supporting clinicians
- 5. Digital literacy patient on boarding

### **GROUP 3**

**Problem:** How we position telehealth unit as infrastructure so that unit is not reliant on short term grant funding

### **Desired outcome:**

### **Driving Forces:**

- Strategy and communications -5
- Efficiency 4
- Improve models of care 4
- Clinicians as drivers 3
- Better care 2
- Population as drivers 1

# NB. Where 5 is high or strong and 1 is low or weak

### **Restraining Forces:**

- Lack of organisational digital strategy 5
- Finances/funding 4
- Implementation 3
- Technology 2
- Digital literacy 1

NB. Where 5 is high or strong and 1 is low or weak

## **Actions:**

- 1. Lobbying/advocating
  - > Comm. Funding
  - Organisation
- 2. Have a state-wide and organisation wide consistent key message/data/figures focusing on KPI's/goals "Elevator pitch"
- 3. Increase visibility attending conferences, speaking
- 4. Exploring advocacy at senior levels
  - Hospital executive
  - Ministerial
  - Tim Kelsey Australian Digital Health

### **GROUP 4**

**Problem:** lack of Engagement – organisational / Department / clinicians

## **Desired outcome:**

# **Driving Forces:**

- Patient benefit, access, convenience, outcomes, dignity – 5
- External person driving project 4
- Workforce training 3
- Update resources 2
- Inevitability of digitisation 1

# **Restraining Forces:**

- Workflows/systems 5
- Lack of leadership 4
- Attitudes & behaviours 3

NB. Where 5 is high or strong and 1 is low or weak

NB. Where 5 is high or strong and 1 is low or weak

# Actions:

- Improve scheduling systems & referral pathways
- Find clinical champions
- Celebrate success Publications & Internal marketing
- Create community expectations
- State Government strategic vision

### WHAT NOW?

The purpose of the project funding is to support Victorian health services to establish, increase and embed telehealth services in specialist clinics to improve access for patients to specialist services.

### 1. Strategy & Direction

## **Actions/Strategies:**

Develop/have DHHS Telehealth Strategic plan

Lobbying & advocating for sustained telehealth funding (based on NSW, QLD, NT, WA)

State-wide approach = Exec support Organisational Engagement & support

Get Executive support

**Ongoing COP** 

Shared telehealth toolkit including implementation, Education & training, Policy / Procedure / strategy

Clinical champions

Coordination / engagement – supporting clinicians

## **Driving Forces:**

- Patient centred healthcare
- Patient benefit
- Executive support
- Telehealth embedded in Strategy & communications
- Telehealth champions
- Collaboration
- Governance
- Economic benefits / Demonstrate cost effectiveness
- Improved models of care
- Opportunity for service re-design
- Project Staff/strategic driver
- Clinician Engagement
- Updated resources

# **Restraining Forces:**

- Funding / finances x2
- Short term nature of projects x2
- Lack of strategic direction x2
- Change management
- Lack of leadership

## 2. Pathways & Coordination

## Actions/Strategies:

Improving scheduling system

More referral pathways?

## **Driving Forces:**

- Patient centred healthcare
- Improved Access
- Efficiency

## **Restraining Forces:**

- Workflow
- Lack of coordination

## 3. Technology

## **Actions/Strategies:**

ICT infrastructure & support in place

ICT education & training – Clinicians & patient - Investment in education & training

Minimum standards for ICT

## **Driving Forces:**

- Expertise
- Workforce training Education & training

# **Restraining Forces:**

- Lack of ICT infrastructure / strategy
- Digital literacy

## 4. Communication & Promotion

# Actions/Strategies:

Sharing – Communication – Promoting of success / Positive experience - Celebrate success

Increase visibility of telehealth

Create community expectations

Clinical champions

Coordination / engagement – supporting clinicians

# **Driving Forces:**

- Communication / Promotion
- Clinician Engagement
- Positive clinician experience
- Population Demand
- Updated resources

# **Restraining Forces:**

- Attitudes & behaviours
- Negative clinical experience
- Capacity re-education & training