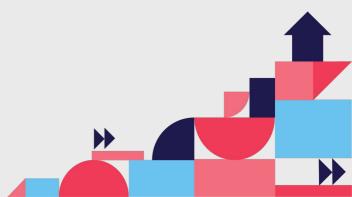


### Thematic Panel Discussion

# Technology for Independent Living

## **Marina Arkkukangas**

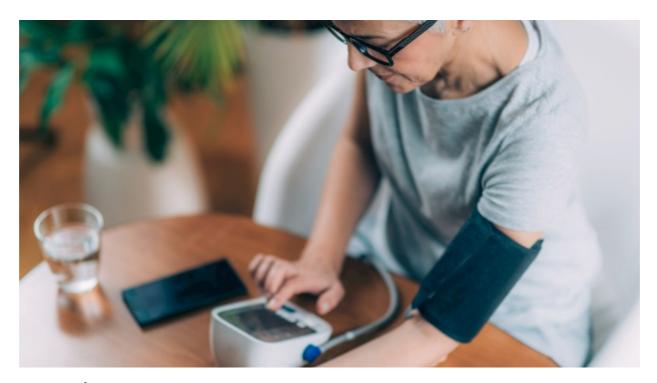
Director, Sormland Research & Development, Sweden







Telemonitoring in Healthcare: Facilitators and Barriers



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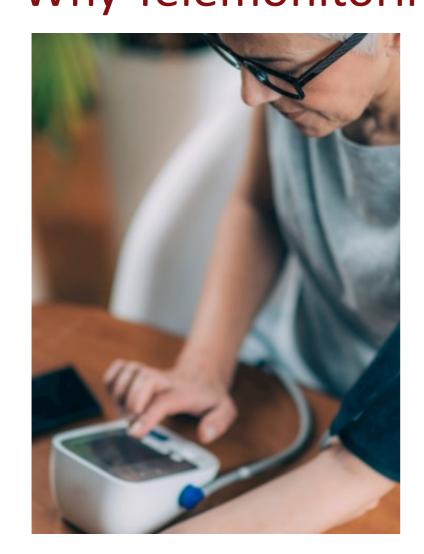
Research and Development in Sörmland, Region Sörmland SE-Sweden Center for Clinical Research Sörmland, Uppsala University SE-Sweden



# Why Telemonitoring in Healthcare?







- Rapidly growing older population
- Demand for healthcare services is expected to be a challenge in the future
- Ageing disabilities, frailty, and reduced independence in daily life
- Collaboration between healthcare providers for a person-centered and integrated care
- Telemonitoring, a suggested future alternative in healthcare

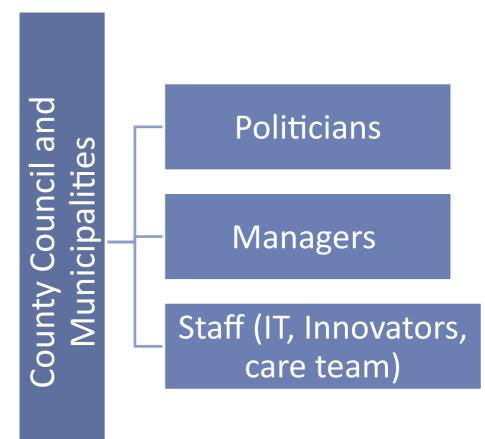


## A Mixed Methods Research Project





- Implementation and effects. The present study investigates the **implementation process**.
- Aim: Identify facilitators and barriers perceived by healthcare professionals.
- Target group for the intervention: older adults with chronic conditions receiving both social and healthcare services.
- Telemonitoring of; weight, blood pressure, heart rate, cardiac activity, oxygen saturation, and physical activity levels.
- Qualitative interviews and questionnaires to a multiprofessional healthcare team.









## Results from the Implementation Process

Factors such as capacity and knowledge, state of mind, way of thinking, and attitudes are important to consider in the implementation process.

- Technically difficult for the older adults, 87%
- Technically **difficult** for the **professionals**, 30%
- Telemonitoring provides greater safety and security, 94%
- Different experiences of using technology between professionals
- Requires preparation before implementation

Next step is to evaluate the effects of telemonitoring as well as older adults' experiences of telemonitoring.











### Social Network



## **Identified Facilitators and Barriers**

Results	Tips for implementation
<ul> <li>Facilitators when implementing telemonitoring</li> <li>Identifying healthcare professionals' previous experiences with telemonitoring</li> <li>Identifying healthcare professionals' knowledge gaps early</li> <li>Early detection of deterioration</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Identify key persons with positive experiences to help out at the start</li> <li>Include all personnel early in the process to avoid misinterpretations. Regular meetings.</li> <li>Use telemonitoring for preventive healthcare</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Barriers when implementing telemonitoring</li> <li>Legal, logistical, or economic perspectives</li> <li>Joint project with both region and municipality</li> <li>Technical literacy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Identify stakeholders early in the process and have them involved during the whole process to facilitate the process</li> <li>Decide who will be responsible for different parts of the project</li> <li>Educate and involve healthcare professionals in the implementation process</li> </ul>



## Investing in Telemonitoring

#### **Conditions:**

- Anchoring organisation and leadership
- Collaboration within and between organisations (both social and healthcare services)
- Communication all levels included
- Education healthcare staff

### Why:

- Use of resources where best and most needed
- Health promotion and prevention
- One size does not fit all
- Promote independence

Scientific publication

