International Journal of Integrated Care

Volume 11, 27 June 2011 Publisher: Igitur publishing URL:http://www.ijic.org

URN:NBN:NL:UI:10-1-101507 / ijic2011-70

Copyright: (cc) BY

Poster abstract

Telemonitoring patients with chronic diseases in primary care. Conjunction of a randomized controlled trial (TELBIL study) with a realistic clinical application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in primary care

Iñaki Martín Lesende, Comarca Bilbao Primary Healthcare District, Osakidetza – Basque Health Service, Spain

Ma Carmen Cairo, Comarca Bilbao Primary Healthcare District, Osakidetza – Basque Health Service, Spain

Estibalitz Orruño, Basque Office for Health Technology Assessment (OSTEBA), Department of Health and Consumer Affairs, Basque Government, Spain

María Isabel Romo, Comarca Bilbao Primary Healthcare District, Osakidetza – Basque Health Service, Spain

Juan Carlos Bayón, Basque Office for Health Technology Assessment (OSTEBA), Department of Health and Consumer Affairs, Basque Government, Spain

Eva Reviriego, Basque Office for Health Technology Assessment (OSTEBA), Department of Health and Consumer Affairs, Basque Government, Spain

Roberto Abad, Comarca Bilbao Primary Healthcare District, Osakidetza – Basque Health Service, Spain

Amaia Bilbao, Basque Foundation for Health Innovation and Research (BIOEF), Spain

Itziar Vergara, Basque Foundation for Health Innovation and Research (BIOEF), Spain

Jesús Larrañaga, Comarca Bilbao Primary Healthcare District, Osakidetza – Basque Health Service, Spain

José Asua, Knowledge Management and Evaluation Department, Department of Health and Consumer Affairs, Basque Government, Spain

Correspondence to: Iñaki Martín Lesende, E-mail: INAKI.MARTINLESENDE@osakidetza.net

Abstract

Introduction: Telemonitoring offers a new promising alternative for the care of the increasing number of chronic patients. Nevertheless, its introduction to clinical practice requires further evaluation, especially in primary care (PC).

Objective: To describe the design—global components and clinical repercussion of the implementation of a telemonitoring process in PC through a randomised controlled trial (RCT).

Methods: RCT with in-home patients with heart failure and/or chronic lung disease, and ≥2 hospital admissions during the previous year. Telemonitoring of intervention group, (IG, n=28), consists of daily transmission of self-measurements of respiratory/heart-rate, blood-

pressure, oxygen-saturation, weight, temperature, and a brief clinical questionnaire. Control group (CG, n=30) receives standard clinical care. Primary care physicians and nurses were in charge of the telemonitoring and patients' management.

Results: Clinical efficacy, usage of healthcare service and quality of life results at 3- and 6-month follow-up were presented at the conference in an oral communication.

Conclusions: Several reasons suggest that the RCT will have an important repercussion in clinical practice, and for designing future interventions:

- primary care protagonism-role, with all the Health Centers in the area taking part in the study, involving 70 professionals in the IG;
- all professionals attended a workshop on the control and management of both diseases;
- coordination with a sub-acute hospital in the area was established: online access to telemonitoring information, recruitment of patients, and participation in workshops;
- broad assessment of results, including satisfaction of patients-caregivers-families and professionals (questionnaire and qualitative study), and compliance analysis with the technology.

Keywords

telemetry, chronic disease, primary health care, effectiveness, clinical trial