

Telemedicine: Use and Evidence in TBI Management

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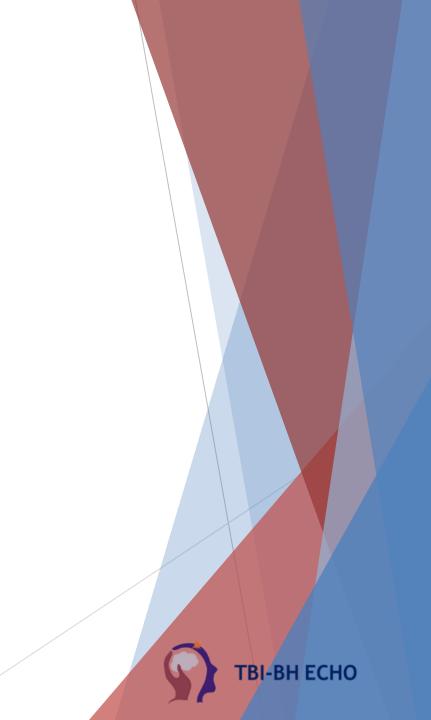




Speaker disclosures

✓ None





Objectives

- 1. Briefly review the current management and treatment of TBI
- 2. Current barriers to mental health management
- 3. Current use and benefits of telemedicine
- 4. Review the literature about telemedicine in TBI



The <u>current</u> state of the continuum of care

Emergency services
ICU/Critical Care (Neuroscience Critical Care Unit)
Acute Medical/ SurgicalCare
General Acute Rehab Care
Inpatient Psychiatric Services
Outpatient Services
Neuropsychiatry Brain Injury program
Outpatient NeuroRehabilitation Program

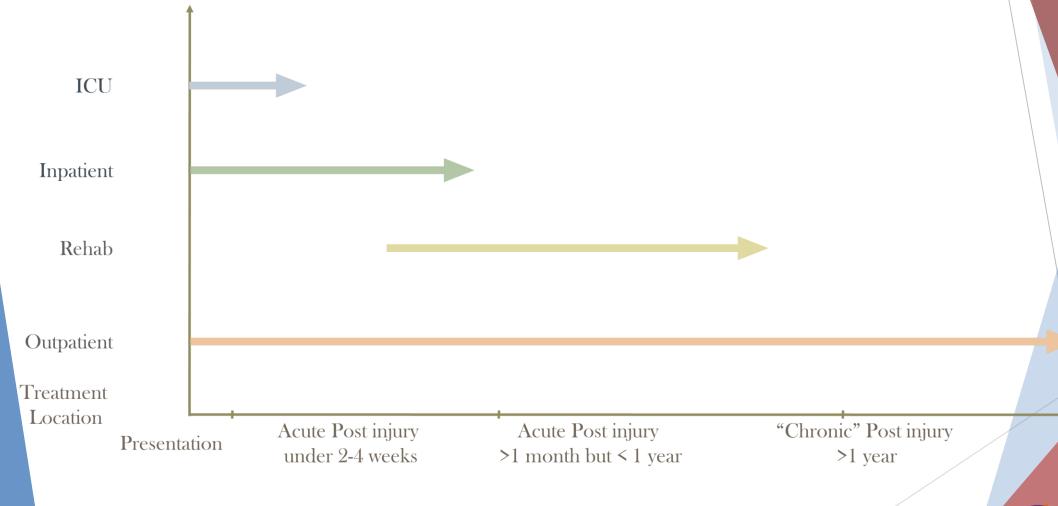


Treatment

Pharmacologic Behavioral Psychotherapy



"Simplified" TBI Timeline





Challenges Facing TBI Management

Specialty Providers
Patient barriers
Provider barriers



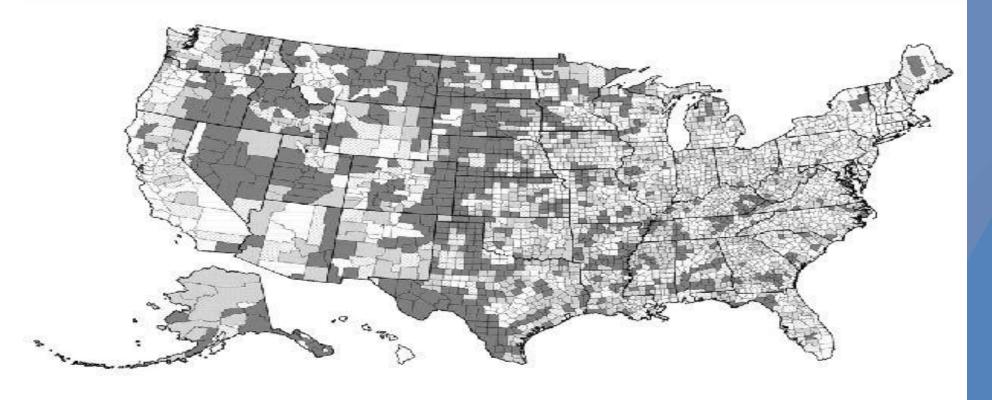
Figure 1

Unmet need for mental health professionals among counties with an overall shortage^a

1 in 5: unmet need for non-prescribers

96%: unmet need for prescribers

Thomas KC et al, 2009



Shading (from light to dark, indicating first to fourth quartiles, respectively) is intended to convey an overall pattern of unmet need for prescribers and nonprescribers combined. [For finer detail, this map is available as an online supplement to this article at ps.psychiatryonline.org.]



Patient Barriers

Cognitive impairment
Complex treatment regiment
Limited mobility
Limited public awareness of TBI



Limited time for complex patients Complex coordination care needs Limited knowledge and experience with TBI and TBI related concerns Limited access and support in rural communities



Pacific Northwest for example... 27% of US land mass 4% of US population

Rural Communities
1 in 4 residents lives in a rural community
Experiencing economic decline
An aging population base



Jukkala AM, Henly SJ, et al. RJ Contin Educ Nurs. 2008 Rourke JT, Incitti F, et al. Can Fam Physician. 2003



Limited time for complex patients
Complex coordination care needs
Limited knowledge and experience with TBI
and TBI related concerns
Limited access and support in rural
communities



Rural primary care providers:

~27% of will retire in the next 10 years

New grads less likely to go into primary care, especially in rural areas

Retention issues:

Low rates of job satisfaction

Professional isolation

Poor access to specialty referral networks

Lack of access to continuing medical education







Telemedicine Vs Telehealth

No clinical difference ATA = Telemedicine HRSA = Telehealth

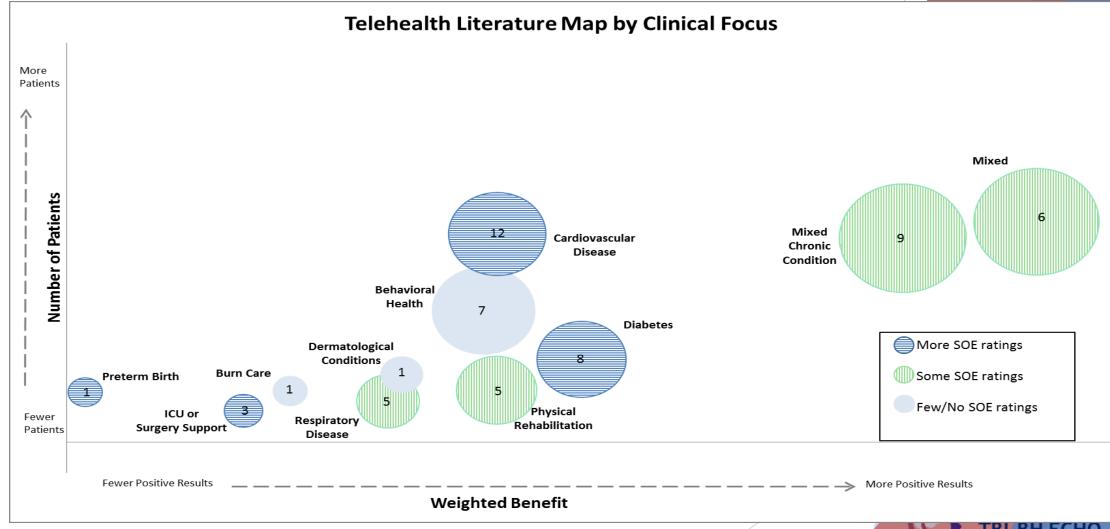


What is considered telemedicine?

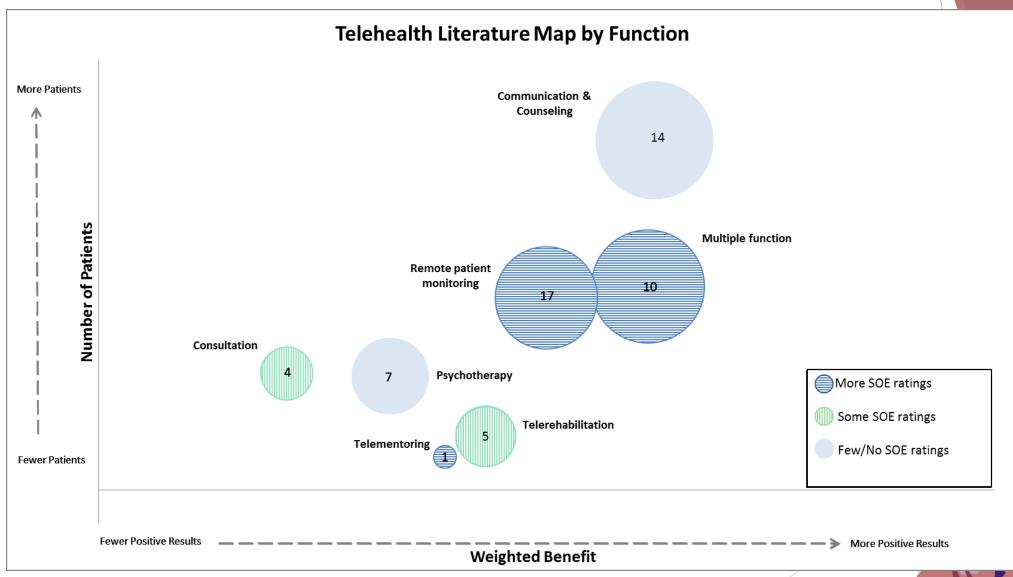
Catch all term: Electronic reminders Remote monitoring **eConsult** Phone interviews Person to person video conference (Project Echo)



How Has Medicine Used it?



How Has Medicine Used it?



TBI-BH ECHO

Risks vs Benefits of Telemedicine

Risks?

No clear studies to date that show risks of telemedicine

Risks vs Benefits of Telemedicine

Benefits?

Literature overall is not good quality
May decrease ICU mortality & length of stay

May increase appropriate transfers from the ED

Clinical outcomes are similar between telemedicine and in person visits in the outpatient setting and patients are generally satisfied with them

Psychiatry specifically has higher treatment adherence and patient satisfaction



TBI & telemedicine

Specialist
Patients
Primary care providers



Specialist

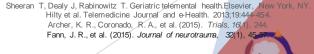
Direct consults for psychiatry & care coordination Diagnosis and outcomes are accurate and comparable to in-person visits.

Psychotherapy

PST

BA

CBT





Patients

Appointment & medication reminders Decreases travel?
Decreases patient cost?

Pavliscsak, H., et al. (2015). *Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association*, *23*(1), 110-118.

Little, J. R., et al. (2017). *Military medicine*, *183*(3-4), e148-e156. Totten et al. Telehealth for Acute and Chronic Care Consultations. AHRQ Sept 2018



Providers

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In general:
Patients and providers generally satisfied
Providers concern > patients

≥ UC ≈ Face-to-Face (FTF)

↓ cancellations (3.5% vs 4.8%), ↓ no shows
(4.2% vs 7.8%)
Generally ↓ cost?
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Telephones & TBI

Telephones

- Bell et al 2005. N = 171 discharged from acute rehab. 1 yr later those with scheduled phone calls faired better on scales & functional status
- Fann et al 2015 N = 100. In-person and Telephone CBT were acceptable and feasible



Other tech & TBI

Smith et al. 2022

- Scoping review
- 40 studies identified
- Telephones, short messages, smartphones, videoconferencing, digital assistants, and custom devices
- It may help capture fluctuating symptoms
- Large variation across studies and more studies needed



Other tech & TBI

Juengst et al. 2021

- Scoping review looking at monitoring with mobile tech
- 12 studies identified
- post-concussive, depressive, and affective symptoms, fatigue, daily activities, stroke risk factors, and cognitive exertion.
- Found it feasible & acceptable
- Schedule/timing of intervention unclear



Other tech & TBI

Christopher et al. 2019

- Looked at Mobile applications
- Limited evidence base
- No specific apps



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