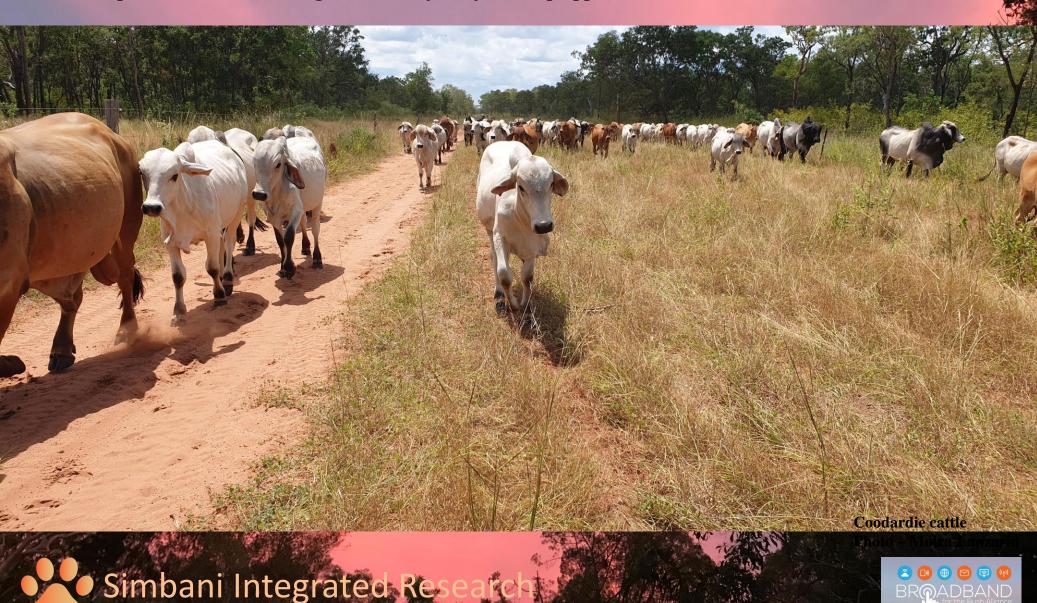


"Son had a knee reconstruction – I had to take a week off – drive 9 hours to town and back. So 3 days round trip each time we had to go into town for a follow up appointment with doctor or with allied health."







Broadband for the Bush Alliance (B4BA) Alliance of organisations seeking to advance the digital capacity and capability of regional, rural and remote Australians. Each year convene: **Indigenous Focus Day Annual Forum** Telehealth Workshop **Recommendations:** Increase Medicare item numbers for telehealth including GP and allied health % PATS savings returned to Community Health Clinics to support telehealth www.broadbandforthebush.com.au Simbani Integrated Re



Very Remote.

C24 CENTRAL ARNHEM RD

Mainoru Station 17
Wongalara 77

Mainoru Store 19
Bulman 78
Nhulunbuy 498

Simbani Integrated Research



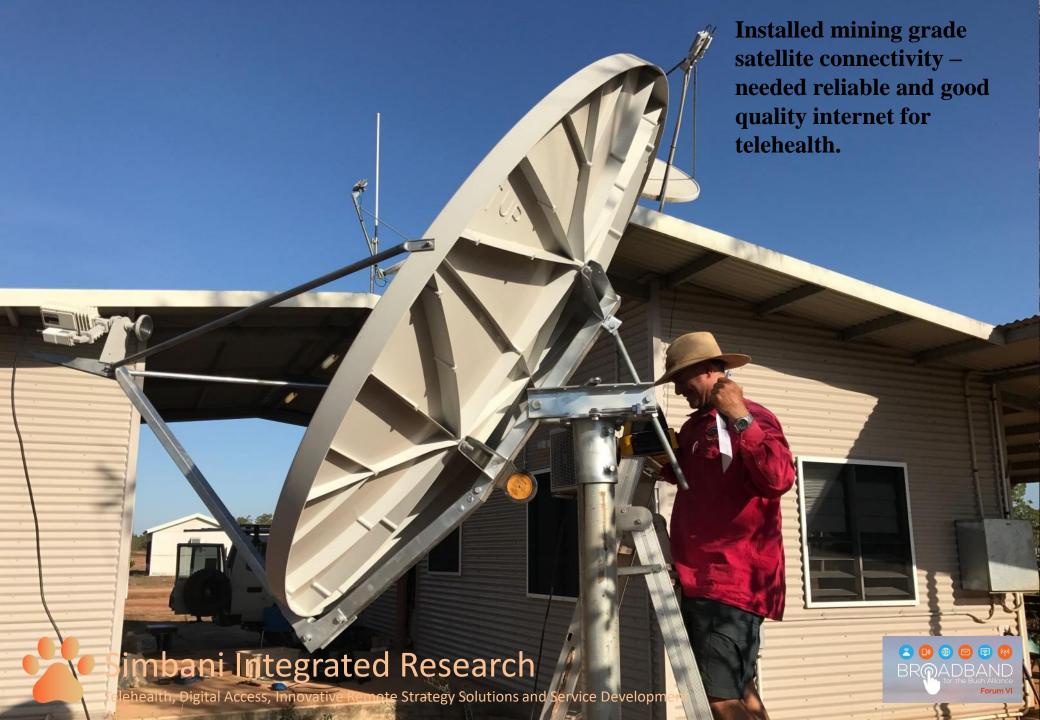


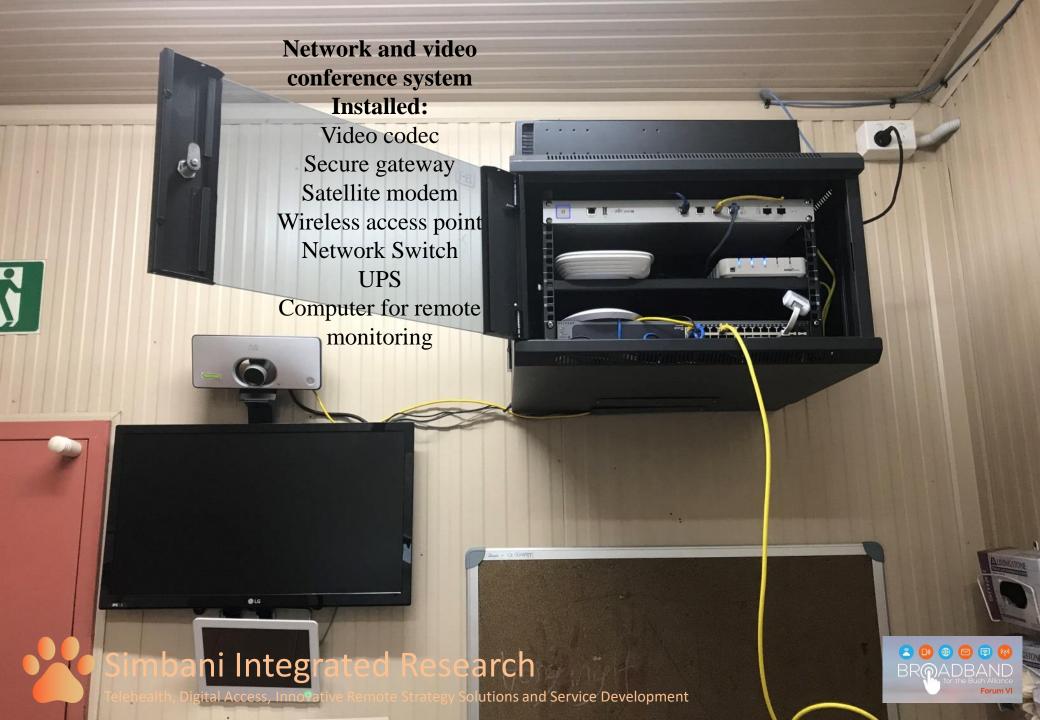














Specific telehealth diagnosis can be done with very simple tools!

By product:

Practical solution developed that was fit-for-purpose – *Facetime!*

John Kelly assessing a hand injury using Facetime:

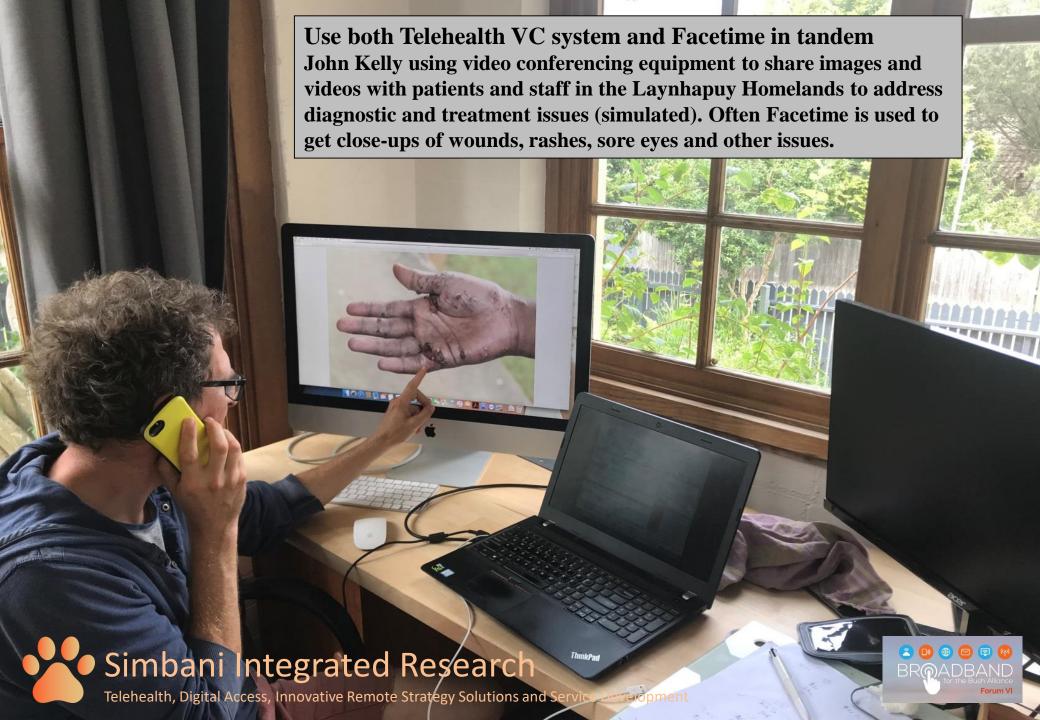
Fast initiation of VC close up photography & video for diagnosis

Facetime, Skype and other main stream VC tools now use AES encryption to create a secure communications environment.

bani Int

gital Access, Innov





NT Context: Aboriginal people living in NT (8) 40,000 very remote 17,000 in remote Telehealth has changed the way services are delivered in the Laynhapuy Homelands for the benefit of Aboriginal people (6)

Remote Aboriginal Homeland Community.



Benefits of telehealth:

- Family, patient and clinician meetings to facilitate joint and more informed decision making (5), resulting in a more positive patient outcome and crucial clinical procedures being done more expediently therefore improving the probability of survival (6). Patients are able to see familiar faces even if it is via a video-conference.
- More accurate assessments for evacuations and acute care retrievals, providing staff training and support, providing the ability to access a wider range of services, facilitating more culturally sensitive induction of new staff and patient safety (6).
- Higher quality training and direct observation of trainee GPs.
- Showing patients and families pictures and videos from the internet, the supervising GP can demonstrate clearly what the problem is, the treatment required and opportunistically provide education for both patient and remote end clinicians (5).



Challenges:

- Remoteness
- Unreliable telecommunications fixed line comms (microwave phone)
- Unreliable power typically generators which produce voltage variability and outages
- Dust
- High Temperature and Humidity
- Lack of adequate broadband
- Clinic staff turnover
- The need to diagnose by phone
- Logistics are a nightmare!
- The unexpected!



















Methods

Ethics approval Charles Darwin University:

- Survey (H16028)
- Case studies (H18022)

Survey: 28 Questions - 10 questions specific to Telehealth (n = 283)

Case studies: Semi Structured interviews (n = 12)

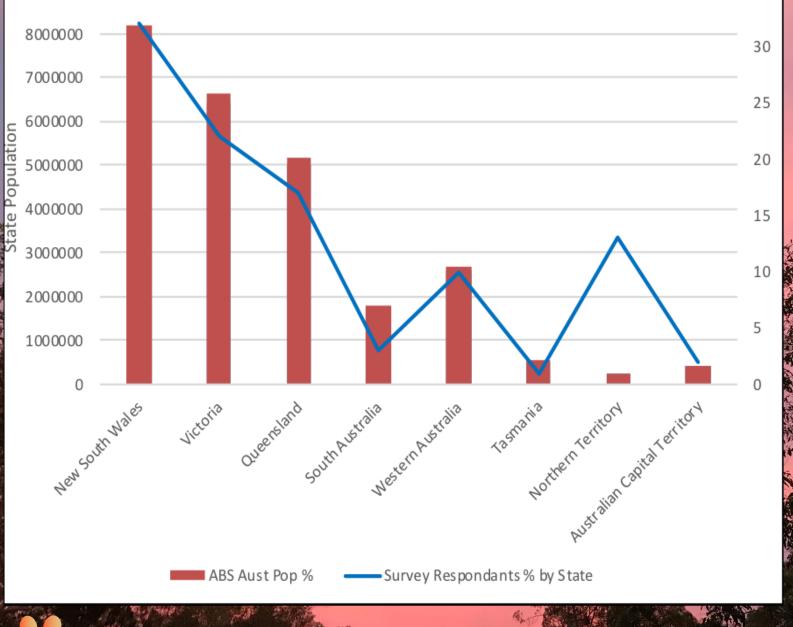
Microsoft Power BI – Survey questions.

NVivo – Case Studies

Details: www.simbani.com.au







Distribution of respondents compared to Australian Population

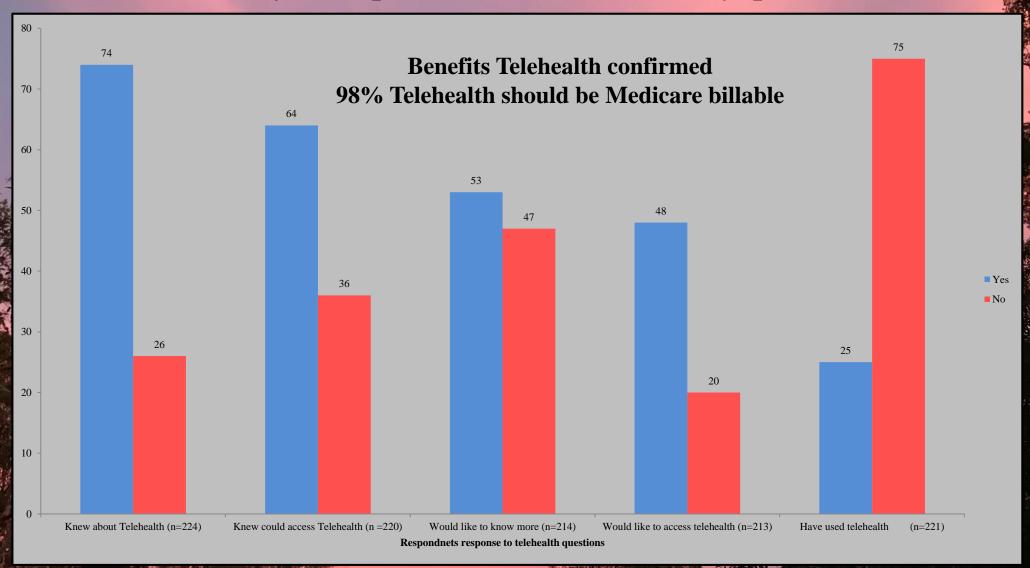
B4BA originated NT, many B4BA Members in NT

Bulk respondents - RegionalRuralRemote





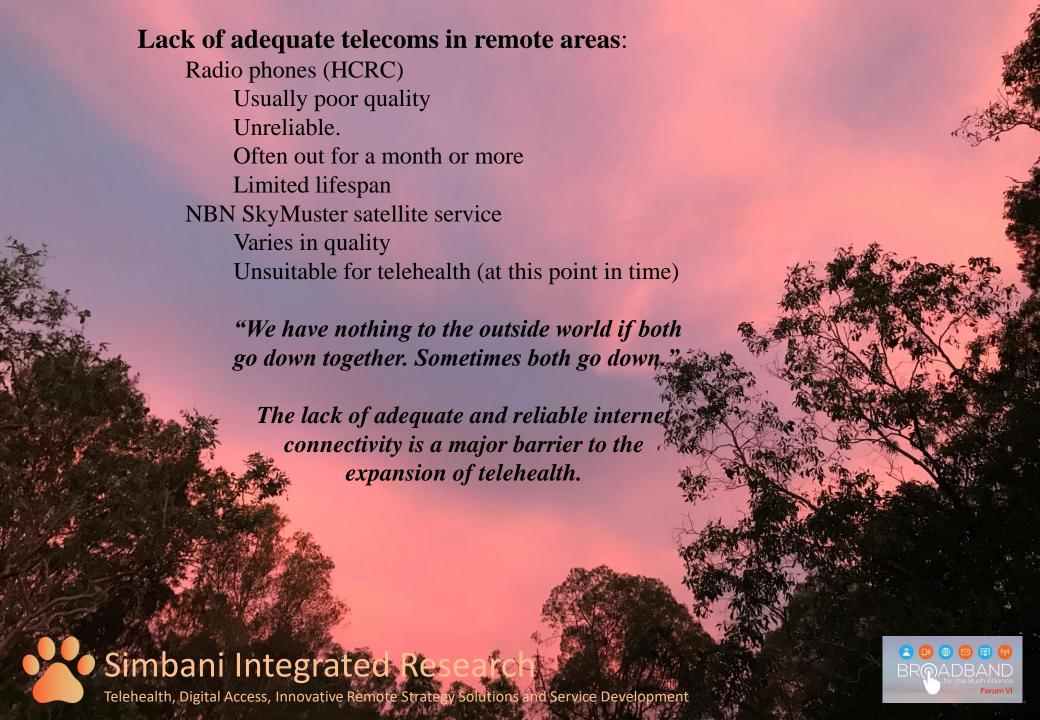
Summary of responses to telehealth survey questions.











Have you heard of telehealth services?

"No, not before I read the information sheet about this research from you. Then I Googled it and America uses a lot of telehealth. I feel that we should be able to access our own doctors using telehealth. It would save going to town (very significant drive especially if you are unwell). When you feel sick – you need to get yourself up and drive into town...It's a safety issue driving when you are not well. We're still in drought and didn't know that we might be able to see a GP by telehealth and have it billed to Medicare...More needs to be done about telehealth."



Patient-end support is critical for the delivery of telehealth services:

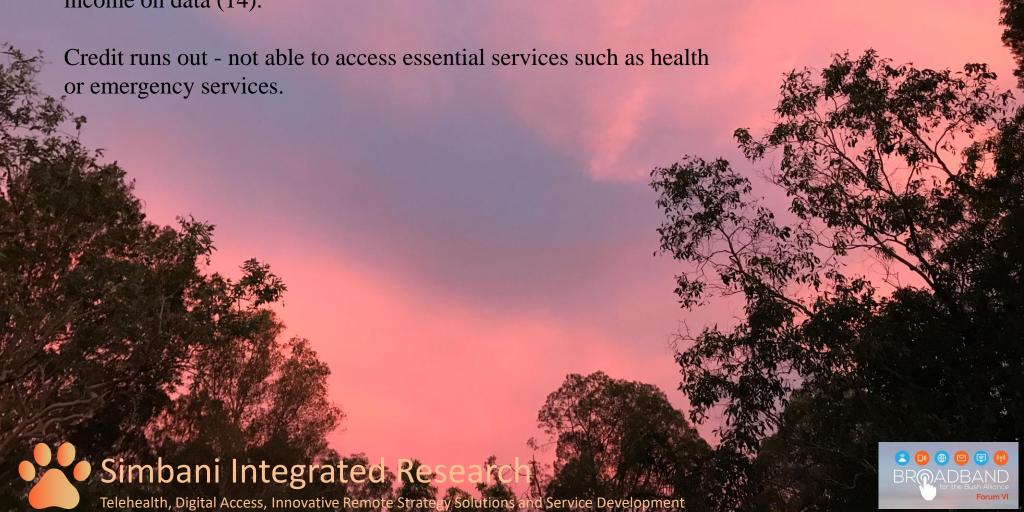
"Telehealth is disruptive to the clinic. More funding for local services for support staffing is needed - this is really important. It's the difference between failing and successful telehealth. If you want it to work it has to be coordinated. Hospitals have a huge mandate to provide telehealth, but doesn't matter how well resourced the hospital end is, for it to work you need to resource the patient-end. A lot of places haven't understood that resourcing need."



Remote Aboriginal context:

- 95,222 Aboriginal people living in very remote Australia
- 40,149 live in the NT (8).

Many remote Aboriginal people only have pre-paid mobiles - spend significant % limited income on data (14).



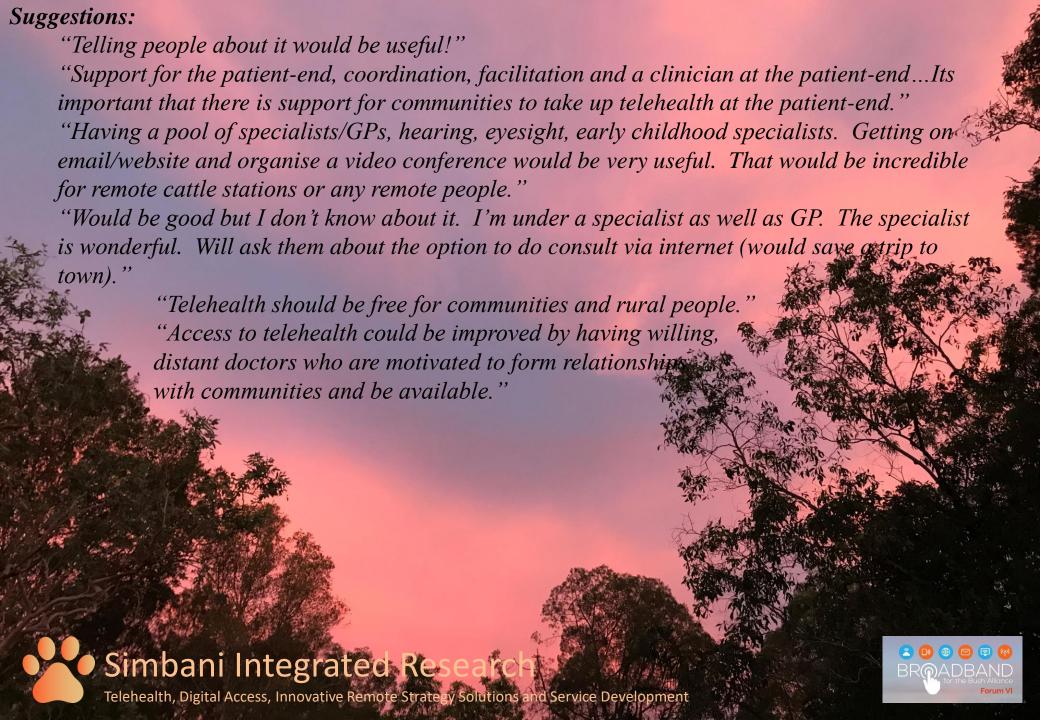


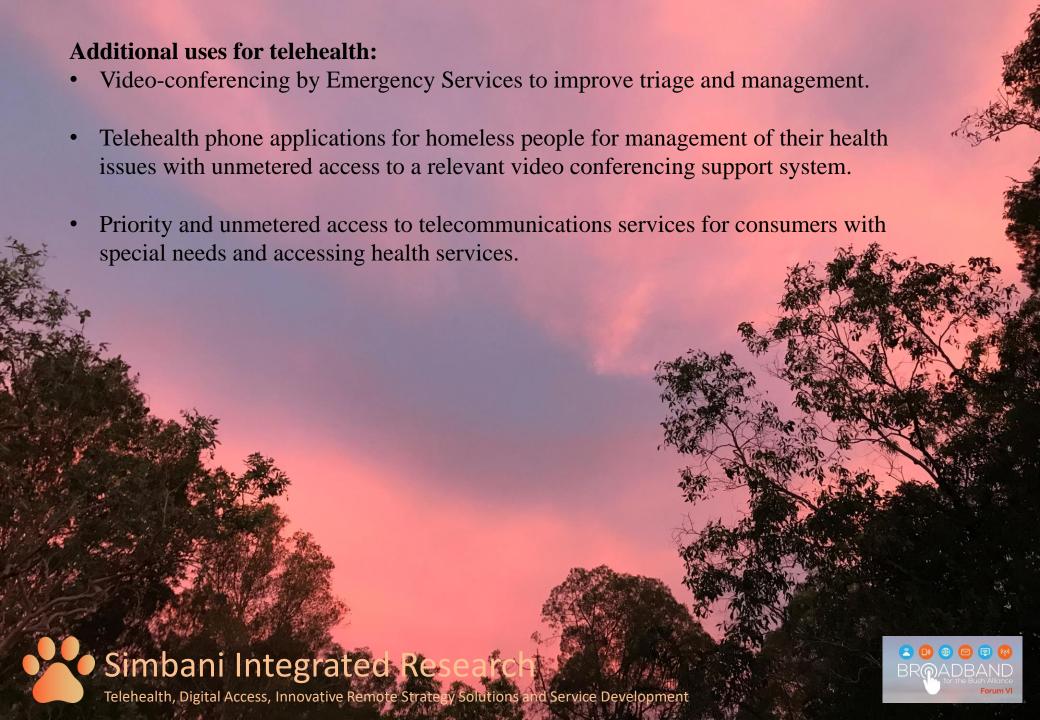
"NBN needs minimum level of connectivity (bandwidth) for citizens and government services – need access to a basic service for everyone.

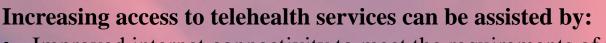
Wouldn't mind if there was a levy like Medicare – and if a person wants better services they pay extra. This is a digital inclusion conversation."









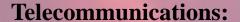


- Improved internet connectivity to meet the requirements of video conferencing.
- Educate the public about availability.
- Increase data allowances and not metering telehealth services.
- Increase availability of telehealth services.
- Assist clinicians to deliver telehealth without onerous training or regulatory requirements.
- Increase Medicare item numbers.
- Resource patient-end support.



Telehealth, Digital Access, Innovative Remote Strategy Solutions and Service Development





Remote urgently need:

- Access to basic and affordable internet.
- Access to two telecommunications technologies.



Where to now???

We can do telehealth via high grade satellite (eg Laynahpuy Homelands)

...but still very limited access to telehealth in regional, remote and very remote areas.











Future research questions:

Can NBN satellite be successfully used for telehealth?

Can affordable and reliable diagnostic smart tools (cameras, sensors) be developed for small, remote communities?

Can solar power improve telehealth reliability?

Can simple solutions be developed for secure messaging using existing email infrastructure?

How do telehealth consultations between primary health care providers and specialists improve health outcomes for remote patients?

How can we empower patients to create polite demand for telehealth access

Can real jobs be funded on community sustainably by re-directing existing funding?

What support mechanisms are needed to maintain workforce sustainability?

What is the unmet demand?





References

- [1] Murtagh, D. P., St Clair, M. and Marchant, N., Expansion of Telehealth in remote Northern Australia and the potential for international collaborations, Proceedings of the 14th Rural Health Conference, 26-29 April, Cairns, 2017.
- [2] Murtagh, D.P. & St Clair, M, Analysis of B4BA Survey assessing the availability, quality, reliability and affordability of internet and telecommunications services in Australia: an evidence-based approach, Downloaded from www.simbani.com.au 15-03-2019, 2018.
- [3] St Clair, M. and Murtagh, D. P., Case Study Portfolio: B4BA analysis into assessing the availability, quality, reliability and affordability of internet and telecommunications services in Australia An evidence-based approach, Downloaded from www.simbani.com.au 15-03-2019, 2018
- [4] St Clair, M., Murtagh, D. P., Kelly, J. Ford, P. L. and Wallace, R., Telehealth: A game changer Closing the Gap in remote Indigenous health in three remote homeland communities in the Laynhapuy Homelands, East Arnhem, Northern Australia (NA), Conference Proceedings, Health Informatics Conference, July 29-Sydney, 2018
- [5] St Clair, M., Murtagh, D. P., Kelly, J., Cook, J., Ford, P. L., Wallace, R. & Guthadjaka, G. K, A collaborative approach in remote Aboriginal communities why has telehealth worked in the Laynhapuy Homelands?, Proceedings of the 15th Rural Health Conference, 24-27 April, Hobart, 2019
- [6] St Clair, M., Murtagh, D. P., Kelly, J. and Cook, J. Telehealth a game changer: Closing the gap in remote Aboriginal health in the Laynhapuy Homelands, East Arnhem Land. Medical Journal of Australia The National Digital Health Agenda My Health Record and Beyond, 2019.
- [7] Northern Territory Government Northern Territory Government Public Submission RTIRC 2015, https://communications.gov.au/sites/g/files/net301/f/Northern%20Territory%20Government%20-%20Public%20Submission%20RTIRC%202015.pdf, 2015.
- [8] ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) (2018). Australian Demographic Statistics, 3101.0 March, 2018, http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3101.0, 2018.



References, cont.

- [9] Jones, S., Eagleson, S., Escobar, F. and Hunter, G., Lost in the mail: The inherent errors of mapping Australia Post postcodes to ABS derived postal areas. Australian Geographical Studies Vol 41, pp 171 179, http://researchbank.rmit.edu.au/view/rmit:4259, Downloaded September, 2018, 2003.
- [10] Flyvbjerg, B, Case Study in The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research 4th Edition. Denzin, N.K. and Lincoln, Y. S. (eds). Sage, London, pp 301-316, 2011.
- [11] Bryson, J.M., Crosby, B.C. and Stone, M.M, Designing and Implementing Cross-Sector Collaborations: Needed and Challenging. Public Administration Review 75(5):647-663, 2015.
- [12] Egleson, B. L., Miller, S. M., and Meropol, N. J, The impact of misclassification due to survey response fatigue on estimation and identifiability of treatment effects. Stat Med Vol 30: 3560-3572, doi:10.1002/sim.4377, Downloaded 17th December, 2018, 2011.
- [13] Telecom Australia (Telstra), Isolation gone forever. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ygtDHu8OZbw, Downloaded 18th December, 2018, 1985.
- [14] B4BA Media Release, http://broadbandforthebush.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/B4BA-Forum-2018-Media-Release-V4-Final-1.pdf, Downloaded 18th December, 2018, 2018.
- [15] Rennie, E, Internet on the outstation, https://insidestory.org.au/internet-on-the-outstation/, Downloaded 18th December, 2018, 2011.





