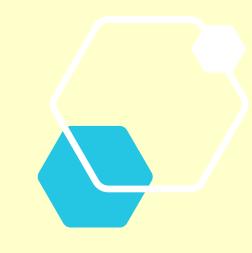


Outline



- Challenges limiting use of telemedicine at CSU
- Novel Approaches to the use of telemedicine at CSU in the COVID-19 Response:
 - Respiratory Clinic
 - Emergency Department Intubations
 - Specialty Clinics
 - Virtual visits for high risk patients
- Future Directions in telemedicine at CSU
- Questions and answers

A request to test...

- Request in early April IHS expedited role out of Join.meet platform. Chinle was a test site before enterprise wide deployment.
- To test as fast and in various settings we opened the platform to the medical staff had OT, PT, Optometry, Pediatrics, Family Practice, Internal Medicine, Diabetes Educators, and Dieticians all test.
- Noted a few issues specifically challenge with the connection...



Today the Indian Health Service announced the expansion of Telehealth Services across the agency.

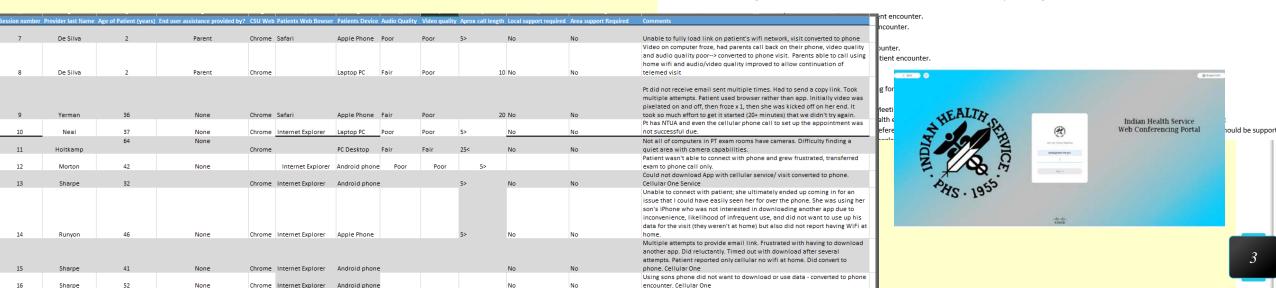
After issuing interim guidance on March 20, on March 27, IHS provided additional guidance that expanded the use of remote communication methods, such as telephone and videoconferencing, provide continuity of care to the communities we serve. The purpose of this memo is to advise you of the availability of IHS' web conferencing infrastructure for use when face-to-face communication is desired and local bandwidth supports it.

Several years ago, IHS adopted technology supplied by Cisco, which provides end-to-end encryption of video conferences with two or more participants. Anyone with D1 network credentials can: up a meeting and invite others to join, including people who do not have D1 credentials, such as patients. Even though you need D1 credentials to initiate a meeting, you do not have to be inside the IHS network. The communications are still secure because of the encryption. This means that our providers could even provide telehealth services from locations other than our hospitals and clinics, as in the case of self-quarantined clinicians.

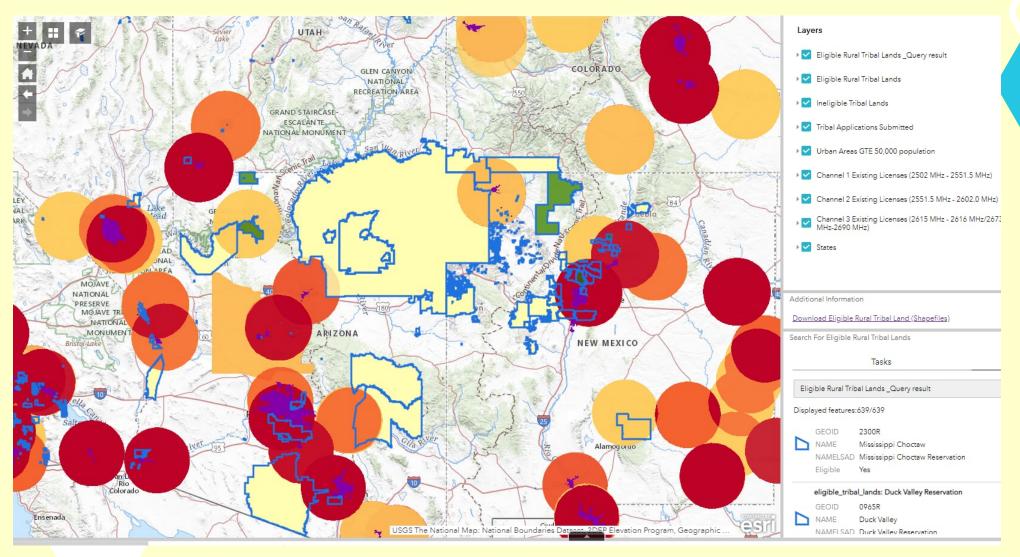
The Cisco Meeting infrastructure is already used for telehealth in IHS, most commonly by the Telebehavioral Health Center of Excellence as well as the Great Plains Area, so there is considerable experience with its use. It has been supported by GPA federal staff and contractors in Sioux Falls, but as we expand telehealth services across the agency, most support will transition to the Servic Unit and Area levels. Fortunately, the system is reasonably straightforward to use so the added support burden is not expected to be significant.

It is extremely important for all providers and other staff to keep in mind that whether talking on the phone, engaging in a web meeting, or seeing the patient in person, these are all health care encounters that must be conducted and documented as such. This means correct identification of the patient, ensuring privacy and confidentiality, and creating and documenting each visit in RP in a timely manner.

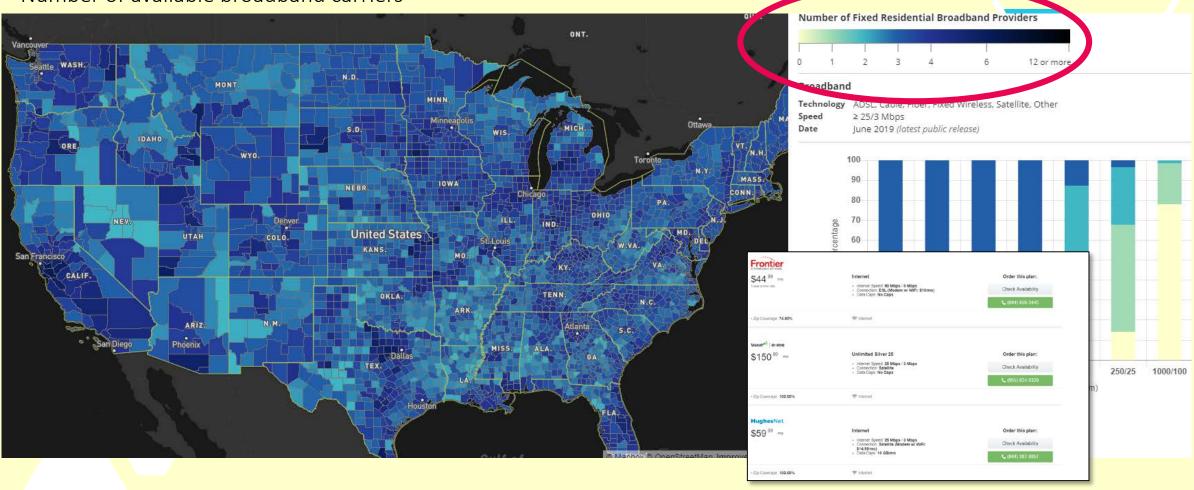
There are a few Cisco Meeting Rules of Use. These rules below are current as of March 31, 2020 and are subject to change:



Available broadband license for bid from the FCC. Red is a lot, Dark Orange less, Light Orange less.



Number of available broadband carriers



https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov/#/area-

<u>summary?version=jun2019&type=nation&geoid=0&tech=acfosw&speed=25_3&vlat=40.4738198546477&vlon=-100.13810374197885&vzoom=3.855311817029772</u>

- End users lack quality broad band connectivity, which is a *significant* limitation to a successful telemedicine program.
- Available broadband is Satellite, DSL, Fixed wireless (cellular)
 - All have challenges cost vs lacking functionality issues
- Variability in end user equipment
- Variability in end user technology literacy
- CSU infrastructure challenges:
 - Call manager system (currently upgrading) currently go through Aberdeen.
 - Staffing/workforce (Data point on IHS Facilities average 40 yo)¹

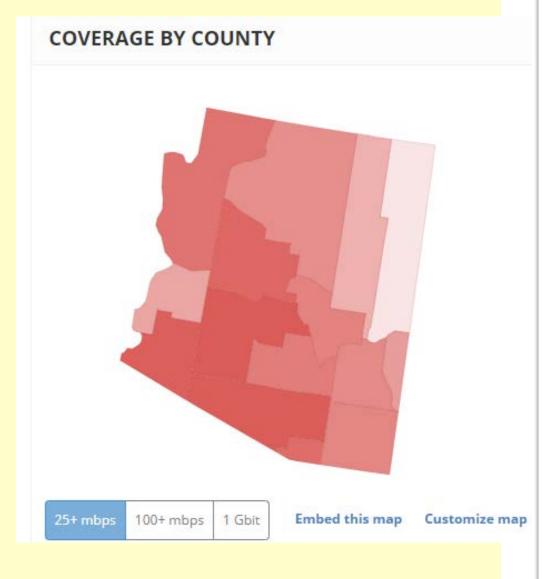
0.16% of Apache County has access to 25 mps...

The next lowest in AZ is la Paz 51.7%

The state average is 79 mps

AZ is #36th State in Broadband coverage in USA ²





1.https://www.ihs.gov/sites/newsroom/themes/responsive20 17/display objects/documents/RepCong 2016/IHSRTC on F acilitiesNeedsAssessmentReport.pdf

2. Cooper, Tyler. "Arizona Internet Service Providers: Availability & Coverage." *Broadband Now.* Broadband Now, 06 Feb. 2020. Web. Accessed 05 Jul. 2020. https://broadbandnow.com/Arizona.

- March 6th Code green announced at CSU
- Had been preparing for our own telemedicine clinic collecting equipment and working with IHS Video admins in Aberdeen.
- Had a challenge of increase demands for testing and increased incidence of COVID-19.
- Most routine outpatient services closed.
- Limited potential for use of telemedicine to patient homes due to poor connectivity.

What we did

We had equipment and a patform that we felt could be useful in our response...

Respiratory clinic (March 22)

Emergency Department (early to mid April)

Nephrology clinics (mid April)

Tablet Pilot Program (mid June-ongoing)

Challenges in the Early Days of the COVID-19 Pandemic

- Large number of worried well patients requesting to be evaluated for COVID-19
- Barriers to outdoor set-up
 - Traffic Flow
 - Temperatures
 - Equipment Malfunctions
 - Documentation
 - Throughput
- High PPE burn rate
- Low provider morale
- Challenges dealing with high acuity patients
- Long wait times



Respiratory clinic > 5100 patients seen

- Created isolation clinic with separate waiting area.
- Indoors for clinic evaluation -> outside for specimen collection. Less infrastructure demands, 24/7, weather/documentation no longer a factor.
- Point to point telemedicine visit on campus.
- Rapid triage of higher acuity patient to the ED.
- Rapid screening exam and discharge for low acuity patients.
- Proximity to lab/ED.

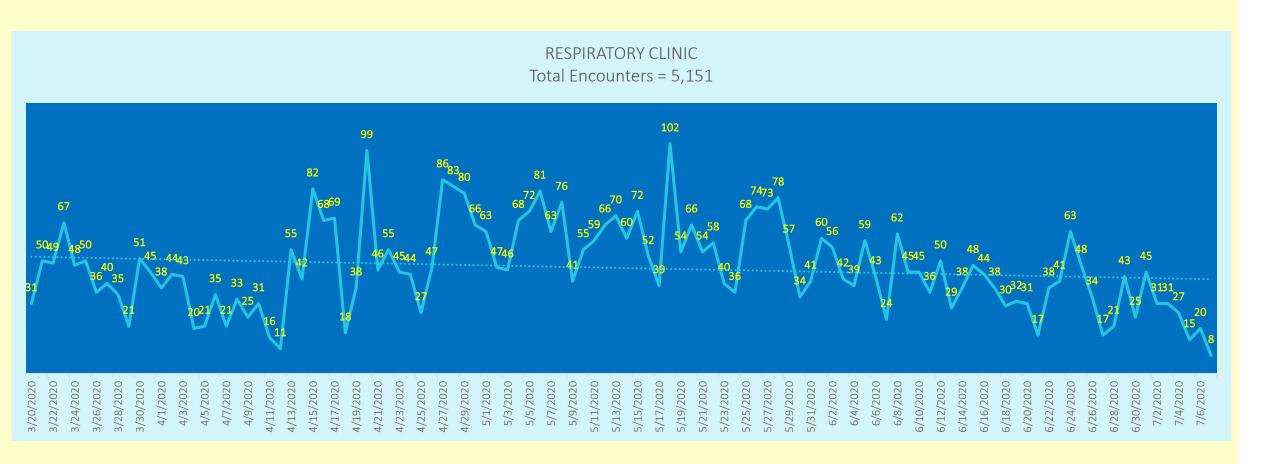


Respiratory clinic Successes

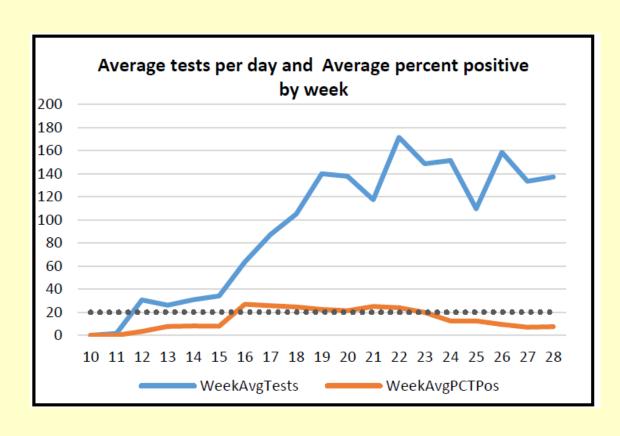
- Optimal space utilization: Providers beam in from anywhere on campus.
- Able to quantify how many patients are seeking help for COVID-like symptoms.
- Able to involve high risk providers in direct patient care.
- Patients appreciate decreased exposure to providers.
- Reduce quarantine probability for providers.
- Decreased PPE burn rate.
- High throughput = High testing rate
- Rapid provider uptake of telemedicine platform with high volume visits.

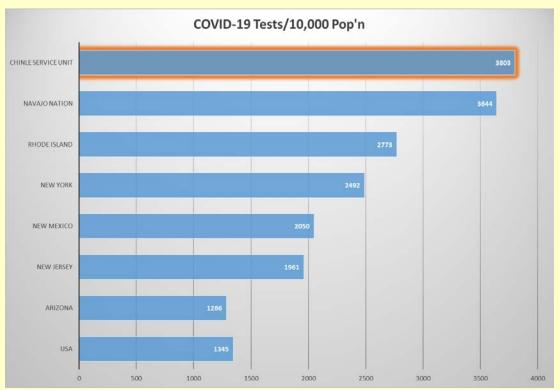


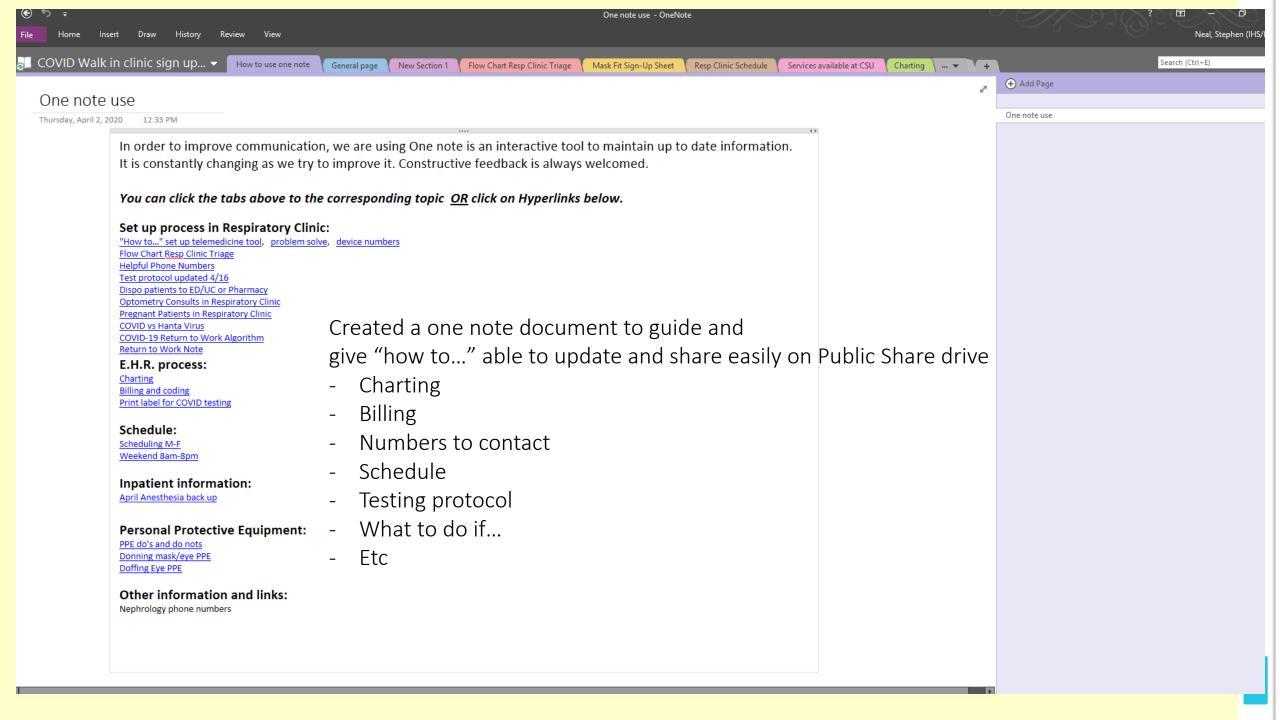
Daily volume in Respiratory Clinic since March 20th (93% via Telemedicine)



Chinle Service Unit COVID-19 Testing Volume







Challenges posed by COVID-19 in the ED

- Open trauma bays with no ability for isolation
- 2 small negative pressure isolation rooms with poor visibility
- Critical care patients requiring large care teams, multiple trips in/out of room
- High PPE burn rate







The Emergency Department

- Maximize utility of small negative air pressure rooms with poor visibility
- 301 patients seen in 2 negative pressure rooms April 15-June 30. These rooms reserved for COVID+, PUI, or intubations.
- Able to observe, converse, and monitor without direct exposure to the patient.
- Able to rapidly jump from one room to another from the nurse station. Can monitor both at the same time.
- Simple to use in environments like ED: multiple shifts, various comfort with technology, quick to teach



A telehealth program to perform medical screening examinations, Journal of the American Academy of Physician Assistants: July 2020 - Volume 33 - Issue 7 - p 51-53 doi: 10.1097/01.JAA.0000662420.25306.73

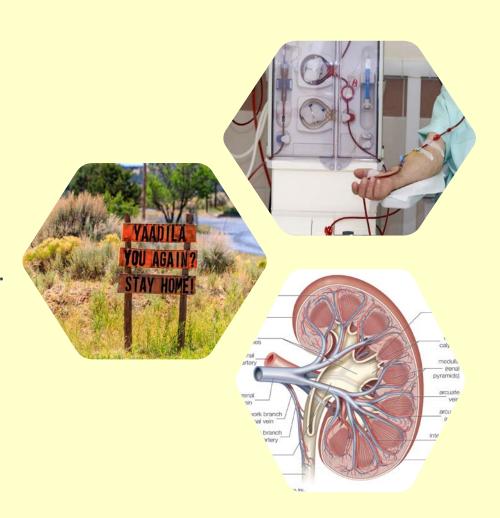
WHAT'S NEW IN EMERGENCY MEDICINE

A telehealth program to perform medical screening examinations

Laghezza, Matthew PA-C; Sharma, Rahul MD, MBA, CPE, FACEP; Hsu, Hanson MD; Greenwald, Peter MD, MS, FACEP, EMT-P; Sullivan, Robert PA-C, MS; Eid, Dona Alma Bou MHA **Author Information** ⊙

Specialty Clinics and COVID-19

- Nephrologists on the reservation often have a route and go to several clinic sites and dialysis clinics across the reservation.
- Concern about potential provider -> patient exposure.
- Patient population is largely elderly and high risk.
- Canceling clinics meant patients would have to travel off-reservation for specialty care.
- Providers were already on-site at local dialysis center.
- Some providers were resistant to changing practice model.



Nephrology Clinics

- CSU was able to get 3 Nephrology groups to use IHS Telemedicine platform for remote and on-site clinics with patients.
- The process involved training 7 Nephrologist on Telemedicine
 - VPN access for them
 - training/ trouble shooting
 - support for issues
- This program allows one of our most high-risk patient populations to still be seen by their providers while minimizing their risk of exposure to COVID-19
- Operational with in 10 days



Primary Care Challenges due to COVID-19

- CSU has an intensive case management program BHLC for about 70 patients who have been identified as high risk.
- Many of these patients are difficult to reach, lacking reliable phone or internet access.
- Phone visits not ideal for addressing complex problems and case management.
- Desire to protect these high risk patients from exposure to COVID-19 at the hospital.
- Many patients in remote, difficult to reach areas.



Tablet Pilot Program

- IHS HQ offered the CSU 2 tablets to create a use case. Ipad Tablets use cellular FirstNet (First responder network), not on the IHS network and limited web access.
- PCPs helped identify their highest risk patients for the tablet program.
- Navajo Nation CHR takes a tablet to the patient's home and PCP and facilitates a telemedicine visit with them.
- Results are promising thus far with respect to patient and provider satisfaction and coordination of care.



Future potential for the CSU and Telemedicine

Pipeline for Growth

- Expanded use of tablets
- Field Clinic Kiosks
 - Chapter Houses, Senior Centers, etc.
- Additional Specialty Services:
 - Asynchronous Dermatology
 - Rheumatology
 - Endocrinology

Potential Growth (Ideas)

- Tele ICU
- Tele Stroke-Center (similar sized institutions have shown ROI, decrease in LOS, and decrease mortality)
- Lactation (take home tablet and return)
- Hospice (take home tablet and return)
- Outfit EMS with Tablets for in the field consults.

Before able to thrive with telemedicine it would be in our best interest to consider ...

- Increased staffing
- Education growth and opportunity for motivated staff
- Team based approach for management (history of Global Med historically not optimized)
- Infrastructure (call manager, other equipment)
- Data driven approach with strategy, milestones, accountability.





Summary

- Adoption of telemedicine at CSU historically limited by lack of broadband service and low provider interest.
- Point to point on-site telemedicine services offered solutions to these problems.
- Conservation of PPE.
- Limit exposure for patient and provider.
- Enhanced communication/efficiency.
- Leveraged equipment already purchased and added more.
- Rapid adoption by providers who are now expert users.
- Opportunities for future growth in off-site telemedicine services for specialty care and at community access points.

