Singapore's Telerehabilitation Experience: Its Basis and How It Works



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What is Telemedicine?

- **Telemedicine** is the use of medical information exchanged from one site to another via electronic communications to improve a patient's clinical health status (American Telemedicine Association).
- It includes a growing variety of applications and services using two-way video, email, smart phones, tablets, wireless tools and other forms of telecommunications technology.
- It has been fueled by the increasing speeds and decreasing cost of technology.

What is Telerehabilitation?

- Telerehabilitation is the clinical application of consultative, preventative, diagnostic, and therapeutic rehabilitation services via two-way interactive telecommunication technology (American Occupational Therapy Association).
- It was developed due to the need to provide equal access to rehabilitation services for clients in remote rural geographic locations.
- However, Singapore and Hong Kong are densely populated cities is telemedicine relevant?

What is the Basis for Telerehabilitation?

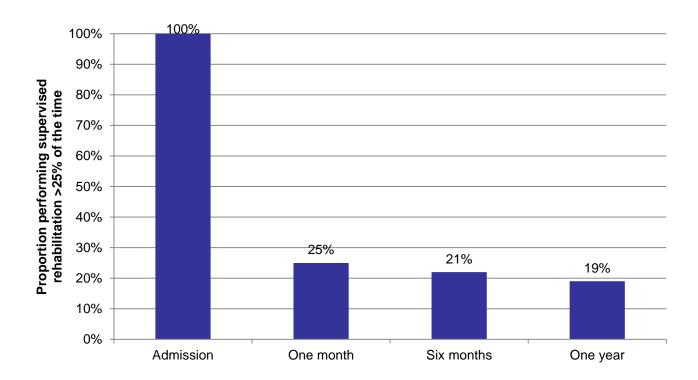
The Singapore Experience

Post-Stroke Functional Recovery in Singapore

- Greater participation in supervised rehabilitation at day rehabilitation centre >25% of time at 1 and 6 months independently predicted higher Barthel Index (BI) scores 1 year by 25%, adjusted for baseline function, socio-demographic variables, cognition, depression, stroke severity & other variables.
- Adjusted Mean BI Score at 1 Adjusted p-Year (95% CI) β-estimate (95% CI) value Performing therapy at home One month > 75% of the time 64.7(54.0 - 75.3)-4.7(-10.5 - 1.0)0.103 < 75% of the time 69.4(58.5 - 80.3)Six months > 75% of the time 1.0(-5.0-7.0)67.5(56.8 - 78.2)0.729 < 75% of the time 66.5(55.6 - 77.4)Performing therapy at outpatient rehab centre One month > 25% of the time 72.4 (61.6 - 83.1) 10.7(3.3 - 18.2)0.006 < 25% of the time 61.7(50.3 - 73.0)Six months > 25% of the time **74.7** (64.1 – 85.3) 15.3(7.1 - 23.5)0.001 < 25% of the time **59.4** (47.7 – 71.1)
- Unsupervised rehabilitation at home had no effects on function at 1 year.

Performance of Rehabilitation after Discharge

• The proportion of stroke patients performing supervised rehabilitation at day rehabilitation centre after discharged dropped to 25.3% at 1 month and declined to 19.0% by 1 year.



Performance of Rehabilitation after Discharge

• Performance of rehabilitation in day rehabilitation centre at 1 month was very strongly predictive of performance of supervised rehabilitation at 6 months and 1 year.

Variables	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	p-value
At one month		
Age >75 years (vs. <u><</u> 75 years)	0.43 (0.20 – 0.91)	0.028
At six months		
Caregiver availability (vs. none)	0.07 (0.01 – 0.49)	0.007
Performance of supervised therapy >25% of the recommended time at 1 month	11.64 (4.52 – 29.97)	<0.001
At one year		
Performance of supervised therapy >25% of the recommended time at 6 months	76.46 (12.52 – 466.98)	<0.001

Why Patients Do Not Go for Rehabilitation in Singapore

- Although the majority (76.8%) acknowledged that inpatient rehabilitation was beneficial, only 40.0% wanted to continue with rehabilitation after discharge.
- The barriers to adherence with rehabilitation after discharge were:
 - Functional
 - Social
 - Financial
 - Medical
 - Perceptual

Functional Barriers

Problems with ambulating from home to rehabilitation centre62%Problems with ambulating within the home21%

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Going up: Calls for lift upgrades

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part come he siver had all Reagapter tables of the GMCs plans, meads a 3 a Albanad, it to \$65 and Chestards "It's very hard to get around... Upgrading works are in progress around my home at the moment. Now, I have to take a lift to the fifth floor before taking the stairs to the third storey where I live."

[62-year-old Chinese female]

Functional Barriers

Problems with ambulating from home to rehabilitation centre62%Problems with ambulating within the home21%



Social Barriers

Inconvenient for subject	57%
No caregiver available to accompany subject	31%
Subject does not wish to burden caregiver	29%
Inconvenient for caregiver	21%
Caregiver is too busy	19%
Subject is too busy	12%



"I am afraid I might fall again if I go alone. However, I would like to continue rehabilitation if I can." [69-year-old Chinese male]

"There is no one to bring me for my rehabilitation sessions if there will be any. However, I would like to continue rehabilitation if I am able to do so as I find it good and useful."

[74-year-old Chinese female]

Financial Barriers

Financial problems from out-of-pocket payments	29%
Financial problems from high cost per session	21%
Financial problems from long duration of rehabilitation	5%

"I think (the cost of rehabilitation) will be okay for the first few weeks but will be a problem if it goes beyond that. After all, I already have to pay for my (other medical) bills."

[62-year-old Chinese female]

"Money is an important factor. I am concerned that I cannot use Medishield or Medisave* (government insurance) for physiotherapy and transport. I currently have no income, thus I cannot pay."

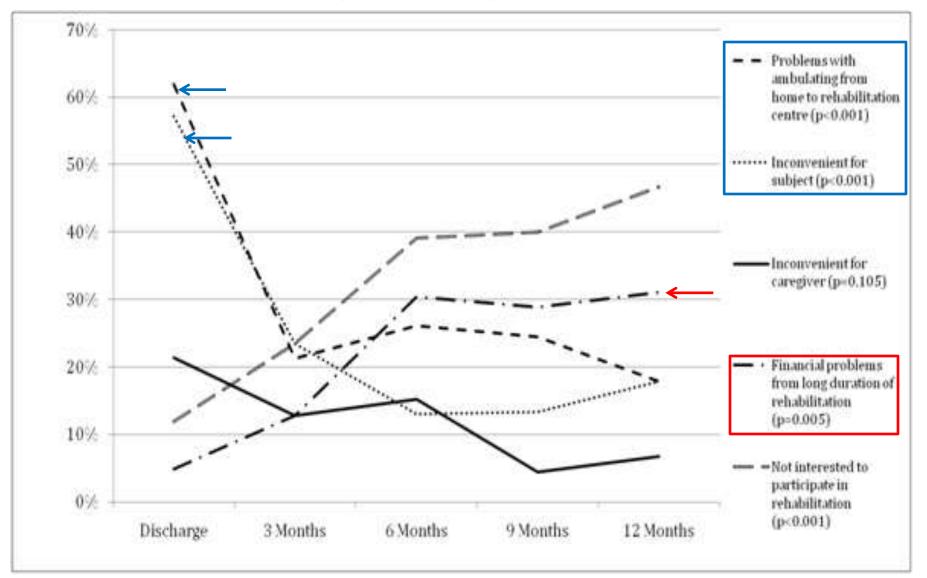
[52-year-old Indian male]

* From July 2012, Medisave was allowed to be used for day rehabilitation up to S\$20 per day, subject to a maximum of S\$1,500 a year.

Financial Barriers

	Specialist Outpatient	Day Rehabilitation Centre
Cost per Visit	\$150 per visit	\$50 per visit
Ratio of Cost Per Visit	3:1	
No. of Visit Over 3 Months	1 visit	Once a week X 12 weeks = 12 visits
Total Cost Over 3 Months	\$150	\$600
Ratio of Cost for Visits Over 3 Months	1:4	

How Did Barriers to Rehabilitation After Discharge Change with Time?



How Can We Increase Adherence to Rehabilitation?

Home Rehabilitation?

Advantages

- No need for patient to overcome physical barriers
- No need for caregiver to take time off to accompany patient to rehabilitation centre (but will need to be present during tele-rehabilitation)

However...

- Currently, there are means-tested subsidies available
- Cost = \$150 per visit X 1 visit a week
 = \$1,800 over 12 weeks (3 months)
- 3X more expensive than centre-based rehabilitation

How Can We Increase Adherence to Rehabilitation?

Telerehabilitation?

Advantages

- Therapist does not need to visit patient at home
- No need for patient to overcome physical barriers
- Caregiver need not go to rehabilitation centre
- May be provided after office hours

However...

- Currently no public subsidies in Singapore
- Estimated cost = \$100 per visit = \$1,200 over 3 months
- 2X more expensive than centre-based rehabilitation
- Caregiver needs to be present during rehab and videoconference session

The Basis for Telerehabilitation

- Singapore and Hong Kong both have an ageing population.
- The incidence and prevalence of disability increases with age.
- Rehabilitation reduces the burden of disability but...
 - Only a quarter of patients continue with centre-based rehabilitation after discharge
 - Home rehabilitation is expensive
- At a cost between the cost of centre and home based rehabilitation, telerehabilitation may improve:
 - Access to rehabilitation and subsequent independence.
 - Transition of rehabilitative care from hospital to home.

Studies on Telerehabilitation

- Current published studies on tele-rehabilitation have used a combination of:
- Home visits
- In-home messaging device ->
- Telephony



• *Store-and-forward* video recording by therapy aide during home visits

However:

- Still require face-to-face home visits which are expensive
- Does not leverage on *live (realtime)* video-conferencing which is more cost-effective and efficient
- No physical data collected
- Unlike in tele-psychiatry & tele-dermatology, tactile data is important in tele-rehabilitation

Chumbler NR, Quigley P, Li X, Morey M, Rose D, Sanford J, Griffiths P, Hoenig H. Effects of telerehabilitation on physical function and disability for stroke patients: a randomized, controlled trial. Stroke. 2012:2168-74.

Telerehabilitation

Can we use instead:

- *Training* for patients & caregivers on use of telerehabilitation system before discharge to home;
- Live real-time video-conferencing (e.g. FaceTime on iPads);
- Sensors to capture physical data to help therapists assess recovery process and prescribe next level of exercises;
- *Pushing training videos of* therapist-prescribed exercise *to patients*?

Telerehabilitation

- Since 2010, National University of Singapore has been developing a tele-rehabilitation system in collaboration with acute and community hospitals in Singapore
- Incorporates previously mentioned elements
- Its efficiency was evaluated in a time motion study.
- Its effectiveness is currently being evaluated in a randomized controlled trial.

Mdm Doris Zen's Story

(1:48)

How the Telerehabilitation System Works

(1:11)

Thank you

Any questions?

