

Clinician-led Multidisciplinary Disease Management Community Programmes

Heart-to-Heart Programme
Early Supported Discharge for Stroke

Respiratory Collaborative Care Team











Community Care



supported by Hospital









Telemonitoring





Levels of telemonitoring

- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients
 - Self-monitor symptoms via COPD Assessment Test (CAT)
 - Self-management information provided according to severity of symptom score

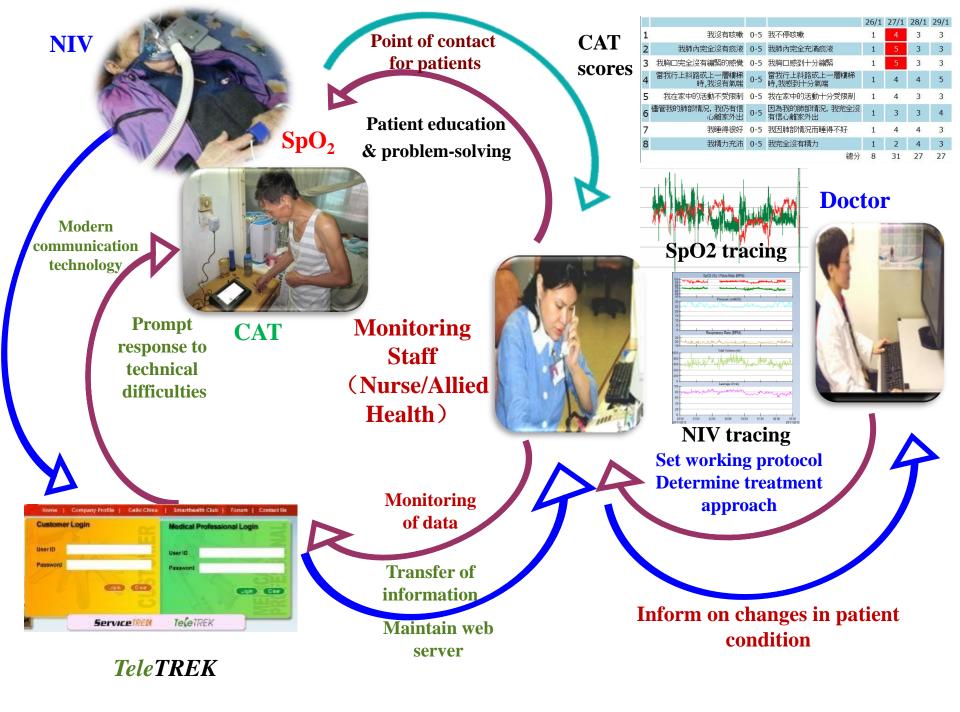




- Patients at risk of hypoxia receive continuous pulse oximetry monitoring (SpO₂)
- Patients on home non-invasive ventilation (NIV)







Key Successes

Use of technology

- Support patients requiring complex care
 - Mechanical ventilation
 - Oxygen therapy
- Empower patients to self-monitor symptoms and learn disease self-management
- Clinical decisions based on data (SpO₂, NIV parameters, CAT scores)

Obstacles

Information sharing

- Web data cannot be accessed via CMS or ePR
- Only Drs can read entries of staff from different disciplines
- Nurse cannot read physiotherapist's entries and vice versa

Patient load

- Telemonitored patients are not considered as patient loads
- Timely management requires a dedicated team that monitors & responds to patients
- No incentive for hospital admission avoidance in current system
- Telemonitoring requires partnership with external equipment supplier that provides technical support

Way forward

Information sharing

- Allow access to telemonitoring website on CMS
- Open up access right to both nurses and allied health colleagues on CMS (common electronic platform)
- Patient load
 - Patients under telemonitoring or Hospital@Home care should be recognised as a "patient episode"
 - Set up a dedicated telemonitoring Hospital@Home team
- Provide incentive to hospitals to encourage avoidance of admission or early discharge to home care
- Close liaison with telemonitoring equipment provider