



AARHUS UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TECHNOLOGY SPECIALISATION 1

Rehabilitation strategies for Patients with Cardiovascular disease

Submitted by

Matilde Bødker Andersen

201407761

Line Skov Larsen

201405838

Supervisors

Albena Dimitrova Mihovska, PhD, Associate professor

Department of Business Development and Technology, Aarhus Universitet

Sofoklis Kyriazakos, Associate professor

Department of Business Development and Technology, Aarhus Universitet

Page count: 33

Word count:

May 9, 2018

Abstract

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms and Abbreviations	Definition
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
GP	General Practitioner
CAD	Coronary Artery Disease
CR	Cardiac Rehabilitation
CEA	Cost-Effective Analysis
ICEA	Incremental Cost-Effective Analysis

Table 1: Forkortelser & Definition

Table of contents

Abstract	i
Acronyms and Abbreviations	ii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Background	1
1.1.1 Technology	1
1.1.2 The Danish Healthcare System	1
1.1.3 Target Group and Market Segment	2
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.2.1 Delimitation	3
2 Methodology	4
2.1 Research design	4
2.2 Literature search method	4
2.3 Research interviews	5
2.4 Analyzing qualitative data	6
2.5 Economy	6
2.5.1 Cost-effectiveness analysis	6
3 Theory	8
3.1 The Danish Healthcare System	8
3.2 ICT in telemedicine	12
4 Empirical data	13
4.1 Interview with Vibeke Lynggard, post.doc, Cardiovascular Clinic, Herning Hospital	13
4.1.1 Outcome of the interview	13
4.1.2 Rehabilitation program offered in Herning municipality	15
4.2 Economy and effect	16
4.2.1 Phase 1	16
4.2.2 Phase 2	16
4.2.3 Phase 3	18
4.2.4 calculations	18
5 Analysis	19
5.0.1 Relative's Experiences of cardiac Patient's telemedicine rehabilitation	19

5.0.2	Impact of ICT in homecare	19
5.0.3	Comparison with telemedicine solution for COPD patients	20
5.0.4	Challenges within telemedicine rehabilitation	21
5.0.5	Effects and barriers in implementation of telemedicine solutions for chronic patients across 3 European countries	21
5.1	Cost-effective	22
6	Discussion	23
7	Recommendation	24
8	Perspectivation	25
8.0.1	Ongoing project in Netherlands	25
9	Conclusion	26
	References	27
	Appendix A Appendix	30
	Appendix B aap1	31
	List of Figures	32
	List of Tables	33

1 | Introduction

1.1 Background

The background section will give a short introduction to the three main areas in this project; The technology that is used in vCare, the Danish Healthcare System and finally an introduction to the main target group who will be affected when introducing telemedicine in rehabilitation.

1.1.1 Technology

The technology section will be based on the new ICT based virtual coaching solution vCare.

The basic concept of vCare is carried out by a central eHealth platform that serves central infrastructure services. The platform obtains the information delivered by sensors or gained by the direct interaction between the patient and the virtual coach. The devices added to this platform consist of camera, microphones and a Kinect which makes the platform able to track movements. The information from the devices are conducted by a real-time processor. Beside the platform the infrastructure delivers supporting services to improve the quality of life of patients. The service provides physical and cognitive exercises as well as education material within nutrition and life behaviour. This service will be extended with a care pathway and a knowledge layer that enables personalized exercises and material for the given patient. Based on algorithms the virtual coach is flexible regarding the patients' needs and hereby able to make specific rehabilitation programs. The platform can be implemented on different devices, e.g., tablets, smartphones, TV screens etc. [1].

1.1.2 The Danish Healthcare System

The establishment of the Danish Healthcare System started in the eighteenth century. The first hospital was placed in Copenhagen and opened in 1757. This hospital is still running and today it is known as Rigshospitalet. Outside of the capital small hospitals were built during the late eighteenth century. At that time the hospitals were partly financed by taxes, patient payment and charity. In the late nineteenth century every thirteenth Dane was a member of a sick-benefit association which the Danish Government co-funded. The Danish Welfare State has roots in 1933 where the Social reform was founded. By this reform to all Danes with a low income it became a demand that they were members of a sick-benefit association. During the thirties taxes gradually became the dominant finance source at the Danish Healthcare System.

The sick-benefit associations were shut down in 1973 and replaced by public health insurance. The Danish public health insurance is paid by the Danes themselves by taxes. The

insurance provides free care for everyone regardless of income and residence. This public health insurance includes hospital stays, surgery, visits to a GP and specialist'. Furthermore, it provides partly funding for dentist, physiotherapist, chiropractor, podiatrist and contributes to medicine.

1.1.3 Target Group and Market Segment

By introducing telemedicine, the rehabilitation process is brought directly to patients' homes and mostly targets people with chronic conditions, which includes cardiac patients. Telemedicine rehabilitation is used to prevent hospitalization, to improve patients' feeling of safety, to empower patients to manage their own chronic condition and hereby improve patients' quality of life [2].

The need for cardiac rehabilitation is evaluated for all patients with heart disease. This includes both patients who have had a balloon dilation or by-pass surgery and patients with stable ischemic heart disease. Patients with heart failure, pacemaker or patients who have had heart-valve surgery or cardiac transplantation are also being evaluated for the purpose of cardiac rehabilitation [3]. By this statement it is seen, that this invention will involve a large target group.

To teach cardiac patients about their illness and how they are able to influence the course of the disease, results in a reduced risk of dying. Furthermore, research shows that rehabilitation programs with physical exercise reduce cardiac mortality [4].

1.2 Problem Statement

More than half of the danish citizens over the age of 55 suffer from a cardiovascular disease. Furthermore, cardiovascular diseases are one of the most common causes to death in Denmark. The total cost of treating cardiovascular patients at the Danish Healthcare System was 5.5 billion DKK in 2015. Every year approximately 55.700 Danes is diagnosed with cardiovascular disease.

Nearly 107.100 Danes are hospitalized every year for cardiovascular disease and almost 73.100 Danes are yearly at one or more consultations at the hospital. Approximately 23 percent of the cardiovascular patients are readmitted into the hospital within 30 days after being discharged. It has been proven, that cardiac rehabilitation results in a reduction in deaths caused by cardiovascular diseases and the need for readmissions [4].

All this indicates that cardiovascular patients constitute a large part of the Danish states economy. This leads to our problem statement which is:

- What impact would an ICT solution for rehabilitation have on both cardiovascular patients and the Danish Healthcare System?

- How can ICT be used to shorten hospital stay for cardiovascular patients?
- Which barriers/challenges can such system meet in implementation?

1.2.1 Delimitation

This project is limited only to be focusing on healthcare in Denmark and how the technology within rehabilitation will have an essential impact on the Danish Healthcare System. However, the project will be compared to related ICT solutions in EU as scientific articles based on The Danish Healthcare System is limited in this research area.

Relevant data on how the Danish Healthcare System is establish will mainly be based on literature found in books and on websides where guidelines, statistics and the historical development is being published.

2 | Methodology

This study is a combined multi-method qualitative case study divided in three fases. The study is combined between exploratory, descriptive and evaluative study. Each study type is represented in a research question. Furthermore the study is a multi-method qualitative study due to two types qualitative analyzing techniques.

2.1 Research design

Phase 1 in the study is the initial process, phase 2 is knowledge/data and phase 3 is analysis/outcome. In phase 1 the topic was selected and translated into questions and hereby the problem statement. In this process the delimitation of the project was laid out. Furthermore the methodology was chosen during this fase in the project. The methodology contains considerations in literature search, interview method and data analyzing methods. Phase 2 is the process to gain knowledge and collect the necessary data to analyze the problem. The knowledge is gathered through a literature search in the area. The method is described in section 2.2. The data is collected throughout interviews with both cardiac patients and a research nurse. To learn more about the interview and the empirical process read section 2.3 and chapter 4. In phase 3 the collected data and knowledge is analyzed and evaluated. Furthermore the newly gathered information are discussed within the literature search. The closing statement in this study will be an overall conclusion of the studies findings. The last process in the project is to reflect and look into further investigation of the problem.

2.2 Literature search method

The literature was conducted with a thorough literature research. To find the right type of literature PICO(Population/Problem, Intervention, Comparison/Control, Outcome) was used as a framework, see table 2.2. Following databases have been used for this project: PubMed, AUlibrary, Embase and google scholar. The literature search started in february 2018, where the primary part of the literature was collected within two month, although literature has been collected through the hole period of writing the project. Search keywords was conducted in the problem statement and have been used for search words in the databases. Following words was chosen as key words: ICT, Healthcare, cardiovascular, rehabilitation, cost effectiveness. The papers were chosen from title and abstract. Furthermore other literature was conducted through a chained search in relevant literature. Multiple papers was deselected due to irrelevance or mismatch of the subject. The national guidelines and national history was conducted on state webpages. The keywords were combined with an "AND" - and in related areas as "OR". The PICO blocks was as well combined with the "And" and "OR".

PICO	Search headings
Population/Problem:	Patients with cardiac illness
Intervention:	Patient in telerehabilitation
Comparison/Control:	Standard cardiac rehabilitation
Outcome:	Adherence to CR, readmission, mortality

Table 2.2: Search headings in PICO principles

2.3 Research interviews

Research interview is defined as a purposeful conversation between two or more people whereas an interviewer ask concise and unambiguous questions and the interviewee will respond. To collect data for this study interviews with experts in rehabilitation of cardiac patients and cardiac patients themselves have been made. There is many types of interview but for this study Semi-structured interview has its purpose. The semi-structured interviews is exploratory, explanatory and evaluative. Furthermore this kind of interview is referred to as qualitative research interview. This type of interview makes it possible to make a frame of the interview but it also allow the interviewee to expand the knowledge area and hereby expand the frame of the interview. Besides the expansion of the frame this setup allows the interviewee to explain the opinions and reason for attitude. Semi-structured interview provides the opportunity to probe answers whereas the interviewee can explain their responses. The interview may also lead the discussion in to unforeseen areas, which can collaborate to new knowledge. The interview types gives a detailed set of data but it can be viewed as biased due to the interviewers impact on the interviewee. In this project the questions are formed as open ended and only as a frame hence the semi-structured interview.

To prepare for the semi-structured interview we used the "five p's": Prior planning prevents poor performance. To withhold these p's following was taken in to count. Level of knowledge, developing the interview themes, inform interviewee before interview and finding an appropriate location. The group had gained a lot of prior knowledge of the rehabilitation of cardiac patient in Denmark before the interview which supports the capability to accurate respons in the interview and the interviewers credibility. The knowledge was secured during the literature research fase.

For the interview with the expert in rehabilitation of cardiac patients some interview questions were designed to make sure that the every area wanted was conducted although the nurse was able to walk outside the framework. The question ideas came from read literature and the problem statement. The prepared questions is present in app XXX. If the interview do not have some focus the interview might lack a sense of purpose. The frame made for this intervies was made like a guide in a perhaps logical order. The

location of the interview should be convenient for the participant otherwise they might feel uncomfortable which could impact the data collection. For this interview the participant chose the location to oblige convenience for the participant.

interview patienter

2.4 Analyzing qualitative data

Qualitative research depend on social interaction, hence the analyzing qualitative data in an interactive and iterative process. Qualitative data are likely to be more varied, elastic and complex than quantitate. A analyzing method is therefor a great tool to evaluate and use the data to answer the research questions.

To analyze the interview with the research nurse an analyzing tool is necessary. The Narrative analysis method has been chosen to this. The narrative analysis consist of a collection of different approaches to analyse qualitative data. The study only have the narrative of one individual but the nurse will give another perspective into the healthcare system than state literature can. She gives the opportunity to look into a small peace of the danish healthcare system, more likely region Midtjylland and specific Herning hospital. Due to the interview only being collected on one individual coding has been deselected in this analysis.

2.5 Economy

Various approaches are possible when valuing and comparing a technology with the existing method. For this study a few approaches has been chosen to look into the cost and effect of telerehabilitation in Denmark.

2.5.1 Cost-effectiveness analysis

When implementing new technology and rehabilitation processes it is important to look at the cost. Every region and municipality is on a budget provided by the state. Therefor resource allocation is a big part of the Danish system. But in health care cost is not the only value taken in to account, the patients health is an important part of the puzzle. When allocating money for one intervention another intervention may be dismissed. This is why a decision tool is needed to evaluate interventions and pick the interventions that provides the most benefit with the available resources. Cost-effective analysis(CEA) is an analysis of cost and effectiveness of perhaps a new service or technology. The benefit if using a CEA is that it does not only look in to the cost but also takes the patient in to count. It is often used to evaluating effectiveness in healthcare. In this study the CEA is used to compare the traditional CR with a the new setup with telerehabilitation and is therefor the Incremental Cost-Effectiveness Ratio(ICER) type of CEA. In the analysis the CE ratio is calculated. The CE ratio is the cost associated divided with health outcome.

The data for the analysis is collected in cooperation with *Herning sygehus* and Herning municipality.

Following cost are taken in to count:

Health related	Non-health related
Staff	(Travel)
Outpatient visits	(Productivity loss)
Paramedical visits	(Presentism loss)
GP visits	
Monitoring devices	
(Medication)	
Hospitalization	

Table 2.3: Cost variables CEA

The salary of professions is the average wage for professions in Herning Kommune due to point of view from Herning.

Following cost have been left out of the analysis: Travel reimbursement, Productivity loss, Presentism loss and Medication. The mentioned cost are all a part of evaluating a health technology as this, but not possible to collect in this study. Travel reimbursement is left out because it is a cost for the patient and not the municipality. Productivity loss is left out because the average cardiac patient is above or about the pension age. Medication is a big area and would definitely be an interesting element to include but it is not possible to collect the needed data in this area.

effect measure: PAL or DALY or QALY

3 | Theory

3.1 The Danish Healthcare System

Structure of the Danish Healthcare System

Every healthcare system consists of users, healthcare institutions and the financial third part. Apart from that there are three fundamental financial mechanisms; user fee, tax and budgets/rates. These three financial mechanisms links together the Danish Healthcare System. This is described with the tripartite model in figure 3.1. A, B and C is the financial mechanism and 1, 2 and 3 are the components within the healthcare system. The model shows how a third part is pushed in between users and healthcare institutions. This third part creates equality between users as much as possible. The constellation of finances differs from country to country. Denmark is mostly funded by the Government through taxes whereas US citizen needs health insurance to pay the for these services [5].

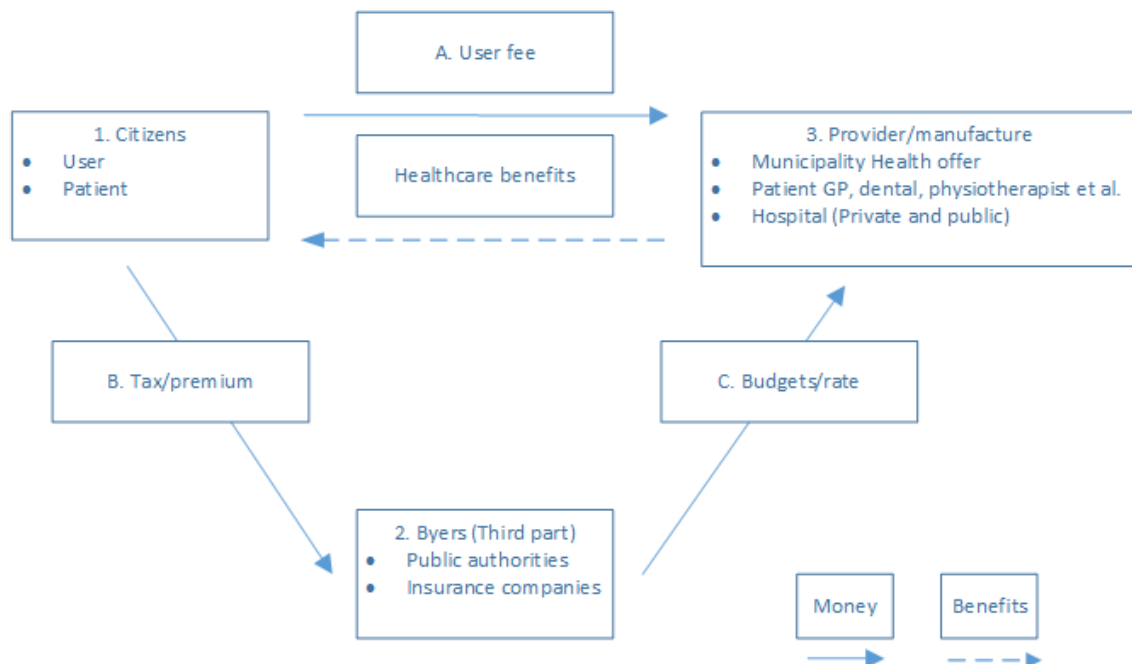


Figure 3.1: Tripartite model [5]

In 1927 there was a total of 160 somatic hospitals in Denmark. Today the Danish health authority is responsible for planning the distribution of specialized hospitals. The Danish healthcare authority made a decision to centralize hospitals to improve quality and efficient use of resources. This concerns both acute, long-term and psychiatric care sectors. The centralization leads to a structural change within the hospitals. Small hospitals got shut down and big hospitals have been modernized. Besides these alterations seven new greenfield projects is under construction. These projects are specialized hospitals. The

new hospital construction requires modernized technology and new solutions to ensure cost effective care and shorter admission time.

The average length of the admission has decreased with 40%, which makes Denmark the country with shortest length of hospital stay in Scandinavia. The decline is due to more effective treatments and outpatient treatments. The Ministry of Health is constantly seeking to improve the sector both in quality and efficiency at a minimum cost. Hereby the ministry set up some future goals and one of them is to minimize bed days. "As a result of the modernisation process, the number of bed days is expected to be reduced by 20 percent, and outpatient treatment to be expanded by 50 percent from 2007 to 2020". To manage greater distance between both hospitals and patients, ICT solutions will be a major factor in the development of communication within the new hospital construction[6, 7].

In 2007 the Danish State made big structural changes throughout the healthcare organisation. Municipalities were combined which meant a change from 275 municipalities down to 98. The 14 counties were replaced by five regions. The Danish Healthcare System was thereby organized in three levels: State (National level), region (regional level) and municipalities (local level) [7, 8].

The municipalities have multiple tasks but in the health area they administrate general practitioners, home nursing, public healthcare, school health service, child dental treatment, prevention and rehabilitation[9].

The five regions are responsible for the secondary sector which is mainly the hospital sector. Each region is able to organize their services accordingly to their regional needs. They may adjust within the national legal limits, but the region will be responsible of procurement of staff and equipment.

The states task is to initiate, coordinate, and advise. Furthermore, the job is to establish goals for the national health policy[9]. In Denmark a ministry takes care of this job. The ministry changes over time but in 2015 the name of the ministry became Ministry of health [10]. This ministry is responsible for establishing the overall framework for the provision of health and elderly care.

Finances

The region is financed by four subsidies: Block grant from the state(75%), state activity-related subsidy(5%), local contribution(10%) and local activity-related contribution(10%). The block grant from the state is distributed with the consideration of differences inside the regions which will give the regions equal prospect of providing healthcare services. The rest of the subsidies are divided in three different types of distribution, this is partly to encourage the regions and municipalities to increase activity and efficiency [9].

The municipalities are financed with a block grant from the state but also council taxes which differs in the municipalities. The regions receive activity-based subsidy from the municipality which means that the municipality pays the region money depending on the number of hospitalisations and treatments performed at the hospital. Due to this constellation the municipality has incitement to reduce demands for hospitalization and

other regional healthcare services [7]. The finance structure in the Danish Healthcare System aims to strengthen health clinical production and responsiveness with free choice of hospital in combination with the activity-based financing. Throughout the structure plan in 2007 the municipalities were given a financial incentive to keep their citizens healthy [6].

Preventive healthcare

As a part of the local government reform in 2007 preventive healthcare became an important part of the Danish Healthcare System. The vision was to improve quality of life and impact the lifestyle related diseases like cancer and cardiovascular diseases which are the dominant cause of death today in Denmark. Furthermore, it included focus on risk factors as tobacco, alcohol and lack of exercise. The municipalities were given the primary responsibility for preventive health [9].

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation, including physical and mental training programmes are offered for all citizens by the municipalities. Training and rehabilitation of a patient may be initiated at the hospital and continued within the municipality when the patient is discharged. This means that the municipality will be responsible for the rehabilitation after discharge. Rehabilitation helps the patient to regain functional abilities and helps them to become self-sufficient. Some will receive rehabilitation free of charge whereas others may pay partly by themselves. This depends of type of illness [7, 11, 12].

Digitalization within the Danish Healthcare System

Denmark is known for extensive digitization and electronic communication in the Healthcare System and the use of health data. Denmark made standards for electronic communication years ago and the result of this is an almost digitalized communication within the healthcare sector. Health records, laboratory test results and hospital referrals are all nearly collected as electronic data. Multiple ICT and digital workflow are completely integrated, this marks Denmark as a frontrunner in deployment of e-health.

Telemedicine is a big part of the digitalization plan in Denmark where five initiatives is to be the foundation of future telemedicine infrastructure in Denmark. "The goal is to have a digital infrastructure and IT architecture in place within the foreseeable future, so that relevant information can be exchanged across the healthcare system and other sectors" [7]. In 2011 Denmark started a project for telemedicine throughout the country. The five regions in Denmark made a strategy on how to develop telemedicine in a wider scale and combine it with effective shared knowledge. For this to happen a board has been chosen and is known as the National Board of E-Health [6].

Treatment of Cardiac patients

In 2010 treatment packages for non-acute heart disease was introduced in Denmark. This package included a process consisting of investigation, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation. The Danish Health Authority decided to phase out the package deal in 2017. With this alteration the patient will achieve a more simple and coherent treatment with better quality. The progress for the patient is divided in five steps and will be described in the next section.

Step 1 Preliminary assessment and referral: when a patient feels ill they contact their general practitioner (GP), unless it is acute. It is the GP's job to carry out preliminary examination and to give the patient the right kind of treatment if necessary. The GP should include the patient in choice of treatment plan and decide if the patient needs to be admitted to the hospital or an outpatient treatment is necessary.

Step 2 Investigation and treatment: the investigation and treatment of cardiovascular patients differs from different diagnoses. Common is, that the knowledge of comorbidity is important due to stabilization and treatment of the concurrent disease throughout the treatment of the cardiovascular disease. The health facility will form a treatment plan in corporation with the patient.

Step 3 Planning follow-up on treatment, rehabilitation and palliation: At the end of treatment the cardiology department/specialist practice performs a systematic assessment of needs. The needs assessment is carried out in collaboration with the patient and perhaps relatives.

Step 4 Follow-up: When the patient has been discharged from the hospital the treatment will pursue as outpatient visits while others will pursue follow-up at their GP's.

Step 5 Rehabilitation and palliation: patients with heart disease should systematically perform a need assessment in order to offer rehabilitation and palliative action based on patient needs and heart disease. Rehabilitation with heart patients is mainly performed with focus on disease coping, nutrition, physical training, tobacco cessation and work retention. Furthermore, it aims to improve the individuals physical and mental state of health. The rehabilitation is primarily placed in the municipalities. The effort of rehabilitation planning should origin in the patients functioning, preferences and resources. Motivation, participation and adherence of achieved change of behaviour are important elements in the rehabilitation process. After a heart disease the patient is at great risk of developing anxiety and depression and it is therefore important that physicians related to the rehabilitation process are observant.

Patients with heart disease experience varying periods of worsening of the disease along with more calm periods. In connection with impairments and possible subsequent hospitalization, there will often be uncertainty as to whether the patient survives. This is

always a burden for both the patient and the relatives. In this regard, it is important for health professionals to pay attention to and assess the patient's and their dependents' palliative needs and problems associated with heart disease, and that the need is assessed on a regular basis to prevent efforts from initiating too late [13].

3.2 ICT in telemedicine

The first use of Telemedicine was in 1877. A group of doctors made a communication network towards the drug store by using telephones. The first video consultation between a doctor and a patient took place in 1927. In the 1950s a two way television group therapy took place in Alaska. In the 1970s NASA built *Space Technology Applied to Rural Papago Advanced Health Care (STARPAHC)*. This system was able to communicate with a two-way radio, audio and data. It wasn't until the eighties where the technology had renewed interest, due to high cost, lack of suitable technologies and unacceptance. At this point the military picked up the idea of the usage of telemedicine in combat. The use of technology in military has extended to hospitals throughout the world.

Telemedicine is a generic term that covers different types of healthcare which is provided digitally and in distance. Telemedicine range from teleconsultations to telesurgery. Telemedicine has made it possible to give specialized care and diagnostic medicine for people in rural and remote areas. The introduction of telemedicine has changed the traditional doctor-patient relationship. ICT is a information and communication technology which allow people to interact in the digital world. Telemedicine use ICT as the digital communaction method. ICT has drastically changed the way the world in general communicates, work, learn and live. The usage of ICT in telemedicine have made cost-effective treatment options available due to reduced traveling expenses, decreasing hospital readmission rates, and maximization of consultations. Though providing medical care with the usage of telemedicine opens important medical, ethical and legal issues which must be addressed [14].

4 | Empirical data

The empirical data is collected from interviews both with Vibeke Lynggaard, post.doc at the Cardiovascular Clinic, Herning Hospital and PATIENT?!?!?! The data has been analyzed in section 5.

4.1 Interview with Vibeke Lynggaard, post.doc, Cardiovascular Clinic, Herning Hospital

The interview was held as a semi structured interview and was a conversation based two-way communication. The questions was premade, but the interview was open for clarifying questions. The interview was audio-recorded and afterword the record was transcribed, see Appendix XX for the transcription.

Vibeke Lynggaard is working as a project nurse at the clinic for cardiovascular research. The interview was also held at the cardiovascular clinic. The interview was conducted in order to gain information on telemedicine rehabilitation from a healthcare professionals point of view. Through this interview it was possible to obtain information on how telemedicine rehabilitation can be used to support the already used rehabilitation process. By the interview it was also possible to obtain an opinion on which limitations and disadvantages a telemedicine solution gives. By the information based on this interview it was possible to give an idea on how telemedicine rehabilitation can be used in the Danish healthcare system.

4.1.1 Outcome of the interview

Cardiac rehabilitation has been a subject to the municipalities since the 1 of January 2017. Before that it was the regions responsibility to offer rehabilitation for cardiac patients. Only one team of 12 patients are directly connected to the hospital. These patients are severely ill and therefore in need to be in contact with the hospital throughout their rehabilitation progress. Cardiac rehabilitation consists of exercise, education and social and it is important that all three collaborates. Both at the hospital and in the municipalities the patients do cardiac rehabilitation 2 times a week in 12 weeks. Furthermore, they are being educated about their illness and healthy lifestyle habits once a week. These 12 weeks of rehabilitation is described as phase 2 rehabilitation. Afterword patients are offered phase 3 rehabilitation. At the beginning of phase 2 rehabilitation the patients makes a maximal symptom-based stress test. This gives a starting point for the rehabilitation progress. Furthermore, they measure weight, height, waistline, blood pressure and heart rate. After 12 weeks they will do the test and measurements again and hereby the healthcare professionals are able to see how the patients has developed through the progress. The physiotherapist coaches the patients through a program where both cardio stress and

muscle stretching are included. There are some national guidelines which indicates how much intensity and how many repetitions the patients are able to do. It is necessary to keep in mind that cardiac patients struggles with different illnesses, such as reduced pump function, those who have had a new heart valve and those who has got a pacemaker. Therefore, cardiac patients got different needs and have to do different exercises.

How could telemedicine be included in rehabilitation?

Phase 2 rehabilitation is mandatory to offer cardiac patients. This rehabilitation program is a class 1 recommendation from the American and European heart institutes and there is evidence that it is working. Therefore, it would be a hard process to replace phase 2 rehabilitation with telemedicine rehabilitation. All patients are being offered phase 3 rehabilitation, but most patients refuses to undergo this program. Mostly they refuse phase 3 as they want to get back to the labor market and a normal life. Unfortunately, most patients stops with common care and doesn't continue their healthy lifestyle after the rehabilitation program. Therefore, it would be highly relevant to introduce a telemedicine solution after phase 2 rehabilitation. Furthermore, phase 3 rehabilitation is about continuing and maintaining decent exercises and dietary habits and for example continue a smoking cessation.

More ever patients are being screened for depression at the beginning of their illness. They complete the questionnaire HADS – The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale. There is an algorithm behind the scale which indicates if the patient need to contact the doctor. It could be beneficial to perform a depression score once a month and hereby catch patients who is in risk of getting a depression. This questionnaire could also be a part of phase 3 and could easily be included in a telemedicine rehabilitation program.

Is it possible to do all measurements at home?

Waistline can be hard to do by the patients themselves. Usually healthcare professionals do this measurement to make sure there is no bias. The objectivity disappears if the patient has to do that kind of personal measurements themselves. Furthermore, Vibeke Lynggaard mentioned that it could be relevant to connect a censor to the telemedicine platform. This could for example be used as a reminder to take medicine. Hereby the patient need to interact with the platform to let the system know that they have taken the medicine, otherwise an alarm will start. Another score that is used today is a score to indicate how nicotine dependent the patient is. The score will let the patient know whether they need to use a nicotine plaster or chewing gum. This could easily take place at the patients home as well.

How could telemedicine be used in rehabilitation?

It would be beneficial to track how the patients complies with healthy lifestyle and behavior. Moreover, if the patient could interact with healthcare professional through the platform it would be very useful. By this communication platform it would be possible for the patient to ask questions about the illness and how to maintain a healthy lifestyle. For healthcare professionals it would be possible to keep an eye on the patient and keep track on their behavior.

The rehabilitation program that is used today includes former patients to communicate

experienced knowledge. This could also be included in telemedicine rehabilitation where former patients could be connected the platform and hereby it is possible for former patients and current patients to be in contact when needed.

Furthermore, at the current rehabilitation program patients are offered a program at a dietitian. Usually the program is within two days and concludes a presentation and some practical exercises. Not all patients accepts this offer and therefor it would be preferable to include meal plans, diet diaries or television chefs at the platform. By this platform the patient doesn't need to go to the dietitian, but they will be able to obtain the information through the platform. This would possible seem easier and hopefully more patients would continue a healthy lifestyle.

By introducing telemedicine in rehabilitation both the patient and healthcare professionals would experience time savings as they doesn't have to spent time on transportation. If telemedicine could be used to keep a healthy lifestyle for more patients, and hereby reduce readmission, a health economic reduce will also be a positive outcome.

At Herning municipality, it is known that only 50% of cardiac patients accepts phase 2 rehabilitation and 20% doesn't complete the program. It is therefore a very large group of patients who doesn't undergo the rehabilitation program that is being offered. Hopefully by introducing telemedicine and herby a more technological and easy access rehabilitation program this large number of patients could be reduced.

Limitations and disadvantages

The social aspect with other patients can be hard to obtain by using telemedicine instead of cardiac classes. To most patients it gives motivation if the teamwork and dynamic between the patients is good. There has been made some qualitative research interviews which indicates that the social aspect is highly important. Furthermore, there are some ethical challenges that has to be taken into account. For example, patients must be offered the best-known rehabilitation program and as there is highly evidence that the rehabilitation program that is used today is the best this one must be the one that is being offered.

4.1.2 Rehabilitation program offered in Herning municipality

Herning municipality offers free rehabilitation programs for all cardiac patients. The rehabilitation program consists of a 10-week team progress with 12 patients on every team. The program includes an individual conversation, physical exercise, education and social networking. The team meets twice a week for about two hours and both physiotherapist, nurse and a professional dietary consultant are responsible for the course. At the beginning of the progress the patients are being asked to fill a questionnaire. After respectively 3 and 12 months the patients are being asked to fill the same questionnaire to follow up how the progress is going.

The purpose of this rehabilitation program is to achieve greater knowledge and understanding of the factors that affect life with a chronic disease. It is important that the patients learn to live life with a chronic disease and how to deal with everyday challenges. Furthermore, it is essential that patients improve physical health, mental fitness and well-

being and hereby share experiences with other patients.

The education will be focusing on better habits within diet, smoking, alcohol and exercise. The physical exercises will consist of different types of training. Both cardio and strength will be included. In corporation with the physiotherapist the right exercise program will be matched to the specific patient in order to physical level and situation [15].

4.2 Economy and effect

The economics aspects of this paper is conducted in collaboration with Herning municipality. The primary data for the economic analysis was gathered at Herning *sportscenter* which is the location of cardiac rehabilitation in the municipality. The data was collected as an open semi-structured interview with Eva Klose Jensen, Rehabilitation and health promotion manager in Herning municipality. The data from this interview will be used for the control group resources of the standard CR treatment. The interview is to be found in App XXXX.

This case study is not a trial so there is need of data from a former conducted trial to look into the effect of implementing a ICT solution in the rehabilitation of cardiac patient. For this a study from 2015 in Belgium was chosen(Frederix et. al 2016). The set up of the trial is comparable with the danish setup. It is a randomized controlled trial to look in to the cost-effectiveness of telerehabilitaion with the ICER method. The study uses the same methodology and set up as wanted in this paper but with fokus on the Belgian system. In this paper they measure effect in Quality adjusted life years(QUALY). The result of this papers QUALY is really comparable due to Belgium and Denmark follows the same guidelines for cardiac patients. To collect the QUALY the EQ-5D questionnaire was used. in dk..... Therefor it was chosen to use the collected QUALY of the intervention group from this paper [16]. The QAULY baseline in the intervention group is 0.74 and this is the number that will be used in the cost-effectiveness analysis in this paper.

4.2.1 Phase 1

The Economic analysis in this paper does not include a detailed analysis of phase 1 which is the hospital stay of the patient. This is dismissed because the cost of the control group and intervention group is the same in this phase of the rehabilitation, furthermore the introduction of telerehabilitation will not effect this fase of the rehabilitation.

4.2.2 Phase 2

Phase 2 is the fase after the patient has been discharged.

Control group

Profession	Average Cost per hour	Total Average cost
Nurse	207 DKK	?
Physician	184 DKK	?
Dietitian	175 DKK	?

Table 4.2: Profession control group cost [17, 18, 19]

Non health related	Average Cost per hour	Total Average cost
Travel	?	?
Productivity loss	?	?
Presentism	?	?

Table 4.4: Non health related control group cost

Health related	Total Average cost
Ambulant treatment	7800 DKK
Other treatment	3022 DKK
Hospitalization	38594 DKK
Outpatient visit	641 DKK
GP	1222 DKK

Table 4.6: Health related control group cost

Intervention group

Profession	?	Total Average cost/loss
Nurse	207 DKK	?
Physician	184 DKK	?
Dietitian	175 DKK	?

Table 4.8: Profession intervention group cost [17, 18, 19]

Non health related	?	Total Average cost/loss
Travel	?	?
Productivity loss	?	?
Pain	?	?

Table 4.10: Non health related intervention group cost

4.2.3 Phase 3

4.2.4 calculations

ICER(Cost I – Cost C)/(Effectiveness I – Effectiveness C) (DKK/QALY):

5 | Analysis

5.0.1 Relative's Experiences of cardiac Patient's telemedicine rehabilitation

It is known that it can be stressful to be a relative to cardiac patients. Most often relatives help with home exercises, medicine dosage and transportation to and from the hospital. They participate in discussions about the patient's illness and they do housekeeping and practical activities at home, which the patient isn't capable of doing. Research has shown that relatives are in risk of being a patient themselves as a consequence of the stressful job it is to take care of the patient [20, 21]. Therefore, telemedicine rehabilitation is being offered to reduce relative's homecare. By introducing telemedicine rehabilitation relatives feel more comfortable and secure as the patient is being monitored and healthcare staff react if the patient's measurements are to be concerned about. By an interview of 13 cardiac patients who participated in telemedicine rehabilitation the results indicated that relatives find telemedicine equipment easy to use and the use of telemedicine motivates the patient to be more active in their own treatment [22].

A research has taken place in Denmark where the patient did weekly blood pressure- and weight measurements. A heart rate monitor was used three times a week under physical conditions. Data were shown on an application via smartphone and hereby the patient, relatives and healthcare staff were able to follow the patient's state of health. For the patients it was a relief that they were able to do exercises and health measurements at home and hereby they were able to do so according to work schedule as well as motivation and mental energy. Furthermore, less hospital visits removes focus on the disease and makes the patient feel more normal and less ill. Hereby patients experience higher quality of life as they feel healthier [23].

Relatives experienced that everyday life were more normal by using telemedicine rehabilitation as they were able to continue everyday routines and spent less time taking care of the patient. They experienced more freedom as they didn't have to take the patient to rehabilitation classes, regulate diet and take care of medicine. It indicates that relatives to patients using telemedicine rehabilitation gain more freedom and less concern and responsibility [24].

5.0.2 Impact of ICT in homecare

Existing studies describing the use of ICT in homecare are predominated by positive responses from both chronically ill patients and healthcare professional. As an example, healthcare professional's opinion is that their work has been facilitated by introducing ICT in homecare. Most studies show that communication between patients and healthcare professional was improved by using ICT. Furthermore, the use of ICT showed cost savings. However, it is important to keep in mind that the use of ICT cannot replace face to

face consultations but is an ideal complement [25]. It is important to keep in mind that telemedicine supporting already integrated care is associated with the development of new roles within the healthcare system. Ideally, new structures of care delivery at an operational level needs to be supported by corresponding changes at institutional level [26]. Therefore, by introducing telemedicine both patients and healthcare professional has to be openminded to this new technology and adaptable to change already known working methods. Hence, the development of ICT in homecare should be seen as a learning process and will constantly be evolving and improved based on the ongoing use.

Another important impact of ICT is the information flow between healthcare professionals. Effective interprofessional communication is highly important within the healthcare system but is seen to be critical when teams are not co-located. For this reason, healthcare professionals who has been in use of an ICT solution pointed out how information via ICT potentially could have and positive effect on patient care and collaboration [27].

Furthermore, exchanging information with patients, follow up and motivate them to keep working out and keep having a healthy lifestyle is seen to be easier with ICT. Patients are able to log information, send documents and ask questions more frequently which increases the communication and contact between patient and healthcare professionals. Having more regular discussions with the patient will facilitate more comprehensive and effective collaboration to the patient [27].

5.0.3 Comparison with telemedicine solution for COPD patients

Remember to wrote that it was a school project

Telemedicine solutions have been tested in pilot projects in different cities in Denmark. The projects have shown that telemedicine can provide financial benefits as well as better and more consistent patients progress and more self-reliant patients [28]. In 2016 the government, *Kommunernes Landsforening* and Danish Regions did an agreement to offer telemedicine home monitoring to citizens with Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) throughout the country by the end of 2019 [29].

In 2014 a pilot project took place in the municipality of Skanderborg were 15 COPD patients were included. After participating in the project, the patients were interviewed to give their perspective on the telemedicine solution. Overall the patients were very satisfied for the solution and especially as they had the freedom to do measurements and exercises whenever they wanted and did not depend on a specific time schedule at the hospital. The only disadvantage the patients were aware of was the connection which sometimes was a bit unstable. For the patients it was very important that picture and sound on the platform was clear and was working optimal at all time, otherwise they lost the motivation. An important observation at this interview was how the patients experiences the social aspect. The patients were used to do exercises at the gym in classes with other patients. Now they had to do exercise at home where they were able to see and talk to each other through the screen. One of the patient's mentioned that it was a good solution but only for a short time. To him the social aspect was very important, and he didn't experience the social interaction the same way as he did at the gym. Another important observation was

one of the patients who was too ill to get to the hospital and therefore he wasn't capable of participate at the exercise classes. But by this telemedicine solution he was able to do exercise at home and in the end of the project his physical condition was so good that he was able to do his normal routines at home and also to leave home and go to the hospital. Therefore, this telemedicine solution definitely was an important help to make him feel and get better, Appendix 1.

5.0.4 Challenges within telemedicine rehabilitation

The telemedicine solution collides with the GPs' individual approach, where knowledge on patients' reaction patterns and personal relationship to the patient is important when assessing the patient and deciding the right intervention. By the use of telemedicine, the GPs' are not able to look at the patient's overall condition and use knowledge about the patient's normal reaction. By using telemedicine GPs' will be looking at measurements measured by the patients themselves and that won't give the same overall understanding on the patients' physical condition [2].

Furthermore, communication through ICT is seen to be more impersonal and to build up trust to the patient is much more difficult compared to face to face meetings. Visual information such as body language, person interaction and empathy are very important for the therapeutic relationship and this is seen to be a barrier to the effective collaboration between healthcare professional and the patient [27].

There are certain technological skills necessary for operating ICT. The majority of cardiac patients are older adults and may not be familiar or comfortable using ICT. Some patients might not be used to use technology on a daily basis and therefore the ICT solution can be a difficult solution for that specific patient group. Additionally, some patients might live in rural areas where adequate internet access is not available. This is seen to be a barrier which has to be considered when introducing ICT [27].

5.0.5 Effects and barriers in implementation of telemedicine solutions for chronic patients across 3 European countries

Deployment of ICT solutions can be tough. Some barriers is "workforce preparation and organizational aspects; regulatory and ethical issues; business model and reimbursement modalities; and, technological factors. During the deployment process, appropriateness of the organizational dimension of the project constitutes, with no doubt, a major priority to ensure positive outcomes"[30]. Throughout their studies in Barcelona, Athens and Trondheim they found two factors that must be satisfied when deploying ICT in healthcare. Firstly the intervention of ICT should take the patients characteristics in to account. Secondly the businessmodel, in particular the reimbursement modalities, incentives and shared risk among the involved people in the process[30].

What impact would an ICT solution for rehabilitation have on both cardiovascular patients and the Danish Healthcare System? [31].

How can ICT be used to shorten hospital stay for cardiovascular patients?

Which barriers/challenges can such system meet in implementation?

"Studies have shown that telemental health has proven to reduce both healthcare costs and patient costs. Break-even analysis of multiple studies, however, showed that in order to be cost-effective, a certain number of consultations must take place per year to justify the capital investment costs of implementing such programs (Hilty, et al., 2013)". [14]

5.1 Cost-effective

6 | Discussion

7 | Recommendation

8 | Perspectivation

8.0.1 Ongoing project in Netherlands

A project in Netherlands is looking into the impact of ICT solution for a group of cardiac patients. The patient group has been diagnosed with coronary artery disease (CAD). The result of the trial is not yet submitted as the trial is ongoing. The study is looking into 300 patients whereas 150 are restricted as a control group. The control group will receive normal Cardiac Rehabilitation (CR) treatment and the intervention group will receive home-based telemedicine rehabilitation[32]. The result of this study could have a great impact on this project.

9 | Conclusion

References

- [1] Virtual Coaching Activities for Rehabilitation in Elderly (vCare). Technical annex .
- [2] Jannie Christensen. The Emergence and Unfolding of Telemonitoring Practices in Different Healthcare Organizations. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. 2018. 15 (1): p. 61.
- [3] Sundhedsstyrelsen. Vejledning om hjerterehabilitering på sygehuse. Center for Forebyggelse og Enhed for Planlægning. 2004. : .
- [4] URL: <https://hjerteforeningen.dk/alt-om-dit-hjerte/noegletal/>.
- [5] Bjarne Rose Hjortbak et al. Sundhedsvæsenet på tværs - opgaver, organisation og regulering. 2nd ed. munksgaard, 2013 .
- [6] Martin Strandberg-Larsen, Mikkel Bernt Nielsen, Signild Vallgård, Allan Krasnik, Karsten Vrangbæk, Elias Mossialos, World Health Organization, et al. Health systems in transition: Denmark: health system review. 2007. : .
- [7] Health Care in Denmark - an overview. Healthcare Denmark and Ministry of Health. 2017 .
- [8] The local government reform. The Ministry of the Interior and Health. 2005 .
- [9] Health Care in Denmark. Ministry of Health and Prevention. 2008 .
- [10] 2016. URL: <http://www.sum.dk/0m-ministeriet/Ministeriets-historie.aspx>.
- [11] National klinisk retningslinje for hjerterehabilitering. 1.1. Sundhedsstyrelsen. 2015 .
- [12] World report on disability. World Health Organization. 2011 .
- [13] Anbefalinger for tværsektorielle forløb for mennesker med hjertesygdom. 1st ed. Danish Health Authority. 2018 .
- [14] Edward T Chen. Considerations of Telemedicine in the Delivery of Modern Healthcare. *American Journal of Management*. 2017. 17 (3): pp. 20–28.
- [15] URL: <http://sundhed.herning.dk/lev-aktivt-med-sygdom/hjerte>.
- [16] Ines Frederix, Dominique Hansen, Karin Coninx, Pieter Vandervoort, Dominique Vandijck, Niel Hens, Emeline Van Craenenbroeck, Niels Van Driessche, Paul Dendale. Effect of comprehensive cardiac telerehabilitation on one-year cardiovascular rehospitalization rate, medical costs and quality of life: A cost-effectiveness analysis. *European journal of preventive cardiology*. 2016. 23 (7): pp. 674–682.

- [17] Dansk sygeplejeråd. 2017. URL: <https://dsr.dk/loen-og-arbejdsvilkaar/loen-og-pension/loenstatistik-for-sygeplejersker-ansat-i-kommuner-og-regioner>.
- [18] 2017. URL: <https://fysio.dk/globalassets/documents/raadgivning/loen/kl-basis-1.10.-2017.pdf>.
- [19] 2017. URL: <http://www.lonstatistik.dk/lonninger.asp?job=Klinisk-diatist-5493>.
- [20] Alexander M. Clark, Kathryn M. King-Shier, David R. Thompson, Melisa A. Spaling, Amanda S. Duncan, James A. Stone, Susan B. Jaglal, Jan E. Angus. A qualitative systematic review of influences on attendance at cardiac rehabilitation programs. *American Heart Journal*. 2012. : .
- [21] Jacqueline M. Bailey, Paula M. Wye, John H. Wiggers, Kate M. Bartlem, Jennifer A. Bowman. Family carers: A role in addressing chronic disease risk behaviours for people with a mental illness? *Preventive Medicine Reports*. 2017. : .
- [22] Louise M. LaFramboise, Jenna Woster, Amy Yager, Bernice C. Yates. A Technological Life Buoy Patient Perceptions of the Health Buddy. *Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*. 2009. : .
- [23] Ann Wolff Bregendahl, Sussie Laustsen. Pårørendes oplevelse af hjertepatientens telemedicinske rehabiliteringsforløb - Relatives' Experiences of Patients' Telemonitored Cardiac Rehabilitation. *Klinisk Sygepleje*. 2016. 43 (02): pp. 129–142.
- [24] G. Pare, M. Jaana, C. Sicotte. Systematic Review of Home Telemonitoring for Chronic Diseases: The Evidence Base. *Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association*. 2007. 14 (3): pp. 269–277.
- [25] Birgitta Lindberg, Carina Nilsson, Daniel Zotterman, Siv Söderberg, Lisa Skär. Using Information and Communication Technology in Home Care for Communication between Patients, Family Members, and Healthcare Professionals: A Systematic Review. *International Journal of Telemedicine and Applications*. 2013. : .
- [26] Maria Lluch, Fabienne Abadie. Exploring the role of ICT in the provision of integrated care—Evidence from eight countries. *ScienceDirect*. 2013. : .
- [27] Monica Graves, Shelley Doucet, Anik Dube, Michel Johnson. Health professionals' and patients' perceived barriers and facilitators to collaborating when communicating through the use of information and communication technologies. *ScienceDirect*. 2017. : .
- [28] URL: http://www.sum.dk/Aktuelt/Nyheder/Digitalisering/2012/August/~ /media/Filer%20-%20Publikationer_i_pdf/2012/Telemedicin/Telemedicinsk-handlingsplan.ashx.
- [29] URL: <http://www.rn.dk/sundhed/til-sundhedsfaglige-og-samarbejdspartnere/telecare-nord/national-udbredelse>.
- [30] Anael Barberan-Garcia, Ioannis Vogiatzis, HS Solberg, Jordi Vilaró, DA Rodriguez, HM Garåsen, Thierry Troosters, Judith Garcia-Aymerich, Josep Roca. Effects and barriers to deployment of telehealth wellness programs for chronic patients across 3 European countries. *Respiratory medicine*. 2014. 108 (4): pp. 628–637.

- [31] Kjeld Møller Pedersen, Mickael Bech and. The Danish Health Care System: An Analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. The Consensus Report. 2011. : .
- [32] Rutger WM Brouwers, Jos J Kraal, Simone CJ Traa, Ruud F Spee, Laurence MLC Oostveen, Hareld MC Kemps. Effects of cardiac telerehabilitation in patients with coronary artery disease using a personalised patient-centred web application: protocol for the SmartCare-CAD randomised controlled trial. BMC cardiovascular disorders. 2017. 17 (1): p. 46.

A | Appendix

Appendix Number

1. Interview - Borgere fra Skanderborg Kommune

B | aap1

List of Figures

3.1	Tripartite model [5]	8
-----	--------------------------------	---

List of Tables

1	Forkortelser & Definition	ii
2.2	Search headings in PICO principles	5
2.3	Cost variables CEA	7
4.2	Profession control croup cost [17, 18, 19]	17
4.4	Non health related control croup cost	17
4.6	Health related control croup cost	17
4.8	Profession intervention croup cost [17, 18, 19]	18
4.10	Non health related intervention croup cost	18