eHealth Workshop – Oct 2014 Middlesex University, London (UK) http://tinyurl.com/ehealth2014



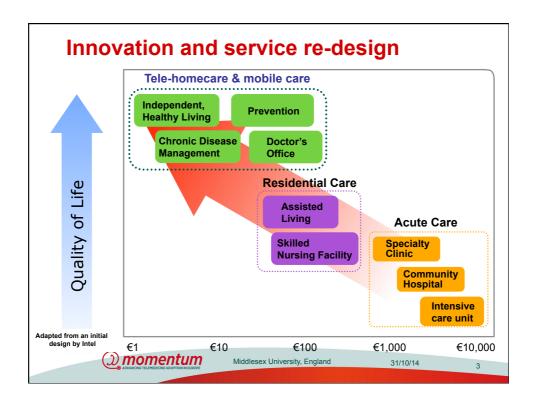
#### **Overview**

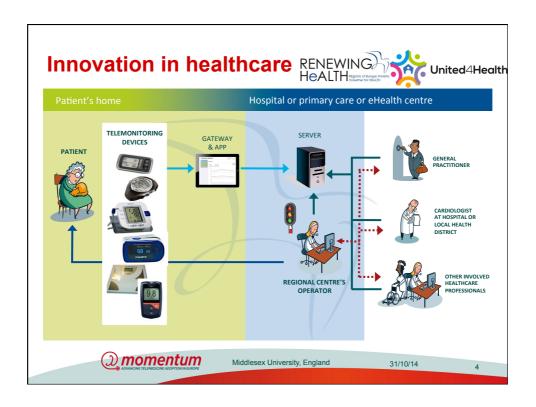
- European and general background.
- MOMENTUM, the thematic network.
- Pilotitis, scaling-up, from pilot to routine care: tools and methods are needed.
- MOMENTUM blueprint (i.e., guidelines).
- Critical Success Factors for Legal,
  Regulatory and Security Compliance.



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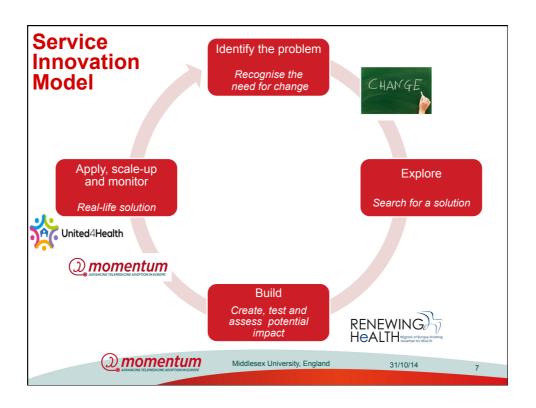
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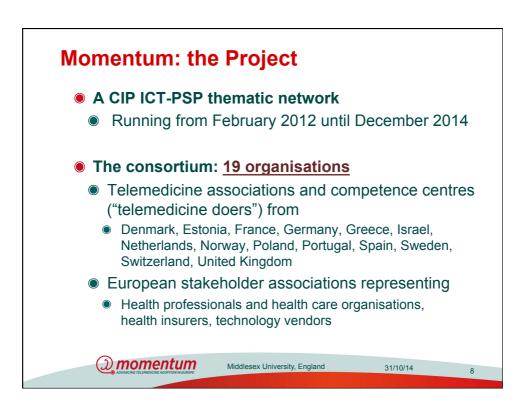




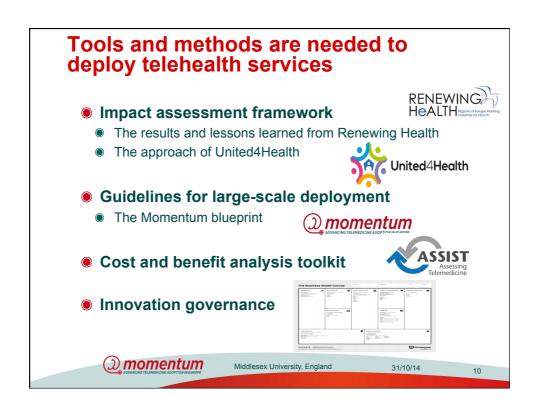


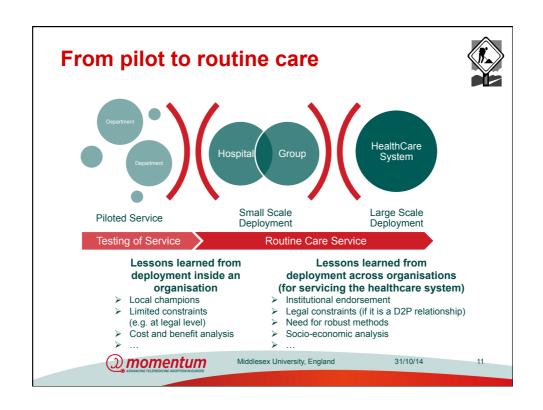




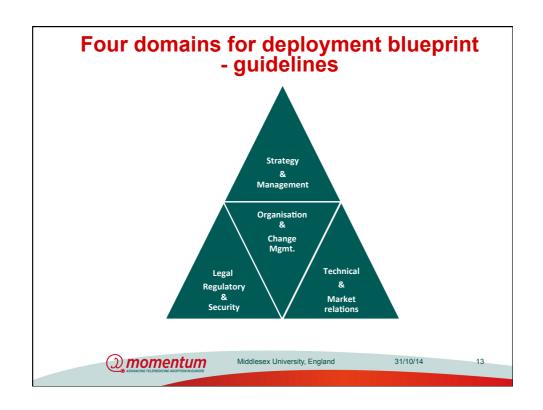


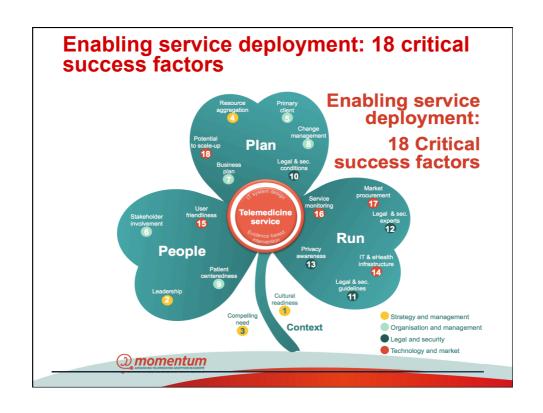












### **Critical Success Factors for Deployment Strategy**



- 1. Ensure that there is cultural readiness for telemedicine.
- 2. Ensure leadership through a champion.
- 3. Come to a consensus on the advantages of telemedicine in meeting compelling need(s).
- 4. Pull together the resources needed for deployment.



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## **Critical Success Factors for Organisational Change**



- 5. Address the needs of the primary client(s).
- 6. Involve health care professionals and decisionmakers.
- 7. Prepare and implement a business plan.
- 8. Prepare and implement a change management plan.
- 9. Put the patient at the centre of the service.



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### **Critical Success Factors for Legal,** Regulatory and Security Compliance



- 10. Assess the conditions under which the service is legal.
- 11. Identify and apply relevant legal and security guidelines.
- 12. Involve legal and security experts.
- 13. Ensure that telemedicine doers and users are "privacy aware".



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#### Assess the conditions under which the service is legal.

- Regarded by the authorities as an appropriate way to offer healthcare services?
- Under what circumstances is a telemedicine service regarded as legal? (cf. a "legal risk assessment")?
- Covered by law (i.e., not inhibited by law or by bodies with competence in the telemedicine field)?
- In accordance with general requirements for best practice in medicine?

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### Identify and apply relevant legal and security guidelines.

- Non-binding international codes of practice.
- Operational national guidelines related to application of relevant legislation and regulations.
- Codes of conduct (which also emerge from professional organisations).
   Examples from e.g., Australia, South Africa, United States of America; Denmark,
   Finland, Norway, CPME; TSA; TeleSCOPE.



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#### Involve legal and security experts.

- Identifying, exploring and applying current legislation and regulations.
- Undertaking "legal risk assessments".
- Undertaking information security risk assessments.
- · Aiming for "privacy by design".



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### Ensure that telemedicine doers and users are "privacy aware".

- Privacy awareness training is part of a privacy aware organisational culture.
- Privacy awareness training should be given to a wide range of end-users.
- Patients should be made "privacy aware" in any accompanying patient consent information.
- Privacy awareness training/education to health personnel (i.e. telemedicine doers) to include the legal requirements surrounding how to obtain patient consent properly.

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# **Critical Success Factors from an ICT perspective**



- 14. Ensure that the appropriate IT and eHealth infrastructures needed are in place.
- 15. Ensure that the technology is user-friendly.
- 16. Put in place the technology and processes required to monitor the service.
- 17. Maintain good procurement practices
- 18. Guarantee that the technology has the potential for scale-up.



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