RPSG & KDARs Collaborative

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Electronic Patient Records (EPRs)

Role of Information Communication and Technology (ICT)

- ICT plays a major role in improving the access, the efficiency, the quality, and the effectiveness of any process related to healthcare.
- The concept of e-health, as the application of ICTs to healthcare, is now common-place.
- ICT allow on introducing new applications and rejuvenating or reinventing the classical ones. Co-operation amongst different practitioners is enhanced.
- Treatment methods can be improved - all health professionals can manage activity more efficiently, and the quality of hospitals and medical services can be better.

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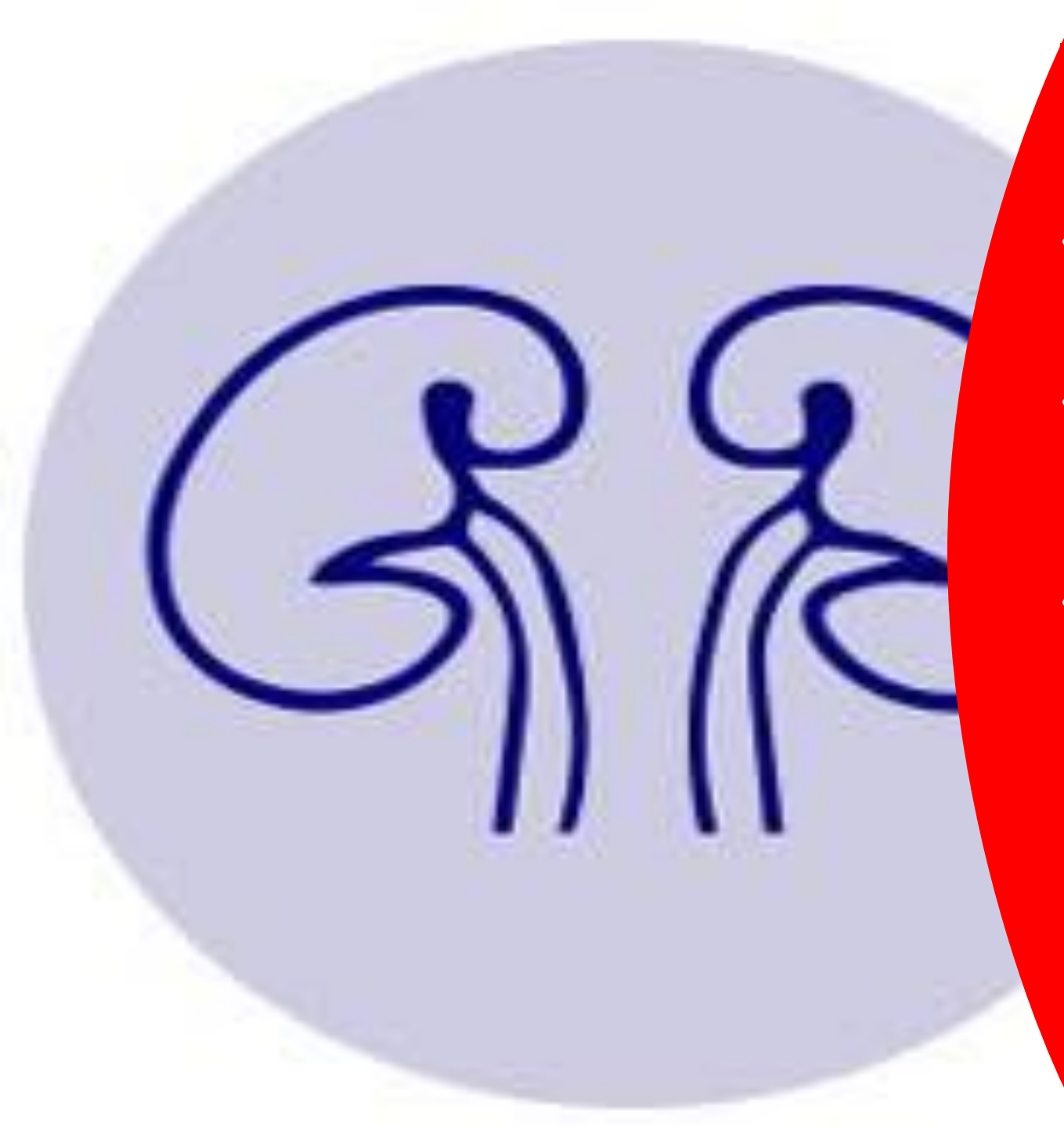
Aceto, G., Persico, V., Pescape, A. (2018). The role of Information and Communication Technologies in Taxonomies, Perspectives, and Challenges, Journal of Network and Computer Applications



Role of Information Communication and Technology (ICT)

- Health professionals can effectively work together, coordinating activities, sharing knowledge about patients.
- Health systems enable patients to have more control on of well-being, by accessing personalised and qualified health information and accessing appropriate clinical care.
- Treatment methods can be improved, health professionals can manage activity more efficiently, and the quality of hospitals and medical services can be monitored.

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Aceto, G., Persico, V., Pescape, A. (2018). The role of Information and Communication Technologies in Taxonomies, Perspectives, and Challenges, Journal of Network and Computer Applications

eHealth in Nephrology Care

- eHealth is health service and information delivered through the internet and related technologies.
- eHealth has potential to extend kidney care beyond traditional care that is integrated into daily life.
- Public health emergency caused by Covid-19 brings new urgency to the integration of eHealth into patient care and wherein there has been a requirement to limit direct face-to-face contact at healthcare facilities.

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Wang, C-S., Ku, E. (2020). eHealth in kidney care, Nat Rev Nephrol., April (1), 1-3

eHealth in Nephrology

- eHealth is potentially used to transform renal screening.
- Health Information Technology Working Group has been established to facilitate the identification and management of patients with CKD using electronic patient records (EPRs).

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Electronic Patient Records (EPRs)

Digital version of patient medical records, contain:

- Demographic Information
- Diagnoses
- Biometric and Vital Sign Measurements
- Care Plans
- Polypharmacy & Medication Information
- Laboratory Investigations
- Radiology Investigations

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Electronic Health Records (EPRs)

- EPRs can be accessed by patients or providers through portals with functions to support care-related activities.
- EPRs are used to provide alerts and decision aids for management of AKI and CKD.
- Allows for screening for CKD.
- Help in the identification of potential candidates for research and clinical trials.
- Self-management by tracking and presenting data and providing individualised recommendations

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Telehealth

- The use of digital devices and applications such as video conferencing and digital stethoscopes to allow interactions between service providers and patients can bridge geographic barriers.
- Telehealth allows remote visits for CKD patients.
- Multidisciplinary care visits for patients with multiple service providers can be advantageous.
- Video consultations with Allied Health Professionals and Service Providers can be helpful.
- Telehealth for urgent visits with service providers for example, patients pre/ post transplanted recipients can be advantageous.

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Mobile eHealth

- The use of mobile devices such as personal digital assistants, mobile phones, tablets, and smartphones can be used to provide clinical care.
- Methods of care can include text messaging and mobile apps.
- Mobile apps for polypharmacy surrounding CKD.
- Educational app for care pre-post transplantation.

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Mobile eHealth

- Smartphone camera to read of urine test strips for urinary tract infection or proteinuria detection.
- Blood pressure monitoring and transmission of data to health-care providers.
- Mobile app for dietary monitoring (salt and potassium intake).
- Electronic pillboxes for medication adherence monitoring and reminders.
- Fluid overload monitoring via bioimpedance sensors.

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Website Healthcare

- A programme delivered through a website and internet-connected devices such as computers and smartphones can be advantageous.
- Educational modules for patients with CKD is important.

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Social Media

- Website and mobile applications that serve as platforms for sharing understanding and lived experiences (clinical and non-clinical).
- Discussion platforms for patients on different forms of RRT.
- Promotion of CKD awareness.

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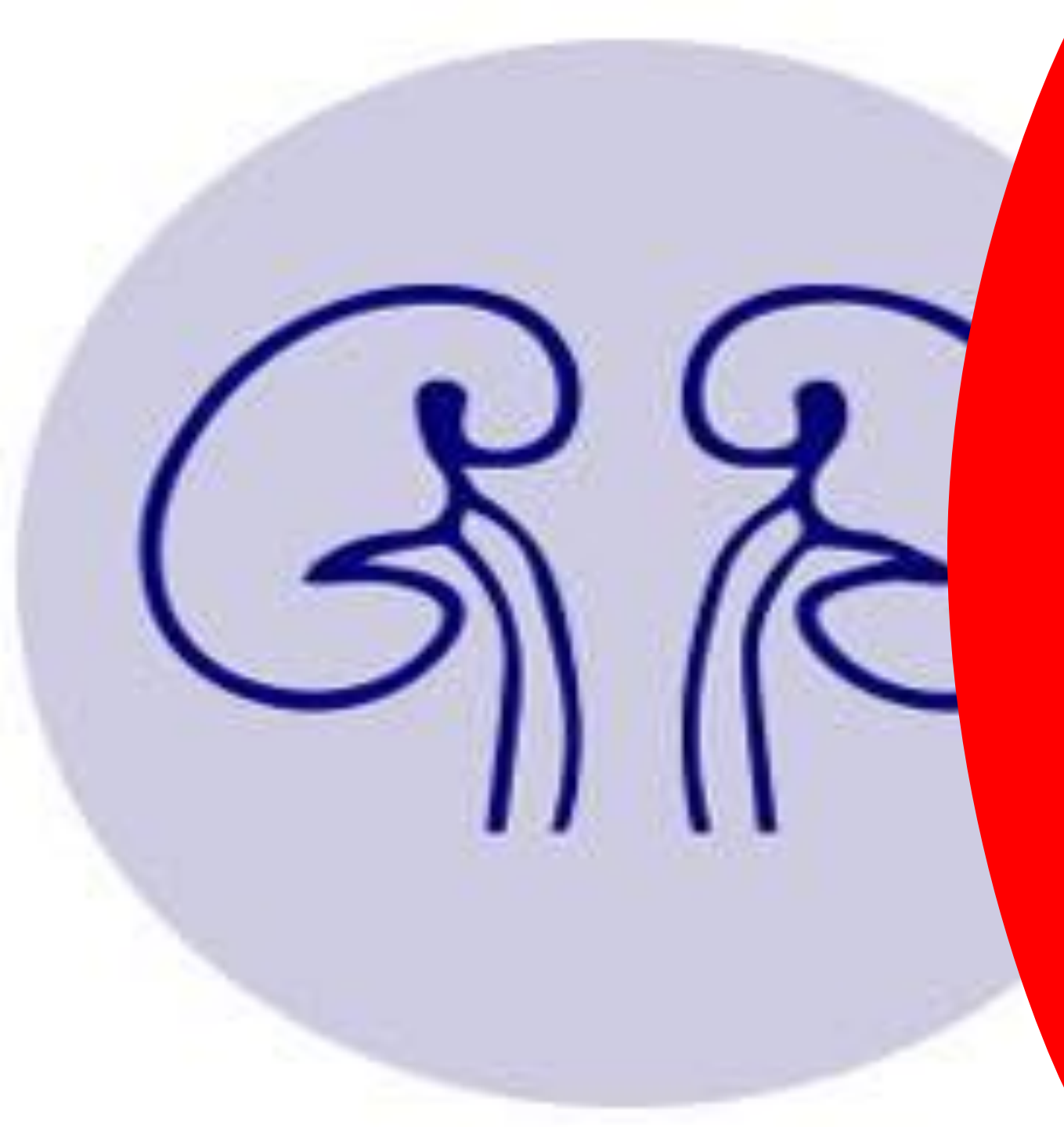

Challenges for Adopting eHealth

- eHealth can enhance disease detection and monitoring, but can introduce safety concerns owing to design, technological failures or invalid data.
- Patients with kidney disease have complex needs that can make remote monitoring via eHealth tools less suitable than traditional face-to-face care.
- Certain aspects of physical exam, such as examination of catheter exit sites, may be difficult to perform via video consultation.
- Providing CKD education via online/ website modules, mobile apps or text messaging may not fully address the complexity of patient questions.

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