

Barriers To The Adoption Of Telehealth and The Complete Ambient Assisted Living eXperiment (CAALYX)

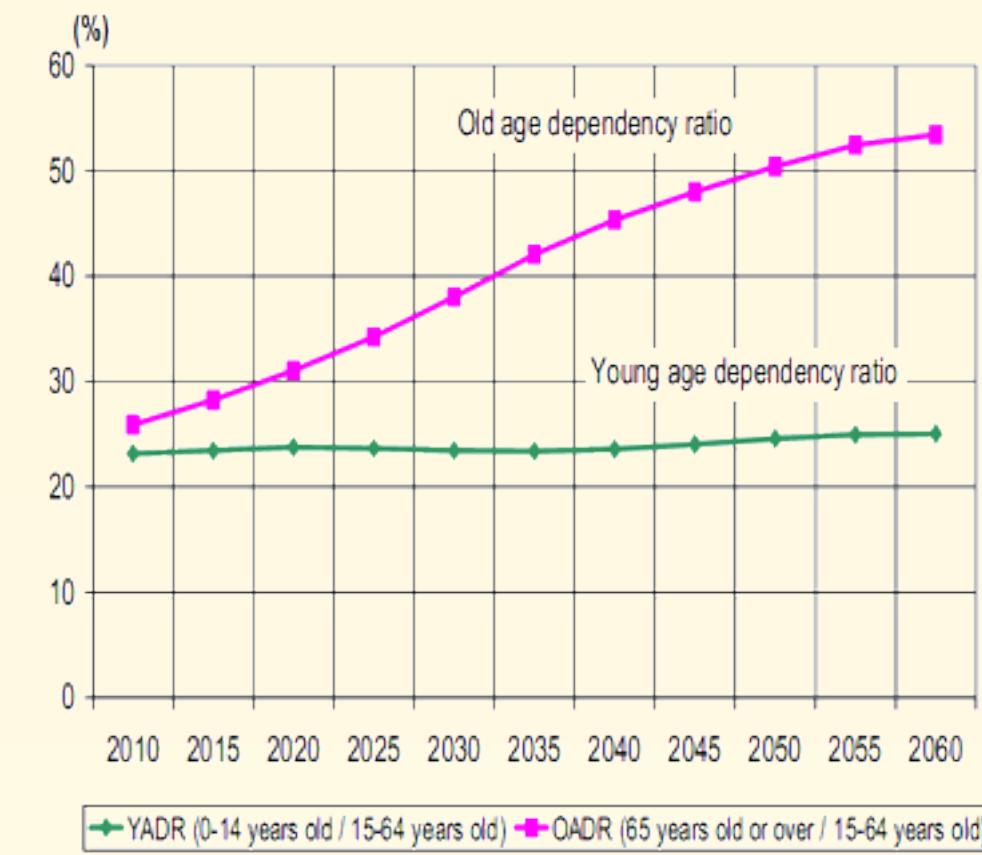
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Why TELEhealth?

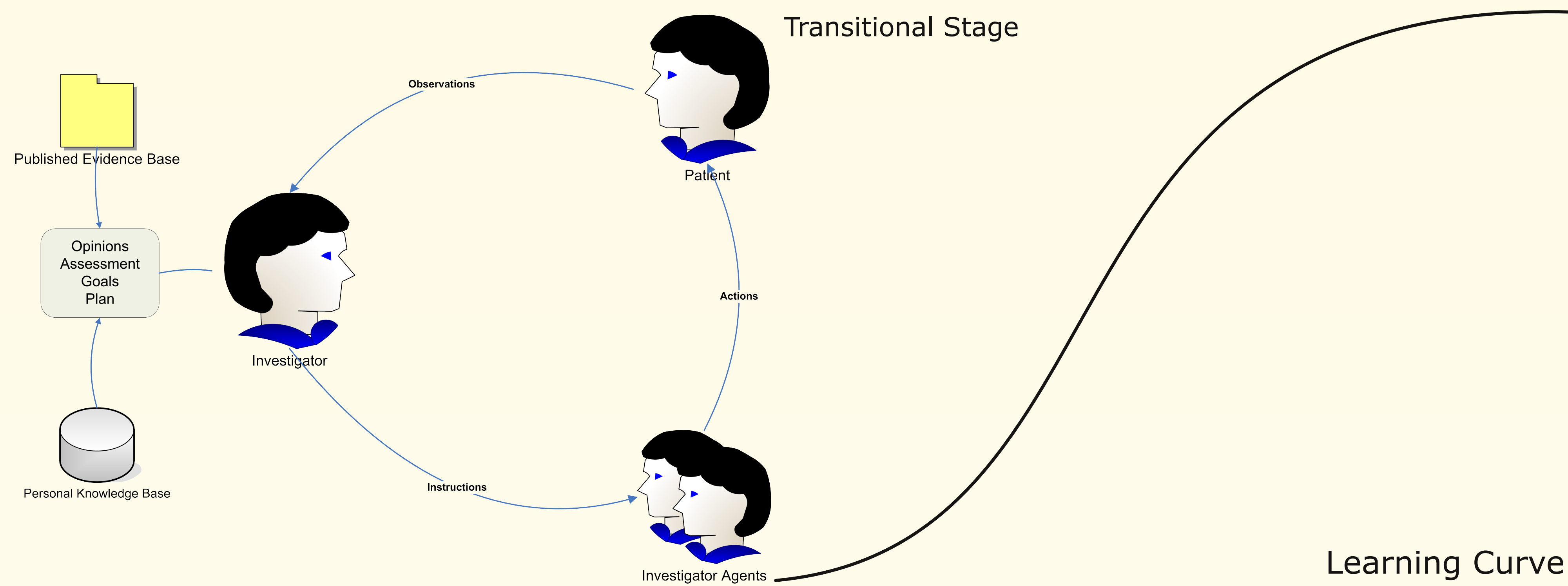
- Increasing Elderly Population
- High Dependency Ratio At Both Ends Of The Age Spectrum
- Retirement Migration Patterns
- Increased Likelihood Of:
 - a)Multiple Health Conditions
 - b)Chronic Physical Diseases
 - c)Mental And Cognitive Disorders
- Constant Attention And Care.
- Need For Personalised Healthcare



Strong Incentives For Research Institutions To Produce High Impact Research And Commercial Opportunities For Enterprises

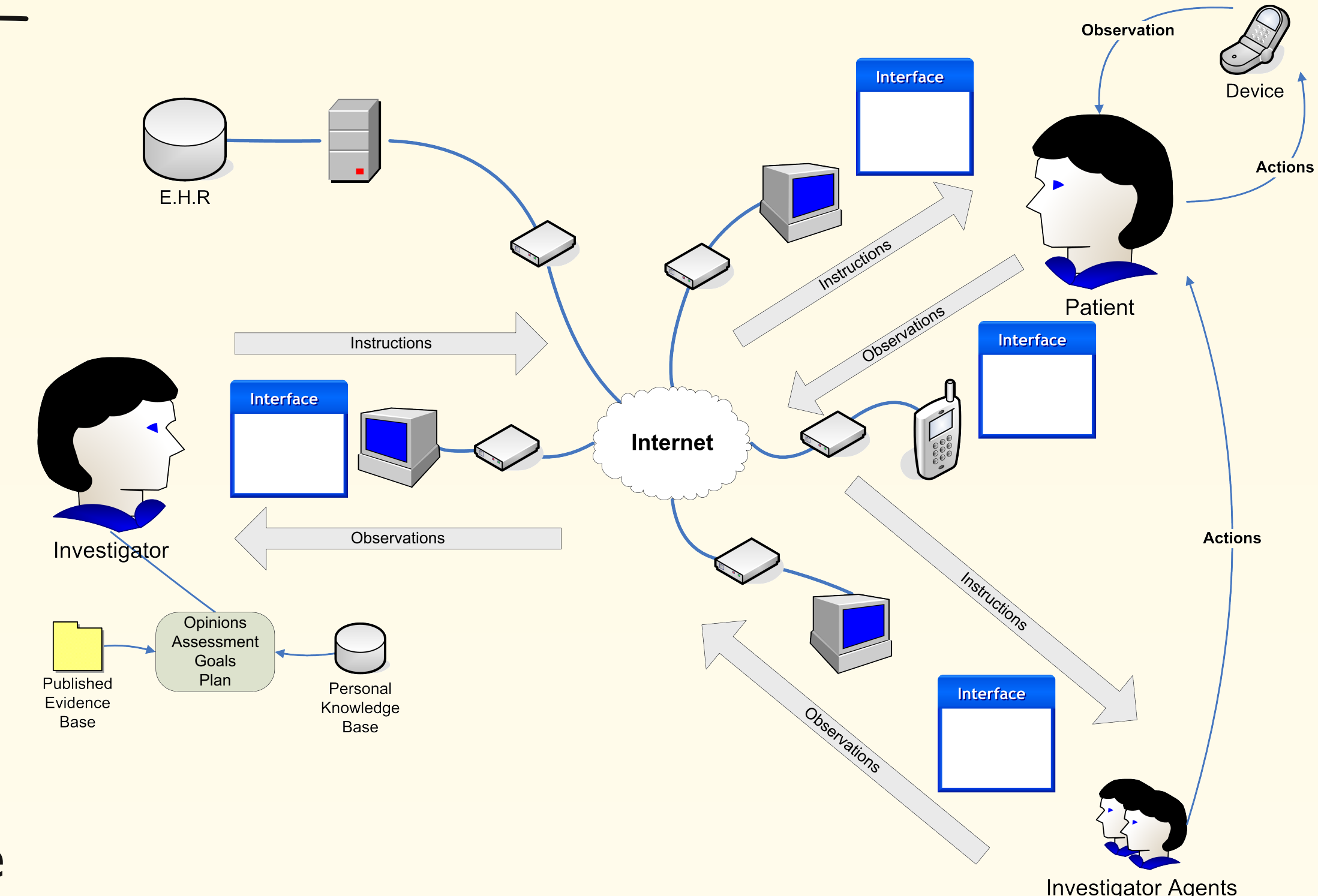
With a potential market size of 80 million elderly European citizens, projected to double by 2050, why does Telehealth not seem currently to be realising its full potential?

Barriers To The Adoption Of Telehealth



Classic Delivery Of Healthcare

Complex Domain, Well Established, Converged, Interpersonal, National / Regional



"Distributed" Delivery Of Healthcare

New, Proactive Health Management, Distributed Cost / Workload, Potentially Cost Effective, Personalised, Complementary, Exposed, International

Transition Issues

- Redefinition Of Roles
- Training (Staff, Patients)
- New Processes
- Uncertainty
- Constant Adaptation
- Innovation Gap

Technological Issues

- Complexity
- Reliability / Robustness
- Interoperability
- Rural / Remote Areas
- Infrastructure
- Slow Transition To E.H.R.

Lack Of Evidence

- Ongoing Development Of Relevant Metrics
- Usability (Interfaces)
- Obtrusiveness (Systems)
- Acceptance (Systems / Sensors)

Financial Issues

- Distribution Of Cost
- Cost Of Change / Benefit
- Cost Of "Staying Connected"

Legal Issues

- Audit Trailing
- Liability (Patient Actions)
- Privacy
- Policies Lagging

The Complete Ambient Assisted Living eXperiment (CAALYX)

Transition Issues

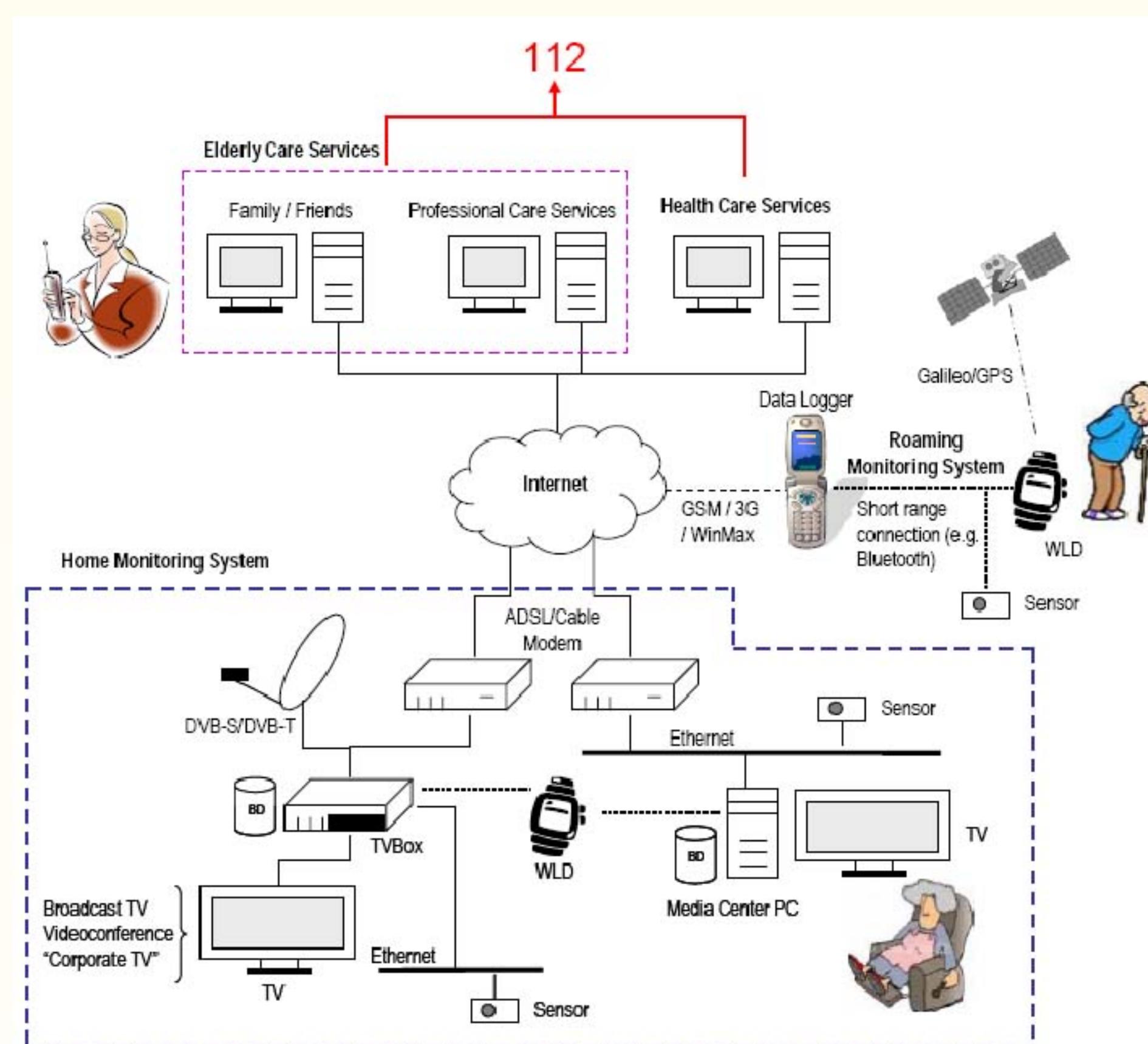
- Off The Shelf Equipment
- Already Established Devices And Interfaces
- Minimal Training

Technological Issues

- Extensive Use Of Open Standards
- Interoperable (HL7 Provisions)
- Modular

Lack Of Evidence

- Ongoing Trials
- Realistic Environments



Legal Issues

- Secure Transmission Channels
- Endpoint Authentication

Financial Issues

- Subscription Based Service
- Equipment Inclusive
- Equipment Reuse
- Use Of Freely Available Technologies

Prospects

- Transitional and technological issues will be the easiest to solve in the long term
- Legal and Financial Issues will remain as the most persistent. The legal system and relevant policies evolve slower than technology and the possibilities it opens
- Connectivity costs will continue to drop but will still contribute strongly to the overall cost of associated services.
- Policies and Standardisation at national level are the strongest enablers of Telehealth
- Eventually, in a 25-30 year interval, a "new" generation of elderly will emerge that will be computer and technology literate enough to cope with the challenges that the transition to a telehealth enabled healthcare ecosystem poses.

•In the short term, a comprehensive and integrated consumer-centric approach that promises to translate inventions into high-penetration innovations in people's lives has been proposed by Coughlin and Pope (2008) to bridge today's apparent innovation gap indicated by the slow diffusion of existing telehealth technologies.

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