AusIndustry Cooperative Research Centres Program

Collaboration in Action: Can community Wifi and Telehealth "Close the gap" in remote Aboriginal Health?

Marianne St Clair David Murtagh DH4B 09/11/21

CRC LA DEVELOPING NORTHERN AUSTRALIA

Dundee Beach, NT



Simbani Research

Telehealth, Digital Access, Innovative Remote Strategy Solutions and Service Development



Theory of collaboration – components include:

- Common goal identified
- Stakeholders the right stakeholders!
- Communication
- Leadership
- Networking
- Nurturing
- Power distribution
- Relationship building
- Resources
- Shared learning
- Time
- Training
- Trust

Collaboration is resource intensive!

Collaboration theory underpins this work.

Overall aim: Reduce the disparity of health service delivery between Urban and RRR - The Great RRR Divide

Rural, regional and remote (RRR) context:

- 500k people live in MMM (Modified Monash Model)
 Regions 6 & 7
- Disproportionate access to services including health services (National Rural Health Alliance)
- Poorer health outcomes



"The Great RRR Divide"

Challenges:

- Remoteness
- Low population density
- Unreliable telecommunications and power (typically local generators)
- Poor roads can be isolated for months
- Dust, high temperatures and humidity.
- Severe weather events.
- Health very limited access to health services.

Many remote people still have issues with access to reliable, adequate and affordable internet and equitable access to health services.

Testing NBN Sky Muster Plus 2019-2020 wet season Clear to light weather typically

- 29 \downarrow (varied 28-45 \downarrow)
- 9 ↑ (typically 9.8 ↑)

Ping fairly consistent 556 - 570 ms



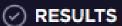


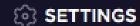






Result ID 8956159592







ODE DOWNLOAD Mbps

48.46

• UPLOAD Mbps



Connections

Multi



'Yes' Optus

Sydney

Change Server



IPSTAR

122.129.138.90

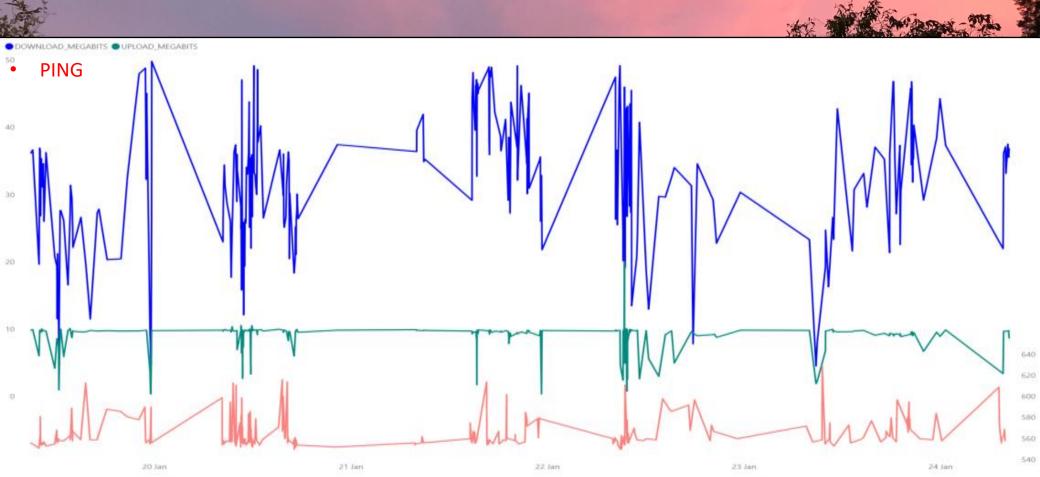
RATE YOUR PROVIDER

IPSTAR



Monitoring during monsoonal conditions Jan 19-24

- Nearest BOM weather station 425 mm
- Specifically targeted adverse weather
- Outages 2-26 mins (excluding power outages)

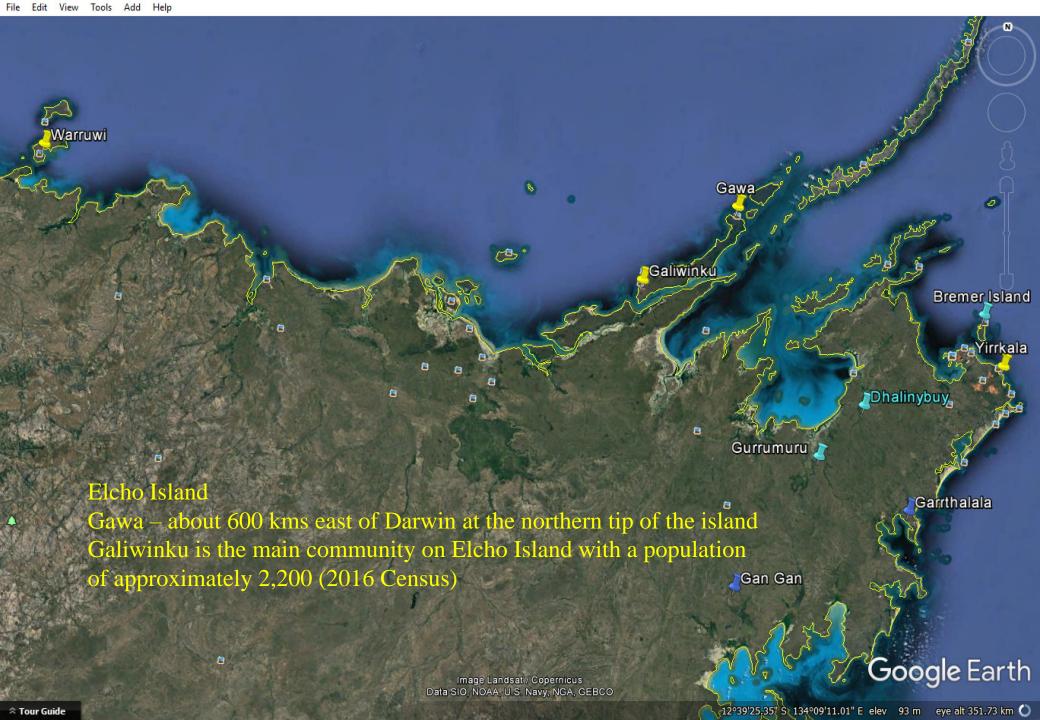


CRCNA Telehealth Project: Develop a simple, more robust and affordable telehealth system.

- Sky Muster Plus suitable for videoconferencing & telehealth.
- Zoom works well over Sky Muster Plus, is simple to use and allowed remote end control of camera.
- Clinicians can more accurately assess patients using videoconferencing rather than phone.
- Many RRR not getting health services they need.

Evolution of Telehealth for the Bush (TH4B)

- Through project meetings a new model of service delivery became evident
- Synapse provided support, Nurse Practitioners and specialists for some of our remote people as a trial.
- It worked!
- Gawa community requested access to improved health services as well as community wifi.





Telehealth for the Bush (TH4B) Trial – Can access to health services for RRR be increased using this new model of service delivery?

Nurse Practitioners:

- Patient-centred care similar to GP role
- Skilled and qualified to diagnose & treat patients in collaboration with Medical Practitioners
- Can see patients via telehealth without in-person initial requirement
- Can access Medicare rebates
- Can refer patients to specialists, diagnostic tests, allied health professionals
- Can prescribe medications
- Synapse mobile app facilitated billing and referral pathways
- Trial worked with extensive collaboration
- Required administration, oversight & management





Synapse Concierge Service. (Method)

Patient contacts TH4B https://synapsemedical.com.au/telehealth-for-the-bush/

Consult with Nurse Practitioner (NP)

NP referrals - diagnostic tests and/or specialist (using Synapse App)

Patient has telehealth consult with Specialist

Further action as required



Simbani Integrated Research











TH4B Expanded network – Range of 40 health services now available, including:

Allergist, Clinical Immunologist Anaesthetist, Cardiologist, Cardio-thoracic Surgeon, Colorectal Surgeon, Dermatologist, Emergency Physician Endocrinologist, Exercise Physiologist, Gastroenterologist and Heptologist, General Physician, General Practitioner, General Surgeon, Geriatrician, Haematologist, Infectious Diseases Physician, Intensive Care Medicine, Midwife, Nurse Practitioner Neonatal/Perinatal Medicine, Paediatrician, Nephrologist, Renal Physician, Neurologist, Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, Occupational Therapist, Oncologist, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Paediatric Surgeon Paediatrician/Paediatric, Neurologist Pain Medicine, Palliative Medicine, Pathologist, Psychiatrist, Physiotherapist, Radiation Oncologist, Rehabilitation Physician, Respiratory and Sleep Physician, Rheumatologist, Speech Therapist, Urologist, Vascular Surgeon

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BROADBAND for the Bush Alliance

....and expanding

Lessons learned:

High level of collaboration and administration required

Barriers:

- Lack of access to adequate internet
- Data transfer between diagnostic services, referring clinicians and patients
- Lack of data uploaded to My Health Record (MHR)
- Diagnostic services refusing to upload data to MHR
- Diagnostic services sending results to referring clinician via post (causing extensive delays)
- Clinical services Medicare funded, but not administration to ensure continuity of care with local health care providers
- Requires collaboration and administration plus access to networks





Next steps for Gawa.

Establish work pathways with local AMS and NT Health Training for locals to access telehealth service via the TH4B Trial using smart phones.

Longer term goals

Locally manned community clinic on-site

Trained "Telehealth Technicians" – patient-end administration and technical support

Accommodation for local and visiting health professionals

At least two (male and female) locally based health professionals

NB: These jobs may not be full-time or may be combined with other roles (eg driver, community liaison)





Conclusions - TH4B model of service delivery.

- Can supplement existing services
- Can link into existing services
- Can expand access to a wider range of health services for RRR
- Improve health outcomes for RRR
- Potentially can address the "Great RRR Divide"
- Potentially assist in "Closing the Gap" in health for remote Aboriginal people

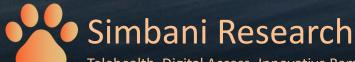
Research Questions:

Can this new model of service reduce the disparity between RRR and urban in health service provision?

How can TH4B be implemented to "Close the Gap" for remote Aboriginal people?

How can we fund TH4B sustainably?

Elizabeth River, NT Photo – Jennie Wilton







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- Asia Pacific College of Business & Law
- Biz365
- NBN Co

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- The Gawa community
- Isolated Children's & Parents Association
- Broadband for the Bush Alliance









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