

Project proposal

Project title	Impact of telehealth and telecare on patient outcomes in Croydon	
First Supervisor	Dr <input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="Nada Philip"/>
Second Supervisor	<input type="text" value="Dr Reem Kayyali"/>	
School	<input type="text" value="Computing and Information Systems"/>	
Other member of supervisory team (no more than three KU supervisors in total)	<input type="text" value="Dr Shereen Nabhani"/>	
Specific requirements beyond 2:1 degree	<input type="text"/>	

Project summary (max 4,000 characters)

MSc by Research

Telehealth is defined as the remote surveillance of patient's health to aid in early diagnosis and timely intervention. Telehealth uses equipment to monitor people's health in their own home such as blood pressure, blood oxygen levels or weight. It thus overcomes the challenge of distance allowing timely care to be provided to patients while at home. A recent randomised controlled trial funded by the Department of Health, compared standard of care to telehealth for the management of long term conditions. The final analysis of this study involving 3230 patients revealed that telehealth significantly reduced hospital admission rates, mortality rates and length of hospital stay (P=0.017, P<0.001 and P=0.023 respectively).¹

This project in collaboration with Croydon health authority aims at implementing a telehealth system for patients with long term conditions at home and in nursing/residential homes. The project will consist of a needs assessment to identify key patients, monitoring parameters and barriers and facilitators for implementation.

This will be followed by a pilot study to gauge impact on patient outcomes and the healthcare costs. Following full implementation, a case control study will be conducted as a follow-up to this project to evaluate the full impact of telehealth in Croydon.

Reference:

1. Steventon A, Bardsley M, Billings J, et al. Effect of telehealth on use of secondary care and mortality: findings from the Whole System Demonstrator cluster randomised trial. *BMJ*.2012;344:e3874 doi: 10.1136/bmj.e3874