TELEHEALTH 102 - Maximizing Clinical Effectiveness

Image and Sound Quality & Etiquette in Live Video

Jonathan Neufeld, PhD Great Plains Telehealth Resource & Assistance Center October 2, 2018



Outline

Presentation Quality

- <u>Technical issues</u> and preparation for video sessions
- Sometimes subtle, but convey professionalism

• Etiquette, Training, & Evaluation

- <u>Behaviors</u> during a video encounter
- Essential for effective, professional encounters

This TRC activity is supported by grants from the Office for the Advancement of Telehealth, Federal Office of Rural Health Policy, Health Resources and Services Administration, DHHS



Introduction

- Presentation quality is a HUGE (but overlooked) professional issue
- There is always lots to learn & ways to improve
- Interesting and fun to discuss



I. PRESENTATION QUALITY



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Caveats

- Variation is possible we are presenting "ideals"
- Hardware and software matter, but here we are focusing on "the rest of it" (what <u>you</u> do, not what your computer does)



Screen type and size

- Live video can be displayed on a wide variety of devices
 - Not limited to within an EMR or other platform
 - Various form factors have strengths & weaknesses









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Camera Location and Stability





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Screen type and size

- <u>Exercise</u>: Introduce yourself "through the window"
 - One type of "ideal" setup
 - "window" metaphor

• Try "Tablet" as well





Camera Location and Stability

- Producing the illusion of "eye contact"
 - a. Camera directly over face
 - b. Video image directly under the camera
 - c. Minimize the separation
 - "Lower the camera; raise the image"





Camera Location and Stability





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Light, Height, and Gap are Important





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Typical Webcam Set-up Not Optimal



Optimal Webcam Set-up





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Lighting

- Standard workplace lighting is often "good enough"
- General principle: <u>Bright</u>, <u>Blurry</u>, & <u>B</u>efore
- Things to avoid
 - "Point" sources lamps
 - Harsh light reflections
 - Unbalanced light shadows
 - Backlighting
 - Subject near a bright/reflective back wall





Avoid the "webcam zombie" look





Downward glance and poor lighting can make you a character in a horror movie.



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Lighting (more examples)



Back lighting





Side lighting

Camera Stability

- Stability adds to professionalism
 - a. <u>Exercise</u>: View through the "tablet"







Framing & Background

- Fill the frame to the top
- Include your hands
- Avoid intrusive backgrounds
- Avoid backlighting





Framing & Background









Privacy & Security



Work area has insufficient privacy allowing co-workers to unintentionally intrude



Secure office location, but the glass behind the user creates privacy a concern



Room Walls & Backgrounds

- Flat colors (unreflective)
- Neutral tones
- Avoid patterns & lines

[Story: Altru "telemedicine" color palette]



Room Colors (and Lighting)

- Room walls change the color of reflected light
- Choose neutral or muted colors
- Use "daylight" colored lights





Reverberation Proximity Sensitivity Directionality





<u>Reverberation</u> - Room echo ("softer" walls and furniture reduce reverb)

Proximity - The closer the mic is to the sound, the better the quality

Sensitivity - Signal (volume) reduces with the distance *squared*

Directionality - High frequencies (necessary for intelligibility) come straight out of the mouth; low frequencies are less directional





- Headsets solve most problems
- Feedback when two ends of the call can hear each other
- Echo usually the one with the problem can't hear it



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• Pro Tip:

"MTDM"





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Handling Peripherals

- Stand behind/to the side of the patient
- Address the camera
- Practice





Other "Pro Tips"

- Secondary communication plan (backup "hotline") if presenter leaves the room or the call breaks down
- Know your equipment and placement of cameras and microphones.
 Software and hardware upgrades tend to change things











ETIQUETTE GUIDE TO THE MOST COMMON ETIQUETTE RULES AND SOCIAL SITUATIONS WHERE **ETIQUETTE MATTERS**







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Training and Competencies

- Consider how much and what kind of training operators need
- Consider including information about image quality
- Continuously monitor and improve your image



Training and Competencies

- Telemedicine procedures should mirror "normal" procedures
 - Telemedicine is a mode of delivery, <u>NOT a special treatment or different service</u>
 - Adapt usual procedures as much as possible, or include telemedicine points in usual procedures
- Train everyone thoroughly, but...
 avoid making telehealth something "special", risky, or difficult



Best Practices

Familiarization, normalization, and practice

- Everyone should be comfortable using the equipment
- Using live video in other situations helps normalize it
- PRACTICE use mock encounters to learn BEFORE it matters
- If a hesitant provider (or patient) has one bad encounter, they will need 10 good encounters to trust the technology again



Best Practices

Building Rapport

- Talk normally
- Look at the patient (whose face is near the camera)
- Use gestures (your hands are on screen)
- "Talk to the person, not the screen."



Best Practices

Building Rapport

• Monitor your self-view (but don't obsess about it)



Universal Video Etiquette

- Everybody in the room is <u>on screen</u> (or at least comes on to be introduced)
- Everybody should be <u>identified by name and role</u>
- Prior patient consent is obtained
- Alternatives are understood
- <u>No recordings</u> are made without explicit consent



Evaluation

Making sure your presenters are conducting effective, high quality encounters.





Using a Checklist

Telepresenter Competency Checklist (gpTRAC.org)

gpTRAC |

Telepresenter Competency Check List – (RN)

CRITICAL ELEMENTS	MET	NOT MET
States facility's procedure for telemedicine scheduling, room and staffing reservations		2
Maintains confidentiality, video and audio privacy during a telemedicine consult. Introduces those present at both locations		
Educates patient on the telemedicine process and obtains informed consent according to facility policy		
 Assists with patient examination Specialty forms are completed and faxed as needed Faxes or enters electronically patient information as needed Prepares patient for exam 		
Maintains medical record 1. Admits patient according to facility policy 2. Documents according to facility policy 3. Documents patient seen by telemedicine, provider and those present		
 Discharge planning Provides discharge instructions as needed Schedules any follow-up appointments or additional testing as needed 		
 Assists in data collection, evaluation and performance improvement Maintains logs as required Provides patient satisfaction survey Reports any patient complaints or adverse outcomes according to the facility's policy 	8 . 0	
 Can move and set up equipment according to procedure 1. Turn off video equipment as necessary before moving 2. Unplug power and network from source 3. Moves video cart to designated area 4. Plugs into appropriate network and power sources 5. Position in room for best viewing for and by the patient 6. Turns video unit on 7. Places microphone near presenting area 8. Adjusts camera and establishes pre-sets as needed 		

General Session Checklist

- Have equipment ready beforehand
- □ Introduce all participants (name/role)
- Orient and answer questions
- Say: "Video sessions are never recorded without permission"
- Discuss "call dropped" procedure
- Place and monitor your self-view

- Speak clearly and normally
- Engage the patient with eye contact and gestures
- □ Structure the encounter effectively
- Give a clear "end" to the encounter ("I'm disconnecting now") and clear instructions for the patient on what to do next



Standardized Training Evaluation Tool

Tina Haney, PhD Assistant Professor of Nursing Old Dominion University

Interprofessional Team Telehealth Performance Evaluation

Interprofessional Team Telehealth Performance Evaluation © Tina Haney (thaney@odu.edu)

This tool was developed to evaluate trainees on conducting team-based clinical encounters using live video (telemedicine).

Introduction

1. Did all participants introduce themselves?	Y	Ν	NA
2. Did all participants state their role?	Y	Ν	NA
3. Did participants ask what the patient wanted to be called?	Y	Ν	NA

Preparation

4. Were participants dressed appropriately?	Y	Ν	NA
5. Were rooms kept quiet and private (doors closed)?	Y	Ν	NA
6. Did participants ensure the patient was comfortable?	Y	Ν	NA

Beginning

7. Were microphones muted before the visit began?	Y	Ν	NA
8. Did participants indicate all phones/pagers were off?	Y	Ν	NA
9. Were all participants visible on screen?	Y	Ν	NA
10. Was the patient's permission elicited explicitly?	Y	Ν	NA



Questions & Discussion

Jonathan Neufeld

Great Plains Telehealth Resource & Assistance Center

<u>jneufeld@umn.edu</u>

574-606-5038

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