Telemedicine pitfalls:

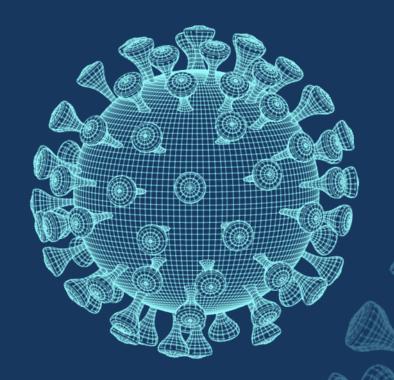


Considerations in providing safer virtual care



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McGill Annual Refresher Course for Family Physicians – Nov 30 2020





- Recognize the most common medical-legal pitfalls when providing virtual care
- Share strategies to mitigate risk and provide safer virtual care
- Consider potentially competing priorities when providing virtual care





Faculty / presenter disclosure



Faculty: Liisa Honey, Katherine Larivière

Employee of: 1. CMPA

Relationships with financial sponsors:

- Any direct financial payments including receipt of honoraria: None

- Membership on advisory boards or speakers' bureaus:

Saegis scientific committees

- Funded grants or clinical trials: None

- Patents on a drug, product or device:

- All other investments or relationships:

None

Conflict of Interest: ¹Paid employees of The Canadian Medical Protective Association.

Disclosure of Financial Support: This program has not received financial or in-kind support .

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What is your conference snack today?

- Sweet: candy, cake, ...
- Salty: nuts, chips, ...
- Hearty: late lunch
- Healthy: veggies
- A glass of wine or other Friday afternoon beverage
- Something else?



Role of CMPA

- We are here to support you
- When in doubt, go back to basics:
 - Duty of care
 - Best interests of the patient
 - Reasonableness
 - Communicate
 - Document







Exercise reasonable care, skill and judgement







I currently provide:

- Virtual care by phone
- Virtual care by video platform
- A mix of audio-only and video calls
- Only in-person care
- Other

I have questions today about:

- Consent in virtual care
- Documenting virtual care encounters
- When virtual care is appropriate
- Patients who refuse virtual care
- Managing scarce resources
- Privacy and confidentiality issues
- Coordinating care virtually

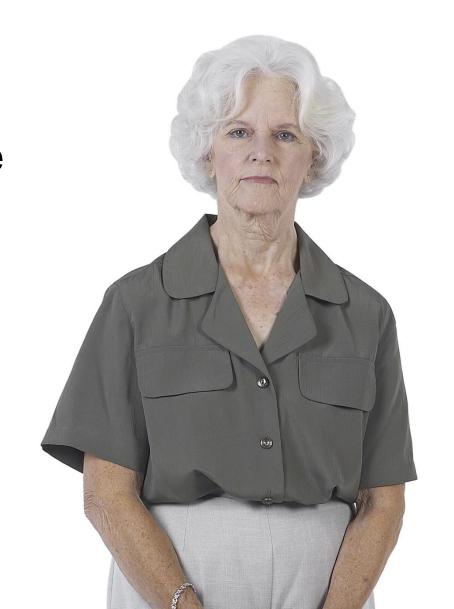


Ms. Jones calls your office and asks for an appointment





- What do you do:
 - Plan to call her sometime in the next few days
 - See her over Facetime
 - Use your personal Zoom account
 - Triage the need to see her in person





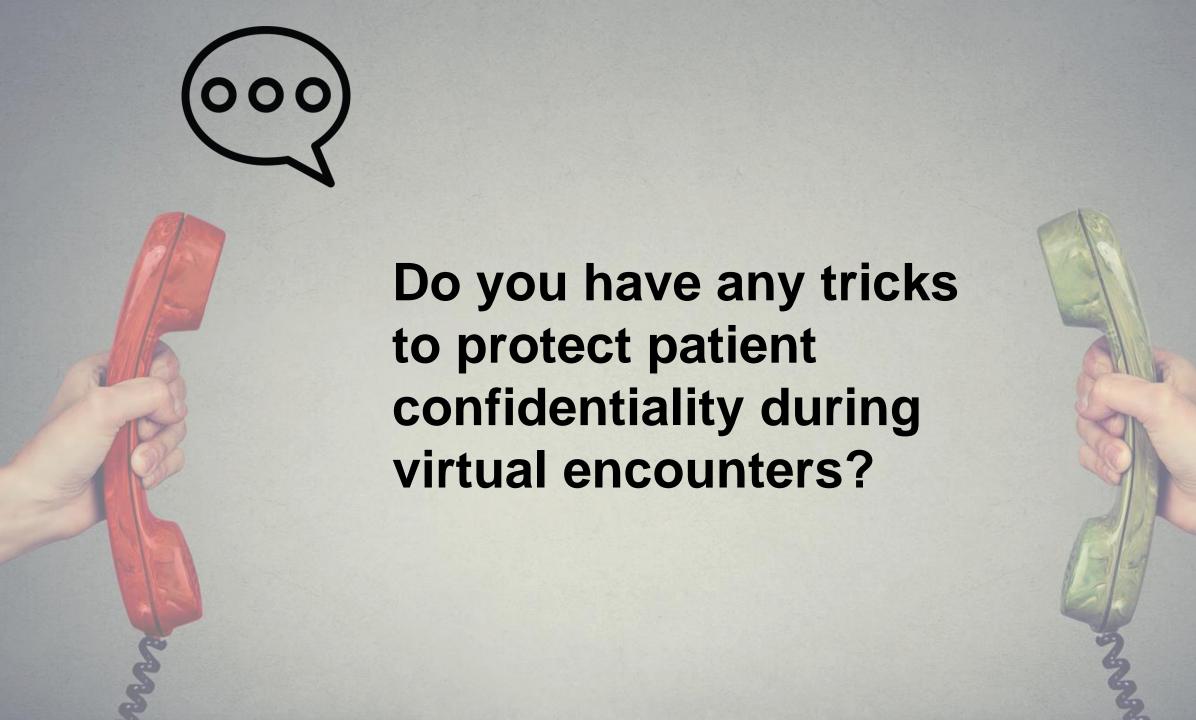


Privacy of virtual platform



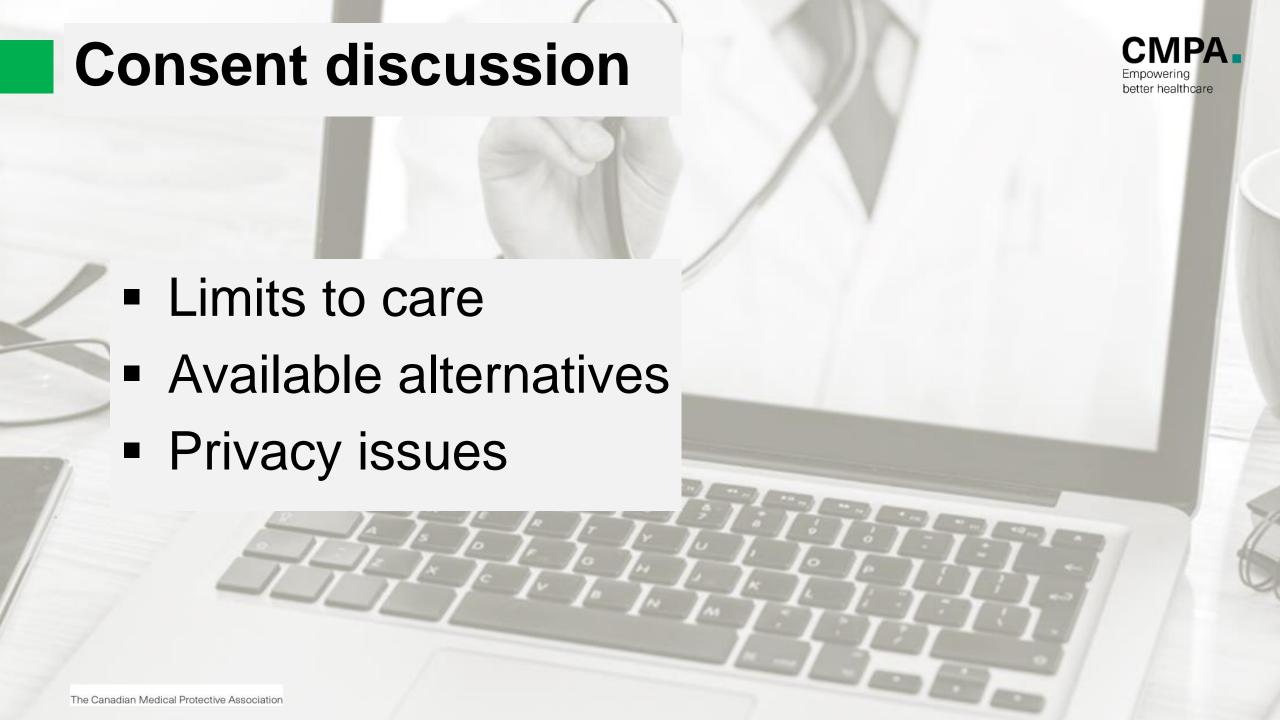


- Encryption
- Third party use
- Storage of information



Which is false?

- Consent for virtual care is required
- You must review risks and benefits of virtual care, including privacy risks and limits to care
- You must document that you obtained consent
- You are required to see a patient who refuses virtual care in-person



« En période de pandémie, la nécessité d'obtenir un consentement écrit à la consultation ne sera pas imposée; le consentement verbal du patient en début de consultation ainsi qu'une note au dossier seront suffisants, mais obligatoires. »

Les téléconsultations réalisées par les médecins

durant la pandémie de COVID-19

Guide à l'Intention des médecins

31 mars 2020

(dernière mise à jour : 11 mai 2020)











VIRTUAL CARE PLAYBOOK

MARCH 2020

VIRTUAL CARE PLAYBOOK FOR CANADIAN PHYSICIANS



Sample Disclosure for Practice Website during the COVID-19 Pandemic

This disclosure has been created for use specifically during the COVID-19 pandemic. It can easily be edited for use in other circumstances.

Our clinic is starting to offer virtual care. This means that we will be using video and audio technologies for some patient visits rather than asking all patients to come into our office. Some of these technologies are provided by the province or territory. Others have been provided by vendors like Google or Apple to help make discussions with your care provider as easy as possible during these difficult times. Some health concerns can be addressed with virtual care alone, but in some cases your doctor may ask you to visit a hospital or other health care facility if necessary, for a physical examination.

We do our best to make sure that any information you give to us during virtual care visits is private and secure, but no video or audio tools are ever completely secure. There is an increased security risk that your health information may be intercepted or disclosed to third parties when using video or audio communications tools.

To help us keep your information safe and secure, you can do the following:

- Understand that emails, calls or texts you receive are not secure in the same way as a private appointment in an exam room.
- Use a private computer/device (i.e., not an employer's or third party's computer/device), secure accounts
 and a secure Internet connection. For example, using a personal and encrypted email account is more
 secure than using an unencrypted email account, and your access to the Internet on your home network
 will generally be more secure than an open guest Wi-Fi connection.

You should also understand that electronic communication is not a substitute for in-person communication or clinical examinations, where appropriate, or for attending the emergency department when needed (including for any urgent care that may be required).

If you are concerned about using video or audio tools for virtual care, you can ask our office to arrange for you to visit a different health care provider or another health care centre where you can be seen in person. However, please note that visiting a health care provider in person comes with a higher risk of coming into contact with COVID-19 and the possibility of spreading the virus.

By providing your information, you agree to let us collect, use or disclose your personal health information through video or audio communications (while following applicable privacy laws) in order to provide you with care. In particular, the following means of electronic communication may be used [identify all that apply]:

- Email:
- Videoconferencing:
- Text messaging (including instant messaging):
- Website/portal:
- Other (specify):

For example purposes only and not meant to represent standard of care

CMPA: CONSENT TO USE ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS



This template is intended as a basis for an informed discussion. If used, physicians should adapt it to meet the particular circumstances in which electronic communications are expected to be used with a patient. Consideration of jurisdictional legislation and regulation is strongly encouraged. PHYSICIAN INFORMATION: Address: Email (Fapplicable): Phone (as required for Service(s)): Website (if applicable): The Physician has offered to communicate using the following means of electronic communication ("the Senices") (check all that apply). ☐ Videoconferencing (including Skype®, FaceTime®) ☐ Text messaging (including instantmessaging) ☐ Website/Portal Social media (specify) ☐ Other (specify): PATIENT ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT: Lacknowledge that I have read and fully understand the risks, limitations, conditions of use, and instructions for use of the selected electronic communication Services more fully described in the Appendix to this consent form. I understand and accept the risks outlined in the Appendix to this consent form, as sociated with the use of the Services in communications with the Physician and the Physician's staff i consent to the conditions and will follow the instructions outlined in the Appendix, as well as any other conditions that the Physician may impose on communications with patients using the Services. I acknowledge and understand that despite recommendations that encryption software be used as a security mechanism for electronic communications, it is possible that communications with the Physician or the Physician's staffusing the Services may not be encrypted. Despite this, Lagree to communicate with the Physician or the Physician's staffusing these Services with a full understanding of the risk. I acknowledge that either lior the Physician may, at any time, withdraw the option of communicating electronically through the Services. upon providing written notice. Any questions I had have been answered. Patient name. Patient address: Patient home phone: Patient mobile phone: Patient email (ifapplicable): Other account information required to communicate via the Services (Fapplicable)

Date:

Date:



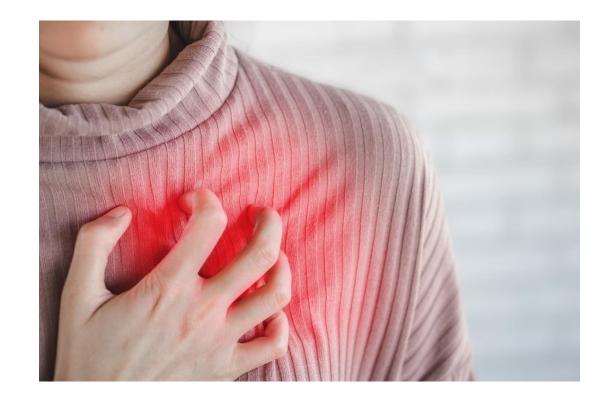
Patient signature:

Witness signature:





Ms. Jones tells your front desk staff that she is having chest pain



Regarding virtual care (choose the best answer):

- Anything can be managed over the phone
- Some situations require a physical assessment
- During the pandemic, it's ok to compromise the standard of care
- You are expected to manage every situation to the same standard as pre-pandemic

Standard of care









Published guidelines



Les téléconsultations réalisées par les médecins

durant la pandémie de COVID-19

> Gulde à l'Intention des médecins

31 mars 2020

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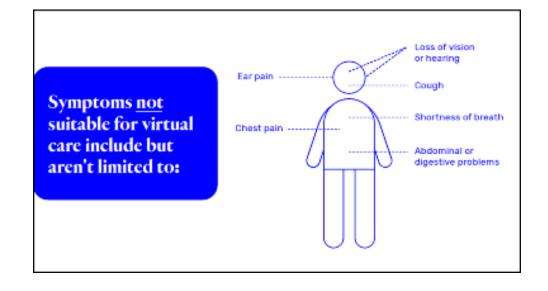
VIRTUAL CARE **PLAYBOOK**

MARCH 2020

SCOPE OF PRACTICE

— WHAT PROBLEMS CAN BE SAFELY ASSESSED AND TREATED

Physician regulators all adhere to the same concept when it comes to virtual visits: a physician must not compromise the standard of care. That means that if a patient seen virtually provides a history that dictates a physical examination manoeuvre that cannot be executed remotely, the physician must redirect the patient to an in-person assessment.



Beware of technology limitations



- New risks
 - Accuracy eg. image resolution
 - Quality eg. reliability and timeliness



Have you had challenges meeting the standard of care over telemedicine?



Ms. Jones explains when she calls that she has cough and fever





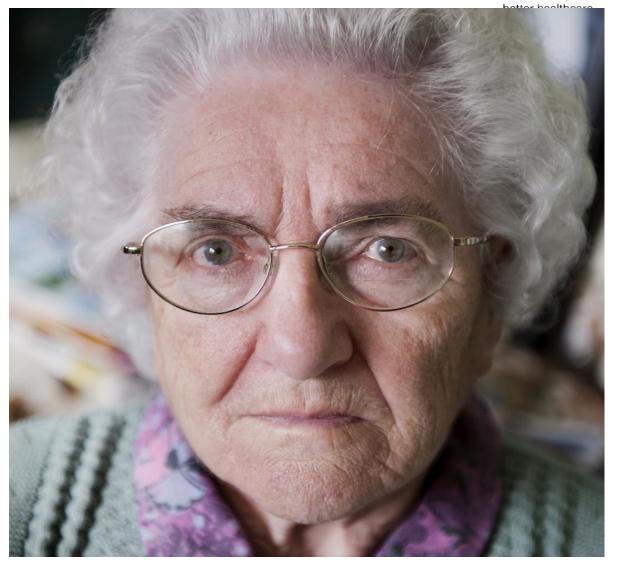
What do you consider before bringing a patient in?





Ms. Jones refuses to wear a mask to her inperson appointment ...





Which of the following is true:

- Documentation in virtual care is not required
- "Followup as needed" is sufficient documentation of the care plan
- It will be clear in the future how the pandemic context affected today's encounter with Ms. Jones
- Documenting that you obtained consent is required



Documentation Pearl # 2

Document how you obtained the information used to make a diagnosis



Empowering better healthcare

Documentation Pearl # 3



Document if your clinical decisions were affected by the pandemic context

Documentation Pearl # 4

Take extra care documenting discharge instructions





Ms. Jones requires a chest xray and a cardiology consultation



Which is most accurate?

- Your usual referral pathways may not be appropriate
- It may be prudent to check-in or have Ms. J. followup
- You may need to advocate if wait times are long
- It helps to have Ms. Jones informed of care limitations, and have her partner with you in her care
- All of the above

Resource limitations?

- Prioritization
 - Collaboration
 - Transparency
- Procedures
 - Standardize
 - Build in flexibility (expectations)









