Tracking the Implementation of a New Telepsychiatry Inpatient Consultation-Liaison Service at a Separate Campus of a Large Tertiary Care Health Network

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Background
Feasibility of telepsychiatry consultation-liaison (C-L) service from an urban academic medical center to a rural affiliate has been demonstrated. Consultee acceptance of telepsychiatry C-L service has not been well-studied.

Specific Aim
To address barriers to implementing a new telepsychiatry C-L service to a rural affiliate, authors designed a survey to assess consultee attitudes before and after the service launch.

Methods
• Study design: Quality improvement, single-center, provider survey.
• A telepsychiatry C-L service was launched from the main campus to a rural campus of a large tertiary care health network.
• Authors surveyed all consultees before the launch and every 3 months for 9 months thereafter.
• The anonymous survey included 17 multiple-choice and 2 free-text questions.
• Survey results were studied using descriptive statistics.

Results
Likert Mean Result was calculated by assigning Strongly Disagree = 1, Disagree = 2, Don’t Know = 3, Agree = 4, and Strongly Agree = 5.

Concerns of Consultees
• Reliably making high quality video connections over hospital Wi-Fi network
• Establishing patient rapport over video
• Establishing efficient workflow
• Establishing a culture of acceptance of teleconsult by the primary teams at the rural campus
• Being able to observe subtle physical exam signs over video
• Use of different EMR systems between the main and the rural campus

Suggestions for Improvement from Consultees
• Improve the quality and reliability of video connection
• Offer prompt, in-session technical support
• Start follow-up interview sessions at the same time each day
• Train nurses to recognize relevant physical exam signs of EPS, withdrawal, etc.
• Offer additional training to navigate the rural campus EMR system

Conclusions
• Top 3 diagnoses that consultees had the most concern for were delirium, agitation, and psychotic disorder.
• Top 3 diagnoses that consultees had the least concern for were anxiety disorder, depressive disorder, and substance use disorder.
• Consultees generally held their belief that telepsychiatry consults are not as enjoyable as in-person consults and that patients too often prefer to see their doctor in person.
• Consultees believed that telepsychiatry C-L service improves access to care, but not necessarily continuity of care.
• Robust IT infrastructure and support were particularly important to consultees.
• Decline in consultee confidence in IT support correlated with increased consultee concerns about performing consults and decline in consultee satisfaction.

REFERENCES