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Australian STANDARD

Health informatics—Telehealth services—Quality planning guidelines

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee IT-014, Health Informatics.

The objective of this Standard is to provide advice and recommendations for the development of risk-managed quality objectives and guidelines for telehealth services that use information and communications technologies (ICTs) to deliver healthcare over both long and short distances. It can apply to the design, implementation, management, operation and evaluation of all types of telehealth services.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO/TS 13131:2014, *Health informatics — Telehealth services — Quality planning guidelines*.

As this document has been reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

(a) In the source text 'this Technical Specification' should read 'this Australian Standard'.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 215, *Health Informatics*.

Introduction

Aging populations are driving the demand for healthcare in many countries. Extended life expectancy will bring increased health issues for many people. Health systems are seeking to lower the demand for hospital beds by shortening the periods of hospitalization and providing more health care outside of the acute sector. The acute sector can also be geographically concentrated in capital cities which increases the potential demand for health services in primary care, community care settings, and preventative health care. Despite such measures, the demand for healthcare professionals and resources is likely to increase across all these care settings.

The use of information and communication technologies (ICT) is growing within the healthcare sector. The applications for ICT include devices and equipment that have embedded software. Originally, ICT was mainly used only within larger healthcare organizations, but has now spread throughout the healthcare sector. Applications and devices that use many types of information and communication technologies, including embedded software are now widely available for use in hospital clinics and the homes of patients or clients.

Healthcare organizations and healthcare supporting organizations can provide or support healthcare services using information and communications technologies (ICTs) to deliver health services and transmit health information over both long and short distances. The use of ICT in this way is known as telehealth or telemedicine services.

Although the use of ICT applications to deliver health care in community settings, in patient's homes, and connect healthcare professionals is seen as advantageous, there are additional risks to the quality of health care services when delivered at a distance using ICT. This Technical Specification provides guidelines on the development of quality plans to manage these risks. These guidelines are intended for use by healthcare organizations and healthcare supporting organizations.

A quality plan identifies the desired quality characteristics, related quality objectives, and quality procedures. This Technical Specification provides examples of generally applicable quality plans applicable to telehealth services.

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1 Scope

A growing number of initiatives in various countries around the world, most of them small-scale, are described as telehealth or telemedicine or m-health projects. It is not yet clear when the term telehealth or telemedicine should be used to describe such initiatives, because these terms can be described and interpreted in different ways in the absence of a unifying concept.

Telehealth is the use of information and communications technologies to deliver healthcare and transmit health information over both long and short distances. Telehealth is a form of care provision that extends the reach of care, reduces the need for care recipient or client travel and mobility, supports choice in healthcare service delivery, preventative care, individual self-care, and may also increase the efficiency of care. Currently telemedicine is seen as a providing a subset of a broader suite of telehealth services. Telehealth also includes ICT applications that support a wider set of activities including educational and administrative use.

This Technical Specification provides advice and recommendations on how to develop quality objectives and guidelines for telehealth services that that use information and communications technologies (ICTs) to deliver healthcare over both long and short distances by using a *risk management process*. The following key requirements are considered when developing quality objectives and guidelines for telehealth services:

— management of telehealth quality processes by the healthcare organization;

— management of financial resources to support telehealth services;

— processes relating to people such as workforce planning, healthcare planning, and responsibilities;

— provision of infrastructure and facilities resources for telehealth services;

— management of information and technology resources used in telehealth services.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 31000:2009, *Risk management — Principles and guidelines*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 Quality characteristics

3.1.1
accessibility
usability of a product, service, environment, or facility by people within the widest range of capabilities

EXAMPLE Accessibility of healthcare for recipients.

[SOURCE: Based on ISO 9241-20]