Session 3: Panel and Audience Discussion
Conclusions & Recommendations

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Overview of issues in the session: economic and social issues

- The economic motivators for deployment of telemedicine remain unclear if the health element is taken alone.
- Seem more positive if the economic impact on social care is included.
- Social engineering effects are reasonably easily demonstrated.
Overview of issues in the session: interoperability

- It is possible, according to Indian experience, to ‘impose’ the use of standards to achieve interoperability.
- However, the majority of telemedicine products are closed and proprietary so interoperability between complementary aspects of telemedicine products and the health record is not possible.
- This lack of interoperability prevents telemedicine being usefully deployed in mainstream healthcare, and limits it to pilot work.
Overview of issues in the session: sharing of information

- The lack of wide dissemination of the positive (and negative) outcomes of telemedicine projects hinders learning from the experience of others.
- It would be valuable if projects ensure that their results are made available to ISO TC215 and ITU-D, ITU-T secretariats for dissemination amongst their interested experts.
- Telemedicine information and educational resources need to be available at low cost (free?) for the developing countries which have severe financial constraints.
Overview of issues in the session: understanding the use case

- Independent of the technologies, there has to be a clear understanding of the individual scenarios that are to be supported.
- From an informal, but complete, exploration of the use scenario a formal model of the use case can be derived. From the use case the appropriate information and technical components can be identified.
- When sufficient use cases exist they should be compared and common features generalised to form the basis of appropriate standards and operational profiles.
Recommendations

- Understand, and be explicit about economic and social issues
- Interoperability is essential for ‘real-world’ operational systems integrated into healthcare processes
- Sharing of information about work is essential to prevent reinvention of wheels and reduction of cost of deployment
- Understanding the use cases is essential to successful implementaion, and the basis for meaningful co-operation in developing standards to achieve interoperability.
Follow-up actions

- Disseminate information on economic and social issues
- Promote the need for interoperability as the motor for real deployment of health record and telemedicine solutions
- Share information about work to prevent reinvention of wheels and reduction of cost of deployment
- Develop the use cases as the basis for meaningful co-operation in development of standards to achieve interoperability.
Conclusion

- Chairman’s suggestions:
  - Establish a Liaison from ITU to ISO TC215 to enable sharing of appropriate documents
  - ISO TC 215 and ITU to provide ITU-hosted website simply as a referencing and search engine to other telemedicine websites worldwide
  - ISO TC 215 and ITU to jointly develop, by mutual participation of self-nominated experts, use cases as the basis for identifying and, where appropriate, developing appropriate standard profiles to enable interoperability
ISO TC215
Conclusions & Recommendations

Use Case Centric Activities
Use Case Centric Activities

Key objectives of eHealth Workshop:

- Identify standards & technologies supporting eHealth
- Identify gaps in the available ICT
- Coordinate standardization activities
- Identify opportunities for joint eHealth projects
- Provide support (*guidelines*) for those seeking to use eHealth technology to address real-world needs
Use Case Requirements

- Clinical Information
- Communications
- Security
- QoS
- Economics
- Legal & Regulatory
- ...

ICT Profile Statements

- ISO/IEEE/CEN X73
- ISO TC215
- CEN TC251
- ASTM / NCCLS
- ITU-T
- JTC1
- DICOM
- HL7
- ...

Use Case Descriptions

Pilot Projects

Use Case Analysis

Transactions / Interactions

Akers

Tasks

5/27/2003

Workshop on Standardization in E-health, Geneva, 23-25 May 2003
Benefits from Use Case Centric Activities:

- Activities focused on addressing real-world needs
- Use case analysis & requirements specification identify ICT usage & “gaps”
- Profile specifications direct standardization and pilot project activities
- Coordination between groups is based on use case requirements and progressing ICT
- Coordination activities result in tangible benefits to all participants