



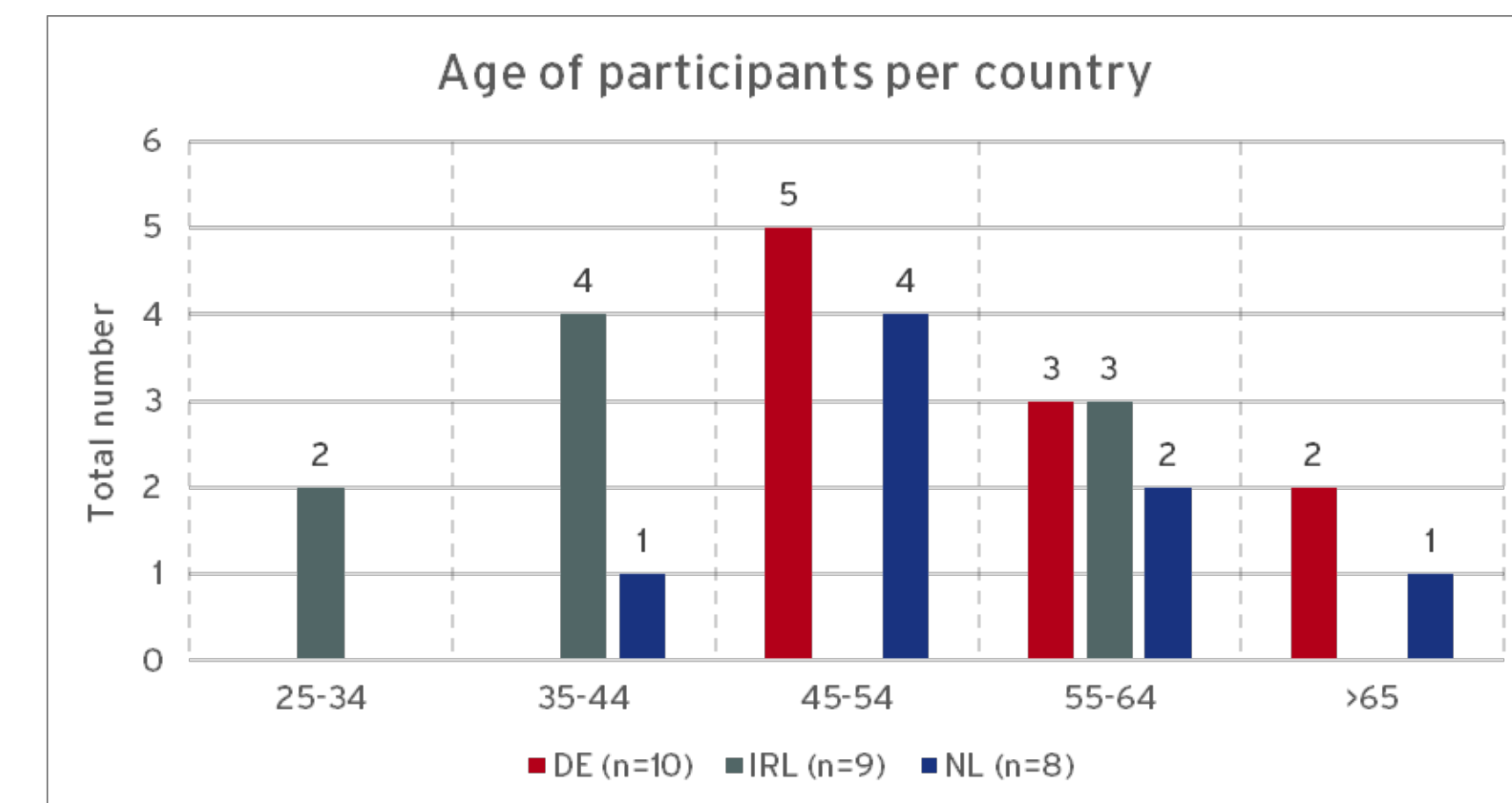
Steiner B, Neumann A, Boyne JJ, Dinesh Kanna ND, Murphy M, Verket M, Barrett M, Taha S, Helms TM, Brunner-La Rocca H-P, Zippel-Schultz on behalf of the PASSION-HF consortium

Background

- **Heart failure (HF)** poses a complex and costly treatment challenge
- **Innovative technologies** may provide a necessary solution
 - Potentially increasing HF-patients' quality and quantity of life
 - Mitigate unnecessary physician visits
 - Saving patients time and healthcare costs
- **Purpose:** Explore awareness of and attitudes towards digital solutions in medicine, as well as facilitators and barriers to clinical adoption from healthcare professionals' (HCP) perspective

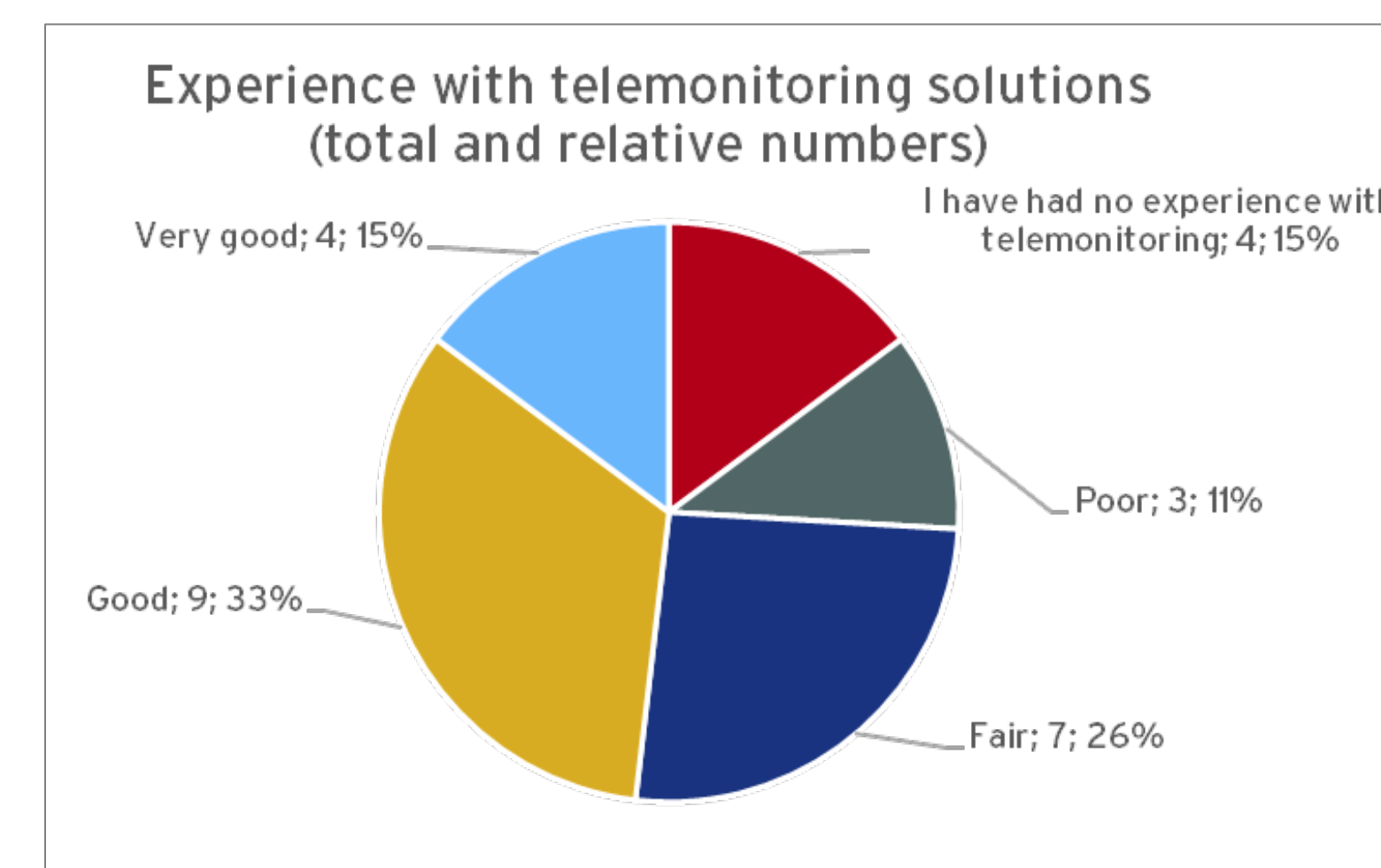
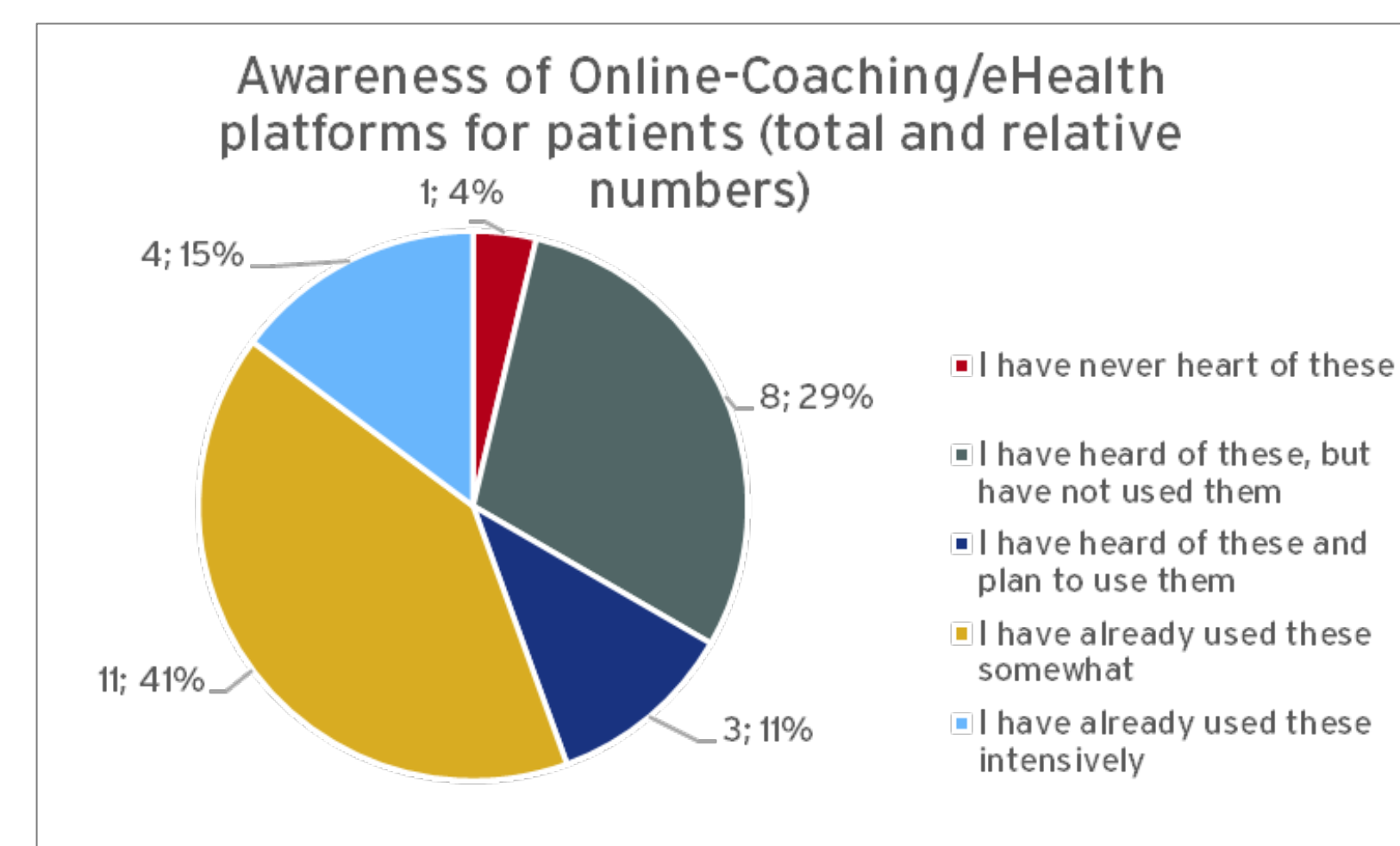
Demographics

- **Sex of participants:** ♂ 16 ♀ 13
- **Age:** Majority between 45-54 years
- **Profession/Specialization:** Most were general practitioners, cardiologists, or HF-nurses (each n=6) with specializations in general medicine, internal medicine, or cardiology
- **Mean work experience in HF-care:** 14,5 years (± 10,3)



Awareness of digital solutions

- Most HCPs had **experience with eHealth platforms for patients**, e.g., apps assisting patients with disease management
- Less than half had previously used **telemonitoring systems**
- About half lacked experience with **Decision Support Systems (DSS)**



Methods

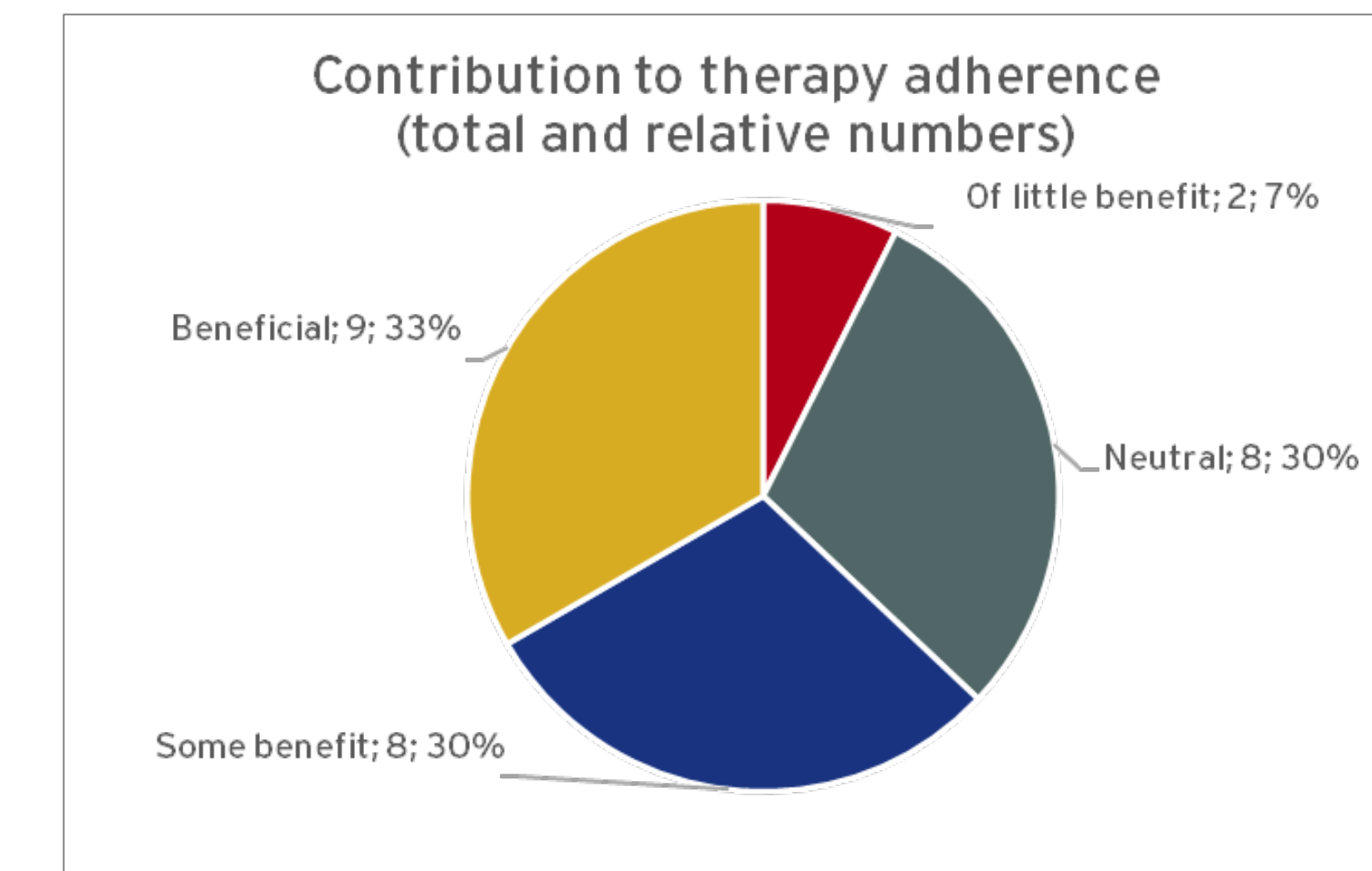
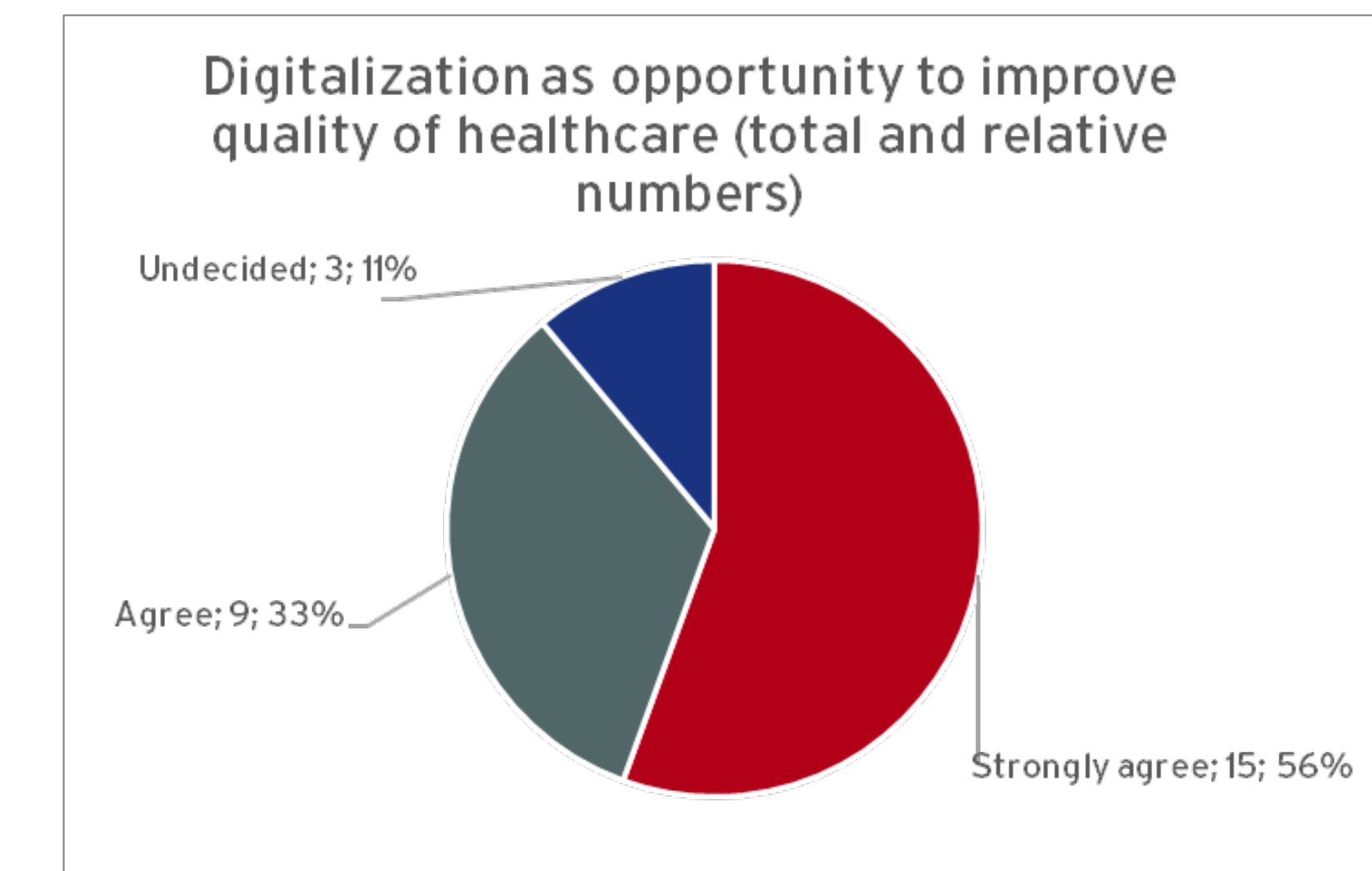
- Three virtual **World-Café-workshops** with HCPs from Germany (DE), Ireland (IRL), and the Netherlands (NL) organized in **three consecutive 15-minute discussion rounds**
 - Acceptance: Advantages/benefits and shortcomings/risks
 - Facilitators and Barriers
 - Needs: Needs/vision and transfer
- **Documentation:** Electronic audio recording and written notes
- **Online questionnaire** covering personal data, professional information, attitudes towards digitization, and familiarity with digital solutions
- **Analysis:** Qualitative (topic clustering) and quantitative analysis (descriptive statistics)

Attitudes towards digitalization

- **90%** of HCPs saw **digitalization as opportunity** or somewhat of an opportunity for **delivering healthcare** and to **improve quality of care**
- In IRL and NL, digitization is seen as more of a risk than in DE
- **2/3** believed digital solutions could be **beneficial to improve therapy adherence and management**

Conclusion

- Only **minimal overlaps** between the statements mentioned in the different countries
- Participants had a **positive attitude towards digitalization**, recognizing its potential to improve quality of care, adherence, and therapy management
- **Successful implementation:** DSS and HF-apps must facilitate care processes and not cause additional workload
- **Possible benefits:**
 - Maximize the benefit in everyday HF-care
 - Overcome challenges posed by limited resources
 - Ensure sustained improvements for patients



Facilitators	Barriers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saving resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer medical consultations and use of health services • Transparency • Interoperability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection to other devices and practice system • Integration with electronic health records • More individualized treatment while emphasizing guideline-based treatments • More information than in everyday care, e.g., availability of data trends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional workload for HCPs • Data safety and privacy issues • Limited health and/or digital competency of users • Too much information at a time • Technology should support and not annoy • Data reliability with self-entry • Use of multiple apps is not realistic • Loss of motivation and interest with long-term use

