

<https://www.healthleadersmedia.com/nursing/need-train-nurse-practitioners-about-telehealth-us-e-robots>

RoboAPRN program allows students to experience telehealth and mental healthcare through robots. This was conducted at the University of Texas which introduced use of the robot to conduct telepresence in healthcare education. The robot has a screen for a head, pole for a body and wheels. It can be moved around or driven through an app. The goal is to familiarize students to telehealth and improve patient access to mental healthcare. The robot simulates as the facilitator of communication between nurse practitioner psych students, undergraduate students, as well as simulated students in the lab.

Students used the robot 3 times a month over a 6 month period and provided feedback to make necessary adjustments.

The results of this study were positive with 27 of the 36 students seeing value in using telehealth in simulation.

Although this article is not attributable to an app, other than the app that controls the robot, it is important to note how education in telehealth can be used.

<https://www.mobihealthnews.com/news/covid-19-tele-frontlines-what-telehealth-nurses-are-encouraging-coronavirus-battle>

This article does not refer to an app, per se, or even training. However it does relate to what is happening in the midst of Covid-19. Prior to the outbreak, telehealth was an afterthought, not a primary area of care. Due to the outbreak, telehealth has emerged as the critical tool, helping ease the burden on traditional healthcare. In addition, it can ease the fears of panicked patients who may have symptoms but afraid to visit in-person.

Carenet Health is one provider of telehealth services. They have seen a 16000% increase of screenings with an overall case volume from 60-80%. The results are that patients do not want to go to ER, if they can help it. ER departments are already crowded with critical cases and if they can avoid it by being screened at home, all the better. Although there are patients who are overly prepared, there are others who do not understand the risk and do not even have thermometers at home or access to one. Because of the extreme situation we are in, it is essential to understand how more patients are turning to telehealth for their basic healthcare needs. There is also more than ever a need to address the mental health aspect as we are social distancing.

This article has shown the urgent need for telehealth and the impact it has had on various areas of healthcare.

<https://www.healthcareitnews.com/news/intelycare-launches-free-virtual-nurse-training-covid-19>

Intelycare launched free nurse training for covid-19. Target audience are nursing professionals in post-acute, rehab and long term care centers. Designed to help nurses understand causes and transmission, as well as identify risk. It covers preventative measures for decreasing transmission. Although this article does not relate exactly to telehealth education, it does address the need for nursing education, particularly in the need of the outbreak.

Rutledge, C. M., Kott, K., Schweickert, P. A., Poston, R., Fowler, C., & Haney, T. S. (2017). Telehealth and eHealth in nurse practitioner training: current perspectives. *Advances in Medical Education and Practice*, 8, 399.

This article relates to the need for education for nurses that includes telehealth technologies. The article is a literature review and states that what is lacking are human factors: communication, empathy, and etiquette.

Telehealth etiquette is knowing how to interact with the patient over telehealth technologies. Service of care for practitioners needs to be adjusted to incorporate the technology in a way that also uses empathy and proper communication.

There is currently education using didactic lectures, as well as patient experiences. Telehealth allows for these areas to be incorporated where it might not otherwise be possible. In addition to these areas, telehealth education also needs to include regulations, including HIPAA compliance, licensing, and reimbursement.

The article suggests a multi-modal approach that includes didactics, simulation, projects, telehealth education, and clinical rotations. This modal application was conducted partly through telehealth, and partly at designated sites.

The use of telehealth resource centers is a great connection area in the area of telehealth.

Because this is an older article, it does not relate to Covid-19. However, it could be adjusted to relate to the current or future pandemics.

Edirippulige, S., & Armfield, N. R. (2017). Education and training to support the use of clinical telehealth: A review of the literature. *Journal of Telemedicine & Telecare*, 23(2), 273–282. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1357633X16632968>

This article also relates to education and training and is a literature review. One thing that has been pointed out in this article is that the extent of adoption of telehealth has been less than expected.

The article also relayed who provides telehealth education. Although some universities provide some aspects of it, it is still lacking, It depends on the budget, as well as their own knowledge as to what they can provide. Sometimes it is just scant information that is not as extensive as what is needed. Currently there are no well established areas in terms of educational telehealth careers which may be the reason for lack of educational programs.

https://www.fastcompany.com/90490988/covid-19-is-normalizing-telehealth-and-thats-a-good-thing?utm_campaign=eem524%3A524%3As00%3A20200416_fc&utm_medium=Compass&utm_source=newsletter

This article speaks about how Covid-19 has changed access to healthcare. Prior to the outbreak, there were few accessing telehealth services. Now it is a primary way to access healthcare. Additionally, it gives doctors more freedom to concentrate on what is needed. Regulations are also being lifted as a result of the virus. This is a positive thing, as telehealth is here to stay.

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/five-types-family-caregivers-lord-president-at-r4y-and-ica/>

There are several types of caregivers who care for family members. This article explains the types and the roles. Accidental is where most land in where they do not expect. FTC are the ones that are caring from a distance.

<https://www.folio.ca/tech-solutions-for-caregivers-falling-short-of-what-they-want-study-shows/>

This article talks about tech solutions for caregivers. Some tech solutions were for how to convince their patient to do their daily tasks, wily others were dealing with the caregivers well-being

<https://www.healio.com/nursing/journals/jgn/2017-2-43-2/%7B1e33e418-a87b-406b-8c17-06f0897182b9%7D/the-roles-of-telehealth-tools-in-supporting-family-caregivers-current-evidence-opportunities-and-limitations.pdf?fat=undefined>

In this article, telehealth tools are used as a way of supporting family caregivers. These tools include videos, remote monitoring, Although seniors are interested in technology, few are using, as there is confusion as to which to use for their case.