

OP97 Digital Home Services: Overcoming Critical Barriers In Early Decision Making

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INTRODUCTION:

There is a lack of adoption and diffusion of health innovations needed to drive the implementation of important breakthroughs in value-based health care. To stimulate organizational changes, decision-makers need to see potential benefit at an early stage. The aim of the present study was to assess the potential effects of a conceptualized intention to provide digital home-based care and compare it to the current provision of such care. The new intervention aims to strengthen the municipality's care services by offering a digital communication platform to recipients of home-based health services and their dependents. The platform is designed to be implemented nationally and is in line with home service needs identified in several white papers.

METHODS:

An interdisciplinary team united to determine and quantify potential effects of the project. Effects of the digitalized service were distinguished in priced quantitative, unpriced quantitative and qualitative effects. A ten-year present value calculation with a calculation rate of four percent was used for the estimates. A risk analysis was also carried out.

RESULTS:

The present value calculation resulted in estimated savings equal to EUR 25.8 million, with present value investments costs of EUR 5.5 million over ten years. This resulted in net present value per invested euro in the public sector equal to EUR 3.2. Overall assessment of uncertainty related to the intervention's socio-economic profitability was deemed average. Based on data quantified estimates from the conceptual phase, the project succeeded in the decision-making and funding needed to proceed into the next developmental phase of the project.

CONCLUSIONS:

The present approach to early assessment may provide much desired decision support in an early innovation phase when data are still missing. Our experience is that early stakeholder involvement and the early assessment

and quantification of value gains are of utmost importance to overcome the critical barriers to organization health innovations.

OP99 Sustaining Mobile Health Interventions In Vietnam: The Challenges

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INTRODUCTION:

Mobile health (mHealth) is increasingly being seen as a promising solution to the multiple health system challenges that Vietnam faces, including inadequate health service provision. Nevertheless, there is limited published information describing the sustainability of such mHealth solutions in the Vietnamese context. This study reviewed the available projects and interventions to evaluate factors challenging sustainability of mHealth initiatives in Vietnam.

METHODS:

A multimodal scoping study was designed to collect data from various sources: published literature, government reports, unpublished literature, conference presentations, online documents, and key informant interviews. Relevant mHealth initiatives were identified and selected through electronic searches and informal discussions with key stakeholders. Collected data was charted and classified by thematic analysis. Challenges to the sustainability of mHealth initiatives were discussed in the context of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT).

RESULTS:

Twenty mHealth initiatives with relevant information and available data were collected, covering the period from 2010 to 2017. Fifteen (75 percent) were primarily funded by external donors, one (5 percent) was government supported, and four (20 percent) were self-funded projects. Five (25 percent) were on-going, and fifteen (75 percent) were completed at the time of data collection. Four (20 percent) out of the completed initiatives were continuing to use materials, infrastructure, and technology to engage end-users.