

Teleradiology introduction

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Entrepeneurs' agenda





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Teleradiology: Hype Vs Reality

Dr Saji Salam



When EHM carried my article defining Clinical Process Outsourcing, way back in Jan 2003, I never did imagine that CPO would become an industry term or that so many businesses would want to jump into the CPO bandwagon. One of the more hyped about areas in CPO is Teleradiology. Today every presentation on healthcare is peppered with Teleradiology for flavor.

The fact remains that the demand for radiology services in the US market is growing while the supply of radiologists is not growing enough to match the requirements. However, we need to take a step back and examine this from a different perspective which some times is missing when every other person wants to be running a healthcare BPO business these days. My intent is not to discourage the gold seekers, but to play the devil's advocate. This article is meant to be a reality check. I would appreciate critical feedback on this piece.

Can India be a teleradiology hotspot?

Some of the teleradiology centres in Australia and Lebanon have several US board certified radiologists working from those locations. I guess we have a handful of US certified radiologists of Indian origin working from India, which is perfectly within the confines of US regulations. However when a large Indian IT organisation wanted to relocate more radiologists of Indian origin to Bangalore, there were no takers. Is there the right incentive for a radiologist in US to relocate to India today, for professional reasons?

US radiologist vs Indian radiologist debate

Healthcare in US is built on stringent regulations, because healthcare is a politically sensitive issue in

Economists' agenda



Brookings Institution Brookings > Economic Studies

BROOKINGS TRADE FORUM 2005

Offshoring White-Collar Work — The Issues and the Implications May 12-13, 2005 Attendance by invitation only.

The Brookings Trade Forum is an annual conference and volume that addresses issues in international trade and macroeconomics. The 2005 Forum is the eighth in the series. It is co-edited by Susan M. Collins (Brookings and Georgetown University) and Lael Brainard (Brookings).

The 2005 Trade Forum will be held on Thursday and Friday, May 12-13, 2005. The agenda includes papers by Daniel Trefler, James Markusen, Maria Borga, Desiree van Welsum, Brad Jensen and Lori Kletzer, Rafiq Dossani, Rosemary Batt, T.N. Srinivasan, Clair Brown and Greg Linden, Lael Brainard and Robert Litan, Richard Freeman, and Kimberly Clausing.

This website serves as our primary method for disseminating information about the Brookings Trade Forum. Please bookmark this page, as it is not easily accessible from the Brookings Institution homepage. Refer to the links below for the meeting agenda, special information for authors and other information.

RESOURCES

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PROJECT CONTACT

Lindsey Wilson

Perspective July 22, 2005

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ROSEMARY BATT

A Comparison of Service Management and Employment Systems Among In-house, Outsourced, and Offshore Call Centers July 2005 Comment by Vivek Agrawal Discussion

Panel: Technology Offshoring

9A RAVI ARON Financial Services September 26, 2005

9B ASHISH ARORA Software Services (with Figures and Tables) September 15, 2005

9C FRANK LEVY Radiology July 29, 2005

Discussion

Part V: Some Issues For Policy

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LAEL BRAINARD and ROBERT LITAN A Fairer Deal For America's Workers In A New Era of Offshoring September 14, 2005 Comment and Tables by Lawrence Mishel September 22, 2005

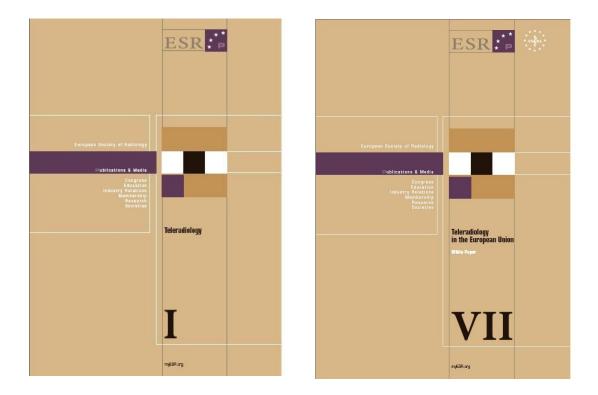
UEMS radiology & ESR



Have raised the issue since 2003

- Joint position papers
- ESR Brochure-I Teleradiology (November 2004)

ESR Brochure-VII Teleradiology in the European Union – White Paper (November 2006)



<u>www.myesr.org</u> publications, brochures

Teleradiology



- 5 W's
- What
- Why
- Who
- When
- Where
- Definition
- How much
- Barriers / facilitating factors

Background (1)



Radiology has changed over the last decades

From hard-copy X-ray films

to

• PACS-based digital files containing imaging data

CT, MRI digital mammography digital X-ray examinations ultrasound

This makes it easier to send out radiology examinations out of department and to view these examinations at other locations

> in other rooms within the radiology department on patient wards of the hospital outside of the hospital

Background (2)



Increased demand for radiology services

- Ageing population
- Radiology consumption increases efficiency of medical care
- Growth in image intensive CT and MRI

No substantial increase in number of radiologists

As a result

- Growing waiting lists
- Shortage of manpower
- Increased health care spending on radiology

2000-2003 Trends in radiology production

Sanders D, Dutch Society of Radiology. MemoRad 2005; 3:26

2003	Δ exams	arDelta income related parameter
	(Sanders' credits,% change relative to 2000)	
CR	+ 3	+ 19
СТ	+ 32	+ 57
MRI	+ 55	+ 76
US	+ 21	+ 21
Ang∬	0	+ 53

What is Teleradiology



definition

Teleradiology is the electronic transmission of radiological patient images, such as x-rays, CTs, and MRIs, from one location to another

- Within the hospital (not seen as teleradiology)
- Hospital-to-home (viewing from the home while on-call)
 - Night-hawking (sleeping while on-call)
- Day-hawking (outsourcing to commercial teleradiology firms)
- Teleradiology has profoundly changed the business model of radiology
- has changed the way radiologists practice medicine
- is potentially disruprive technology

Why Teleradiology



Good reasons:

Raise quality

- Availability of radiology services also in remote areas
- Availability around the clock with fast turn-around times
- Potentially: easily available 2nd opinion from super-expert
- Solution to the shortage of radiologist manpower

Real reasons:

Economic benefit

In the News

 "You know, if hospitals can send radiology exams to India and cut the cost in half and control spiraling health costs, what is wrong with that."

Dan Griswold, Trade Analyst, CATO Institute, quoted during session on CNN's Lou Dobbs Moneyline, Jan. 28, 2004



Business models



Principle: (textbook example of Ricardo-model of comparative advantage) Arbitration of differences in per-hour costs of radiologists in lowwage versus high-wage countries

Teleradiology firm is subcontractor of in-house radiology department

- Teleradiology services provide full authorized report
- Teleradiology provides report to be authorized by in-house radiologist

Win-win-win situation:

In-house radiologists: Teleradiologist:

Health care system:

increased efficiency, higher income (?) New well-paid jobs Lower overall costs

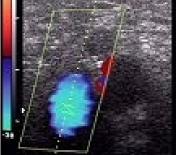
e-Health



European Commission

- **eHealth**, as ICT solutions for patients, medical services and payment institutions can **help deliver better care for less money**;
- "eHealth, one of the priorities of the EU's i2010 programme to boost innovation and jobs ..."
- eHealth, One of the first six lead markets: markets are markets in which EU industry can develop a **global competitive advantage** ..."







Overview | Senices | What is Redialogy | Why Partner Us | Contact | Enquiry

»Our Services

- Teleradiology Diagnostic Services
- MHI
- +Cil Boar
- PET Scan
- +Color Dopaler

Radiology Expert (Teleradiology Solutions) is a highly respected and husted medical service provider, offering image interpretation services, teleradiology diagnostic services, diagnostic ultrasound services across various hospitals, imaging centers, physician groups. We are expanding the reach of the e-radiology services through out the globe.



Ultrasound

& MRI

In the News

- "We don't have a comparative advantage in producing clothing, textiles, and that's one of the reasons we've tended to lose textile jobs," Mankiw said. "Maybe we've learned that we don't have a comparative advantage in radiologists."
 - Washington Post, Feb. 10, 2004--quote attributed to N. Gregory Mankiw, Ph.D., Chairman of the White House Council of Economic Advisers



Who performs Teleradiology, where 🕻 🎬



Small teleradiology outfits (who see teleradiology as a sideline activity)

University-based radiology departments: ٠

> as a service to regional hospitals (Harvard, Munich, Budapest) to generate additional income

- Larger scale, structural teleradiology projects
- Government-funded
- University-based radiology departments: ٠

e.g. Denmark – Baltics teleradiology project

Independent commercial teleradiology firms with international footprint

- Eurad Consult (Mechelen, Belgium) Europe European Telemedicine Clinic SL (Barcelona, Spain)
- India Teleradiology Solutions (Bangalore)
- Australia, Lebanon, ...

Potential scale of Teleradiology



Time expenditure in radiology

Average Dutch practice, in time-equivalents

2003

CR	35
СТ	23
MRI	16
US	19
A∬	6

Sanders D, Dutch Society of Radiology. MemoRad 2005; 3:26

Actual scale of Teleradiology



• Still limited but expanding rapidly

Eurad Consult European Telemedicine Clinic Teleradiology Solutions 40,000 MRI examinations per year 110,000 examinations (2006 data) 8 fte radiologists

(Compare: 1 radiologist reads approx. 10,000 examinations per year)

- Government-backed outsourcing: UK
- Government-backed teleradiology projects (e.g. Denmark-Baltic)
- Huge interest of health insurance companies, governments, radiology practices

Promoting factors



 Strong business model for teleradiology (key driving factor) Market forces will promote teleradiology service providers in low-wage countries at first, also (East European) EU in the end, primarily non-EU countries (India, China!)

> National health care systems will become (slightly) cheaper In-house radiologists will likely benefit

- Good IT infrastructure available
- Good acceptance by doctors and patients (they do not seem to mind or are unaware of the issue)

Potential barriers



- Technological issues (minor)
- Privacy issues (needs legal framework)
- Supplier-side

Training of adequate number of radiologists (who are then also willing to do this (2nd rate?) work)

• Demand-side

Legal uncertainty: responsibility & accountability Concerns about medical quality: isolation from clinical context Concerns about reimbursement

Responsibility & Accountability



- Teleradiology providers often outside of EU
- Commercial firms, subject to that country's particular law system
- Protection of patients' rights within EU
- To safeguard legal certainty for patients:
- Teleradiology should be subject to EU law

Isolation from clinical context



- Teleradiology services are remote
- Have limited access to patient files, current and historic lab data, imaging studies
- No face-to-face conferencing with treating doctors

Legal concern

Many EU countries require <u>by law</u> that all available information should be used when interpreting radiology examinations, to ensure optimal quality of care *Lindenbergh SD, et al. Tijdsch Gezondheidsrecht [J Health Law] 2008, in press*

Medical concern

- The interpretation of an imaging study will change according to this additional information (the clinical context)
- This will result in overcautious, or vague reporting: "defensive medicine"
- Calling for extra unnecessary/inappropriate tests, driving up costs and waiting lists

Clinical context (1)



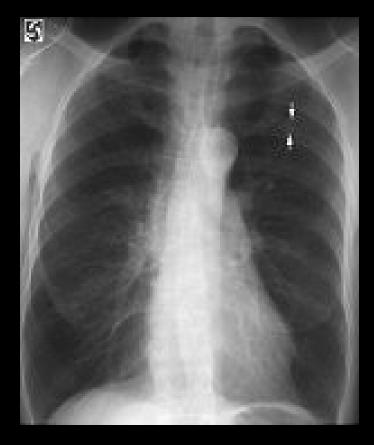
• Metastasis of cancer !

Clinical context (1)



- Lab: Alk. Phosph. = 216 IU / I
- Metabolic disease (Paget) !

Clinical context (2)



Lung cancer !

Clinical context (2)



- CT of 5 years prior: Unchanged
- Irrelevant, benign nodule !

Reimbursement issues



Problem:

Historically: the "radiology report" is radiologists' end-of-the-line product But radiology service also entails clinical services, that in fact occupy most of radiologists' working time

When using outsourcing, the "radiology report" is not any more the appropriate unit of radiologists' productivity



radiologists' working time

- Estimate: Film interpretation and reporting: 30% of time expenditure Other patient-related activities: 70%
 - Organizing workflow in department
 - Consultancy (beeper frequency!)
 - Justification of examination in individual patient
 - Optimizing, tailoring individual examination
 - Ad-hoc problem solving whenever they arrive: proximity / accountability /responsibility
 - Conferencing in multidisciplinary teams
 - Optimizing fast, efficient diagnostic work-up for patient
 - Diagnostic impact, therapeutic impact
 - Quality control

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We propose :

Regulation of teleradiology should be the responsibility of the EU member state where the patient undergoes imaging

Isolation from clinical context



The solution:

- The teleradiology report should be embedded within existing clinical practice
- The radiologist who

consults with the referring doctor selects what imaging study to perform

is responsible for in-house quality standards

who performs the imaging study

should also the one who:

discusses the implications of pertinent findings with the referring doctor

Thus:

Teleradiology should be organized as a service between radiologists sending out the images and radiologists providing the teleradiology service

Reimbursement issues



Potential solutions

1. The other radiological "clinical services" are made visible and will be separately reimbursed

Or, perhaps more feasible

 Radiologists directly negotiate with teleradiology firms as their subcontractors and pay for teleradiology services out of their own budget