The evidence base for using technology to enhance care is large, complex and continuing to grow rapidly. TECS is a complex intervention involving people, process and technology, therefore results are dependent on all these elements. The evidence is based on a range of methodologies and can – in some contexts – provide mixed messages on the clinical and cost-effectiveness of TECS. It would therefore be impractical and unhelpful to try and provide a definitive list of all studies on all TECS in all clinical areas.

This database provides a list of individual studies as well as a link to a single key paper for selected as selected clinical areas. The lists are limited to the most recent studies and may not be exhaustive. They are intended to help those considering TECS how these solutions might best address their needs. Some resources may need to be purchased and in many cases the link is to a summary of the paper rather than the full content.

**Key paper:**  
Remote monitoring after recent hospital discharge in patients with heart failure: a systematic review and network meta-analysis  
[http://heart.bmj.com/content/early/2013/05/15/heartjnl-2013-303811.abstract](http://heart.bmj.com/content/early/2013/05/15/heartjnl-2013-303811.abstract)

Additional papers:


26. Effect of a reminder system using an automated short message service on medication adherence following acute coronary syndrome.  

27. Contributors to frequent telehealth alerts including false alerts for patients with heart failure: a mixed methods exploration.  

28. The effects on health behavior and health outcomes of Internet-based asynchronous communication between health providers and patients with a chronic condition: a systematic review.  

29. Hot spot: impact of july 2011 heat wave in southern Italy (Apulia) on cardiovascular disease assessed by emergency medical service and telemedicine support.  


31. Primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease: is there a place for Internet-based interventions?  


33. Telehealth interventions for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis.  

34. WE-CARE: an intelligent mobile telecardiology system to enable mHealth applications.  

35. Telemonitoring can assist in managing cardiovascular disease in primary care: a systematic review of systematic reviews.  

36. Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of a telehealth intervention to support the management of long-term conditions: study protocol for two linked randomized controlled trials.  

37. The Cardiovascular Intervention Improvement Telemedicine Study (CITIES): rationale for a tailored behavioral and educational pharmacist-administered intervention for achieving cardiovascular disease risk reduction.  

38. Factors affecting frequency of patient use of Internet-based telemedicine to manage cardiovascular disease risk.  

39. Internet-delivered cognitive behavioural therapy for adults with mild to moderate depression and high cardiovascular disease risks: a randomised attention-controlled trial.  


56. Telemonitoring in heart failure: Big Brother watching over you.  

57. Can Telemonitoring Reduce Hospitalization and Cost of Care?  
   A Health Plan's Experience in Managing Patients with Heart Failure.  

58. Remote monitoring of implantable cardioverter-defibrillators:  
   Problems and implications using a telemonitoring system.  


60. The effect of a randomized trial of home telemonitoring on medical costs,  
    30-day readmissions, mortality, and health-related quality of life in a cohort of  
    community-dwelling heart failure patients.  

61. Will telemonitoring be adopted by patients with chronic heart failure?  

62. Is age a factor in the success or failure of remote monitoring in heart failure?  
    Telemonitoring and structured telephone support in elderly heart failure patients.  

63. Telemonitoring can assist in managing cardiovascular disease in primary care:  
    a systematic review of systematic reviews.  

64. Frequent Home Monitoring of ICD Is Effective to Prevent Inappropriate Defibrillator Shock Delivery.  

65. Cost-effectiveness of telehealth interventions for chronic heart failure patients:  
    a literature review.  

66. Perceptions of transmission of body weight and telemonitoring in patients with heart failure?  