NHS England
Technology Enabled Care Services (TECS) Evidence Database

TELEHEALTH EVIDENCE

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.


20. EHMTI-0340. Distance treatment programs for individuals with complex chronic headaches living far from the hospital: the Canadian experience [http://www.thejournalofheadacheandpain.com/content/15/S1/D16](http://www.thejournalofheadacheandpain.com/content/15/S1/D16)

22. Self-management support interventions to reduce health care utilisation without compromising outcomes: a systematic review and meta-analysis
http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6963/14/356

23. Using QALYs in telehealth evaluations: a systematic review of methodology and transparency
http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6963/14/332

24. Effect of telehealth on glycaemic control: analysis of patients with type 2 diabetes in the Whole Systems Demonstrator cluster randomised trial
http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6963/14/334

25. A pilot randomised controlled trial of a Telehealth intervention in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: challenges of clinician-led data collection
http://www.trialsjournal.com/content/15/1/313

26. Characteristics and effectiveness of diabetes self-management educational programs targeted to racial/ethnic minority groups: a systematic review, meta-analysis and meta-regression http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6823/14/60

27. Use of handheld computers in clinical practice: a systematic review
http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6947/14/56

28. Systematic review of Kinect applications in elderly care and stroke rehabilitation
http://www.jneuroengrehab.com/content/11/1/108


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


36. Use of home blood pressure monitoring among hypertensive adults in primary care:  

37. TELEMOLD project: oximetry and exercise telemonitoring to improve long-term oxygen  

38. 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-  

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

40. 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.  

41. Integrated telehealth care for chronic illness and depression in geriatric home care  
   patients: the Integrated Telehealth Education and Activation of Mood (I-TEAM) study.  

42. Do the benefits of participation in a hypertension self-management trial persist after  

43. Telemonitoring can assist in managing cardiovascular disease in primary care: a systematic  

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

45. Bringing care home: how telemonitoring can expand population health management  

46. Cost-effectiveness of telehealth interventions for chronic heart failure patients: a  

47. An exploration of the effects of introducing a telemonitoring system for continence  

49. Telemonitoring for COPD does not reduce hospital admissions.  

50. A novel multimodal tool for telemonitoring patients with COPD.  

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

52. Randomized trial of a home monitoring system for early detection of choroidal neovascularization home monitoring of the Eye (HOME) study.  

53. A randomized trial of weekly symptom telemonitoring in advanced lung cancer.  


56. A heads-up display for diabetic limb salvage surgery: a view through the google looking glass.  

57. Improving Type 1 Diabetes Management With Mobile Tools: A Systematic Review.  

58. Techniques of monitoring blood glucose during pregnancy for women with pre-existing diabetes.  

59. Mobile applications for diabetics: a systematic review and expert-based usability evaluation considering the special requirements of diabetes patients age 50 years or older.  

60. Internet protocol television for personalized home-based health information: design-based research on a diabetes education system.  


75. Trial to examine text message-based mHealth in emergency department patients with diabetes (TExT-MED): a randomized controlled trial. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24225332
76. Research article Palliative care professional education via video conference builds confidence to deliver palliative care in rural and remote locations. [http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6963/14/272](http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6963/14/272)

77. Impact of a Telenursing service on satisfaction and health outcomes of children with inflammatory rheumatic diseases and their families: a crossover randomized trial study protocol [http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2431/14/151](http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2431/14/151)


79. Stroke patients’ utilisation of extrinsic feedback from computer-based technology in the home: a multiple case study realistic evaluation [http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6947/14/46](http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6947/14/46)

80. Mobile videoconferencing for enhanced emergency medical communication - a shot in the dark or a walk in the park? — A simulation study [http://www.sjtrem.com/content/22/1/35](http://www.sjtrem.com/content/22/1/35)


96. Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of telehealthcare for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: study protocol for a cluster randomized controlled trial [http://www.trialsjournal.com/content/15/1/178](http://www.trialsjournal.com/content/15/1/178)

97. Medical and economic benefits of telehealth in low- and middle-income countries: results of a study in four district hospitals in Mali [http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6963/14/S1/S9](http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6963/14/S1/S9)

98. An interprofessional nurse-led mental health promotion intervention for older home care clients with depressive symptoms [http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2318/14/62](http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2318/14/62)


100. A cohort study of a tailored web intervention for preconception care [http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6947/14/33](http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6947/14/33)

101. A remote monitoring and telephone nurse coaching intervention to reduce readmissions among patients with heart failure: study protocol for the Better Effectiveness After Transition - Heart Failure (BEAT-HF) randomized controlled trial [http://www.trialsjournal.com/content/15/1/124](http://www.trialsjournal.com/content/15/1/124)
102. Nurses’ and community support workers’ experience of telehealth: a longitudinal case study [http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6963/14/164]

103. Scheduled telephone visits in the veterans health administration patient-centered medical home [http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6963/14/145]

104. Telemonitoring can assist in managing cardiovascular disease in primary care: a systematic review of systematic reviews [http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2296/15/43]

105. Smart wearable body sensors for patient self-assessment and monitoring [http://www.archpublichealth.com/content/72/1/28]

106. Telemonitoring can assist in managing cardiovascular disease in primary care: a systematic review of systematic reviews [http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2296/15/43]

107. Research Tele-monitoring reduces exacerbation of COPD in the context of climate change—a randomized controlled trial [http://www.ehjournal.net/content/12/1/99]

