**Integrating telehealth in healthcare**

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Course

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Date

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Healthcare is experiencing significant changes to manage the changing demographics of population aging, unhealthy lifestyles, and other medical complications. These societal changes require the healthcare industry to improve cooperation and community integration in care management. Moreover, the changing society needs medical professionals actively communicating with the population to help stay fit and manage increasing chronic diseases. Healthcare administrators must emphasize the effectiveness of their facilities and ensure they make changes for better care provision. Therefore, with the changing roles in healthcare administration, leaders need to ensure their facilities shift with these changes and guarantee their employees actively engage with society for improved care services. As Davidson et al. (2020) explain, telehealth is an emerging technology that proves to help medical facilities coordinate and interact with the community. The technology has shown to help medical professionals address society's unique needs and help manage chronic diseases. Moreover, the innovation has helped ensure people can communicate with professionals remotely and timely.

 As Davidson et al. (2020) further explain, medical professionals must change their operations and enhance their duties with the changing medical industry to manage patients through coordinated care strategies and techs. Thus, through effective healthcare administration, leaders integrating solutions such as telehealth are proving the need for success and involving other medical workers to ensure quality care provision. One of the significant roles of medical administration is to ensure operational improvements and adequate care provision. Therefore, telehealth relates to the healthcare position since it offers a cost-effective and convenient way to help society manage chronic conditions, ensure patients are part of their care plans, and enhance the recovery process.

**Telehealth in care practice**

Care practice needs effective monitoring and follow-ups. Patient satisfaction is only met when their needs are addressed promptly. Therefore, accessing care should not have barriers and should also ensure reduced costs for affordability. Medical facilities should have all interventions or options to ensure patients access care anytime, anywhere. Thus, integrating telehealth in practice implies that leaders are considering their management principles. As Alanazi (2022) explains, it is the leader's role to use the changing technology to ensure the well-being of all patients. Through telehealth, care access to all populations is equal regardless of residence. Telehealth guarantees that medical facilities consider the needs of underserved people, like those who live in rural areas where care services are rare (Gajarawala & Pelkowski, 2021). Lastly, professionals should use the available resources to cut unnecessary costs. Thus, integrating technology in care means that leaders use the available technology to ensure ease of care provision.

**Telehealth in healthcare management**

The medical industry demands quality and reduced costs. Also, payment methods like value-based purchasing reward facilities based on their services are evolving. Thus, healthcare administrators must ensure changes that meet these demands. With the increasing medical costs, healthcare administrators must ensure patients have the best care. Moreover, the need for more medical professionals calls for administrators to ensure employee satisfaction. Thus, integrating telehealth into care practices emphasizes human relations theory that focuses on the working conditions of workers (Harst et al., 2019).

Medical professionals should have all the necessary resources to use their skills and knowledge to offer timely and quality care. Medical workers with unconducive and poor resources tend to have high medical errors, threatening reduced community well-being. Thus, with telehealth, administrators will adhere to management principles since they will consider the need for effective and timely care. Moreover, punctual patient attendance will reduce the burden of transportation costs, and professionals will have ease attending to patients. Lastly, healthcare administrator must lead their employees with an innovative mind that considers the future of healthcare ( Kozioł-Nadolna, 2020). Thus, through telehealth, leaders will shift care with the changing healthcare technology.

**Leaders integrating managerial skills in healthcare administration**

Healthcare administrators should have various skills to prove their competence. These leaders should combine technical and analytical skills in their administration for effectiveness. When leaders lack the necessary management abilities, their team members may experience poor motivation or decreased production. Willman & Lucke-Wold (2021) state that low employee motivation will likely cause high medical errors, raising healthcare expenditures. Ineffective working standards and resources have been shown to increase employee turnover. Incorporating telehealth into practice, however, simplifies the duties of healthcare providers (Gajarawala & Pelkowski, 2021).

Through telehealth, practitioners can attend to several patients without making lines outside the clinic. That frees up time to focus on other crucial areas. Leaders demonstrating staff retention demonstrate that they grasp the difference between management and leadership. Moreover, integrating telehealth suggests that leaders understand combining managerial skills like strategic thinking in their leadership. As a leader, one must have plans and priorities that align with firm goals. Through telehealth, a leader understands that healthcare needs changes and adopts all innovations to achieve its purpose; to care for all people. Lastly, integrating telehealth implies that leaders understand managerial skills like problem-solving. Having patients queuing all day is a significant problem in the medical industry. Therefore, healthcare administrators should be able to recognize any issues affecting care provision and choose the best solutions that address the challenges.

**Telehealth in population management**

The world’s demographic is changing with an increasing number of aging people. Moreover, the population has integrated unhealthy lifestyles that have increased health complications. Also, most of the population is relocating to rural areas with minimal facilities. Also, poverty has increased, and many people need help accessing care due to cost and distance. As Coombs et al. (2022) support, the inability of people living in rural areas to access timely care reduces their knowledge of disease prevention. Also, limited access and resources to understand different demographics lessen the chance for medical professionals to understand significant determinants of health and device health promotion strategies. However, telehealth has proven the effectiveness of underserved communities in accessing care remotely (Franciosi et al., 2021). Also, during pandemics like Covid-19 that led to reduced physical interactions, it was easy to evaluate the disease, educate the public on preventive measures, and virtually enhance people's well-being.

Moreover, through telehealth, medical professionals can actively participate in health promotion and disease prevention. With easy and timely interaction between patients and providers, medical providers can easily understand the major causes of diseases in various demographics. Also, with telehealth, studying people far from medical facilities and understanding their environments is convenient. Through that, it is easy to develop strategies that help evade adverse conditions that increase disease prevalence. Also, educating people on improving the area and reducing the chances of disease infections is easy.

**Telehealth and the legal and ethical duties of medical professionals**

Every business has laws and ethics that ensure consumers enjoy the best services. The medical industry also has demands that require all professionals to behave in a way that ensures people's well-being. These guidelines require medical practitioners to incorporate legal and ethical considerations into their care practices. Justice is among the most critical ethical concerns (Varkey, 2021). Justice involves promoting fair and equitable care for all persons in societies. Thus, through telehealth, professionals can adhere to justice since they can deliver care to anybody, irrespective of location (Franciosi et al., 2021). Everyone receives medical care equitably, regardless of distance or additional transportation expenses. Furthermore, with telemedicine, medical practitioners adhere to their legal aims of delivering treatment without considering ethnicity. Nobody is denied treatment because of their geographic region or race.

The law demands patients have the right to care and that practitioners act in the patient's best interests (Olejarczyk & Young, 2022). Through telehealth, patients will have access to the appropriate care. Moreover, the professionals will focus on the patient's well-being through follow-ups and regular communication with providers. Telehealth will be a means of reducing any barriers that limit patients to patient care. Lastly, through telehealth, patients will enjoy autonomy. That is because they will be part of the medication process and give their ideas about administered treatment plans. Moreover, with telehealth, patients will be part of their diagnosis since all medical decisions will depend on how regularly patients consult their providers for help. Patients will also be active in making their care decisions. That is because they must make choices based on the guidelines providers offer virtually.

**Telehealth in healthcare change management**

Medical institutions typically provide a variety of medical services. Furthermore, care delivery tactics vary in every institution. Healthcare administrators must assess their care quality with other institutions and improve their services to meet or outperform those around them. Thus, integrating telehealth helps guarantee that institutions provide higher-quality services than those that do not (Gajarawala & Pelkowski, 2021). However, medical facilities should avoid competing with others but ensure their services improve patient well-being. Through comparison, the purpose is not rivalry but to learn what to improve on. That will help ensure people in all parts of the world have similar, quality care services. That is why telemedicine will result in uniqueness due to the ease of patient follow-ups and reduced healthcare costs. Finally, facilities with telehealth have more manageable responsibilities for their professionals than facilities without the technology.

Moreover, integrating telehealth implies that facilities want to ensure care quality than other hospitals that do not consider quality (Haleem et al., 2021). Despite telehealth being an innovation, not all facilities have the service. Therefore, having such a service in care delivery means hospitals have a comparison of what others offer and ensure they have unique services from colleagues. Moreover, integrating telehealth helps show facilities needing more service that there are resources that can leverage the knowledge of professionals and enhance their scope of operation. Also, such a change implies that care can be directly between the patient and care provider without physical appearance.

**Research limitations on telehealth**

All studies offer a limitation about the innovation despite its relevance to healthcare administration. Research states that telehealth has a limitation of physical diagnosis. Some conditions are extensive and need a thorough examination. Also, the technology has chances of cyber security and regulatory issues. That is because patient data is transferred virtually and any poor practices might comprise confidentiality.

Moreover, the technology cannot substitute the traditional care provision style but is just an additional resource for care provision. That is because emergency conditions cannot receive the appropriate diagnosis remotely. Critical conditions need lab tests and lifesaving options that cannot be delivered virtually. Lastly, telehealth depends mainly on patient reports other than examinations. Therefore, if a patient conceals an issue or drug use, it can lead to errors or adverse reactions from the prescriptions. However, effective use of the intervention is beneficial and more patient education can help reduce these limitations.

**Conclusion**

Healthcare administrators have to ensure adequate medical facilities operations. They must ensure that they make recommendations that enhance care practice. Based on research, telehealth is an innovation that proves to help healthcare leaders ensure that their facilities offer quality and effective care. Through telehealth, leaders ensure that staff in their medical facilities integrate and coordinate with the population in care provision. Studies reveal a positive outcome with the use of telehealth and its outstanding benefits in healthcare management. With telehealth, care provision is way cheaper, and the management of facilities is easy. That is because professionals can communicate with patients remotely, which reduces the burden of managing long queues outside the clinic. Therefore, integrating telehealth into care continuously proves healthcare administrators' efforts to ensure care quality. Soon, managing care facilities and adhering to regulatory needs of quality care will be easy, thanks to telehealth.

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