



In collaboration with











A Sustainable Model To Address Health Deserts:

Pilot Success Factors

- Partnering organizations
- Train-the-trainer approach
- Local champions
- Data collection





The Pilot: By the Numbers

40,000

approximate population of Opoji, a network of 13 villages

21

global experts (multi-specialty, mostly US-based)

72

onsite providers (includes 18 med students)

125

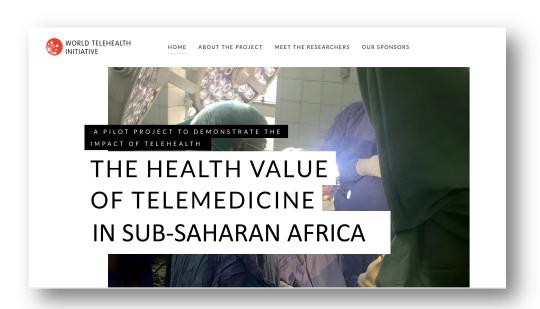
Supporting/onsite provider sessions (including group learning and group care)



Global telemedicine has opened my eyes to the scarcity and inequity existing today. I am a better physician because the volunteer experience allows me to be an active participant instead of sitting on a sideline; more importantly, being a part of an ongoing solution.

- US-Based Global Expert

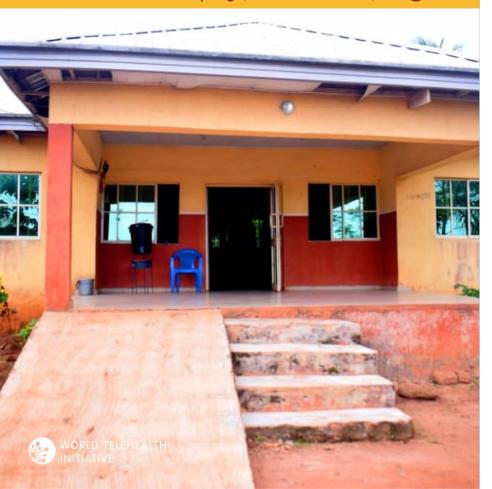
Data-Driven Health Value Narratives



- Population and provider outcomes data collection
- Feature film and companion interviews
- White paper and abstract submission
- Outcomes microsite and amplification



Clinic in Opoji, Edo State, Nigeria



Health Desert Impact: Ongoing Assessment Measures

- Local provider skill improvement
- Provider/patient ratio
- Access to care (hours and distance)
- Global expertise availability

The telemedicine sessions have helped me interact with many medical personnel across the medical field and this has **increased my knowledge** spectrum.

- Local Provider



Exponential Capacity Building



The administrative and clinical team gather ground the telehealth device upon its arrival in Nigeria.



Key Findings

- Results: As a result of the WTI pilot, provider-to-patient ratios were improved
 - Prior to the program, medical access
 was baselined at 5% of the time (9
 hrs/wk vs 168 hrs/wk), with limited
 specialty access
 - After the Opoji Comprehensive Medical Center was opened with telehealth support, patients had access to specialty care 100% of the time (24 hours per day)
- Conclusion: Telemedicine technology can improve capacity building in Sub-Saharan Africa with relatively minimal resource allocation in a replicable and scalable manner



With the guidelines received, **treatment becomes easier**, and patients are able to verbalise by themselves.

- Local Provider Survey

Being able to interact with global specialists has boosted my skills.

- Local Provider Survey

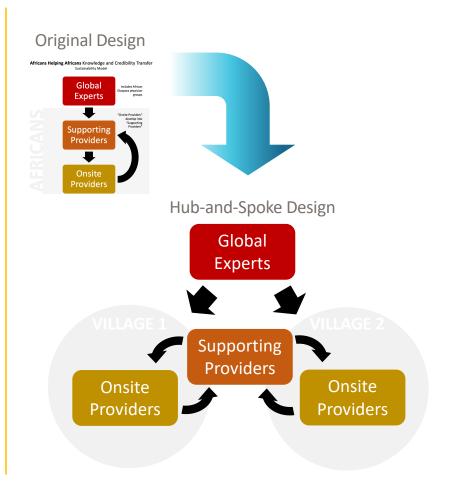


Lessons and Implications

- Original knowledge transfer design gave way to a hub-and-spoke model of care (right)
 - Future programming may require a hybrid model
 - Sites may prioritize care access over knowledges transfer
- Qualitative data collection might facilitate culturally responsive provider-impact studies
 - Could provide better context to understanding improvements in local provider confidence, knowledge and competency



Nurses gather around the telehealth device for a group session in Nigeria.



Potential Future Sites and Projects

The pilot measurably demonstrated the potential for cloudbased telehealth devices to impact low-resourced areas affected by health disparities and improve sustainable care.

Future programming may include:

- **Expansion** –The data-driven, measurable model is scalable to additional villages
- **Replication** –Can be replicated in other low-resource areas/countries where WTI has relationships
- Knowledge transfer –The curriculum can be worked to prepare other low-resource regions for the implementation of similar telemedicine outreach.

- Rwanda
- Malawi
- Ghana
- Uganda
- Senegal





Together, we are transforming global healthcare.



Backup Slides

Initial kick-off meeting and introduction to the technology with onsite clinical team.



Teladoc Health Lite



APPLICATIONS

- Peer-to-peer didactics
- Scheduled clinical consultations
- Surgical mentoring
- Emergent high-acuity cases