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# Digital literacy and digital skills of professionals

Peter Szegner  
SEPEN, WHO CC

International Congress of Health Workforce Education and Research  
Nicosia, 2019



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# What HWF-related changes can be expected?

- Shift in the age structure of HWF
  - significant % of older professionals retiring
  - appearance of millennials in education and health provision
    - different expectations towards the system
    - but also a great potential (eg. facilitators of digitalisation)
- Emerging technologies (eg. AI, robotics, genomics)
- Empowered patients
  - more informed, higher demands
  - advanced role in decision making
- Multi-morbidities in chronic conditions, new diseases, diagnostic & treatment options

Personalised  
medicine

New roles, career  
pathways

Multidisciplinary  
teams

Change in the  
balance of care



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# Digitalisation to respond the challenges/changes

- Establish new promising career pathways (data scientist, bioengineer, medical and health informatics)
- Use in education – technology enhanced learning (eg. e-learning)





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# Even more potential...

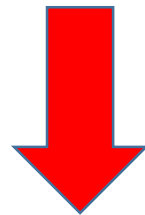
- Changing the current practice in **health care provision**
  - reducing the administrative burden (eg. AI) → more time on patient interactions
  - distant consultations (eg. teleconference)
    - multidisciplinary knowledge base
    - solving acute cases where no specialist is available
  - targeted therapies → potential to reduce chronic care costs
  - remote consultations and monitoring
    - reduction in unnecessary secondary care admissions
    - improved service coverage in underserved areas
- Ultimate goal: time gain for HWF, improving patient care and health outcomes by digital transformation



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# Digitalisation impacts HWF in several aspects, but first....

- HWF needs to be resilient in order to handle:
  - shift from disease centred to personalised care
  - interoperability between health systems (cross border care!)
  - adapting to continuous advances in technology (eg. genomic testing)
  - interprofessional teamwork and education (health informatics experts)



- To achieve resiliency every health worker should possess the so called transversal skills



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# Transversal skills of health professionals



OECD  
Health Workforce  
Skills Assessment Study  
2018



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Let's assume that the whole HWF already has the core competencies, is that enough?

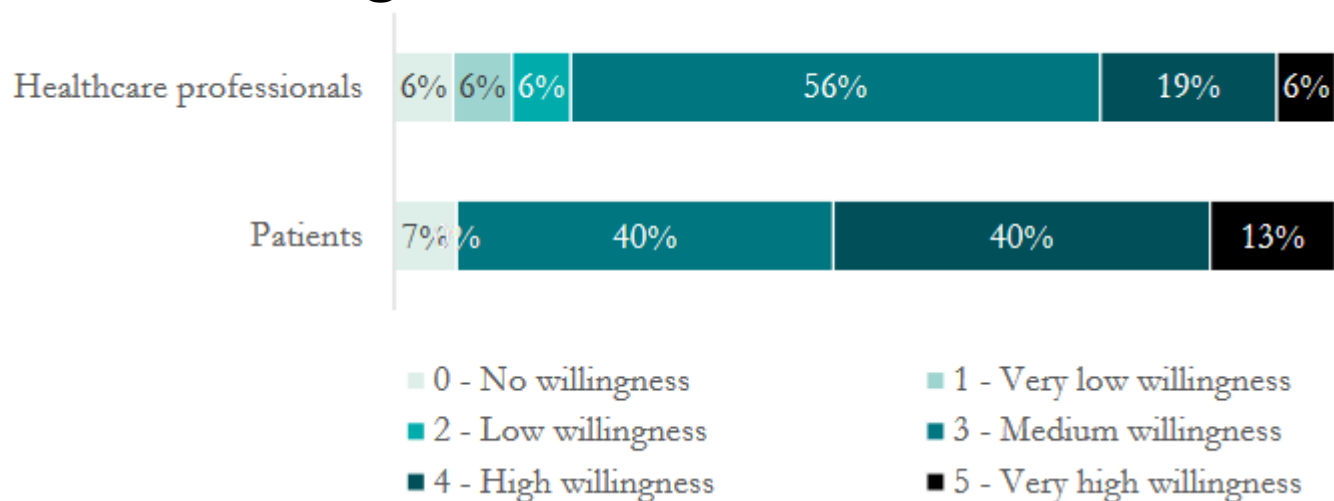




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# Telemedicine: pioneer in digitalisation

## Willingness to use telemedicine services



JaseHN, 2018



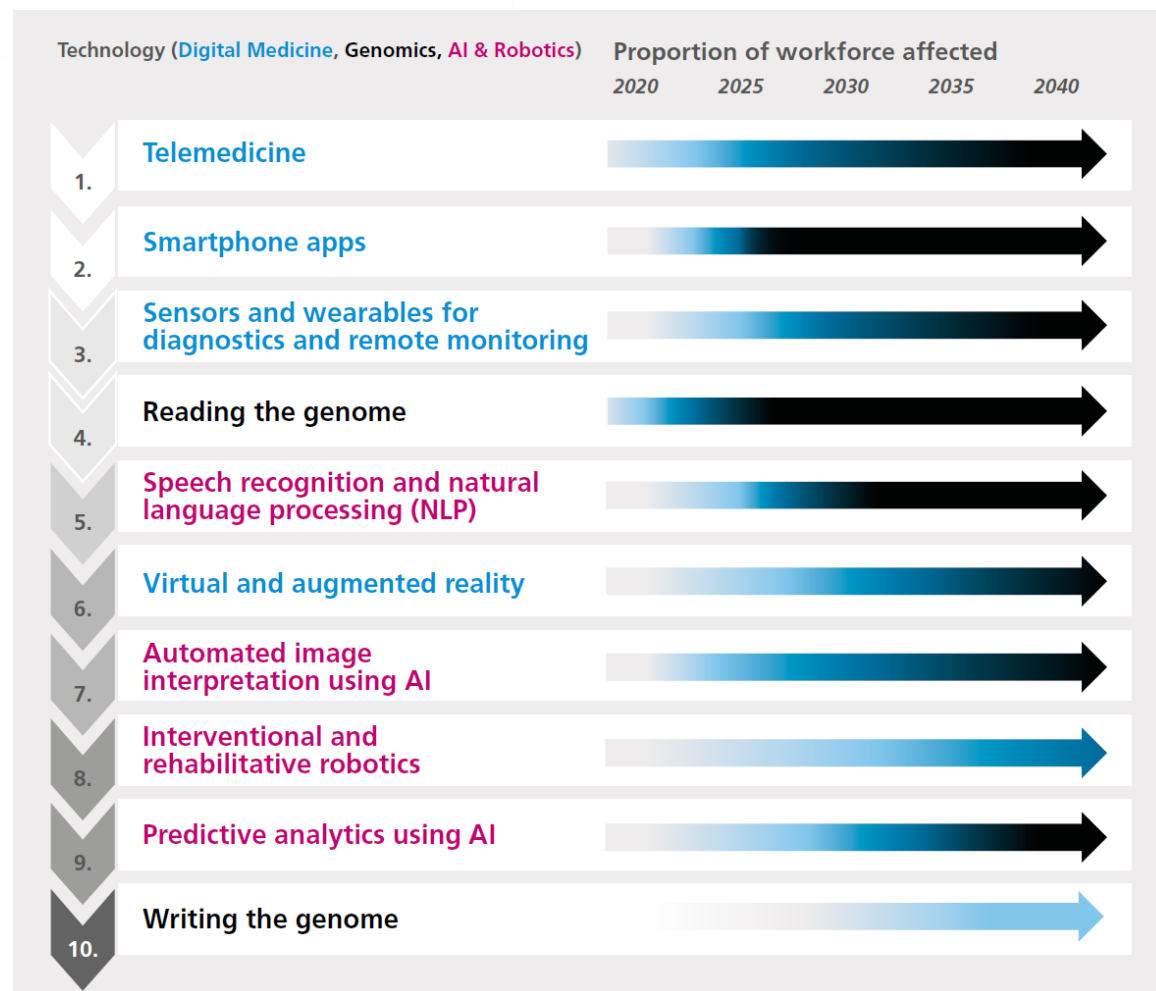
Although it is present in the last decades, but the use of telemedicine still needs to be improved!



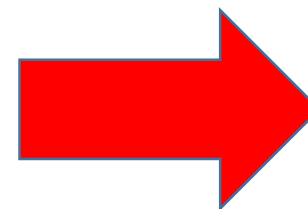
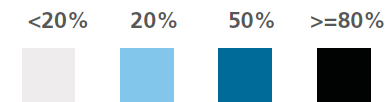


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# Digital boom is coming in health care!



Arrow heat map represents the perceived magnitude of impact on current models of care and, by inference, on the proportion of workforce affected



Digital literacy is inevitable to be developed for the HWF!

Health Education England, The Topol Review, 2019



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# What is digital literacy?

„Those capabilities that fit someone for living, learning, working, participating and thriving in a digital society”

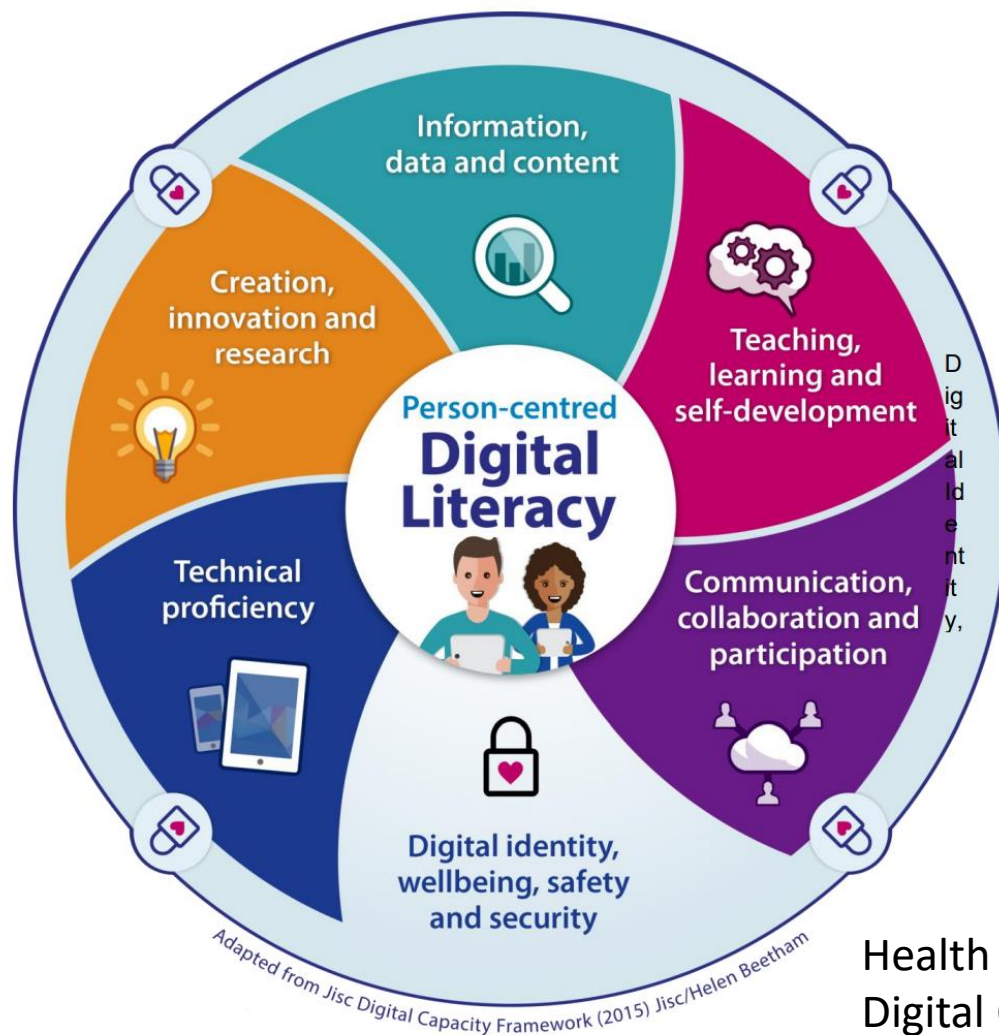
- Building a Digital Ready Workforce programme, 2018





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# Main domains of digital literacy



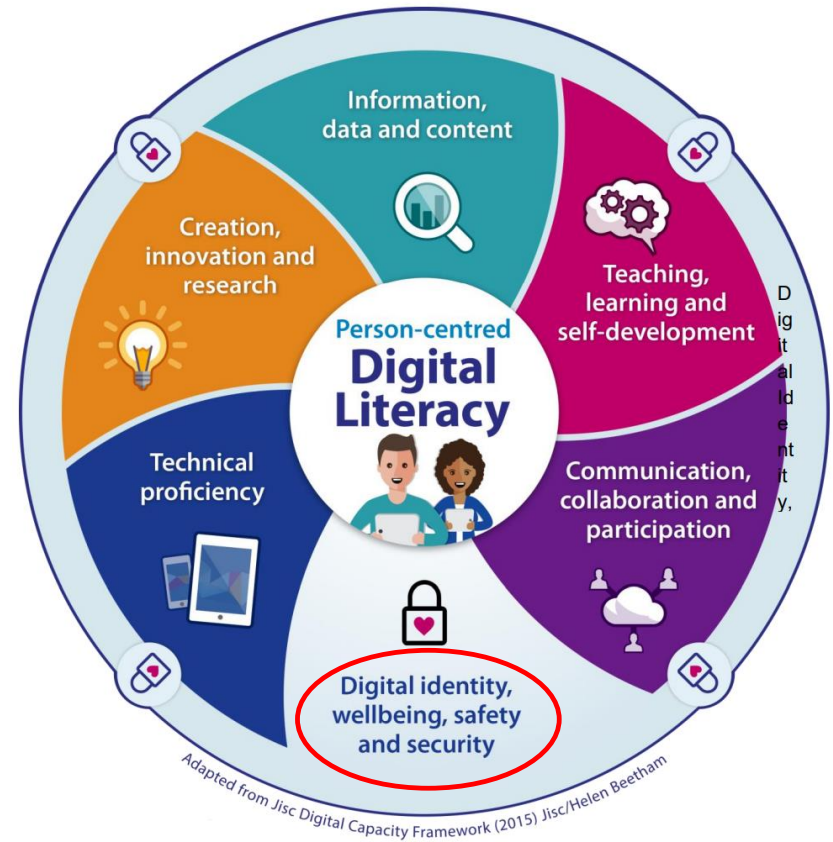
Health Education England, A Health and Care  
Digital Capability Framework, 2018



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# Digital identity, wellbeing, safety and security

- Underpins those surrounding
- Everything we do must be within a safe and secure context considering our own and others' wellbeing
- What we do in the digital system → contributes to the digital identity/footprint which we all need to be mindful of

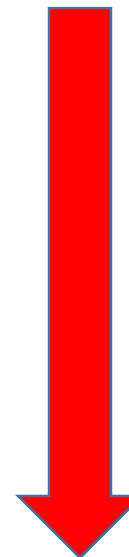




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# Example of an assessment item

- Capabilities are presented at four different levels ranging from basic to expert
- Eg. Information, Data and Content domain levels:
  - Level 1: I know that some information, data and content cannot be used or shared freely
  - Level 2: I go through a range of checks and actions that help me test the accuracy of information, data and content
  - Level 3: I am confident and proficient in being able to recognise, analyse and evaluate a wide range of digital information, data and content to test for bias...
  - Level 4: I provide leadership and guidance to others on the accuracy and reliability of the information, data and content that they create and/or are responsible for.





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# Key factors in adopting digital skills

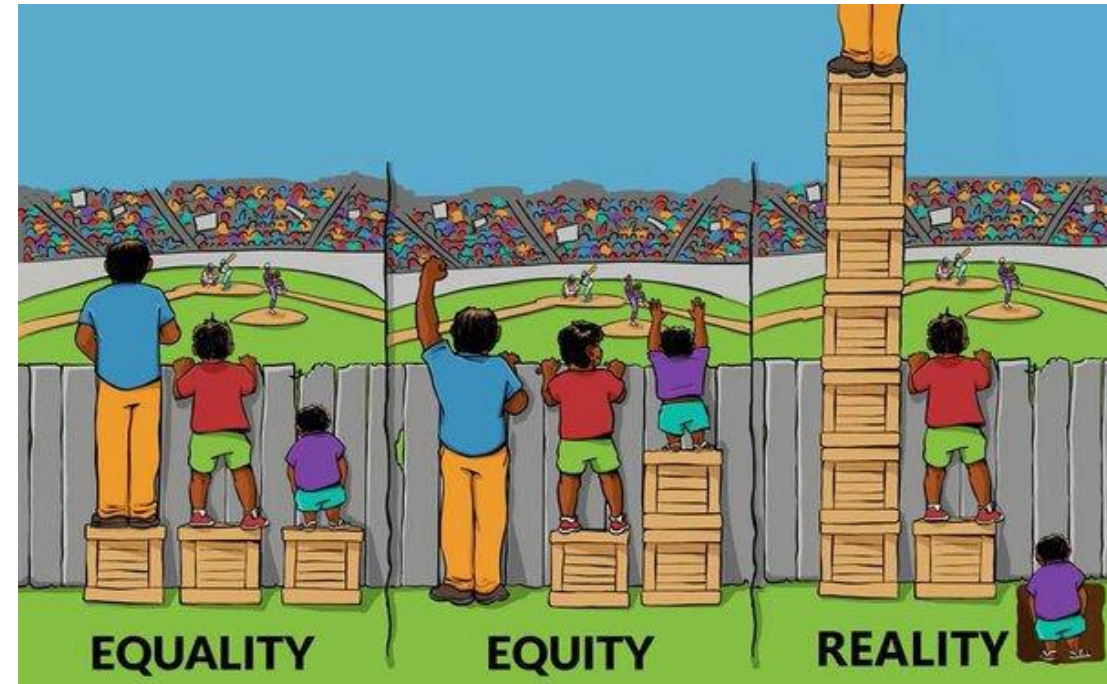
- Time, confidence and willingness from **HWF** to acquire digital skills
  - increasing digital confidence: eg. not overcomplicating, but simplifying daily routine
- Availability and accessibility of educators, and financial resources
- **CPD** and updates on recent advancements in digital health
  - employer/workplace support
  - easy to use, accessible, flexible learning frameworks
  - eg. potential of e- or m-learning platforms
- Collaboration between key **stakeholders** (eg. regulators, educators)
- Support from decision makers, policy level, leadership and governance (national level digital health strategy)



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# What issues should be considered during improving digital capabilities?

- „Leaving no one behind”
  - particular focus on vulnerable/marginalised groups/regions
  - ensure equitable access
- Ethical issues
  - what ethical issues may arise, how to handle? (eg. genomic profiling & insurance policy)





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# Where should we start?

- Mapping current HWF on skills & maturity level (eg. E-HAction)
- Revision of:
  - Curricula
  - CPD programmes
- Advancing transversal skills
- Defining specialisation-specific competency sets (transparency & accessibility for relevant target groups)
- Identifying facilitators & key enablers of change (eg. educators, resident doctors)
- Continuous monitoring and performance assessment to ensure follow-up of digital literacy education programs





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# Do not forget the demand side!

- Patient education and empowerment, citizen engagement





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# Main messages

- Competence gap analysis is essential to formulate effective interventions
- Communication between stakeholders in education and technology development (regulators, HWF, population/patients, etc.)
- Following good-practices, learning from failures
- Creating a cultural sensitivity towards digital innovation and learning
- Avoiding depersonalisation in health care
- Digitalisation is a progressive, long-term change!



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# And... join the digital boom in healthcare at our L-ead Summer School programme!





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# Thank you!

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