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Health informatics — Telehealth services — Quality planning guidelines

*Informatique de santé — Services de télésanté — Lignes directrices
pour la planification de la qualité*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 215, *Health Informatics*.

Introduction

Aging populations are driving the demand for healthcare in many countries. Extended life expectancy will bring increased health issues for many people. Health systems are seeking to lower the demand for hospital beds by shortening the periods of hospitalization and providing more health care outside of the acute sector. The acute sector can also be geographically concentrated in capital cities which increases the potential demand for health services in primary care, community care settings, and preventative health care. Despite such measures, the demand for healthcare professionals and resources is likely to increase across all these care settings.

The use of information and communication technologies (ICT) is growing within the healthcare sector. The applications for ICT include devices and equipment that have embedded software. Originally, ICT was mainly used only within larger healthcare organizations, but has now spread throughout the healthcare sector. Applications and devices that use many types of information and communication technologies, including embedded software are now widely available for use in hospital clinics and the homes of patients or clients.

Healthcare organizations and healthcare supporting organizations can provide or support healthcare services using information and communications technologies (ICTs) to deliver health services and transmit health information over both long and short distances. The use of ICT in this way is known as telehealth or telemedicine services.

Although the use of ICT applications to deliver health care in community settings, in patient's homes, and connect healthcare professionals is seen as advantageous, there are additional risks to the quality of health care services when delivered at a distance using ICT. This Technical Specification provides guidelines on the development of quality plans to manage these risks. These guidelines are intended for use by healthcare organizations and healthcare supporting organizations.

A quality plan identifies the desired quality characteristics, related quality objectives, and quality procedures. This Technical Specification provides examples of generally applicable quality plans applicable to telehealth services.