

PS1.045

Application of the telemedicine for the optimal control of asthma patients

PJ Tarraga Lopez(1), J Panisello Royo(2), A Celada Rodriguez(1), FJ Callejas Gonzalez(3), A Molina(3), Carmen Celada Roldan(4), L Tarraga Marcos(5)

(1) SESCAM, Health Care, Albacete, Spain

(2) Igualada Hospital, Internal Medical, Spain

(3) SESCAM, Albacete Hospital, Spain

(4) Family Medical Resident, Spain

(5) Geriatrica Residence Nurse, Spain

Corresponding author: Dr Pedro J Tarraga Lopez, Sescam, Health Care, Albacete, Spain. E-mail: pjtarraga@sescam.jccm.es

Objective: To assess the impact of a telemedicine project that uses cloud platform Medtep in asthmatic patients.

Method: Consultation Asthma in which there is a collaboration of Pneumology-Primary Care. A group of 25 patients diagnosed with asthma, who are invited to participate in the study were selected. Meetings for training in the handling of a web portal to control asthma. They were also delivers Peak-Flow and taught their use. Data smoking, asthma diagnosis Years: 6 months clinical course and tickets to web portal where variables are collected continues. Asthma attacks. Hospitalizations. Treatments: Evolution. Patient level according to.

Results: A total of 25 patients diagnosed with asthma. 17 (67%) men and 33 (32%% women. The mean age 34 years. Only 5 patients were smoking (20%), 3 patients had ever smoked. Average consumption 2 packages. 42% had a diagnosis of asthma less 1 year, 20% between 1 and 5 years and the remainder over 5 years. Before entering the study 50% had had to resort to emergency visits at least once, having patients who had come even 4 times the last year. Since its inclusion in the study, no patient had come to the ER. Approximately 80% of patients entered the data daily. The drug has been filling more than 95% in those who have regularly used the system. The Peak Flow patients have an increase of 7% compared to baseline. Over 50% of patients had increased the dose of treatment prior to entering the study, since none has needed increasing doses and even 25% has declined treatment. Overall treatment improved the basis 32% of patients.

Conclusions: in our study telematics application to control asthma patients and improve clinical outcomes, decreasing the time who come to emergency visits and need less treatment.