

MAYA HEALTH ALLIANCE WUQU'KAWOQ

- Provide primary care in indigenous communities across the Western Highlands
- Focus on childhood nutrition, women's health
- Active in research
- Advocacy within the health care
- Specializes in complex care for adults and children
- Clean Water

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History of The Christ Hospital/University of Cincinnati program Shoulder to Shoulder a Homory

- 1990 Shoulder to Shoulder founded
- Shoulder to Shoulder model founded
- On the following ideas:

 Empower communities through partnership

 Address social determinants of health utilizing the principles of COPC (Community Oriented Primary Care)
- Pursue sustainability

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- Leverage resources from partner institutions Realize economies of scale through Intra-institutional coalitions
- 2011 Last trip to Honduras
- 2012-2015 GH dating game

First TCH/UC trip with Wuqu Kawoq in October 2015



MAYA HEALTH ALLIANCE WUQU'KAWOQ

- Founded in January 1, 2007 on the day Wuqu' Kawoq
- Works in Guatemala's indigenous communities
- Core Values:

 You should not have to choose between your culture and your health
 • You should be able to talk to your doctor in
- wour own language
 Where you were born should not determine whether you live or die
- You should not feel locked out of your own health care system

 • Everyone should have the highest quality

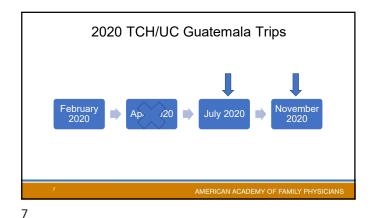


Partnership between Wuqu Kawoq and TCH/UC based on continuity and long term commitment.

- Consistent, frequent visits: Four trips per year, two weeks per trip (February, April, July, November)
- Shared Electronic Medical Record
- · Consistent formulary
- Residents count patients toward continuity



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Telemedicine in Low Resource Settings

- Although telemedicine is a relatively new field especially for low resource settings, it is important for any telemedicine solution to be adequately provided for in terms of human resources and the requisite technology. Research has also shown that senior management buy-in and end-user acceptance of any telemedicine intervention is key for successful implementation (Littman-Quinn et al., 2013; Ndlovu et al., 2014; Wootton & Bonnardot, 2015). (3)
- •urgent need for training and education of both care providers and patients.
- Interoperability among various IT systems is another important factor for low resource settings.

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Steps to Creating Global Telehealth Program

- Who / What / Where / When / How?
- Patient population selection, location selection
- Partnerships with organizations, agreements on goals and objectives, requirements for staffing, equipment
- Protocols and expectations
- Supplies and resources available to patients
- Language interpretation if needed
- Method to communicate with staff on the ground
- Triage patient complaints
- Reviewing safety of treatment plans
- · Assessing and overcoming barriers and limitations

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Telemedicine in Low Resource Settings

• the delivery of health care and the exchange of health-care information across distances (1)

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- "use of electronic information and communications technologies to provide and support healthcare when distance separates the participants" (2)
- Telemedicine generally encompasses three distinct types of applications, including live interactive videoconferencing (synchronous), store-and-forward (asynchronous) transmission of medical images and/or information, and remote patient monitoring.
- · access for those living in rural and underserved communities

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Telehealth process

What's app used for communication between nurses and residents

Zoom used for sessions between patients and residents

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Preparing residents to provide care through telehealth

Feedback from Guatemala

Our staff and our patients loved it. They would love having you in Guatemala better, but overall,

went very well.

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Barriers and Solutions Utilize interpreters in Guatemala to function as interpreter with zoom connection, communication with other nurses Utilized multiple forms of communication between staff and residents, including what's app and zoom All emails in both English and Spanish (bilingual faculty helpful!) Two hour time difference Start early in Guatemala (7 am- 11 am and 12-2 pm)

Feedback from staff, residents

What went well?

Internet

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- Resident is better able to focus on the patient
- · Interpretation in Guatemala (nurse interpreters)

What were the challenges?

- Internet
- · Building rapport with patients

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Trip Summary Age range of patients served Patients served: 125 Days: 10 Communities: 2 Residents: 2 Most common diagnoses Headache 21% Neck or back pain 21% Abdominal pain 17% Contraception 13.8% Subacute diarrhea 12.9% Underweight 12.9% GERD 12.9% Depression 10.3%

Lessons Learned

- Great introduction to global health work
 Learner is able to focus on the patient, less likely to be "distracted"
- · Have interpreters on both ends
- Give enough time for internet issues (45 minutes per appointment)
- Have enough staff (three staff in Guatemala for two residents)
- · At least one of the resident or preceptor should have experience in Guatemala

Next Steps

- · How do we expand our access in between "trips"?
- How do we help residents understand the challenges faced by the patients?

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