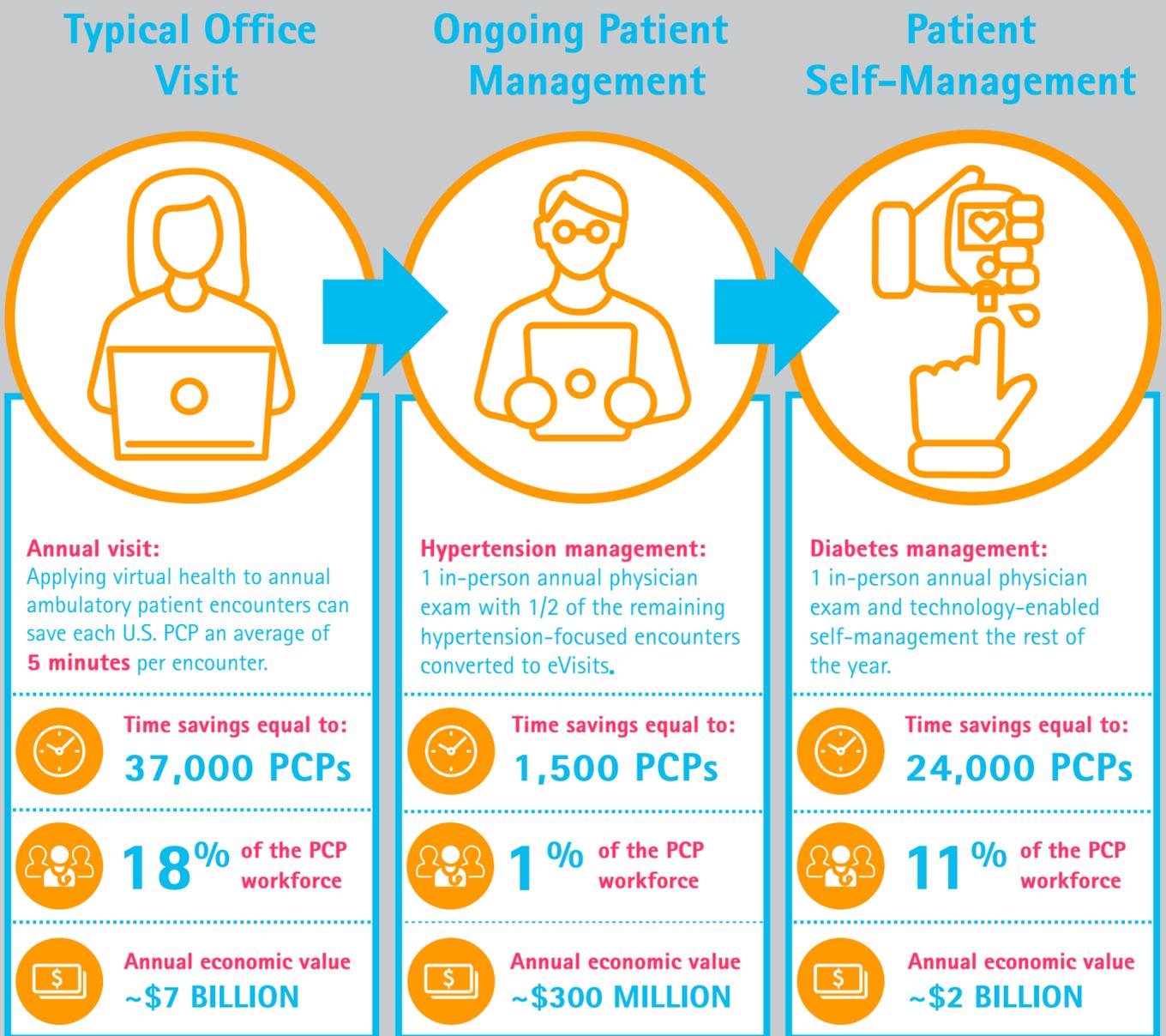


The Real Impact of Virtual Health

Virtual health can reinvent clinician and patient interactions – and create clinician capacity worth billions of dollars.

These **three** common primary and ambulatory care scenarios illustrate the opportunity of virtual health approaches and reveal both the **potential time savings** and **economic value** to healthcare.



The Health System View



Regional health system with **~1,800** affiliated or employed PCPs



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5 minutes saved across all annual ambulatory encounters = **\$63 million** in physician capacity = **~320 PCPs**

What is virtual health?

Virtual health combines clinical care and professional collaboration through telemedicine, telehealth and collaboration at-a-distance to **connect** clinicians, patients, care teams and health professionals to provide health services, support **patient self-management** and coordinate care across the care continuum.

Specific to physician-patient encounters, **virtual health** enables live and asynchronous clinical interactions, clinical practice and patient management supported by a wide range of communication, collaboration and cognitive computing technologies along with digital devices and data.

Sources: Accenture analysis, American Academy of Family Physicians, American Diabetes Association, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Healthcare Bluebook, Medscape, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, World Health Organization ICD-9

Methodology

Accenture clinicians, technologists and economists analyzed the workflows of the most common physician office visits, as documented by the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS), evaluating how virtual health could be applied to diagnostic, follow-up and condition management encounters. Accenture examined encounters ranging from common preventive care office

visits and routine infant or child health checks to visits for upper respiratory conditions, hypertension, arthropathies and diabetes. To calculate the monetary value of physician capacity, Accenture referenced the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) and Medscape data on average annual primary care physician salaries, and AAFP data about average hours worked annually. Accenture also

referenced data from the following sources: American Diabetes Association, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Healthcare Bluebook, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases Ninth Revision (ICD-9). The analysis was conducted in collaboration with THINK-Health LLC in September 2015.

For more information, please contact:

Kaveh Safavi
kaveh.t.safavi@accenture.com

Frances Dare
frances.dare@accenture.com