Integrating Smartphone Communication Strategy and Technology into Clinical Pharmacy Practice: A Mixed Methods Research Study
Carly Webb, BSc(Pharm); Sean Spina, BSc(Pharm), ACPR, PharmD; Shirley Young

Introduction
In 2012, the Vancouver Island Health Authority (VIHA) Pharmacy Department endorsed the iPhone® as the standard communication device for pharmacists. This was the result of a VIHA study which demonstrated that smartphone use reduced the time required to answer drug information questions, and improved confidence and competence in resolving drug therapy problems. Other VIHA staff use a spectrum of communication technologies including personal and corporate smartphones, pagers, Vocera® hands-free badges, etc. Use of such a diverse range of technologies has inherent issues, including but not limited to, 1) outdated technology (e.g., pagers), 2) unsecured and unencrypted data transmission (e.g. SMS messaging), and 3) absence of a central directory for VIHA employees’ mobile devices.

Uniqueness of Research
- Often technology is implemented without an objective assessment of the impact
- Mobile technology, primarily PDA use by physicians, has been studied and subjectively associated with positive outcomes; however, there is a lack of evidence to support smartphones as the primary communication tool
- To our knowledge, this is the first research study of an integrated smartphone communication app in a health care setting – and the first use of Vocera® Collaboration Suite (VCS) in Canada.

Study Objective
To determine how the use of an integrated smartphone communications solution affects communication (and the efficiency of communication) between hospital pharmacists, physicians, switchboard operators, and ICU nurses/unit clerks compared to the current state.

Methods
Design
Prospective, observational pilot study
- Multi-center: Royal Jubilee Hospital (RJH), Victoria General Hospital (VGH)
- Additional feasibility of VCS pharmacists (n=8) at Campbell River Hospital (CRH)

Inclusion Criteria
- Pharmacists, intensivists, ICU Clinical Nurse Leaders (CNLs), obstetricians, and hospitalists at RJH & VGH who use a corporate or personal iPhone® compatible with the app
- Switchboard operators or non-physician ICU staff with access to desktop-based web console

Exclusion Criteria
- Project research team

Statistical Methods
- Mann-Whitney test of medians (primary outcome)
- Chi-squared approximation for 95% confidence intervals (secondary outcomes)

Outcome Measures
1. Page Turnaround Time
   - Participating clinical & dispensary pharmacists recorded pages sent to physicians for 3 weeks before and 3 weeks with the VCS intervention
2. Usage Data
   - Volume of messages and alerts received through app; aggregated by discipline
3. Survey Responses
   - The entry and exit survey questions included five-point Likert scale questions and narrative feedback regarding:
     - Physician demographics and satisfaction of current communication technology
     - Efficiency, accuracy, satisfaction, and drawbacks of new integrated smartphone communication app

Results

Table 1: Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Physicians</th>
<th>Switchboard</th>
<th>ICU Staff</th>
<th>Pharmacists</th>
<th>Web Console Users</th>
<th>Withdrawals</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before VCS</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With VCS</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Number of messages received over 3 months (Nov 2014 – Feb 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
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<th>Web Console Users</th>
<th>Withdrawals</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before VCS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With VCS</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Proportion of respondents who stated they “Agree” or “Strongly Agree” with the following statements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Withdrawals</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before VCS</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With VCS</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Positive aspects of Vocera® Collaboration Suite

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Web Console Users</th>
<th>Withdrawals</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before VCS</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With VCS</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion
- VCS had extensive uptake into practice, indicated by 2808 alerts and 5691 chat messages received over a three month period.
- VCS produced a statistically significant reduction in the time it took for physicians to respond to pages (3.5 min vs 5 min). We hypothesize that physicians are able to triage pages better with VCS since they receive more contextual information than just a callback number.
- Eighty-one percent of physicians stated that they wished to continue using this system.
- Physicians found that sending and receiving messages/pages using VCS reduced interruptions to patient care.
- Pharmacists and ICU staff were the least satisfied with VCS. We hypothesize that since pharmacists were already using corporate iPhones® in their practice, they may have perceived VCS to be less efficient than their main baseline method of communication (Message®). Logging onto the web console for ICU CNLs and unit clerks also may have been more inconvenient compared with their usual practice of paging through switchboard.
- Shortened battery life was reported by sixty-eight percent of physicians and sixty-two percent of pharmacists. This concern resulted in seven participants receiving Mophie® external battery packs, which double iPhone® battery life. Five of these participants stated that they would not have been able to continue using VCS without the Mophie® battery pack.

Potential Limitations
- Reporting bias
- Inability to obtain all the requested usage data
- Incomplete enrollment required two communication methods which caused some confusion (only specific clinician groups, voluntary participation)

Conclusion
- Physicians respond to pages from pharmacists more quickly when using Vocera® Collaboration Suite (VCS). This increased efficiency of communication may result in improved patient care.
- Physicians and Switchboard Operators are supportive of replacing the current communication system with an integrated smartphone system.
- Fewer external battery packs are required to mitigate VCS battery issues.

Next Steps
- This research provides evidence to continue the support of Vocera® Collaboration Suite.
- This project will inform Island Health’s future Communication Strategy.
- Results will be shared at various Canadian events.

References available on request