

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Family Physicians Report Considerable Interest in, but Limited Use of, Telehealth Services

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Purpose: Little is known about the attitudes toward and adoption of telehealth services among family physicians (FPs), the largest primary care physician group. We conducted a national survey of FPs, randomly sampled from membership organization files, to investigate use of and barriers to using telehealth services.

Methods: Using bivariate analyses, we examined how telehealth usage affected FPs' identified barriers to using telehealth services. Logistic regressions show the factors associated both with using telehealth services and with barriers to using telehealth services.

Results: Surveys reached 4980 FPs; 1557 surveys were eligible for analysis (31% response rate). Among FPs, 15% reported using telehealth services during 2014. After controlling for the characteristics of the physicians and their practice, FPs who were based in a rural setting, worked in a practice owned by an integrated health system or other ownership structure, and provided hospital/urgent/emergency care were more likely to use telehealth. Physician and practice characteristics by telehealth use status, sex of the physician, practice location, years in practice, care provided, and practice ownership were associated with the barriers identified.

Conclusions: Telehealth use was limited among FPs. Many of the barriers to using telehealth services cited by FPs are amenable to policy modification. (J Am Board Fam Med 2017;30:320–330.)

Keywords: Attitudes, Logistic Regression, Family Physicians, Primary Care Physicians, Surveys and Questionnaires, Telemedicine.

As health care delivery in the United States transitions to a patient-centered, value-based system with

improved access to services, physician availability is a challenge. Telehealth could help address this problem. Although the term *telehealth* has been widely applied and well recognized for more than 4 decades, it lacks a singular definition. Broadly, telehealth is the use of technology to deliver health care services and information from a distance. Telehealth usage has evolved from static “store-and-forward” applications in which information, such as radiologic images, is stored and then forwarded for diagnostic review or a second opinion. Today’s clinicians are providing virtual visits in real time through secure, interactive video exchange. These telehealth visits address a wide range of issues, from urgent to chronic, from primary care to subspecialty consultation, and from initial diagnosis to follow-up and management.

As the largest health care delivery platform in the United States, the primary care setting¹ offers great potential for expanding telehealth use. Tele-

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health is increasingly being demonstrated as a means of expanding access to primary care^{2,3}; enhancing core primary care features, including continuity of care^{3,4} and coordination across different care settings⁴⁻⁶; and reducing health care costs⁷ and improving health outcomes.^{8,9} A systematic review investigating the merits of telehealth interventions in primary care found that telehealth was generally more acceptable to patients than providers, outcomes were at least as effective as in-office care, and costs were no higher than for in-office care.¹⁰

Improvements, however, are still needed. A recent study by Teladoc, Inc., an independent company offering mobile device-based and Internet-based medical care delivered by a physician who does not have an established relationship with the patient, found that users were not preferentially located in underserved communities, and providers had poorer performance than physician office visits on measures such as ordering diagnostic testing and prescribing appropriate antibiotics for bronchitis.¹¹

Many of the benefits of telehealth services are realized by patients, and patient acceptability and use are increasing. Specifically, remote blood pressure monitoring devices have been shown to be easy for patients to use.¹² In addition, parents of children seen for acute pediatric telehealth services in urban neighborhoods, using the Health-e-Access model, indicated they were highly satisfied with the care their child received and noted advantages over alternatives in terms of convenience, location, and service.¹³ In another study, primary care patients with depression indicated that participating in telepsychotherapy was acceptable.¹⁴ However, few patients had initiated or engaged in a telepsychotherapy visit.

Although we found no studies specifically investigating the cost-effectiveness of telehealth services in primary care settings, telehealth services in other settings have shown mixed results with respect to improving health outcomes and reducing costs. Acute care telehealth under the Health-e-Access program was found to be safe and effective.¹⁵ Residents of senior-living communities with access to acute care telehealth services reduced their emergency department visits without increasing other health care service utilization or mortality¹⁶; frail older adults who received telemonitoring (monitoring of a pa-

tient's vital signs in a remote setting such as their home) services were found to have the same rates of hospitalizations and ED visits, and the same total days spent in a hospital, as hospital receiving usual care.¹⁷

In addition, Medicare Advantage members with heart failure and a recent hospitalization randomized to telemonitoring services provided by case managers experienced fewer inpatient days compared with the previous year.¹⁸ Postoperative telehealth visits for patients who had undergone parathyroidectomy were found to be cost-effective and efficient.¹⁹ In Europe, costs for implantable cardiac defibrillator remote follow-up visits were found to be essentially the same as those for in-office follow-up visits.²⁰

A few studies provide information about the knowledge, attitudes, and adoption of telehealth services among health care providers. A systematic review of articles published through February 2013 investigating the perceptions of primary care clinicians, administrators, and clinical staff regarding the acceptability and feasibility of remote monitoring technology in routine adult primary care found only 15 studies meeting inclusion criteria.²¹ These studies revealed many negatives: barriers to implementation; the clinical relevance of the data collected; fewer patient visits and the potential for overtreatment; insufficient time to monitor and discuss the data collected with the patient; electronic health record incompatibilities; and uncertain legal liability regarding response protocols.

In a separate study, primary care physicians agreed that teledermatology increases access to dermatologic care, improves patient care, and is acceptable to patients.²² Teledermatologists, however, indicated barriers to providing services that included delays in reimbursement, no reimbursement for services, lack of communication with referring providers, and costly and inefficient software platforms.^{23,24}

In the primary care setting, 1 study found that clinicians were satisfied with making clinical decisions regarding follow-up care for 10 common chronic conditions when using information gathered from an online patient questionnaire instead of during an in-office visit.⁴ Another study of physicians and allied health professionals, which used focus group interviews to investigate the use of patient E-mails in the clinical care of patients

with diabetes, found that most physicians did not E-mail patients directly and were uncertain about its potential to improve care.²⁵ By contrast, the allied health professionals used E-mail frequently and perceived value in the service.

When focusing more narrowly on live interactive video visits, few studies have investigated use and provider perceptions in primary care settings. The Health-e-Access providers indicated they were comfortable collaborating with the telehealth assistants and confident that their telehealth communications met parents' needs; however, they felt slightly less confident in their remote diagnosis compared with in-person visits.²⁶ In Spain, a binary logistic regression analysis of survey data investigating the determinants of telemedicine use in clinical practice revealed that primary care physicians placed the greatest importance on telemedicine's potential to reduce costs and on its usefulness to the medical profession. Secondary explanatory factors were the perception of the security of medical information and confidentiality, and the patients' predisposition toward telemedicine. The physician's own opinion formed a third set of factors influencing the use of telemedicine.²⁷

In summary, while evidence does show that advances have been made in the use of telehealth in primary care settings, little is known about the penetration of the use of various telehealth methods, that is, store and forward versus live interactive video; the characteristics of the users versus the nonusers; or the factors associated with identified barriers to use.

Methods

To address this overall lack of information about telehealth, we designed a survey to investigate whether and how family physicians (FPs) used telehealth services. The survey was fielded to a randomly selected, representative sample of FPs and collected information on the individual and practice characteristics of FPs, their use of telehealth services, and the barriers to using telehealth services.

Survey Development

The survey instrument was developed with guidance from (1) a review of the literature on telehealth and primary care conducted in 2013,²⁸ (2) an expert panel discussion convened at the Robert Graham Center on January 23, 2014, and (3) an expert survey methodologist from RTI International. The instrument and study protocol were approved by the institutional review board of the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP), and all human participants consented when they returned the survey. After field testing the instrument using a small group of FPs, the final survey instrument was reduced to 30 questions separated into 5 sections (See Online Appendix). These sections focused on (1) physician characteristics, (2) practice characteristics, (3) attitudes toward and barriers to using telehealth, (4) use of telehealth among telehealth users, and (5) beliefs about telehealth, with separate sections for users and nonusers. The survey provided a specific definition of *telehealth* that focused on primary care services, primary care and

Figure 1. Definition of *telehealth*.

Telehealth is the use of medical information exchanged from one location to another via electronic communications to improve a patient's health. We are using telemedicine and telehealth interchangeably. For the purpose of this project, we are defining telehealth services as:

1. Primary care services: this service involves a physician providing care for a patient (not necessarily a patient in their practice) through the use of live interactive video; and/or
2. Primary care and specialist referral services: this service usually begins with a primary care provider who consults with a specialist through the use of live interactive video; and/or
3. Sharing of diagnostic images, vital signs, video clips, or patient data between a primary care provider and specialist when the specialist and patient are not in the same location (sometimes referred to as store and forward).

specialist referral services, and the sharing of electronic health data between a primary care provider and specialist (Figure 1).

Survey Sample

We drew a random sample of 9000 FPs in direct patient care from the 2014 American Medical Association (AMA) Physician Masterfile. To ensure sufficient responses from rural FPs, we over-sampled rural FPs at a rate of 2 to 1. Because the AMA Physician Masterfile has been known to have outdated addresses, this sample was then linked with AAFP membership data in an effort to obtain current mailing addresses. The linkage produced a list of 5119 FPs who are members of the AAFP.

Survey Administration

From this sample, 5000 FPs were mailed in January 2015 an introductory letter along with the survey questionnaire and a \$2 bill as an incentive to complete the survey. Approximately 10 business days later, an E-mail reminder was sent to the nonrespondents containing a link to an online version of the questionnaire. Two additional follow-up communications were sent to nonrespondents over the next 6 weeks. Data collection closed after 8 weeks.

Measures

To determine whether an FP provided telehealth services, the survey asked whether they had used telehealth services in the past 12 months (ie, calendar year 2014) and if so, “Approximately how many times in the past 12 months did you engage or refer your patients for a telehealth consultation?” Users were also asked to indicate their (1) method of use (non-mutually exclusive categories of real-time interactive video, shared computer screen images with audio, and stored or forwarded image or text transmission), (2) clinical purpose of use (non-mutually exclusive categories of diagnosis or treatment, second opinion, follow-up, chronic disease management, emergency care, and administrative purposes), and (3) the type of clinicians referred via telehealth (non-mutually exclusive categories of specialists, other FPs, general internal medicine physicians, mental health treatment providers, physical therapists, and dieticians). In addition, both users and nonusers were asked to identify barriers to telehealth use from a non-mutually exclusive list including cost of equip-

ment, lack of training on how to use telehealth, reimbursement by insurers, and liability issues with telehealth.

Statistical Analyses

Sampling weights were used in all analyses so the estimates were representative of FPs in direct patient care across the United States, not just AAFP members. Specifically, the sample was weighted to account for the oversampling of rural physicians. We also adjusted the weights for the underrepresentation of international medical school graduates, younger physicians, and osteopathic physicians among respondents compared with all FPs in the AMA Physician Masterfile. Descriptive statistics were computed for select items on the survey instrument. The total number of responses and percentages are reported for categorical variables, with means and standard deviations reported for continuous variables (Table 1). The results are presented separately for the nonrespondents, the total sample, telehealth users, and nonusers. The nonrespondent sample is distributed similar to the respondent sample; thus, the respondents should be a good representation of the population of US family physicians. Bivariate analysis was performed to examine statistically significant differences between the users and nonusers of telehealth, using χ^2 tests for categorical variables and analysis of variance for continuous variables. Logistic regression was used to investigate the factors associated with using telehealth services (Table 2) and with identifying each barrier to using telehealth (Table 3). The data analysis was conducted using Stata 14.0 (StataCorp, College Station, TX).

The survey obtained basic demographic and practice characteristics from respondents: years in practice, practice location, use of electronic health record, and practice size. Based on the number of years in practice, respondents were categorized into 4 groups: (1) 0 to 10 years, (2) 11 to 20 years, (3) 21 to 30 years, and (4) >31 years. Most respondents indicated they provided general primary care. Respondents who provided hospital, urgent, or emergency care and “other” care were combined into a single “other” category. Ownership of the primary practice location was categorized as “privately owned practice,” a “hospital- or health system-owned practice,” and “integrated health system” (eg, Kaiser Permanente),

Table 1. Comparison of Demographic Characteristics and Barriers to Telehealth Use in 2014 for Family Physicians Responding to the January 2015 Robert Graham Center Survey,* by Telehealth Use

Characteristic	Nonrespondents (n = 3443)	All Respondents (n = 1557)	Telehealth Users (n = 225)	Nonusers (n = 1332)	P Value [†]
Sex					.720
Female	1477 (42.9)	588 (41.0)	90 (42.3)	498 (40.8)	
Male	1966 (57.1)	969 (59.0)	135 (57.7)	834 (59.2)	
Type of medical degree					.120
Allopathic	3109 (90.3)	1410 (83.9)	210 (88.7)	1200 (83.3)	
Osteopathic	334 (9.7)	147 (16.1)	15 (11.3)	132 (16.7)	
Location of medical school					.556
United States	2748 (79.8)	1371 (79.7)	202 (81.7)	1169 (79.4)	
International	695 (20.2)	186 (20.3)	23 (18.3)	163 (20.6)	
Practice location					<.001
Urban	2834 (82.3)	1047 (83)	112 (73.9)	935 (87.8)	
Rural	609 (17.7)	510 (17)	113 (26.1)	397 (15.1)	
Years in practice					
0–10		361 (28.1)	62 (34.6)	299 (27.2)	.060
11–20		513 (33.9)	64 (27.9)	449 (34.7)	.070
21–30		411 (23.7)	64 (25.9)	347 (23.4)	.450
≥31		256 (14.3)	33 (11.7)	223 (14.7)	.230
Missing data		16 (1.0)	2 (0.5)	14 (1.1)	
Electronic health record use					.006
Currently a user		1440 (93.0)	218 (97.3)	1222 (91.9)	
Not current a user		107 (6.5)	5 (2.2)	102 (7.6)	
Missing data		10 (0.5)	2 (0.5)	8 (0.5)	
Type of care provided					.004
General primary care		1330 (84.4)	175 (76.4)	1155 (85.5)	
Hospital/urgent/emergency care or other		227 (14.3)	46 (21.7)	161 (13.3)	
Missing data		20 (1.3)	4 (1.9)	16 (1.2)	
Family physicians at the practice site					.005
1–5		1067 (68.6)	138 (59.1)	929 (70.0)	
≥6		471 (30.2)	85 (39.5)	386 (28.8)	
Missing data		19 (1.2)	2 (0.9)	17 (1.2)	
Practice ownership					<.001
Private		572 (36.6)	52 (21.9)	520 (38.6)	
Owned by a hospital or health system		662 (41.1)	95 (37.6)	567 (41.6)	
Integrated health system		75 (5.6)	19 (11.3)	56 (4.8)	
Other		227 (15.4)	58 (29.0)	169 (13.5)	
Missing data		21 (1.3)	1 (0.2)	20 (1.5)	
Barriers to using telehealth					
Any barrier from the list		1382 (88.8)	118 (83.6)	1194 (89.6)	.008
Cost of equipment		704 (45.4)	78 (33.6)	626 (47.0)	.001
Lack of training on how to use telehealth		828 (53.7)	91 (40.7)	737 (55.5)	<.001
Reimbursement by insurers		829 (53.3)	102 (43.2)	727 (54.7)	.004
Liability issues associated with telehealth		595 (41.1)	56 (26.6)	539 (43.2)	<.001
Other		325 (19.9)	56 (22.2)	269 (19.6)	.400

Data are n (%). Weighted percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding and non-mutually exclusive categories.

*Respondents were from among a random sample of 5000 family physicians in direct patient care from the 2014 American Medical Association Physician Masterfile, with oversampling of rural family physicians at a rate of 2 to 1.

[†]P values were calculated using the χ^2 test of significance between telehealth users and nonusers.

Table 2. Factors Associated With Telehealth Use in 2014 for Family Physicians Responding to the January 2015 Robert Graham Center Survey*

Variable	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval
Sex		
Female	1.07	0.75–1.54
Male	Reference	
Type of medical degree		
Allopathic	Reference	
Osteopathic	0.57	0.31–1.02
Location of medical school		
United States	Reference	
International	0.8	0.48–1.32
Practice location		
Urban	Reference	
Rural	3.05	2.19–4.25
Years in practice		
1–10	Reference	
11–20	0.66	0.43–1.01
21–30	0.87	0.55–1.37
>31	0.62	0.36–1.08
Electronic health record use		
Currently a user	3.42	1.22–9.65
Not currently a user	Reference	
Type of care provided		
Hospital/urgent/emergency care or other care	Reference	
General primary care	0.51	0.33–0.80
Family physicians at the practice site		
1–5	Reference	
≥6	1.32	0.93–1.89
Practice ownership		
Private	Reference	
Hospital health system	1.26	0.81–1.95
Integrated health system	3.53	1.79–6.98
Other	3.56	2.17–5.85
Constant	0.047	0.02–0.15

*Respondents were from among a random sample of 5000 family physicians in direct patient care from the 2014 American Medical Association Physician Masterfile, with oversampling of rural family physicians at a rate of 2 to 1. There are 1508 observations.

or “other.” From the AMA Masterfile, we identified the FPs’ medical school location (international or in the United States) and their type of medical degree: osteopathic (DO) or allopathic (MD). Addresses were geocoded, and census tract information was used to determine the urban or rural location of each practice setting.

Results

Characteristics of Telehealth Users and Nonusers

From the 5000 FPs targeted, 1630 responded. The final analysis sample consists of 1557 respondents

(response rate, 31.1%) who had a valid survey identifier (38 did not) and reported engaging in direct primary care (35 were either not in direct patient care or chose not to answer this question and were excluded).

Approximately 15% of the sample ($n = 225$) indicated they had used telehealth services in calendar year 2014. Telehealth users differed from nonusers in many ways. They were more likely to be located in a rural setting (26% vs 15%; $P < .001$), to use an electronic health record (97% vs 92%; $P = .006$), and to work in a practice with ≥ 6 FPs (40% vs 29%; $P = .0047$). In addition, telehealth users

Table 3. Factors Associated With Indicating That the Item Is a Barrier to Using Telehealth in 2014 for Family Physicians Responding to the January 2015 Robert Graham Center Survey*

Variable	Any		Cost		Training		Reimbursement		Liability Issues	
	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval
Telehealth user	0.51	0.33–0.77	0.63	0.46–0.86	0.54	0.40–0.73	0.82	0.61–1.11	0.56	0.40–0.78
Sex										
Female	1.10	0.76–1.58	0.99	0.79–1.24	1.52	1.21–1.91	0.97	0.78–1.22	1.11	0.88–1.40
Male	Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference	
Type of medical degree										
Allopathic	Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference	
Osteopathic	0.93	0.51–1.69	1.18	0.82–1.68	1.02	0.71–1.47	0.79	0.55–1.13	1.04	0.72–1.50
Location of medical school										
United States	Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference	
International	0.68	0.41–1.13	0.82	0.58–1.15	0.75	0.54–1.06	0.93	0.66–1.30	1.57	1.12–2.19
Practice location										
Urban	Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference	
Rural	1.14	0.78–1.65	1.11	0.88–1.39	0.95	0.76–1.20	0.84	0.67–1.06	0.67	0.53–0.85
Years in practice										
1–10	Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference	
11–20	0.86	0.53–1.38	0.86	0.65–1.14	0.69	0.51–0.92	1.02	0.77–1.36	0.77	0.57–1.02
21–30	0.78	0.47–1.28	0.71	0.52–0.97	0.66	0.48–0.90	0.96	0.71–1.31	0.76	0.56–1.04
>31	0.68	0.38–1.22	0.71	0.49–1.01	0.62	0.43–0.89	0.81	0.56–1.16	0.74	0.52–1.08
Electronic health record use										
Currently a user	1.27	0.67–2.40	0.82	0.54–1.25	1.14	0.75–1.73	1.17	0.77–1.78	0.86	0.56–1.31
Not currently a user	Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference	
Type of care provided										
Hospital/urgent/emergency care or other care	Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference	
General primary care	1.41	0.91–2.19	1.53	1.12–2.09	1.61	1.18–2.18	1.68	1.24–2.27	0.96	0.70–1.32
Family physicians at the practice site										
1–5	Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference	
≥6	0.96	0.66–1.39	0.83	0.66–1.05	1.05	0.83–1.32	0.96	0.77–1.21	0.8	0.63–1.02
Practice ownership										
Private	Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference	
Hospital health system	0.91	0.61–1.35	0.78	0.62–1.00	0.89	0.70–1.14	0.84	0.66–1.07	0.90	0.70–1.14
Integrated health system	0.7	0.33–1.45	0.49	0.29–0.84	1.08	0.65–1.81	0.55	0.33–0.92	0.74	0.43–1.25
Other	0.91	0.55–1.53	0.91	0.66–1.25	0.84	0.60–1.16	0.51	0.37–0.71	0.67	0.48–0.95
Constant	7.54	3.18–17.88	1.11	0.63–1.94	0.99	0.56–1.74	0.96	0.55–1.68	1.24	0.70–2.18

*Respondents were from among a random sample of 5000 family physicians in direct patient care from the 2014 American Medical Association Physician Masterfile, with oversampling of rural family physicians at a rate of 2 to 1. There are 1508 observations.

were less likely to work in a privately owned practice (22% vs 39%; $P < .001$) and to provide general primary care to their patients (76% vs 86%; $P = .004$).

Telehealth users were less likely to report at least 1 barrier to providing telehealth services in their office than nonusers (84% of users vs 90% of nonusers; $P = .008$). Lack of training and reim-

bursment were the most common barriers identified by both users and nonusers.

Methods and Clinical Purpose of Telehealth Use

FPs who used telehealth did so infrequently; with 22% using it 1 to 2 times in calendar year 2014, and another 26% using it 3 to 5 times (Table 4). Almost half of telehealth users indicated their telehealth

Table 4. Characteristics of Telehealth Users in 2014 (n = 225) among Family Physicians Responding to the January 2015 Robert Graham Center Survey*

Characteristics of Telehealth Use		
Frequency (times per year)		
1–2	49	(22.5)
3–5	59	(25.7)
6–10	27	(9.3)
11–15	14	(6.0)
16–20	6	(2.2)
>20	36	(20.0)
Missing data	34	(14.2)
Method		
Real-time video	112	(48.7)
Shared computer screen images with audio	20	(10.8)
Stored or forwarded image or text transmission	60	(30.7)
Other	26	(9.6)
Missing data	39	(16.7)
Clinical purpose		
Diagnosis or treatment	122	(55.2)
Second opinion	45	(19.9)
Follow-up	49	(20.9)
Chronic disease management	54	(25.7)
Emergency care	42	(16.1)
Administrative purpose	11	(5.7)
Other	30	(13.0)
Missing data	28	(12.3)
Types of physicians or clinicians referred		
Specialists	149	(68.1)
Other family physicians	12	(6.0)
General internal medicine physicians	10	(5.7)
Pediatricians	7	(3.3)
Mental health treatment providers	70	(28.0)
Physical therapists	12	(6.4)
Dieticians	16	(8.9)
Other	24	(9.3)
Missing data	39	(17.3)

Data are n (%). Weighted percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding and non-mutually exclusive categories.

*Respondents were from among a random sample of 5000 family physicians in direct patient care from the 2014 American Medical Association Physician Masterfile, with oversampling of rural family physicians at a rate of 2 to 1.

usage involved real-time interactive video, 31% used store-and-forward image or text transmission, and 11% used shared computer screen images with audio. Over half (55%) of the FPs who used telehealth services in calendar year 2014 indicated they used it for diagnosis and/or treatment purposes. Other common purposes included chronic disease management, follow-up, second opinions, and emergency care.

The majority of the FPs who reported using telehealth services used them to refer their patients to specialists (68%). Approximately 28% of tele-

health users referred their patients to mental health treatment providers.

Factors Associated with Telehealth Use

Logistic regression results showed that the use of telehealth was significantly associated with practice location, practice size, the type of care provided, and the ownership of the physician's practice (Table 2). FPs practicing in a rural setting had 3 times higher odds of using telehealth in the past year than FPs in urban settings (odds ratio [OR], 3.05; 95% confidence interval [CI], 2.19–4.25). FPs who pro-

vide general primary care were less likely to use telehealth (OR, 0.51; 95% CI, 0.33–0.80). FPs working in practices owned by an integrated health system were more likely to use telehealth than those in privately owned practices (OR, 3.53; 95% CI, 1.79–6.98).

Factors Associated with Identifying Barriers to Telehealth Use

As expected, being a telehealth user was associated with lower odds of identifying any barrier to providing telehealth (OR, 0.51; 95% CI, 0.33–0.77) (Table 3). FPs providing general primary care were significantly more likely to identify cost (OR, 1.53; 95% CI, 1.12–2.09), training (OR, 1.61; 95% CI, 1.18–2.18), and reimbursement (OR, 1.68; 95% CI, 1.24–2.27) as barriers to using telehealth. Compared with FPs practicing in a private practice, FPs practicing in an integrated health systems (OR, 0.55; 95% CI, 0.33–0.92) and FPs in practices with some other type of practice ownership (OR, 0.51; 95% CI, 0.37–0.71) were less likely to identify reimbursement as a barrier to use. Female FPs were more likely to identify training as a barrier (OR, 1.52; 95% CI, 1.21–1.91).

Compared with FPs who had practiced for ≤ 10 years, FPs who had practiced longer had lower odds of identifying training as a barrier to providing telehealth services. Rural FPs had 33% lower odds than their urban counterparts of identifying liability issues as a barrier (OR, 0.67; 95% CI, 0.56–1.06). By contrast, international medical graduates, compared with US medical graduates, had 57% higher odds of identifying liability issues as a barrier to providing telehealth services (OR, 1.57; 95% CI, 1.12–2.19).

Discussion

As telehealth technological capabilities improve and the demand for accessible health care services increases, telehealth represents an important venue to meet the needs of patients. Few previous studies have examined the use of telehealth in primary care settings. To our knowledge, our study represents the first in-depth assessment of these issues using a nationally representative sample.

The findings highlight the low adoption rate of telehealth services in the provision of primary care. Fifteen percent of FPs used telehealth services in the preceding 12 months (calendar year 2014), and

many of the users did so infrequently. The greater use of telehealth services by rural FPs may reflect the greater demand among rural patients as a result of travel impediments and provider shortages.²⁹

Although AMD Global Telemedicine, a provider of telemedicine equipment and technology, believes providing telehealth services does not require a physician to be “tech-savvy,”³⁰ FPs who currently use an electronic health record are more likely to use telehealth services. Economies of scale, which reduce barriers associated with cost, may be the reason FPs in larger practices and integrated health care systems were more likely to use telehealth. A surprisingly large 84% of telehealth users and 90% of nonusers reported at least 1 barrier to providing telehealth services in their practice.

Several limitations must be considered when interpreting these findings. With a response rate of about 31% and only 15% of the respondents indicating they had used telehealth services in the past year, our results on the use of telehealth are based on the responses of only 225 FPs. In addition, as with all surveys asking respondents to report on past activity, recall bias is a limitation. Although the survey design was based on a robust review of the literature, and a survey expert was engaged to validate the survey, survey question order and phrasing could affect the way the FPs responded to the questions.

If telehealth services are to have a major impact in the primary care setting, more physicians will need to become experienced in the use of these services. Many impediments to wider adoption exist; however, many of these barriers are amenable to policy modifications. One suggestion for overcoming the training barrier is for family medicine residency programs to ensure that graduating residents are offered opportunities to use telehealth services. To address issues of reimbursement, governmental and private payers could engage in outreach efforts to increase awareness of their current allowed payments for telehealth and either expand the types of telehealth services currently eligible for payment or develop new ways to reimburse telehealth services.

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