

Key Themes for Digital Health Ethics

Ethical concepts and principles are the same for digital health as other modalities of treatment delivery.

i For more information: <https://Health.mil/ConnectedHealthEducation>

1 Standard of Care

- Use digital health only when the standard of care dictates it is sufficient; do not use digital health if treatment cannot meet standard of care.
- The same laws and standards that apply to in-person care are applicable; digital health care should enhance (not hinder) care.
- ⚠ *Digital health is an option. If an in-person exam will increase patient safety (compared to a virtual visit), use standard care.*

2 Provider Competence

- Assess technological capabilities, especially for ongoing care (e.g., strengths, needs, risks, and challenges).
- Assess and accommodate clinical factors and patient capacity for using and understanding technology.
- ⚠ *Technology isn't a fit for every patient. Discuss options with the patient before scheduling a virtual visit or prescribing apps, podcasts, and online tools.*

3 Patient Capability

- Providers only practice within area of competence when using technology; it is the provider's ethical obligation to pursue professional development and proficiency in the use of technology for health care delivery.
- Take note of limitations and obstacles that technology brings to a medical appointment and take steps to overcome them.
- ⚠ *Prior to using digital health, practice with a colleague. Don't use your patient encounter to learn the technology.*



4 Confidentiality

- Confirm patient's identity before proceeding with appointment.
- Use standard confidentiality practices in documentation and communication.
- Rooms where the patient is located and where the provider is located are "exam rooms" and both should be treated as such regarding confidentiality.
- Only information that is "unclassified" should be discussed via virtual visits.

ⓘ *In virtual visits, show the patient your office to demonstrate that no one else is present. Help the patient problem solve way to speak with you without other household members present.*



5 Crisis/Emergency

- Prepare for possible emergencies or crises by:
 - (1) Confirming patient's location during every visit (this can be different from home address),
 - (2) Collecting emergency contact information from patient, and
 - (3) Being familiar with emergency services local to the patient if needed.
- Assess risk levels of patients (in terms of the likelihood of an emergency) before and during virtual visits.
- Clinics may generate list of contraindications for patients in regards to receiving virtual care specific to their discipline/area of practice.

ⓘ *Each provider who interacts with the patient should ask for a call-back number and current physical location.*

6 Informed Consent

- Consent includes: potential benefits, risks, and limitations of using technology, financial or other interests.
- Document consent in the patient record, even if not using written consent.

ⓘ *At every virtual visit, provide a clear statement in the note that the patient consented to virtual care.*

7 Compliance

- Providers must be aware of applicable regulations, laws, or statutes for both the location from where the provider is practicing and the location where the patient is physically located during a virtual visit.

ⓘ *Consult with local clinic leadership, as practice constraints may differ from prior military treatment facilities.*

8 Boundaries

- The use of real-time audio and visual indicates that a provider has established a professional relationship (in addition to professional responsibility).
- Outline specific boundaries and roles at the outset of virtual care.

ⓘ *The “distance” involved in video, like that of social media, may encourage a more open exchange than an office professional setting would bring. Monitor and maintain boundaries.*

9 Technology Failure

- Plan for interruption of care and ensure you have a current call-back number available.
- Establish definitions of “technology failure” and ensure rules are made explicit about how much time will be allotted to troubleshoot an issue before changing modalities.

ⓘ *You and the patient may agree that after three minutes of disconnection (or alternatively, after two disconnections), the provider will call the patient by phone.*

10 Cultural Humility

- Consider cultural differences in the delivery and use of technology.
- At a system level, ensure virtual care does not exacerbate disparities in receiving care.

ⓘ *Don't ask a patient's child to serve as a translator. Follow Military Health System protocol.*



Codes of Ethics by Discipline

- **Counselors**

American Counseling Association:

<https://www.counseling.org/Resources/aca-code-of-ethics.pdf>

- **Marriage and Family Therapists**

American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy:

https://mft.nvc.vt.edu/content/dam/mft_nvc_vt_edu/Attachment%20D_Code%20of%20Ethics.pdf

- **Nurses**

American Nurses Association:

<https://anacalif.memberclicks.net/assets/Events/RNDay/2016%20code%20of%20ethics%20for%20nurses%20-%209%20provisions.pdf>

- **Occupational Therapists**

American Occupational Therapy Association:

<https://www.aota.org/Practice/Ethics/code-of-ethics.aspx>

- **Pharmacists**

American Society of Health System Pharmacists:

<https://www.ashp.org/-/media/assets/policy-guidelines/docs/endorsed-documents/code-of-ethics-for-pharmacist.ashx>

- **Physical Therapists**

American Physical Therapy Association:

<https://www.apta.org/apta-and-you/leadership-and-governance/policies/code-of-ethics-for-the-physical-therapist>

- **Physicians and Assistants**

American Medical Association:

<https://www.ama-assn.org/sites/default/files/media-browser/principles-of-medical-ethics.pdf>

- **Psychiatrists / Psychologists**

American Psychological Association:

<https://www.apa.org/ethics/code/associations.pdf>

- **Social Workers**

National Association of Social Workers:

<https://www.socialworkers.org/About/Ethics/Code-of-Ethics/Code-of-Ethics-English>