Virtual Stroke Care Implementation Toolkit

Update 2022

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# Virtual Stroke Care Implementation Toolkit

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    i. Are each of the following processes in place and actively used (Y/N for each):

Reference List

Bibliography

Citation

Acknowledgements
Virtual Healthcare Management of Individuals with Stroke

Introduction

Background: The Canadian Stroke Best Practice Recommendations (CSBPR) are intended to provide up-to-date evidence-based guidelines for the prevention and management of stroke, and to promote optimal recovery and reintegration for people who have experienced stroke (patients, families, and informal caregivers). The target audience for these recommendations includes all healthcare providers from a range of health disciplines who are involved in the planning, delivery and monitoring of quality stroke care.

A key consideration throughout the CSBPR is enabling access to high-quality evidence-based stroke care irrespective of geographical location. Virtual care programs – connecting with a healthcare provider by email, phone, or video call – should be established as a service delivery modality within coordinated and integrated health systems across Canada, as most regions include remote or rural areas as well as urban areas. Individuals in these smaller locations should have equivalent access to stroke expertise, and available technology makes that possible. It is well recognized that virtual healthcare technology is an effective modality to provide expertise to regions where local expertise is limited or not available.

The CSBPR Canadian Telestroke Action Collaborative (CTAC) has brought together recognized leaders in virtual healthcare to develop a comprehensive framework and roadmap (Figure 1) that encompasses the major components of virtual care (policy and advocacy, readiness and models of delivery, evidence-based best practices, implementation, technology, and evaluation). The framework emphasizes person-centred care, and takes into account the abilities, goals, and needs of individuals and their families and caregivers throughout the stroke journey.

This framework for virtual healthcare delivery is based on the premise that stroke care can be provided through virtual technology at any stage along the care continuum, and for a range of intended goals. These include hyperacute care to support acute thrombolytic administration and candidate selection for endovascular therapy; stroke prevention; rehabilitation and access to allied health professionals such as physical, occupational and speech therapists; emotional and mental health support; and, community reintegration, home monitoring and support for activities of daily living. Virtual healthcare delivery enables timely cost-efficient access to best-available stroke care regardless of patient location. Virtual stroke rehabilitation is an emerging field and as such, evidence is evolving and is not as mature as in other topic areas.

Purpose: This toolkit has been updated, 2022, to further to support the rapid uptake of digital modalities, ensuring effective and comprehensive assessment, diagnosis, and management of individuals with new and ongoing health issues that do not require direct in-person care or are not available due to a lack of local stroke-neurology expertise for reperfusion therapy assessment or stroke rehabilitation expertise. It aims to support the delivery of stroke care via virtual modalities by providing guidance and practical tips as health professionals integrate teleconferencing, videoconferencing, secure messaging, or audio digital tools into their practice. This is not a guideline document, but rather a complementary toolkit to support virtual care. The toolkit highlights areas and components of virtual stroke care, such as infrastructure and technology, clinical care delivery and evaluation, that will require modifications or adaptations for a virtual environment. It also provides expert suggestions and considerations to support clinical judgement and establish local policies and procedures. It does not
include all aspects of stroke care but rather is meant to be used to help implement appropriate guidelines in a virtual world. For the Canadian Stroke Best Practice Guideline information, please review appropriate source documents. This toolkit will be updated as evidence becomes available.

**How to Use:** This toolkit is divided up into sections with key elements that align with the care journey. The reader is encouraged to use the toolkit document in its entirety but can focus on specific areas of interest or relevance to their clinical practice. There are considerations provided for the healthcare provider, as well as corresponding considerations for the individual receiving care. The healthcare provider is encouraged to use both columns of information to help plan and deliver care for each key element.

**It is acknowledged that virtual care does have some limitations, and that some clinical care will not be possible or as effective through virtual formats.** This may include the ability to conduct certain assessments or treatments (e.g., injections for spasticity management). This toolkit does not replace clinical judgement. Healthcare providers should use clinical judgement and follow all discipline-specific and organizational virtual care guidelines as well as those established by their professional regulatory colleges and applicable mandated polices or legislations of their organization.

**Note:** Healthcare professionals are encouraged to be aware of required professional college and local licensing, permissions, and training required for valid and reliable use of tools and assessments that may be listed within this toolkit. Naming of specific tools and assessments are for example purposes only and does not indicate endorsement or evidence-based recommendations unless specifically stated.

This publication Virtual Stroke Care Implementation Toolkit is for informational purposes only and is not intended to be considered or relied upon as medical advice or a substitute for medical advice, a medical diagnosis or treatment from a physician or qualified healthcare professional. You are responsible for obtaining appropriate medical advice from a physician or other qualified healthcare professional prior to acting upon any information available through this publication.
### Virtual Stroke Care Service Identified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governance</th>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Clinical Readiness</th>
<th>Care Delivery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hyperacute (Emergency) Stroke Care (Save lives)</td>
<td>- Integrated Stroke Strategy with coordination of EMS, referring sites and consultants</td>
<td>- Point to point networking connectivity</td>
<td>- Agreement on patient consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Clinician buy-in at referring and consulting sites</td>
<td>- Diagnostic quality and physician tested equipment</td>
<td>- Rapid assessment of patient, including LSN time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Coordinated and sustainable on-call schedule and reimbursement for consultants</td>
<td>- On-demand service support solution</td>
<td>- CT scan without delay upon arrival to ED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Data security and privacy</td>
<td>- Process for rapid decision-making with consulting site re: treatment and transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Diagnostic images sharing solution</td>
<td>- Documentation and follow-up if needed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ambulatory Care (Stroke Prevention, Monitoring and Follow-up) (Promote health)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secondary Prevention &amp; Ambulatory Care</th>
<th></th>
<th>Clinical Readiness</th>
<th>Care Delivery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Integrated Stroke Strategy with access to stroke prevention services</td>
<td>- Network service management model for multidisciplinary clinicians.</td>
<td>- Consent obtained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Clinician buy-in across disciplines</td>
<td>- Security and privacy</td>
<td>- Validated tools for remote clinical assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Coordinated and sustainable funding and reimbursement</td>
<td>- Diagnostic images, testing and lab results sharing solution</td>
<td>- Address elements of Post Stroke Checklist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Data from wearables and therapeutic devices</td>
<td>- Documentation of session accessible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Data from wearables and therapeutic devices</td>
<td>- Follow-up plans booked and communicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Tele-homecare technologies accessible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rehabilitation, Participation, Support and Independence (Enhance recovery)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rehabilitation Homecare Community</th>
<th></th>
<th>Clinical Readiness</th>
<th>Care Delivery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Integrated Stroke Strategy with access to stroke prevention services</td>
<td>- Network service management model for multidisciplinary clinicians.</td>
<td>- Safety and tolerance for active participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Clinician buy-in across disciplines</td>
<td>- Data security and privacy</td>
<td>- Presence of family or caregiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Coordinated and sustainable funding and reimbursement</td>
<td>- Data from wearables and therapeutic devices</td>
<td>- Online assessment tools and outcome measurement tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Tele-homecare technologies accessible</td>
<td>- Demonstration and observation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Follow-up and documentation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education, Outreach and Support – An integral part of stroke care (Virtual and in-person)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtual Stroke Education</th>
<th></th>
<th>Clinical Readiness</th>
<th>Care Delivery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Evidence-based content aligned with program delivery</td>
<td>- Processes for referral, triage, and scheduling</td>
<td>- Include education in all sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Assessment of individual needs</td>
<td>- Goals of interactions and appropriateness of virtual vs in-person</td>
<td>- Learning goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- General vs targeted</td>
<td>- Access to medical records, test results</td>
<td>- Adequate time for review and discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Security and resources required in advance of session</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Choice of therapies and protocols</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**EVALUATION:** Structure, process, and outcome indicators on Impact of Virtual Stroke Care
Checklists for Effective and Efficient Virtual Healthcare Sessions

The CTAC Virtual Care Master Checklist identifies key components and action items that should be considered in the development and delivery of virtual care encounters. Specific elements have been identified for both urgent (acute stroke management, page 9) and on-demand and scheduled applications (prevention clinic and primary care, page 14; rehabilitation page 30). The information provided is a guide – each site can adapt the processes to best reflect the site-specific stroke services model, available technology, setting, individual patient acuity, needs and resources. Virtual clinical sessions may take place with one or more goals, such as:

- Screening/assessment (Triage)
- Treatment and therapies
- Transitions, follow-up, and ongoing monitoring
- Skills training
- Communication, teaching and education

Tips for effective consultations for Healthcare providers 1-4

- Review the Heart & Stroke Virtual Care Decision Framework
- Confirm and clarify consent at the start of each session
- Clearly establish mode of communication and inform recipient of care how they will be contacted for the scheduled session
- Be aware of individual characteristics, health status, potential language issues, and care requirements in advance of session and adjust approach accordingly (e.g., people with aphasia)
- Start with introducing yourself and add “Thank you for inviting me in your home today,”
- Frequently acknowledge that you are present and listening, remain visual on screen if using video, look into camera at the individual and avoid wandering gaze away from camera if using
- Build rapport e.g., make a positive comment about their virtual background or environment to personally connect
- Help individuals feel more comfortable “I realize this visit style is new, thank you for giving it a try”
- Set goals, expectations, and anticipated duration of the session at the very start and agree on these
- Be aware of body language and use gestures that they can see on camera
- Adjust your style if only using phone as the individual will not be able to see you and it will be harder to follow instructions and conversations. This may include asking a question or explaining a concept a second time, in a different way, and/or using different words
- Be able to demonstrate what you need the individual to do as part of remote exam
- Use pauses to ensure statements come across clearly and the individual has time to respond
- A few minutes before end of time, state “We are almost done our visit, is there anything else regarding your stroke you wanted us to discuss today; how did you feel the virtual visit went today? How did you feel the virtual visit went today?”
- Adopt good virtual etiquette in your services. Examples include camera at eye level, confidential environments, badges visible to individual, removing visual distractions behind healthcare providers, and being punctual for appointments with individual
- If you are having difficulty hearing, ask the individual to turn down volume of radio, television, or source of background noise and/or if individual could move to a different room.
- Ensure that individual has a copy of the H&S Virtual Healthcare Checklist

Tips for effective consultations for individuals participating in virtual healthcare session 1-4

- Have technology ready ahead of time and ensure it is working
- Have information (health card, medication list, questions) ready and with you
- Have a support person ready at attend the session with you if necessary
- Have a pen and paper nearby to write down any notes or questions throughout the consultation
☐ If needing glasses or hearing aids or other accessibility devices, have them ready and with you
☐ Set up in front of your device (phone, computer, tablet) at least 10 minutes before the scheduled appointment time
☐ Ensure distractions and surrounding noise is at a minimum or removed before starting appointment and good lighting so you can be seen clearly (avoid a bright window in the background)
☐ The healthcare provider can only see what your camera sees so be aware of your camera range
Virtual Health and Virtual Healthcare Definitions:

**Virtual Health** is a broad ‘umbrella term’ that encompasses all the ways healthcare providers remotely interact with their patients that does not involve direct contact (Teladoc Health, n.d.).

**Virtual Care**

- Virtual care encompasses all the methods that healthcare providers use to interact with people with stroke remotely, when they are not in the same location or connecting at the same time (i.e., interactions can be synchronous or asynchronous).
- The goal is to maximize the quality and effectiveness of the care provided to the person with stroke.
- These interactions, called virtual encounters, are electronic exchanges using teleconferencing, videoconferencing, secure messaging, or audio digital tools, where one or more healthcare providers deliver healthcare services to a patient.
- Virtual care may include encounters between healthcare providers and people with a health condition and/or family members, and also between providers to discuss the care of the person they are treating.
- Related virtual care services may also include telemonitoring and digital self-care tools that collect biometric data that are usually referred to during virtual encounters.

Application of Virtual Healthcare

**Goal:** Use of technology as a component of health services to enable access to equitable, integrated and seamless health care to optimize wellness, specialty care and outcomes.

**Scope:** Virtual visits may take place for a broad range of health-related services, such as health promotion, screening, assessment, triage, emergency decision-making, treatment, therapies, rehabilitation, counselling, follow-up and monitoring, education, skills training, teaching, and caring for patients requiring primary, acute, chronic, and specialty care, without or with minimal in-person interaction.

Specific Types of Virtual Care

**Virtual Care – Acute Stroke Management (also known as Telesstroke)** refers to virtual emergency care provided between a referring and consulting hospital site to support emergency care for a patient with an acute stroke. Note, in some cases a Substitute Decision Maker (SDM) may be involved in a session with or on behalf of the individual.

**Virtual Stroke Rehabilitation (Telerehabilitation)**

Virtual stroke rehabilitation (also known as telerehabilitation), refers to the use of information and communication technologies to deliver rehabilitation services from a distance. Services can include prevention, evaluation, assessment, monitoring, intervention, supervision, education, consultation, and coaching. Virtual stroke rehabilitation can be delivered in many settings and at many stages of care and recovery and can be delivered by health providers from any stroke rehabilitation and recovery-related health discipline. Technologies such as video calls, phone calls, text, or email may be used as part of virtual stroke rehabilitation.

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6 Nancy M. Salbach, Anita Mountain, M. Patrice Lindsay, Dylan Blaquiere, Rebecca McGaff, Narine Foley, Hélène Corriveau, Joyce Fung, Natalie Giannoni, Elizabeth Isenroth, Elizabeth Linkewich, Colleen O’Connell, Brodie Sakakibara, Eric E. Smith, Ada Tong, Debbie Tranquilla, Tina Valente, and Jennifer Yao (Chair); on behalf of the Canadian Stroke Best Practice Recommendations Advisory Committee, in collaboration with the Canadian Stroke Consortium and the Canadian Partnership for Stroke Recovery. Canadian Stroke Best Practice Recommendations: Virtual Stroke Rehabilitation, Seventh Edition, 2022; Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Heart and Stroke Foundation. In M. Patrice Lindsay, Anita Mountain, Rebecca McGaff, and Eric E. Smith (Editors), on behalf of the Canadian Stroke Best Practice and Advisory Committee in collaboration with the Canadian Stroke Consortium and the Canadian Partnership for Stroke Recovery. Canadian Stroke Best Practice Recommendations, 7th edition; Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada.
1. Checklists for Virtual Acute Stroke Management (On-Demand Acute Telestroke)

Legend: Healthcare provider refers to any healthcare professional providing services to an individual through virtual modalities, and working within their regulated scope of practice. Individual refers to the person (patient, client) receiving the healthcare services from the healthcare provider. For emergency and inpatient stroke care only, the term ‘patient’ is used throughout section. Session refers to the actual virtual healthcare encounter between the healthcare provider and individual. Telestroke refers to virtual emergency care provided between a referring and consulting hospital site for providing emergency care of a patient with an acute stroke. Note, in some cases a Substitute Decision Maker (SDM) may be involved in a session with or on behalf of the individual. We do not include this person in the checklist specifically for conciseness, but do acknowledge they may be included.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Elements of Virtual Care</th>
<th>For the Healthcare Provider</th>
<th>For the Individual, Family and Caregivers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infrastructure and Technology</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provincially integrated stroke service delivery solution</td>
<td>• Public awareness that stroke is a medical emergency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Governance &amp; Management Structure resourced to execute Telestroke Service and provide ongoing leadership and management (i.e. Telehealth Program, Health Authority, Stroke Program)</td>
<td>• Know the signs of stroke and FAST acronym (Face, Arm, Speech, Time to call 911)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Administrative and clinical Stroke leadership to support Telestroke development and implementation</td>
<td>• Call 911 when stroke is suspected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Approved ED protocols and stroke care pathways for hyperacute stroke management (Canadian Best Practice Recommendations for Stroke Care)</td>
<td>• To be aware of the virtual healthcare sites for emergency stroke management</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Aligned and integrated with provincial and/or regional stroke service models (i.e. based on service delivery priorities and need identified)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Available 24/7</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Telestroke service support requirements need to be negotiated with appropriate service support partners and funded to support the Telestroke service requirements (i.e. 24/7, direct contact to support for Telestroke). Often short timeframe to respond.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• In systems where Telestroke systems are not established, consideration of other systems (telephone, Zoom/Facetime) to allow for rapid assessment.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>• Sustainably plan that addresses updating aging equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>• <strong>Alternate Location Solutions</strong>: A home and office access solution should be considered, such as dedicated Telestroke laptop, for 24/7 emergency Telestroke service so that neurologists can be on-call at alternate points of care (i.e. Home and/or office)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Key Elements of Virtual Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For the Healthcare Provider</th>
<th>For the Individual, Family and Caregivers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Regions/provinces need to be prepared to support imaging platforms/etc. on physician's personal devices. When they can respond remotely from anywhere, this goes a long way towards convincing physicians to support a telemedicine program.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Consulting & Referring Site Service Capacity

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Committed consulting group with service capacity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Agreed service delivery model (i.e. service design and service delivery expectations)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Compensation Agreement (contract)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ On-call Agreement including alternative points of care solution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Referring Site has capacity to manage patients or transfer protocols in place (i.e. Nursing staff, Imaging Technicians, laboratory staff, allied health professionals)</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### Referral Management: Mechanism in place to support coordinated videoconference interaction

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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ On-demand referral management solution either by an organized group with clearly defined referral protocols and with a back-up solution in case the network fails at the time of consultation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Central referral processing system with ability to launch on-demand urgent priority consultation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Mechanism in place for emergency providers to access quickly with alternate system (e.g. Zoom/Facetime) for rapid access in centres without ready assessment or technical challenges.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Elements of Virtual Care</td>
<td>For the Healthcare Provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Virtual care connectivity between consulting sites and designated Telestroke sites | □ Appropriate technology infrastructure (e.g., bandwidth) to allow videoconferencing connectivity in the right place & the right time  
□ On-demand connectivity & point to point  
□ Appropriately trained service providers  
□ Consulting neurologists should have the ability to manipulate the referring site camera to support remote neurological assessment  
□ Rapid transmission of CT/CTA images from the referral site to the Telestroke neurologist  
□ CT scan viewing should be available within the ED  
□ Service providers must have access to telephone or alternative backup solution in the event of technical problems  
□ Patient information must travel on a secure network and meet legislated health information privacy standards or waiver in place for emergent situations | □ Availability of individual health card  
□ Availability of relative or caregiver who is able to provide medical information and consent if individual unable to communicate (may be by phone if physical distancing) |

## Clinical Care Delivery

**Emergency Medical Services**

- □ On-scene patient screening for signs of stroke and second screen for stroke severity to identify possible LVO cases that may be candidate for EVT  
- □ Protocols in place to guide decisions regarding whether direct transfer to EVT centre or stop at closer stroke-enabled centre first for CT/CTA  
- □ Prenotification to receiving telestroke centre to launch code stroke  

**Laboratory and Diagnostic Imaging**

- □ The facility has a CT scanner and has the ability to provide STAT CT and CTA of head scan during Telestroke hours of operation. Consider capacity for CT perfusion (CTP) where appropriate  
- □ Site protocols for acute stroke priority in imaging and established imaging protocols. (This includes support and agreement from emergency department, radiology, and neurology)  
- □ CT scan must be conducted and transmitted in a timely way to ensure interpretation within 15 minutes of patient arrival (based on 15-30-60-90 rule and CSBPR)  
- □ Health Authority and provincial network infrastructure supports rapid transfer of CT from the referring to consulting site  
- □ Laboratory provides stat blood work with no down time during hours of Telestroke  

□ Provide information on allergies or medical issues related to contrast
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Elements of Virtual Care</th>
<th>For the Healthcare Provider</th>
<th>For the Individual, Family and Caregivers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>operation (i.e. 24/7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- NOTE: After the patient’s airway, breathing and circulation are deemed stable, CT/CTA is the priority.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Individual, family member or caregiver to participate in decision-making regarding acute stroke management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Often laboratory results are not needed prior to establishing thrombolytic therapy if there are no concerns raised in the patient’s history</td>
<td></td>
<td>Record list of questions as they arise and ask them of members of the healthcare team – in-person and the virtual consultants as appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organized Emergency Care to facilitate intravenous thrombolysis, and administration and decision-making regarding EVT</strong></td>
<td>Confirm time last seen well and stroke symptom onset (and time lapse to hospital arrival)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Rapid Triage Protocols for Stroke in place (i.e. Alert from EMS for + stroke evaluation with validated clinical tool &amp; acute stroke algorithms)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Patient management protocols within ED align with Telestroke technology placement (i.e. Telestroke bays are identified in consultation with referring site staff).</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Responsibility for technology set-up and support assigned and supported by ED staff</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Stroke team present and able to work in tandem and collaboratively on patient arrival</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Transfer and placement policies and protocols to assist service providers in ensuring patient has access to appropriate level of care post alteplase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Emergency physician (ERP) to assess all acute stroke patients without delay upon arrival in the ED</td>
<td>Access to CT/CTA results at consulting site at time of contact with consultant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Process to ensure rapid decision-making occurs regarding possible LVO cases who are candidates for endovascular thrombectomy</td>
<td>Protocol for rapid transfer of EVT candidates to higher level of care with Door In-Door Out time less than 45 minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Protocol for rapid transfer of EVT candidates to higher level of care with Door In-Door Out time less than 45 minutes</td>
<td>Alteplase is readily available within the Emergency Department (i.e. Clot Box).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Alteplase is readily available within the Emergency Department (i.e. Clot Box).</td>
<td>Process established for meeting benchmarks for delivering alteplase in accordance with the guidelines for thrombolytic therapy for an ischemic stroke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Process established for meeting benchmarks for delivering alteplase in accordance with the guidelines for thrombolytic therapy for an ischemic stroke</td>
<td>Cardiac Monitoring, neurovitals, BP and temp, blood sugar levels is available for all acute stroke protocol patients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cardiac Monitoring, neurovitals, BP and temp, blood sugar levels is available for all acute stroke protocol patients</td>
<td>ED clinical teams informed, trained and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Elements of Virtual Care</td>
<td>For the Healthcare Provider</td>
<td>For the Individual, Family and Caregivers</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>愿意支持远程卒中服务</td>
<td>• ERPs和卒中神经学家扩展与视频会议平台的工作关系</td>
<td>• 询问问题并澄清信息</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 药房准备用于alteplase基于预测的体积（例如：库存/供应，分发，预算）</td>
<td>• 请求联系人和电话号码跟进</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 所有适当的急诊科工作人员和支持服务区域（包括：急诊工作人员，CT技术员，实验室技术人员和住院护士）接受过急性卒中的培训</td>
<td>• 询问和获取当前药物并进行跟进</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• 制定卒中途径和协议用于急性卒中管理，由专门的医院团队制定</td>
<td>• 参考Heart &amp; Stroke的网站获取信息</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 转院协议在临床需要时有效并应用</td>
<td>• 访问加拿大卒中最佳实践网站获取资源来帮助个人管理卒中后</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 咨询人员有进行后续咨询的可用性</td>
<td>• 考虑加入Heart &amp; Stroke的线上的幸存者或支持者社区</td>
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### Follow-up Continuity of Care

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>For the Healthcare Provider</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stroke patients remaining in their community should have access to secondary stroke prevention clinics and rehabilitation services appropriate to their needs once discharged from hospital – in person or by virtual care access</td>
<td>• 在转诊站点提供教育和技能培训给个人，家庭和看护者</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer protocols to higher level site in place and applied when clinically indicated</td>
<td>• 参考Heart &amp; Stroke的网站获取信息</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultant available for follow-up as required to support the ongoing care of the individual with stroke while at the referring site</td>
<td>• 访问加拿大卒中最佳实践网站获取资源来帮助个人管理卒中后</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referring site to provide education and skills training to individual, families and caregivers</td>
<td>• 考虑加入Heart &amp; Stroke的线上的幸存者或支持者社区</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Checklists for Scheduled Virtual Stroke Prevention Care in Ambulatory Settings

Scheduled virtual consultations to support secondary prevention assessment, management and ongoing follow-up for individuals who have experienced a stroke, transient ischemic attack, or vascular cognitive impairment. In some cases, this may also include individuals with comorbidities such as hypertension, atrial fibrillation or carotid artery disease who are at much higher risk of experiencing these conditions. These visits may be scheduled by stroke specialists and or family physicians and community-based primary health teams (including nurses, dietitians, counselling service providers). The CSBP Checklist below will apply to all these healthcare providers providing services. Individuals (patients) receiving these services should be made aware that virtual visits can be part of routine stroke care - empower individuals to ask if a virtual visit is possible. In addition to the elements listed below, healthcare providers should follow discipline-specific virtual care guidelines as established by their professional regulatory colleges.

Legend: **Healthcare provider** refers to any healthcare professional providing services to an individual through virtual modalities, and working within their regulated professional scope of practice. **Individual** refers to the person (patient, client) receiving the healthcare services from the healthcare provider. **Session** refers to the actual virtual healthcare encounter between the healthcare provider and individual. Note, in some cases a Substitute Decision Maker (SDM) may be involved in a session with or on behalf of the individual. We do not include this person in the checklist specifically for conciseness, but do acknowledge they may be included.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Elements</th>
<th>For the Healthcare Provider</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infrastructure and Technology</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative structure to manage scheduled virtual stroke prevention service appointments (i.e. system coordination, privacy &amp; security, contingency planning, supporting documentation and manuals, referral management, contract management, monitoring and evaluation)</td>
<td>☐ Depending on scope of service, could be managed at the regional and local levels.</td>
<td>☐ Some individuals may be worried about participating in a virtual healthcare session and sharing personal information online. Ask the healthcare provider what steps they have in place to ensure your information is secure and protected.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Ensure there is administrative and clinical stroke leadership to support Telestroke/ virtual stroke care development and implementation.</td>
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<td>☐ Ensure that appropriate and approved stroke protocols and stroke care pathways for stroke management (in alignment with current Canadian Stroke Best Practice Recommendations) are in place to address virtual stroke care.</td>
<td>☐ Individual has internet enabled device (smartphone, tablet, laptop, or desktop computer with webcam)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Aligned and integrated with provincial and/or regional stroke service models (i.e. based on service delivery priorities and need identified).</td>
<td>☐ Individual has access to reliable internet connection</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Maintain regularly updated clinical lists, and use algorithms to determine which individuals can be seen virtually vs. those that must be seen in person. <strong>See Virtual Care Decision Framework</strong>.</td>
<td>☐ Clarify mode of virtual communication to book the virtual healthcare session, conduct the session, share results and information, follow up (e.g., email, phone call or video call).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Method or system to change service delivery to a different format of virtual stroke care as required (e.g., telephone to video or vice versa, and virtual care to in person or vice versa).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Develop or modify policies to address items related to virtual stroke sessions such as:</td>
<td>□ Individual to receive information on which program or application (APP) the healthcare provider will be using, and whether downloading a particular APP or program is required.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>o Verification of identity.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>o Establish location of individual.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>o Privacy.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>o Informed consent for virtual stroke visit</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Patient understanding of risks and benefits of virtual stroke visit participation, including safety and exercise programming.</td>
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<td>▪ Process to attain consent across multiple interactions including: phone calls, emailing information, resources, assessment, virtual education sessions (in accordance with organizational policies and appropriate provincial privacy standards).</td>
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<td>▪ Additional consent for recording sessions if required.</td>
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<td>▪ Consent for participation of additional family members, caregivers or friends as required.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>▪ Note: permission may be needed from all referred participants before family members can take part in a group session.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>▪ Note: continually seek consent as appropriate.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>o Emergency plan and safety (e.g., emergency plan, back-up contact number)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Ensure administrative supports and structures in place to address contingency planning, contract management, documentation changes that may be required for virtual care, including the potential of remote working.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expert Healthcare Provider &amp; Referring Site Service Capacity</td>
<td>□ Establish a committed consulting group with service capacity and stroke care expertise.</td>
<td>□ Clarify whether virtual healthcare session to take place in the individual’s home or through a different</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Develop virtual service delivery model based on purpose of consultation – e.g.,</td>
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The heart and / Icon on its own and the heart and / Icon followed by another icon or words in English are trademarks of the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada.
## Key Elements

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>initial assessment, diagnosis and management, follow-up, or ongoing monitoring.</td>
<td>healthcare clinic location</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Determine if referral sites have capacity to support service if appropriate (such as rural Nursing Stations): including making smart devices available for individuals to enable participation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Develop a system to provide initial and ongoing training in virtual care technology and service delivery for all staff and supporting service areas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>o Use of mock simulations as part of virtual rehabilitation training may be helpful, especially for healthcare providers with no prior experience in virtual rehabilitation or have low case numbers at their sites (e.g., ‘what to do if…’ scenarios)</td>
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<td>□ Develop administrative procedures to address staffing capacity to deliver virtual care services, including in times of reduced staffing levels. Staffing complement and availability may determine nature of virtual care services (i.e., group vs 1:1).</td>
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<td>□ Ensure that all healthcare providers work within their scope of practice as defined by regulatory bodies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ If available or required, healthcare providers to be aware of competencies related to regulatory bodies.</td>
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## Virtual care connectivity and technical support

<p>| □ Note: Confirm with your organization what virtual care platforms and networks are approved for use when healthcare providers are working off-site (e.g., at home), that all reasonable precautions for privacy should be taken, and that the session can take place as long as individual has provided informed consent |
| □ Consider what access the individual has to available technology and support such as a family member or other healthcare support personnel in the home to observe function and operate or assist with the camera (i.e. walking, or movement in different home settings). |
| □ Take a patient centred approach by using a variety of available virtual care |
| □ Identify what minimal and optimal technology is available to the individual - ensure the device (smartphone, laptop, tablet) is charged and that the volume is working and has a microphone |
| □ Ensure individual has secure place to perform a virtual healthcare session respecting privacy and confidentiality – discuss issues with healthcare provider |
| □ Ensure individual can maintain privacy and confidentiality as appropriate |</p>
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<tr>
<td>enabling technologies available to</td>
<td>Determine the need and capacity of family members or caregivers who may support the</td>
<td>(e.g., if in residential care, privacy from other residents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>support virtual care. Multiple</td>
<td>individual with technology, communication and/or any safety issues.</td>
<td>Identify which location in living quarters the session will take place, ensure well-lit location</td>
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<tr>
<td>technologies may need to be</td>
<td>Consider the needs and goals of the virtual care session and determine technology</td>
<td>Determine if the connection has an audio or video delay</td>
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<tr>
<td>considered to develop an approach</td>
<td>required (e.g., telephone, virtual platform, video call, smart device, APP, virtual</td>
<td>Have someone else available to participate in the virtual healthcare session if possible, with physical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that is patient centred.</td>
<td>system with increased functionality such as peripheral linkages and/or moveable/zoomable</td>
<td>distancing and appropriate measures—individual has right to privacy and may choose to have someone else</td>
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<td>cameras)</td>
<td>(family, caregiver) involved in care and participate in the sessions</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Note: When connecting with an individual from home and using a personal phone-line,</td>
<td>Ask if there is a person or service available for technical support, if needed</td>
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<td>inform individual that the call might indicate &quot;unknown&quot; or &quot;private call&quot; on call</td>
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<td>display.</td>
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<td>Ensure staff have appropriate training and/or support regarding the technological</td>
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<td>aspects of the virtual service to optimize virtual care experience for provider and</td>
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<td>individual</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Develop or ensure there are polices and procedures that describe and define roles and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>responsibility for technology set-up and support (e.g., meeting scheduling, support</td>
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<td>for participants).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Service providers must have a backup plan (e.g., access to telephone, back-up phone</td>
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<td>number) in the event of technical problems or medical emergency</td>
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<td>Ensure that confidentiality and privacy requirements regarding Personal Health</td>
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<td>Information are respected throughout the continuum of care; both in rest (in</td>
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<td>platform) and in transit (between platforms) and that patient information is transferred on a secure network that meets legislation health information privacy standards</td>
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<td>There are often audio or video delays in the connection; establish a strategy for</td>
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<td>managing this (e.g., regular pauses, communicating the delay to individuals.)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Check plan for technical support available for providers and individuals if providing services directly to individual’s homes. Communicate this to individual.</td>
<td>At time of booking, individual provides verbal consent to participate in a virtual healthcare session related to stroke rehabilitation, secondary prevention and recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If available, have a co-host and/or administrative support to troubleshoot any issues.</td>
<td>At time of booking, individual provides verbal consent to receive email communication regarding scheduling and communication of non-sensitive information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complete routine checks of equipment to ensure it is functioning well. This may be done as a part of routine checks on other emergency equipment.</td>
<td>Individual is aware that they may decide whether to include other family and/or caregivers as participants in virtual healthcare sessions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Referral Management: Mechanism in place to support coordinated virtual healthcare session and manage bookings**

- Develop or confirm clear criteria and protocols available for targeted referral pathways to ensure the health system’s efforts to maintain essential services will be respected (e.g., if service reductions occur).
- A scheduling system should be in place to manage referrals in a timely way, with documentation to support.
- Ensure consulting sites and individual healthcare providers have triage protocols and scheduling systems in place such that referred individuals are seen in a timely manner within the target timelines outlined in the CSBPR and local intake criteria to meet the needs of individuals referred.
- Establish a process to assess individuals for their ability to participate in a virtual healthcare consultation for stroke prevention (such as clinical/medical factors and/or individual factors and sensory/motor, cognitive/communicative, psychosocial domains) as well as access to technology/ability to communicate remotely. See Virtual Care Decision Framework.
- Consider approach if sharing a diagnosis or negative news that may be distressing for the individual to receive.
- Appointment times available that accommodate individual and provider schedules as much as possible (within regular clinic business hours and with some flexibility where necessary).
- Consider providing an orientation package of information for individual in advance of starting virtual services –
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<td>what to expect, how the virtual session will be conducted.</td>
<td>□ Confirm email address for scheduling and communication of non-sensitive information</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Provide a confirmation call in advance to individual to confirm the time and date but specifically if the technology available is working properly.</td>
<td>□ Individual, family, and caregivers assess:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Consider starting with a shorter session to give individual a chance to get used to technology and processes before more complicated discussions occur, especially if the individual is a new client / patient.</td>
<td>□ Ability to use the technology effectively.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Note, when sudden changes in available supports and services occur (such as in a pandemic), centralized triage and booking processes and supports may not be available. Healthcare providers should have an alternate plan in place to enable booking of appointments directly with individuals (patient)s.</td>
<td>□ Ability to safely participate in the session including:</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Utilize established IT services and connection back-up plan (e.g., alternate phone number).</td>
<td>- Physical abilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternate plans if technology issues occur</td>
<td>□ If connection was initially made and disconnected before session is completed, both the individual and the healthcare provider can attempt to reconnect and continue the call.</td>
<td>- Cognitive capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ If the virtual call cannot be continued due to loss of Internet, power or system outage, the healthcare provider must contact the individual via other means (i.e., telephone if available) to instruct them on any remaining details not already covered as well as follow-up details.</td>
<td>- Language barriers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ If connection was not made, healthcare provider will contact the individual to reschedule in-person or virtually as per healthcare provider/individual’s request.</td>
<td>□ Know how to connect with the healthcare provider to cancel or reschedule the session if needed.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Ensure you have an emergency plan (e.g., call 911 or local appropriate number if there is an incident, have individual’s home phone number and location).</td>
<td>□ Ask healthcare provider what processes they have in place to address technical issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Care Delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td>□ If technical problems arise during the call, have a telephone nearby and the phone number of the healthcare provider to try and resolve the issue.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Risk Management</td>
<td></td>
<td>□ If able, practice use of platform prior to the visit</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Individual provides informed consent to participate in virtual visit.</td>
<td>□ Consult the Heart and Stroke Resource: Virtual Healthcare Checklist, for technology tips.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Individual to discuss any concerns related to participation in virtual visit.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>□ Ensure informed consent to participate in VCR is addressed. Please refer to the Administration section for further details.</td>
<td>□ Individual is prepared to discuss any issues or concerns that arise during virtual visit. Individual and healthcare provider work collaboratively to help manage risks, as able.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Consider whether the potential benefits of virtual care for a given individual outweigh any risks.</td>
<td>□ Individual to communicate any recent changes to medication or symptoms to the healthcare provider.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Be aware of and provide recommendations to address limitations of virtual healthcare interactions (e.g., cannot complete a full and/or comprehensive physical exam).</td>
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<td>□ If providing pre-recorded exercise videos to watch, consider asking the individual to watch the video all the way through, prior to exercising, to promote safety.</td>
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<td>□ If music or videos are used as part of the session, ensure sound quality is appropriate and copyright is addressed.</td>
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<td>□ Be aware of required licensing, permissions, and training required for all tools used.</td>
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<td>□ Follow local established protocols for all communication to individual.</td>
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<td>□ E.g., when providing assessment questionnaires to individual in advance of session, ensure method of communication (e.g., email, mail, internal system) is permitted.</td>
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<td>□ Ensure mechanisms are in place to support virtual visits such as:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Method to provide feedback to individual as needed during visit.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Method to provide feedback to colleagues, medical director and referring or primary physician as needed during visit (e.g., allowing time in scheduling for team ‘huddles/review’ regarding individual’s care).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ A scheduling system to ensure follow up care and monitoring and to follow-up on missed appointments.</td>
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<td>Preparation</td>
<td>□ Healthcare provider or administrative support staff to provide individuals with a reminder (e.g., via phone or email) one day prior to the session, if possible. Confirm technology is still available and functional.</td>
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<td>For Virtual Session</td>
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<td>NOTE: In advance of session, individual to be provided with information to prepare for the virtual session (e.g., could be facilitated within an orientation</td>
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<td>Consider interpretation services for those with language barriers for obtaining an informed discussion.</td>
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<td>Ensure privacy, informed consent, and confidentiality have been addressed.</td>
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<td>Ensure you have an alternate way of contact (phone number, local contact) in case of break in communication.</td>
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<td>Ensure you have an emergency plan (i.e. call 911 or local appropriate number if there is an incident) and individuals address, phone number and emergency contact information (if available).</td>
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<td>Have access to individual medical history records as needed and referral documentation (e.g., health status updates, history of condition related to consultation).</td>
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<td>If possible, all diagnostics such as CT, CTA, ECG, and laboratory tests should be completed and made available to the neurologist prior to initiating the virtual SPC appointment. Ensure that there is a process in place to receive all required diagnostic, laboratory, and assessment components prior to initiation of session.</td>
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<td>Determine source of documentation and metrics - self-report or healthcare provider obtained.</td>
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<td>Consider starting with shorter session to give individual chance to get used to technology and process before more complicated discussions occur, especially if new individual where they are unknown to the provider (another staff member such as a coordinator may be able to do this)</td>
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<td>Consider scheduling breaks throughout session to help address increased screen time.</td>
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<td>Determine reason for appointment – new referral or follow-up.</td>
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<td>Determine if a caregiver is available to participate and support the individual through the session (e.g., with rehabilitation exercises).</td>
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<td>If this session takes place in a referral healthcare site, have someone at the package or when setting up initial assessment)</td>
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<td>Ask and discuss rights and responsibilities regarding participation in a virtual healthcare session</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Discuss any concerns related to privacy and/or confidentiality regarding participation in a virtual healthcare session, with healthcare provider</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some individuals may want to record their session with a healthcare provider to help remember information later. Individual must discuss this with the healthcare provider before starting a recording and ensure healthcare provider provides their agreement first</td>
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<td>Request a test call if required and available (may not be possible in some circumstances)</td>
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<td>Ask healthcare provider how much space will be needed for the session</td>
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<td>Plan space where the session will take place – good lighting, minimal background noise and distractions (such as televisions, radio, pets). Ensure that the space is clear for individual to safely move around as needed (e.g., remove tripping hazards such as loose rugs or cords).</td>
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<td>Ensure adequate privacy in the room that will be used for the session</td>
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<td>Ask the healthcare provider in advance what to expect during the session (e.g., assessments, what types of activities will be completed, the length of the session)</td>
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<td>Where possible, ask the healthcare provider in</td>
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<td>Key Elements</td>
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<td>referral site complete the individual’s vital signs and assist with the physical exam as necessary.</td>
<td>advance what information and or equipment may be needed, where to obtain these items, and have ready and available during the session.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Consider preparing a quick safety checklist of the environment (clutter, pets, phone accessible for emergency, walking aids, hearing aids, glasses, proper footwear).</td>
<td>□ If individual wants to show healthcare provider something that will be difficult to demonstrate during a virtual session, ask if taking and sharing a video would be beneficial. Discuss with healthcare provider the best way to share the video.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Ensure adequate privacy in the room used by the healthcare provider.</td>
<td>□ Have a companion available if possible, to assist in the session and to support safety. Consider virtual participation if they are in another location</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Ensure room is well-lit, sound is clear and free of distracting background noise.</td>
<td>□ Things to have readily available for the session:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Notify all participants if healthcare provider is running late to virtual session.</td>
<td>○ Health card</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Prepare outline of key session elements. Plan session activities in advance and determine ability to teach and perform safely over virtual platforms.</td>
<td>○ Companion to assist in session if available</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Consider transitioning in-person questionnaires to a fillable or survey version so that patient can complete online.</td>
<td>○ Updated medication list including route, dose, frequency</td>
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<td>□ In advance of session, provide individual with any assessment questionnaires to complete.</td>
<td>○ Pharmacy name, location and phone number</td>
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<td>□ Have standardized clinical decision aids and tools accessible to facilitate interaction.</td>
<td>○ Blood pressure machine and or recent readings</td>
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<td>□ Be aware of the limitations of virtual care.</td>
<td>□ If planning neuro exam:</td>
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<td>□ In advance of session, provide individual with any materials (electronic or hard copies) that will be required during the session (e.g. instruction sheets, education pamphlets).</td>
<td>○ Toothpick</td>
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<td>○ Ice cube</td>
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<td>Note: If individual has limited access to email, consider mailing materials. A return stamped and addressed envelope may be required to support access.</td>
<td>□ Wear comfortable clothes and non-slip footwear if you will be asked to walk or perform specific movements.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Have all equipment and visual aids prepared and available at the time of the session, including aids for supported conversation for individuals with communication challenges.</td>
<td>□ Have list of concerns and questions prepared for discussion (see Canadian Stroke Best Practice Recommendations CSBPR Post-Stroke Checklist)</td>
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<td>□ Your virtual toolbox should contain resources and strategies for individuals to set goals, make action plans, log their progress, and self-manage their healthy advance what information and or equipment may be needed, where to obtain these items, and have ready and available during the session.</td>
<td>□ Have a pen and paper to make notes and write down</td>
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<td></td>
<td>behaviours. Examples of strategies include:</td>
<td>instructions and medication changes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>▪ Educational material (paper, digital or video).</td>
<td>□ If unable to attend booked appointment let the program know using previously identified communication methods (e.g., phone, email, online booking)</td>
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<td>▪ Mobile and web-based technologies, consumer wearable fitness monitors, training logs and other self-monitoring techniques</td>
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<td>▪ Available (online or in person) patient support groups and community services.</td>
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<td>▪ Standardized clinical decision aids and/or tools accessible to facilitate interactions.</td>
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<td>▪ Tip sheets and resources to troubleshoot technology issues that arise. Note: resources may be available through your virtual service provider.</td>
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<td>Laboratory Tests (i.e., Blood work and other tests)</td>
<td>□ Ensure process is in place for:</td>
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<td>▪ Providing individual or testing centre with appropriate requisitions prior to individual appointment with the lab</td>
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<td>▪ Completion of laboratory and diagnostic testing, including process for sending requisitions (e.g., fax, email, mail).</td>
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<td>▪ Communicating information such as frequency/urgency of testing to individual</td>
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<td>▪ Healthcare providers to communicate laboratory and test results to one another (e.g., online system, process to access and communicate results virtually).</td>
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<td>□ Laboratory provides blood work service (if required)</td>
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<td>□ Healthcare providers should communicate clearly to patients when blood work and other tests should take place that require an in-person visit to a lab or testing centre, and how quickly the test needs to be done (e.g., urgently.</td>
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<td>□ Be aware of required bloodwork, timing and which facility is open for testing</td>
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<td>□ Ask healthcare provider how to obtain the requisitions or whether the requisitions will be sent directly to the Lab and when it will happen</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Ask healthcare provider about urgency and frequency of required tests, and plan accordingly.</td>
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<td>□ Ask healthcare provider if any specific preparation is needed before a test.</td>
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<td>□ Ask about the process for receiving and sharing test results (e.g., if other healthcare providers have ordered tests, what is the process to ensure all team members can access/ are aware).</td>
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<td>□ Ensure personal safety precautions based on Health</td>
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<td>appropriate to be delayed for a certain time period, or change in frequency.</td>
<td>Canada, such as physical distancing when accessing blood work services</td>
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<td>- Healthcare providers to discuss responsibilities of healthcare provider and responsibilities of individual, to help promote safety when in-person appointments are required (e.g., healthcare facility completes regular cleaning, individual participates in hand hygiene).</td>
<td>- Book appointment where possible to avoid waiting in public area for longer time periods. Follow safety precautions based on Health Canada, such as physical distancing and hand washing, when accessing testing services.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diagnostic Imaging</td>
<td>- DI solution in place to allow for access to image if required, including clear communication pathways with DI staff, as traditional methods (such as fax) may not allow for timely consultations.</td>
<td>- Be aware of required imaging and tests, timing and which facility is open for testing</td>
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<td>- The facility has a CT scanner and can provide CT head/CTA (arch to vertex) scan for prevention clinic services within recommended best practice time frames.</td>
<td>- Ask healthcare provider how to obtain the requisitions or whether the requisitions will be sent directly to the Imaging service and when it will happen</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Ability to access other imaging or diagnostic tests results electronically beneficial but not mandatory (i.e. EHR)</td>
<td>- Ensure personal safety precautions based on Health Canada, such as physical distancing when accessing blood work services</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Management of cardiac testing: such as protocols for echocardiography, Holter monitoring and relaying of reports.</td>
<td>- Book appointment where possible to avoid waiting in public area for longer time periods. Follow safety precautions based on Health Canada, such as physical distancing and hand washing, when accessing testing services.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conducting prevention consult</td>
<td>- Discuss privacy, confidentiality, and information security.</td>
<td>- Note: if the individual has agreed to the virtual session and has joined the call – consent is implied. Consent should be verbally agreed on and documented prior to starting the session.</td>
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<td>- Verify individual identity using minimum of two elements (e.g., name, date of birth, address, health card number)</td>
<td>- Individual receiving care should be on camera if available to aid in assessment and therapy</td>
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<td>- Confirm verbal consent to continue with session.</td>
<td>- Individual to participate in the virtual healthcare session to the best of their ability</td>
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<td>- Perform introductions and take time to determine individual location and any other relevant information (where located, living alone or with others, access to caregivers, food, equipment).</td>
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<td>□ Describe expectations for the session - provide an outline (e.g., what you will do or discuss) and the expected length of time it will take (e.g., 30 minutes).</td>
<td>□ Ask questions of healthcare provider as required to ensure understanding of information provided and any instructions or changes to medications</td>
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<td>□ Address primary purpose of consultation (new patient, test results, medication management, general follow-up)</td>
<td>□ If possible, have a support person available to participate in session to help where needed</td>
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<td>□ Consider a quick safety check-in with the individual about their environment (e.g., clutter, pets, phone accessible for emergencies, walking aids, hearing aids, glasses, proper footwear).</td>
<td>□ At any time during the session, individual to let the healthcare provider know if they are feeling unsafe, uncomfortable or have any concerns with how the session is going</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Inquire about and address any new and or urgent concerns or changes in health status, such as new or worsening symptoms.</td>
<td>□ Individual can request to terminate the session at any time</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Conduct remote neuro-exam if required (e.g., refer to AAN process).</td>
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<td>□ Review risk factors and current control status.</td>
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<td>□ As appropriate, complete cognitive exams – The MoCA group has developed a process for remote testing.</td>
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<td>□ Review and assess rehabilitation status and ongoing needs – make appropriate referrals.</td>
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<td>□ Complete a medication review – if changes made or new medications ordered, when and how will the prescriptions be sent to the individual’s preferred pharmacy.</td>
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<td>□ Mood and signs of depression – process to examine mood as this may be exacerbated due to social and environmental situation, such as social isolation, especially individuals living alone.</td>
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<td>□ Assess swallowing and communication issues as appropriate to individual.</td>
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<td>□ Discuss and/or address status of pending diagnostics or other consults.</td>
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### Key Elements

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<tr>
<th>For the Healthcare Provider</th>
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<tr>
<td>- As appropriate, consider a sleep assessment – use of questionnaire if appropriate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Consider other elements to explore such as those included in <a href="#">CSBPR Post-Stroke Checklist</a> (spasticity, fatigue, communication, pain, continence)</td>
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<td>- Review other lifestyle issues such as driving status, return to work, community participation, intimacy.</td>
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<td>- Determine whether individual is safe and capable of continuing to reside in current circumstances or whether changes may need to be made</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Address other educational needs of individual and family and refer to stroke prevention nurse if available for follow-up and to <a href="#">Heart and Stroke Foundation resources</a> and <a href="#">Stroke Best Practice Resources</a></td>
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<td>- Determine a patient-centred and comprehensive care plan that prioritizes mutually agreed on goals. Determine how this will be shared and tracked with individual, virtually.</td>
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<td>- Recognizing limitations may exist due to virtual setting, healthcare provider is encouraged to follow program processes and make adaptations to include assessment tools that can be completed virtually.</td>
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<td>- Identify and appropriately refer and/or address any new or worsening symptoms and comorbidities. Be aware of the processes that are in place to address issues that cannot be managed during this session or by the overall program. Be aware of available resources in the community and consider creating a list of resources available virtually (e.g., local physiotherapy, diabetes education).</td>
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*Note: be aware of required licensing, permissions, and training required for chosen assessments*
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| **Alternate plans if technology issues occur** | - If connection was initially made and disconnected before session is completed, both the client and the healthcare provider can attempt to reconnect to the event and continue the call.  
- If the virtual call cannot be continued due to loss of internet, power or system outage, the healthcare provider must telephone the client to instruct them on any remaining details not already covered as well as follow-up details.  
- If connection was not made, healthcare provider will call the client to reschedule in-person or virtually as per healthcare provider /individual’s request. | - Know how to connect with the healthcare provider to cancel or reschedule the session, if needed.  
- If technical problems arise during the call, have a telephone nearby and the phone number of the healthcare provider to try and resolve the issue. |
| **Ending virtual session, documentation, follow up** | - Provide summary of areas addressed, key messages, homework and outcomes of the virtual healthcare session.  
- Make recommendations for follow-up, replicating as closely as possible how this is managed in an in-person visit, and share how appointment will be made if needed.  
- Review instructions for medication changes and clarify continued medications.  
- Review any tests that need to take place, where, when and how will requisitions be obtained.  
- If ordering tests, discuss when to expect the tests to be done (e.g. test A is urgent, will be in next week, please don’t miss it, test B and C are less urgent.)  
- If ordering tests, explain how the results will be communicated to them.  
- Ensure individual has contact info for the clinic in case they have follow-up questions.  
- Initiate follow-up referrals to other health disciplines (e.g., nursing, rehabilitation therapists, dietitian, social work, other medical specialists).  
- Document session on a standard individual record form for your practice (digital or paper) and send appropriate consultation notes to referring source, as needed. | - Individual to ask any remaining questions that they have.  
- Individual to ask for information about how to contact rehabilitation team members or members of community support teams as appropriate to individual’s care.  
- Make note of instructions and information on follow-up appointments and tests – with whom, when, how will individual be contacted, will it be virtual or in-person.  
- Request a follow-up session to receive education to help support self-management, if needed.  
- Visit the Heart & Stroke website for information.  
- Visit the Canadian Stroke Best Practices website for resources to help individuals manage following stroke.  
- Consider joining Heart & Stroke’s online Community of Survivors or Care Supporters Community for online and peer support. |
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<td>per college and organizational requirements</td>
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<td>□ Clearly identify and communicate who is following this individual for further care</td>
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<td>□ If appropriate, obtain verbal consent from the individual that they are willing to have future appointments virtually if necessary and possible. This information is then captured in the documentation following the appointment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Each future appointment should be assessed for appropriateness for in person versus virtual delivery and mutually agreed upon by the healthcare provider and individual</td>
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<td>□ Follow-up with any action items from the session (e.g., contacting vendors, arranging for equipment needs, faxing, emailing, or mailing home-based rehabilitation program, exercises, suggestions, instructions)</td>
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<td>□ Review signs of acute stroke and direct them to call 911 if they experience any of signs of stroke, even if mild or transient</td>
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<td>□ Consider providing an email summary of session to support individuals with communication or memory difficulties (need email consent from individual).</td>
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<td>□ Discuss long term adherence/maintenance planning prior to support recovery. Provide virtual/online resources and tools to support adherence/maintenance that can be utilized.</td>
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3. Checklists for Virtual Scheduled Stroke Rehabilitation Services

Scheduled virtual consultations to support rehabilitation following a stroke have been shown to be at least as effective as in-person interactions for some aspects of rehabilitation therapy. These visits may be scheduled for an initial assessment or follow-up appointments, individuals to be made aware that virtual visits can be part of routine stroke care - empower individuals to ask if a virtual visit is possible. In addition to the elements listed below, healthcare providers should follow discipline-specific virtual care guidelines as established by their professional regulatory colleges.

**Legend:** Healthcare provider refers to any healthcare professional providing services to an individual through virtual modalities, and working within their regulated scope of practice. Individual refers to the person (patient, client) receiving the healthcare services from the healthcare provider. Session refers to the actual virtual healthcare encounter between the healthcare provider and individual. Note, in some cases a Substitute Decision Maker (SDM) may be involved in a session with or on behalf of the individual. We do not include this person in the checklist specifically for conciseness, but do acknowledge they may be included.

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<th>Key Elements</th>
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<td><strong>Infrastructure and Technology</strong></td>
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<td>Administrative structure to manage scheduled virtual stroke rehabilitation service appointments</td>
<td>☐ Depending on scope of service, could be managed at the regional, district and local levels.</td>
<td>☐ Some individuals may be worried about participating in a virtual healthcare session and sharing personal information online. Ask the healthcare provider what steps they have in place to ensure your information is secure and protected.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(i.e. system coordination, privacy &amp; security, contingency planning, supporting documentation and manuals, referral management, contract management, monitoring and evaluation)</td>
<td>☐ Ensure there is administrative and clinical Stroke leadership to support virtual stroke rehabilitation development and implementation across provider groups</td>
<td>☐ Individual to be made aware that virtual healthcare sessions can be part of routine stroke care - empower individuals to ask if a virtual session is possible.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Ensure there are appropriate and approved stroke rehabilitation protocols and stroke care pathways for virtual stroke rehabilitation (in alignment with current Canadian Stroke Best Practice Recommendations)</td>
<td>☐ Individual has internet enabled device (smartphone, tablet, desktop, or laptop computer with webcam)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Aligned and integrated with provincial and/or regional stroke rehabilitation service models (i.e. based on service delivery priorities and need identified)</td>
<td>☐ Individual has access to reliable internet connection</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Maintain regularly updated clinical lists, including algorithms to determine which individuals can be seen virtually vs. those that must be seen in person. See Heart &amp; Stroke Virtual Care Decision Framework</td>
<td>☐ Clarify mode of virtual communication to book the virtual healthcare session, conduct the session, share results and information, follow up (e.g., email, phone call or video call).</td>
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<td>☐ Method or system to change service delivery to a different format of virtual stroke rehabilitation as required (e.g., telephone to video or vice versa, and virtual care to in person or vice versa).</td>
<td>☐ Individual to receive information on which program or application (APP) the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>o Verification of identity.</td>
<td>healthcare provider will be using, and whether downloading a particular APP or program is required</td>
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<td>o Establish location of individual.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>o Privacy.</td>
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<td>o Informed consent for virtual stroke rehabilitation.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>▪ Patient understanding of risks and benefits of virtual stroke rehabilitation participation, including safety and exercise programming.</td>
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<td>▪ Process to attain consent across multiple interactions including: phone calls, emailing information, resources, assessment, virtual education sessions (in accordance with organizational policies and appropriate provincial privacy standards).</td>
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<td>▪ Additional consent for recording sessions if required.</td>
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<td>▪ Consent for participation of additional family members, caregivers or friends as required.</td>
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<td>▪ Note: permission may be needed from all referred participants before family members can take part in a group session.</td>
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<td>▪ Note: continuously seek consent as appropriate.</td>
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<td>o Emergency plan and safety (e.g., emergency plan for synchronous exercise).</td>
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<td>□ Ensure administrative supports and structures in place to address contingency planning, contract management, documentation changes that may be required for virtual care, including the potential of remote working.</td>
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<td>Expert Rehabilitation Capacity</td>
<td>□ Establish a committed group of healthcare providers with stroke rehabilitation expertise and with service capacity</td>
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<td>□ Develop virtual service delivery models based on purpose of session – e.g., consultation, assessment, rehabilitation therapy session, follow-up, or ongoing monitoring</td>
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<td>□ Determine if referring sites have capacity to support service if appropriate (such as rural Nursing Stations); including making</td>
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<td>□ Clarify whether virtual healthcare session to take place in the individual’s home or through a different healthcare clinic location</td>
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<td>smart devices available for individuals to enable participation</td>
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<td>□ Develop a system to provide initial and ongoing training in virtual care technology and service delivery for all staff and supporting service areas.</td>
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<td>○ Use of mock simulations as part of virtual rehabilitation training may be helpful, especially for healthcare providers with no prior experience in virtual rehabilitation or have low case numbers at their sites (e.g., ‘what to do if…’ scenarios)</td>
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<td>□ Develop administrative procedures to address staffing capacity to deliver virtual care services, including in times of reduced staffing levels. Staffing complement and availability may determine nature of virtual care services (i.e., group vs 1:1).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Ensure that all healthcare providers work within their scope of practice as defined by professional colleges</td>
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<td></td>
<td>○ If available or required, healthcare providers to be aware of competencies related to governing bodies.</td>
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</table>

**Virtual Care connectivity and Technical Support**

<p>|              | □ Note: Confirm with your organization what networks are approved for use when healthcare provider is working off-site (e.g., at home) - all reasonable precautions for privacy should be taken and that the session can take place as long as individual has provided informed consent | □ Identify what minimal and optimal technology is available to the individual - ensure the device (smartphone, laptop, tablet) is charged and that the volume is working and has a microphone |
|              | □ Consider what access the individual has to available technology and support such as a family member or other healthcare support personnel in the home to observe function and operate or assist with the camera (i.e., walking, or movement in different home settings) | □ Ensure individual has secure place to perform a virtual healthcare session respecting privacy and confidentiality – discuss issues with healthcare provider |
|              | □ Take a patient centred approach by using a variety of available virtual care enabling technologies to support virtual care. Multiple technologies may need to be considered to develop an approach that is patient centred. | □ Ensure individual can maintain privacy and confidentiality as appropriate (e.g., if in residential care, privacy from other residents) |
|              | □ Determine the need and capacity of family members or caregivers who may support the individual with technology, communication and/ or any safety issues. | □ Identify which location in living quarters the session will take place, ensure well-lit location. |
|              |                                            | □ Determine if the connection has an audio or video delay. |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Key Elements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Consider the needs and goals of the virtual care session and determine technology required (e.g., telephone, virtual platform, video call, smart device, APP, virtual system with increased functionality such as peripheral linkages and/or moveable/zoomable cameras)</td>
<td>Note: When connecting with an individual from home and using a personal phone line, inform individual that the call might indicate “unknown” or “private call” on call display.</td>
<td>• Have someone else available to participate in the virtual healthcare session if possible, with physical distancing and appropriate measures—individual has right to privacy and may choose to have someone else (family, caregiver) involved in care and participate in the sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ensure staff have appropriate training and/or support regarding the technological aspects of the virtual service to optimize virtual care experience for provider and individual</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Identify which location in living quarters the session will take place, ensure well-lit location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Develop or ensure there are policies and procedures that describe and define roles and responsibility for technology set-up and support (e.g., meeting scheduling, support for participants).</td>
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<td>• Ask if there is a person or service available for technical support, if needed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Service providers must have a backup plan (e.g., access to telephone) in the event of technical problems or medical emergency</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Ensure that confidentiality and privacy requirements regarding Personal Health Information are respected throughout the continuum of care; both in rest (in platform) and in transit (between platforms) and that patient information is transferred on a secure network that meets legislation health information privacy standards</td>
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<tr>
<td>• There are often audio or video delays in the connection; establish a strategy for managing this (e.g., regular pauses, communicating the delay to individuals.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Consider plan for technical support available for providers and individuals if providing services directly to individual’s homes. Communicate support to individual</td>
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<tr>
<td>• If available, have a co-host and/or administrative support to troubleshoot any issues.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Complete routine checks of equipment to ensure it is functioning well. This may be</td>
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### Key Elements

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<td>done as a part of routine checks on other emergency equipment.</td>
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#### Referral Management: Mechanism in place to support coordinated virtual healthcare session and manage bookings

- Develop or confirm clear criteria and protocols available for targeted referral pathways to ensure the health system’s efforts to maintain essential services will be respected. (e.g., if service reductions occur).

- A scheduling system should be in place to manage referrals in a timely way, with documentation to support.

- Ensure consulting sites and individual healthcare providers have triage protocols and scheduling systems in place such that referred individuals are seen in a timely manner within the target timelines outlined in the CSBPR and local intake criteria to meet rehabilitation and community care needs of individuals referred.

- Establish a process to assess individuals for their ability to participate in a virtual session for stroke rehabilitation (such as clinical/medical factors and/or individual factors and sensory/motor, cognitive/communicative, psychosocial domains) as well as access to technology/ability to communicate remotely. [See Virtual Care Decision Framework](#)

- Appointment times available that accommodate individual and provider schedules as much as possible (within regular clinic business hours and with some flexibility where necessary).

- Consider providing an orientation package of information for individual in advance of starting virtual services – what to expect, how the virtual session will be conducted, limitations of virtual session, technical requirements and troubleshooting documents.

- Address privacy and confidentiality

- At time of booking, individual provides verbal consent to participate in a virtual healthcare session related to stroke rehabilitation and recovery.

- At time of booking, individual provides verbal consent to receive email communication regarding scheduling and communication of non-sensitive information.

- Individual provides email address (if consent given) for scheduling and communication of non-sensitive information.

- Individual is aware that they may decide whether to include other family and or caregivers as participants in virtual healthcare sessions.

- Individual identifies others who may need/want to also participate in the session (e.g., family members, family physician, nurse) and determine whether it is appropriate to the visit and technically possible if they are not present in the same location as the individual.

- Individual has secure place to perform a virtual healthcare session, respecting privacy, and confidentiality.

- Confirm technology to be used such as smart-phone or another device with video and or audio.

- Individual, family, and caregivers assess the following:
  - Ability to use the technology effectively
  - Ability to safely participate in a stroke.
## Key Elements

### Alternate plans if technology issues occur

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utilize established IT services and connection back-up plan (e.g., alternate phone number)</td>
<td>Know how to connect with the healthcare provider to cancel or reschedule the session if needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If connection was initially made and disconnected before session is completed, both the individual and the healthcare provider can attempt to reconnect and continue the call.</td>
<td>Ask healthcare provider what processes they have in place to address technical issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the virtual call cannot be continued due to loss of internet, power or system outage, the healthcare provider must contact the individual via other means (i.e., telephone if available) to instruct them on any remaining details not already covered as well as follow-up details</td>
<td>If technical problems arise during the call, have a telephone nearby and the phone number of the healthcare provider to try and resolve the issue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If connection was not made, healthcare provider will contact the individual to reschedule in-person or virtually as per healthcare provider/individual’s request</td>
<td>If able, practice use of platform prior to the visit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Know how to connect with the healthcare provider to cancel or reschedule the session if needed.</td>
<td>Consult the Heart and Stroke Resource: Virtual Healthcare Checklist, for technology tips.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Clinical Care Delivery

#### Risk Management

| Ensure you have an emergency plan (e.g., call 911 or local appropriate number if there is an incident, have individual’s home phone number and location) | Individual provides informed consent to participate in virtual stroke rehabilitation session. |
| Ensure informed consent to participate in virtual stroke rehabilitation is addressed. Please refer to the Administration section for further details | Individual to discuss any concerns related to participation in virtual stroke rehabilitation. |
| Consider whether the potential benefits of virtual care for a given individual outweigh any risks. | Individual is prepared to discuss any issues or concerns that arise during virtual stroke rehabilitation. Individual and healthcare provider work collaboratively to help manage risks, as able. |
| Be aware of and provide recommendations to address limitations of virtual healthcare interactions (e.g., cannot complete a full and/or comprehensive physical exam) | |
| If providing pre-recorded exercise videos to watch, consider asking the individual to | |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- watch the video all the way through, prior to exercising, to promote safety.</td>
<td>- Individual to communicate any recent changes to medication or symptoms to the healthcare provider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- If music or videos are used as part of the session, ensure sound quality is appropriate and copyright is addressed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Be aware of required licensing, permissions, and training required for all tools used.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Follow local established protocols for all communication to individual.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- E.g., when providing assessment questionnaires to individual in advance of session, ensure method of communication (e.g., email, mail, internal system) is permitted.</td>
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**Ensure mechanisms are in place to support virtual stroke rehabilitation sessions such as:**

| - Method to provide feedback to individual as needed during virtual stroke rehabilitation. |   |
| - Method to provide feedback to colleagues, medical director and referring or primary physician as needed during virtual stroke rehabilitation (e.g., allowing time in scheduling for team ‘huddles/review’ regarding individual’s care). |   |
| - A scheduling system to ensure follow-up care and monitoring and to follow-up on missed appointments. |   |

### Preparation For Virtual Session

**Preparation For Virtual Session (as appropriate to Individual’s needs and within professional scope of practice)**

| - Healthcare provider or Administrative Support Staff to provide individuals with a reminder (e.g., via phone or email) one day prior to the session, if possible. Confirm technology is still available and functional |   |
| - Consider interpretation services for those with language barriers for obtaining an informed discussion |   |
| - Ensure you have an alternate way of contact (phone number, local contact) in case of break in communication |   |
| - Ensure you have an emergency plan (i.e. call 911 or local appropriate number if there is an incident) and individuals address, phone number and emergency contact information (if available). |   |

**NOTE: In advance of session, individual to be provided with information to prepare for the virtual session (e.g., could be facilitated within an orientation package or when setting up initial assessment)**

| - Ask and discuss rights and responsibilities regarding participation in a virtual healthcare session |   |
| - Discuss any concerns related to privacy and/or confidentiality regarding participation in a virtual healthcare session, with healthcare provider |   |
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<tr>
<td>☐ Have access to individual’s medical history records as needed and referral documentation (e.g., health status updates, history of condition related to consultation)</td>
<td>☐ Some individuals may want to record their session with a healthcare provider to help remember information later. Individual must discuss this with the healthcare provider before starting a recording and ensure healthcare provider provides their agreement first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Ensure there is a process in place to receive all diagnostic, laboratory, and assessment components prior to initiation of session.</td>
<td>☐ Request a test call if required and available (may not be possible in some circumstances.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ If possible, all diagnostics such as CT, CTA, ECG, and laboratory tests should be completed and made available to the neurologist prior to initiating the virtual appointment.</td>
<td>☐ Ask healthcare provider how much space will be needed for the session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Consider starting with shorter session to give individual chance to get used to technology and process before more complicated discussions occur, especially if new individual where they are unknown to the provider</td>
<td>☐ Plan space where virtual healthcare session will take place – good lighting, minimal background noise and distractions (such as televisions, radio, pets). Ensure that the space is clear for individual to safely move around as needed (e.g., remove tripping hazards such as loose rugs or cords).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Consider scheduling breaks throughout session to help address increased screen time</td>
<td>☐ Ensure adequate privacy in the room that will be used for the session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Determine reason for appointment – new referral or follow-up</td>
<td>☐ Ask the healthcare provider in advance what to expect during the session (e.g., assessments, what types of activities will be completed, the length of the session)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Have standardized clinical decision aids and validated tools accessible to facilitate interaction</td>
<td>☐ Ask the healthcare provider in advance what information and or equipment may be needed, where to obtain these items, and have ready and available during the session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Determine capacity of family member or caregiver who may be with the individual regarding ability to help with rehabilitation and safety issues</td>
<td>☐ If individual wants to show healthcare provider something that will be difficult to demonstrate during a virtual session, ask if taking and sharing a video would be beneficial. Discuss with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Consider preparing a quick safety checklist of the environment (clutter, pets, phone accessible for emergency, walking aids, hearing aids, glasses, proper footwear).</td>
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<td>Key Elements</td>
<td>For the Healthcare Provider</td>
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<td>Plan exercises and therapies in advance and determine ability to teach and perform safely over virtual platforms</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Consider transitioning questionnaires to a fillable or survey version so that patient can complete on-line.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>In advance of session, provide individual with any assessment questionnaires to complete</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In advance of session, provide individual with any materials (electronic or hard copies) that will be required during the session (e.g. exercise program handout, instruction sheets, education pamphlet). Be mindful to ensure materials are in ‘user friendly’ version.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: If individual has limited access to email, consider mailing materials. A return stamped and addressed envelope may be required to support access.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have all equipment and visual aids prepared and available at the time of the session, including aids for supported conversation for individuals with communication challenges</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rehabilitation therapists or assistants to ensure they are working within scope of practice as defined by professional colleges</td>
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<td>Be aware of the limitations of virtual care</td>
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|              | | Consider use of the Heart and Stroke Resource: Virtual Healthcare Checklist, to help prepare for the virtual session,
### Virtual Rehabilitation Session – intake and initial assessment
(as appropriate to Individual’s needs and within professional scope of practice)

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>☐ Discuss privacy, confidentiality, and information security</td>
<td>☐ Note: if the individual has agreed to the virtual healthcare session and has joined the call – consent is implied. Consent should be verbally agreed on and documented prior to starting the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Verify individual identity using minimum of two elements (e.g., name, date of birth, address, health card number)</td>
<td>☐ Individual receiving care should be on camera if available to aid in assessment and therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Confirm verbal consent to continue with session</td>
<td>☐ Individual to participate in the virtual healthcare session to the best of their ability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Perform introductions and take time to determine individual location and any other relevant information (e.g. where located, living alone or with others, access to caregivers, necessities)</td>
<td>☐ Ask questions of healthcare provider as required to ensure understanding of exercises and other suggested interventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Address primary purpose of session (e.g., new referral, assessment, active therapy, follow-up and or monitoring)</td>
<td>☐ At any time during the session, individual to let the provider know if they are feeling unsafe, uncomfortable or have any concerns with how the session is going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Describe expectations for the session - provide an outline (e.g. what you will do or discuss) and the expected length of time it will take (e.g. 30 minutes)</td>
<td>☐ Individual can request to terminate the session at any time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Inquire about and address any new and or urgent concerns or changes in health status, such as new or worsening symptoms</td>
<td>☐ During the rehabilitation session it is important that the individual lets the healthcare provider know if feeling unwell, or if experiencing new or worsening symptoms (such as shortness of breath, weakness, dizziness). Stop the activity right away, sit down, and discuss with healthcare provider what to do. Individual may be asked to visit the hospital or healthcare provider for further assessment and care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Consider a quick safety checklist of the environment (e.g., clutter, pets, phone accessible for emergency, walking aids, hearing aids, glasses, proper footwear)</td>
<td>☐ Have someone else available to participate in session if possible, which may include providing physical assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Consider recommending adaptations to support participation such as headphones to supporting audio needs and/or closed captioning</td>
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<td>counters, heart rate monitors, tools for dysphagia and communication assessments)</td>
<td>to support individual’s affected extremity as required for assessment and treatment.</td>
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- Determine a patient-centred and comprehensive care plan that prioritizes mutually agreed on goals. Determine how this will be shared and tracked with individual, virtually.
- Recognizing limitations may exist due to virtual setting, healthcare provider is encouraged to follow program processes and make adaptations to include assessment tools that can be completed virtually.
- Identify and appropriately refer and/or address any new or worsening symptoms and comorbidities. Be aware of the processes that are in place to address issues that cannot be managed during this session or by the overall program. Be aware of available resources in the community and consider creating a list of resources available virtually (e.g., local physiotherapy, diabetes education)

Note: be aware of required licensing, permissions, and training required for chosen assessments

### Virtual Rehabilitations – Therapeutic Interventions

#### Virtual Rehabilitation Session – Therapeutic Interventions (Functional)

- Ensure safety and assess mastery of therapeutic activities
- Provide clear step-by-step instructions and demonstrations – break them into smaller parts and allow individual to demonstrate back to ensure understanding and mastery
- When assigning activities or completing in session, provide direction regarding frequency, duration and intensity of each exercise and therapy recommendation and/or activity
- Assessment of individual’s environment (physical and social)
- Assess how the individual is functioning and adapting in their home environments (e.g. fall risk assessment, other functional activities of daily living assessments, assessment/recommendation of adaptive equipment as needed to improve safety and promote independence)

- Have a companion available if possible, to assist in rehabilitation session therapy and to support safety. Consider virtual participation if they are in another location
- Have chair or table available for support during session
- At any time during the session, individual to let the provider know if they are feeling unsafe, uncomfortable or have any concerns with how the session is going
- During the rehabilitation session it is important that the individual lets the healthcare provider know if feeling unwell, or if experiencing new or worsening symptoms (such as shortness of breath, weakness, dizziness). Stop the activity right away, sit
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<tr>
<td>□ Assess active and passive range of motion</td>
<td>□ Make arrangements for transport to in-person appointment, if required, to maintain function and reduce risk of worsening symptoms that could become long term</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Assessment of individual’s functioning in daily tasks and self-care, including activities of daily living (ADLs) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs) through discussion and observation; provide suggestions to improve safety and promote independence</td>
<td>□ Inquire about clinic protocols for safe access, adhering to public health regulations</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Assess use of bracing or orthoses (e.g., donning, doffing, fit and related outcomes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Evaluate fit and use of hand splints/orthotics/slings as needed</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Consider instruction regarding safe use of home-based modalities, including electrical stimulation and heat and cold applications, if appropriate and if the individual has the equipment available</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Instruct individual and caregiver (if present) on use of self-administered techniques (e.g. range of motion or stretching exercises and task-specific activities, under the direction of the therapist)</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Upper extremity: consider using the <a href="#">ViaTherapy App</a> for assessment and intervention</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ After assessment, provide exercises/tasks to maximize individual’s upper extremity function including active and passive range of motion, strength, spasticity, and fine motor coordination.</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ After assessment, educate and practice edema management strategies for affected hand as required</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ After assessment, educate and practice sensory retraining tasks as required</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Visual-perceptual and praxis assessment and intervention as required</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Support for self-management of suggested therapy tasks</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Pain management – include use of motor imagery that can be demonstrated virtually</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Consider in-person visit if unable to complete comprehensive assessment, have safety concerns individual requires down, and discuss with healthcare provider what to do. Individual may be asked to visit the hospital or healthcare provider for further assessment and care</td>
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**Note:** The heart and / Icon on its own and the heart and / Icon followed by another icon or words in English are trademarks of the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada.
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<tr>
<td><strong>Virtual Rehabilitation Session – Mental Health, Cognition, and Fatigue</strong></td>
<td>Monitor/assess mood and signs of depression and anxiety</td>
<td>If requested, keep a record of changes in mood to share with healthcare provider</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cognitive assessment – The MoCA group has developed a process for remote testing; provide intervention as required</td>
<td>Have information available on energy levels, changes in sleep patterns, periods of extreme fatigue</td>
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<td>Assess sleep patterns and any changes, and signs of post-stroke fatigue</td>
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<td>Education on energy conservation and fatigue management strategies as needed</td>
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<td>NOTE: Ensure a process is in place to monitor mood as this may be exacerbated during a pandemic and social isolation, especially in individuals living alone</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Virtual Rehabilitation Session – Dysphagia and Communication (Aphasia)</strong></td>
<td>When addressing both aphasia and dysphagia issues virtually, sessions are far more effective with video conferencing as well as audio</td>
<td>Individual, family member or caregiver to monitor and report changes in swallowing ability (such as increased coughing or choking with fluids or solids)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Demonstrate use of Apps and other speech training tools that you may be using remotely and that the individual can use between sessions</td>
<td>Keep a record of nutrition intake and share with healthcare provider during virtual session if requested.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Review swallowing ability and changes</td>
<td>Have any communication aides ready for use during session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inquire about nutrition and hydration in all individuals and especially those with dysphagia</td>
<td>Use video camera for session if possible, as more challenging on phone alone</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Practice supportive conversation and other speech exercises – with virtual sessions need to ensure time allotted for this and individual not rushed (more challenging on remote interactions)</td>
<td>Report to healthcare provider current communication strategies and any challenges with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virtual Rehabilitation Session – Spasticity</strong></td>
<td>Assess function of upper or lower extremity (range of motion, pain, gait), and note any changes since last exam</td>
<td>Individual, family member or caregiver to document and track progress and changes in functioning related to spasticity and report to healthcare provider at the start of each session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perform basic physical exam with camera if possible</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Review treatment goals of spasticity</td>
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<td>Inquire about changes in ADLs (e.g., decreases in mobility, increased falls, change in ability to transfer, perineal</td>
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<td>Family member can help assess for tone, contracture, if available</td>
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<td>care/hygiene, loss of independent function)</td>
<td>☐ Make arrangements for transport to in-person appointment, if required, to maintain function and reduce risk of worsening symptoms that could become longterm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Discuss changes in need for assistance from caregivers, and additional caregiver burden</td>
<td>□ Inquire about clinic protocols for safe access, adhering to public health regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Consider in-person visit if unable to complete comprehensive assessment or management virtually, or for botulinum toxin injections, skin breakdown, open wounds, increasing pain and any loss of ADL that place individual at risk</td>
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### Virtual Rehabilitation Session – Education

| □ Provide support for self-management, education, coaching and reassurance for individuals and for caregiver (e.g. teaching individual’s families how to assist in performing stretches or guide home exercises) | □ Write down a list of questions and areas where more information is needed |
| □ Review risk factors and current secondary prevention management plans and inquire about compliance | □ Ask about reliable online resources to help Individual manage their recovery and daily activities |
| □ Review and assess rehabilitation status and ongoing needs – make appropriate referrals | □ Visit the Heart & Stroke website for information |
| □ Review medications list and flag any needed follow up | □ Visit the Canadian Stroke Best Practices website for resources to help individuals manage following stroke |
| □ Follow-up sessions may include progression of tasks provided at previous sessions to maximize independence and recovery | □ Consider joining Heart & Stroke’s online Community of Survivors or Care Supporters Community for online and peer support |
| □ If future therapy sessions are required/planned, develop SMART therapy goals and action plans to achieve these goals, in conjunction with the individual | |
| □ Recommend reliable resources for individuals to support recovery | |
| □ Consider emailing or mailing relevant print material to the individuals in advance of education sessions. | |
| | o Provide literacy and language appropriate education/resources. |
| □ Try to incorporate interactive components, including time for questions, to keep patients interested and engaged. | |
| □ Consideration should be given to a variety of individual learning styles and adult learning principles. Offering education in a | |
### Key Elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For the Healthcare Provider</th>
<th>For the Individual, Family and Caregivers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variety of formats (e.g., different video duration, visuals, audio, text, interactivity) may be beneficial when providing information virtually.</td>
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</table>

### Considerations for group vs individual care delivery (as appropriate to Individual's needs and within professional scope of practice)

- **NOTE:** Some individuals may not be appropriate for group care delivery models (e.g., language barriers, technology challenges, privacy concerns). Healthcare providers are encouraged to use available decision aids, local processes and clinical judgment when considering this, and have process in place for those unable to participate in groups.

- Have healthcare providers available for one-to-one virtual counselling as needed (e.g., dietitian, mental health workers) to address issues not suitable to virtual group care, such as:
  - Return to work brainstorming.
  - Specific emotional challenges.
  - Individual nutritional concerns.

- When completing virtual group sessions, ensure privacy and confidentiality is discussed (i.e., what group members say in the group, stays in the group).

- Consider using both video and telephone platforms to reach a larger audience (i.e., those without stable internet connection). Ensure a method of communication is established between the healthcare providers and the virtual group participants (e.g., chat function, email, telephone calls).

- Consider having two healthcare providers available where possible: one to lead the session and the other to monitor chat functions and help troubleshoot technical difficulties.

### Contingency for individuals requiring medical management during session

- Have an emergency action plan in place for your session, and a process in place for healthcare provider if immediate attention or in person care is needed (e.g., have address of individual on hand in case you are required to call local emergency number). Have address, phone number and emergency contact information available.

- Individual may be invited to join a group session during. Individual to express comfort level with participating in group session. If uncomfortable in a group setting, inquire about alternative options.

- Individual to use own comfort level to decide what to share with the group. If participating in group session, all information from other members is confidential.
  - If individual has questions, concerns or information that they are uncomfortable discussing in the group setting, follow the established communication method to communicate privately with the healthcare professional (e.g., by sending a private message to the healthcare provider, indicating in the group session that a private conversation with the healthcare provider is needed).

- Individual to be made aware that group sessions can occur using a variety of formats (e.g., 1-way communication such as a webinar or 2-way communication function, such as an interactive call).

- Individual to be made aware that group sessions can occur using a variety of formats (e.g., 1-way communication such as a webinar or 2-way communication function, such as an interactive call). If urgent health concerns arise before the scheduled session do not wait for a virtual appointment. Seek medical assistance by calling 911 or the local emergency number.
<table>
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<tr>
<td>- E.g., have process in place for what healthcare provider is to do if the person falls/gets hurt while completing synchronous exercise, has new or worsening symptoms</td>
<td>- During a virtual session, individual to discuss health concerns with the healthcare provider.</td>
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<td>- Virtual appointments may not be suitable for all situations or individuals.</td>
<td>- During the stroke rehabilitation session, it is important that the individual lets the healthcare provider know if feeling unwell, or if experiencing new or worsening symptoms (such as shortness of breath, weakness, dizziness). Stop the activity right away, sit down, and discuss with healthcare provider what to do. Individual may be asked to visit the hospital or healthcare provider for further assessment and care.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- For group formats, consider having a second healthcare provider present if available, in the event that one group participant requires medical assistance.</td>
<td>- Have an emergency action plan in place for the session (e.g., have telephone nearby to call for help if needed and a number of who to call).</td>
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<td>- Be aware of and provide recommendations to address limitations of virtual healthcare interactions (e.g., cannot perform a complete physical exam, cannot provide hands on assistance as needed).</td>
<td>- Seek in-person medical help if there are urgent health concerns (e.g., calling 911 or local emergency number).</td>
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<td><strong>Ending virtual session, documentation, follow up</strong></td>
<td>- Provide summary of areas addressed, key messages, homework, and outcomes of the virtual healthcare session</td>
<td>- Individual to ask any remaining questions from created question list</td>
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<td>- Make recommendations for follow-up, replicating as closely as possible how this is managed in an in-person visit, and share how appointment will be made if needed</td>
<td>- Individual to ask for information about how to contact rehabilitation team members or members of community support teams as appropriate to Individual’s care</td>
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<td>- Document session on a standard individual record form for your practice (digital or paper) and send appropriate consultation notes to referring source, as per college and organizational requirements</td>
<td>- Make note of instructions and information on follow-up appointments and tests – with whom, when, how will Individual be contacted, will it be virtual or in-person</td>
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<td>- If appropriate, obtain verbal consent from the individual that they are willing to have future appointments virtually if necessary</td>
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<td>and possible. This information is then captured in the documentation following the appointment</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Each future appointment should be assessed for appropriateness for in-person versus virtual delivery and mutually agreed upon by the healthcare provider and individual</td>
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<td>□ Follow-up with any action items from the session (e.g. contacting vendors, arranging for equipment needs, faxing, emailing, or mailing home-based rehabilitation program, exercises, suggestions, instructions)</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Provide email summary of therapy session to support clients with communication or memory difficulties (need email consent from client)</td>
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Evaluation of Virtual Healthcare Encounters

Virtual healthcare has become a significant component of comprehensive stroke programs to enable equitable access to stroke expertise across the continuum of care and across geographic regions. As a result of the recent pandemic, many healthcare services have quickly pivoted to virtual healthcare delivery where possible. In Canada, considerable variations exist in access to stroke services. Therefore, a key step for all virtual healthcare programs is to establish an evaluation strategy, ideally during the development phase, and carry it through implementation to determine effectiveness and efficiencies, identify opportunities for improvement, and inform decision-making regarding continued and expanded investments in virtual healthcare delivery and program sustainability.

The following list provides evidence-based and consensus-based performance measures for delivery of virtual stroke care across the continuum. Mechanisms for collection of data required to calculate these performance measures should be integrated into patient healthcare records and virtual session documentation.

Domains to be considered in planning for evaluation include:

- **Accessibility** – extent to which patients who should get access to stroke expertise are actually receiving that access, as well as wait times, need for transfers to more advanced level of care
- **Effectiveness** – the impact of access to specialized stroke services through virtual healthcare on patient outcomes, complications, length of stay, readmissions, and recurrent stroke
- **Efficiency** – cost savings, streamlining of care, timely availability of virtual healthcare services on demand
- **System Integration and Continuity** – extent to which the continuity of care for patients is preserved with the use of virtual healthcare technology as part of their episode of care, and extent to which transitions are seamless, and follow-up care and providers clearly defined
- **Patient Experience** - patients’ perceptions of the virtual healthcare encounter
- **Provider Experience** – healthcare provider perceptions of the virtual healthcare encounter, their educational preparation and competency level to participate in virtual healthcare
- **Technical efficiency and responsiveness** – the extent that the technology is functioning without incident or technical difficulties that could negatively impact and of the above dimensions of quality

**Performance Measures:**

1. **Virtual healthcare for acute stroke management (Telestroke)**
   
   i. Are each of the following processes in place and actively used (Y/N for each):
      
      a. a coordinated mechanism for rapid access to remote stroke expertise 24 hours per day and seven days per week
      b. a means of transmitting CT/MRI images
      c. a means of establishing 2-way videoconferencing
      d. a means for ongoing access to stroke specialist for ongoing advice regarding patient treatment and management as required
      e. harmonized clinical protocols to support assessment and management of acute stroke patients

   ii. Percentage of patients who arrive at a designated referring hospital with stroke symptoms who receive a Telestroke consult as:
       
       a. the proportion of total stroke cases treated at the referring site; and
       b. the proportion of patients with acute ischemic stroke arriving at the hospital within 3.5, and 6 hours of symptom

   iii. Time to initiation of Telestroke consult from: (note: add local benchmarks)
       
       a. stroke symptom onset (last time patient was known to be normal)
       b. arrival in emergency department
c. completion of the CT scan

iv. Percentage of Telestroke encounters that experienced technical difficulties affecting the quality of the encounter and ability to provide services

v. Percentage of Telestroke consults initiated within 30 minutes of ED arrival for all potentially t-PA eligible patients who present to designated Telestroke hospitals with suspected acute ischemic stroke within four hours of symptom onset

vi. Time to initiation of Telestroke consult:
   a. from arrival in ED
   b. from CT scan completion

vii. Percentage of Telestroke cases where an urgent follow-up is required with the Stroke specialist due to complication or unexpected event

viii. Percentage of patients undergoing brain imaging at the referring site where CTA is completed with initial CT scan

ix. Percentage of acute Telestroke patient consults who are treated with intravenous alteplase
   a. Median time from arrival in ED to intravenous alteplase administration.
   b. Median time from Telestroke consult initiation to administration of intravenous alteplase

x. Percentage of Telestroke patient consults who are transferred to a comprehensive stroke centre for acute endovascular treatment

xi. Percentage of patients transferred to the regional/enhanced district stroke centre due to deterioration post intravenous alteplase requiring neurological or neurosurgical care not available at designated Telestroke hospital

xii. Median Rankin and NIHSS scores at discharge for all patients who received a Telestroke consult (whether or not intravenous alteplase was given)

xiii. Discharge destination of patients receiving a Telestroke consult:
   a. Place of residence prior to stroke
   b. Inpatient rehabilitation
   c. Long-term care home
   d. Patient died in hospital

xiv. Percentage of patients managed with Telestroke where the Telestroke consultant’s note is found in the patient’s chart

xv. Healthcare provider rating of quality of Telestroke encounter (by referring and consulting healthcare providers)

xvi. Patient rating of quality of Telestroke encounter

2. Virtual healthcare for scheduled Stroke Prevention/Ambulatory Care/Family Medicine Appointments

i. Proportion of stroke patients discharged from an emergency department in a location without a prevention clinic who receive a scheduled prevention appointment through virtual healthcare modalities

ii. Median wait times for virtual healthcare appointment for initial stroke prevention appointment with stroke specialist
   a. Proportion of patients referred for virtual initial stroke prevention appointment who are seen within target times outlined in the current Canadian Stroke Best Practice Recommendations based on urgency of symptoms and stroke history (i.e., within 24 hours, 48 hrs., 7 days, 30 days)

iii. Degree to which healthcare provider was able to conduct required assessments and treatments through virtual healthcare session (e.g., provider documentation, brief evaluation such as yes/no questionnaire)

iv. Median duration of virtual healthcare session (stratified by reason for visit – initial assessment, therapy, follow-up)
v. Effectiveness of virtual healthcare session compared to in-person encounter (e.g., based on evaluation surveys by both clinicians and patients)

vi. Percentage of patients who required an in-person follow-up visit for further management that could not be addressed virtually

vii. Percentage of Telestroke encounters that experienced technical difficulties affecting the quality of the encounter and ability to provide services

viii. Healthcare provider rating of quality of virtual healthcare encounter and willingness to expand access to virtual care in their practice

ix. Patient rating of quality of virtual healthcare encounter and willingness for future virtual healthcare sessions

x. Travel miles and costs saved with virtual healthcare session

3. Virtual Scheduled Stroke Rehabilitation Services

i. Median wait times for virtual healthcare appointment for initial stroke rehabilitation appointment with stroke specialist

ii. Degree to which healthcare provider was able to conduct required assessments and treatments through virtual healthcare session

iii. Median duration of virtual healthcare session (stratified by reason for visit – initial assessment, therapy, follow-up)

iv. Effectiveness of virtual healthcare session compared to in-person encounter

v. Percentage of patients who required an in-person follow-up visit for further management that could not be addressed virtually

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ix. Travel miles and costs saved with virtual healthcare session
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