

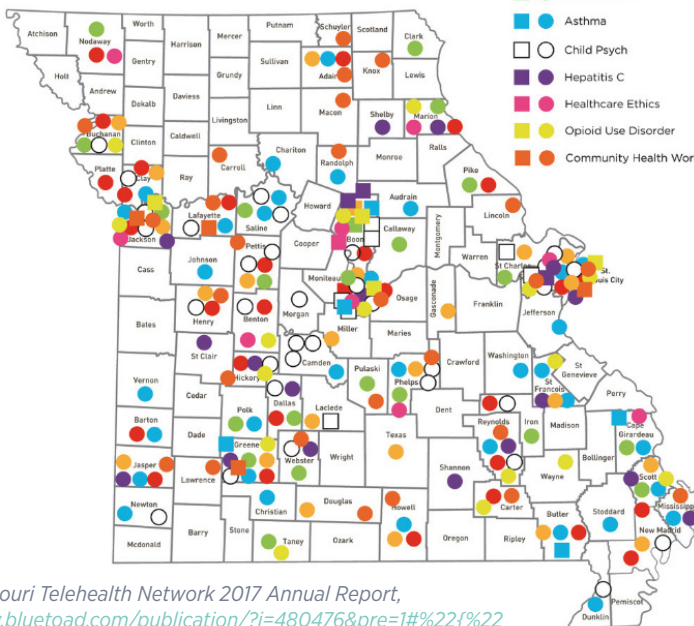
TELEHEALTH EXPANSION CHALLENGES IN MISSOURI



SHOW-ME ECHO HUB AND SPOKE MAP

Hub and Spoke Provider Key

- Square = hub (expert team members)
- Circle = spoke (participants)
- Autism
- Chronic Pain Management
- Dermatology
- Asthma
- Child Psych
- Hepatitis C
- Healthcare Ethics
- Opioid Use Disorder
- Community Health Worker



Source: Missouri Telehealth Network 2017 Annual Report, <https://www.bluetoad.com/publication/?i=480476&pre=1#%22f%22>

Rural communities will benefit from the use of telehealth to support primary care, specialty care and behavioral health. However, harnessing telehealth's opportunity requires investing in hardware and software, on-site capability at the sending and receiving end, and broadband access.

In 2018, lawmakers adopted a bill allowing Medicaid-enrolled providers to deliver services through telemedicine any time they can provide the same level of service as an in-person encounter and when the service is within the scope of services offered by the provider, without any geographic restrictions.

Although Missouri has been a national leader in expanding telehealth services, questions remain whether payment rates are sufficient to sustain them. Moreover, **Missouri should investigate whether interstate medical licensure compacts would allow physician services to be offered more broadly.**

Telehealth — the use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies to support and promote

long-distance clinical health care, patient and professional health-related education, public health, and health administration.



Governor Parson has recommended

\$5 million

in funding for

broadband expansion

in Missouri.

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