

Telepractice Resource Sheet

Challenge	Response	Resources
<p>Would more clients use your services if they didn't have to travel to your location?</p>	<p>Telepractice eliminates scheduling problems caused by clients needing family members to drive them.</p> <p>One key issue in working with clients via telepractice, however, is the technology involved. Videoconferencing equipment and connectivity are just two of those technology issues associated with telepractice.</p> <p>View more key issues regarding telepractice in the ASHA Portal pages.</p>	<p>American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (n.d). <i>Telepractice</i>. (Practice Portal). Retrieved from www.asha.org/Practice-Portal/Professional-Issues/Telepractice</p>

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<p>Could you expand your client base by reaching more people?</p>	<p>Telepractice allows you to serve clients over a wide geographical area.</p> <p>However, there are additional considerations if you plan to provide telepractice in a different state.</p> <p>Some states may have policies that would allow a nonresident clinician to practice in that state for a specified amount of time. For example, some state practice acts have exemption clauses that allow a licensed individual who is visiting from a different state (with equivalent licensure requirements) to provide services without another state license for up to 30 days per calendar year. In addition, these services must be provided in cooperation with a locally licensed practitioner. These exemptions, where they exist, remain untested for use with a telepractice service delivery model (Cason & Brannon, 2011).</p> <p>It is always recommended that clinicians check with individual state licensure boards before delivering telepractice services in any circumstance. See ASHA's State Telepractice Requirements web page for additional information.</p>	<p>American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (n.d.). <i>State telepractice requirements</i>. (Practice Portal). Retrieved May 3, 2017, from www.asha.org/Advocacy/state/State-Telepractice-Requirements.</p> <p>Cason, J., & Brannon, J. A. (2011). Telehealth regulatory and legal considerations: Frequently asked questions. <i>International Journal of Telerehabilitation</i>, 3(2), 15–18. doi:10.5195/ijt.2011.6077</p>

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<p>Could you serve children in multiple schools more efficiently?</p>	<p>Stimulated by shortages or maldistribution of clinicians in some school districts, distances between schools in rural districts, and opportunities to offer greater specialization of services within a district, schools are currently the most common setting in which telepractice services are delivered. Telepractice contracts may be developed with the local education agency or school district, or the services may be provided by audiologists and speech-language pathologists who are employed by the school district. Some states authorize Medicaid reimbursement for eligible students in schools.</p> <p>The effectiveness of telepractice as a service delivery model in the schools is well documented (Grogan-Johnson, Alvares, Rowan, & Creaghead, 2010; Grogan-Johnson et. al., 2011; Lewis et al., 2008; McCullough, 2001; Scheideman-Miller et al., 2002; Waite et al., 2006).</p> <p>In addition, parents, clients, and clinicians report satisfaction with telepractice as a mode of service delivery (Crutchley & Campbell, 2010; McCullough, 2001; Rose et al., 2000; Scheideman-Miller et al., 2002).</p>	<p>American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (n.d.). <i>Telepractice</i>. (Practice Portal). Retrieved from www.asha.org/Practice-Portal/Professional-Issues/Telepractice</p>

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