## Innovation in the Medical Home: How Mobile and Social Technologies Can Accelerate Health Behavior Changes

#### Joseph A. Cafazzo, PhD PEng

Lead, Centre for Global eHealth Innovation, University Health Network Assistant Professor, Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto



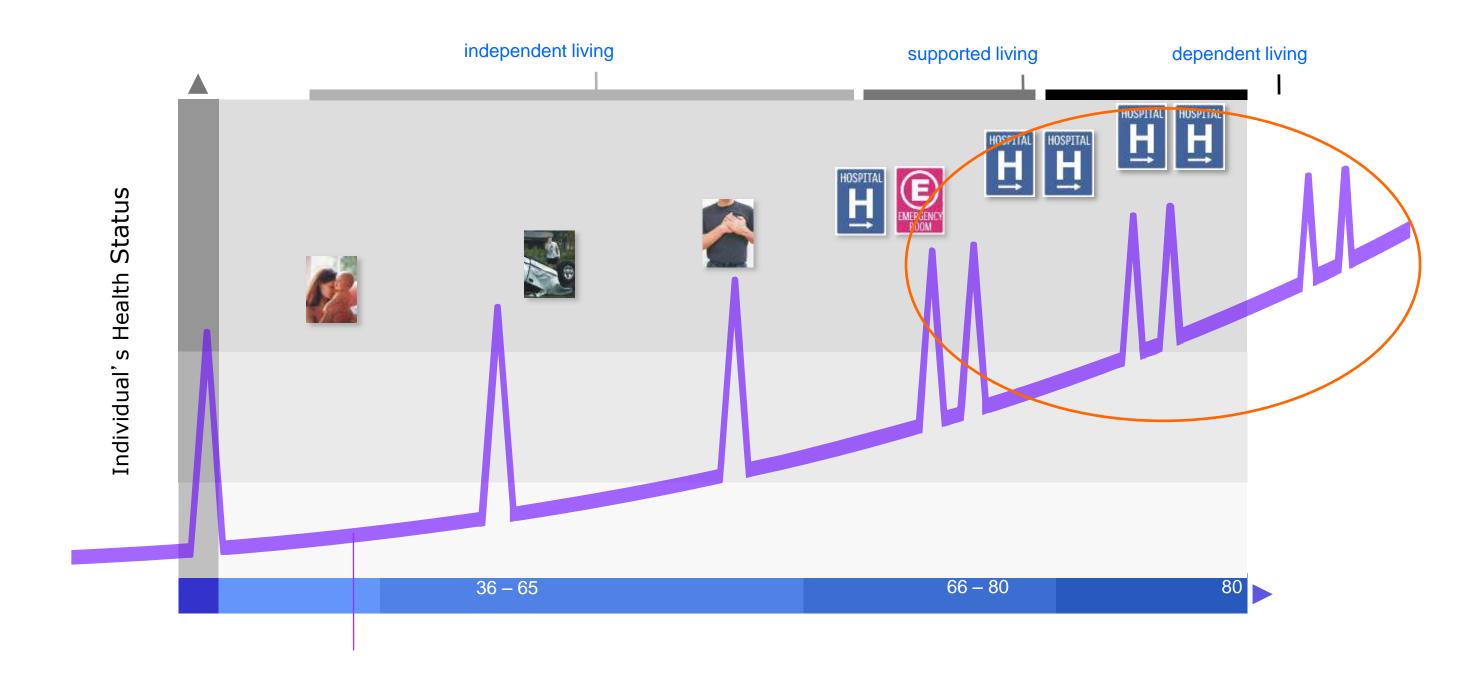


# The Big 6 60% of all spending on Chronic Disease

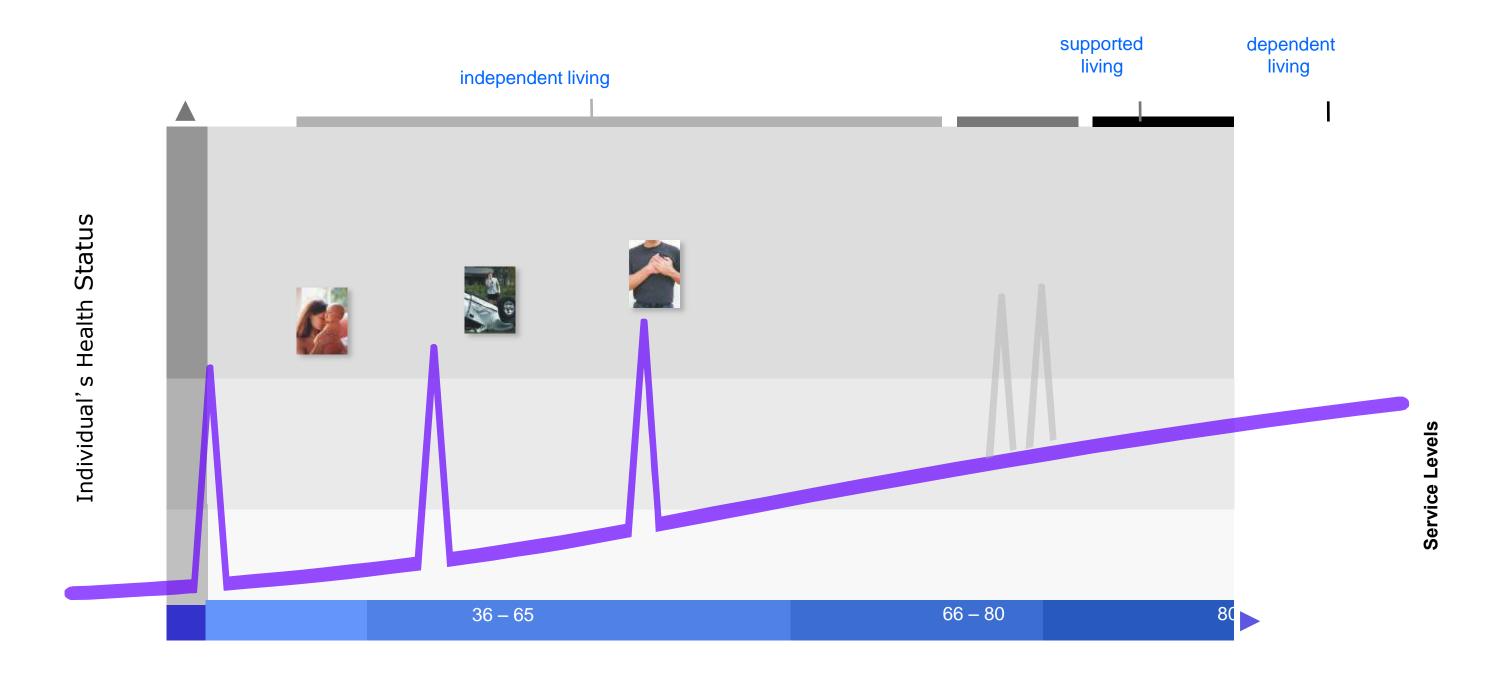
Diabetes
High Blood Pressure
Kidney Disease
Heart Failure
Lung Disease
Mental Health

## HOSPITAL

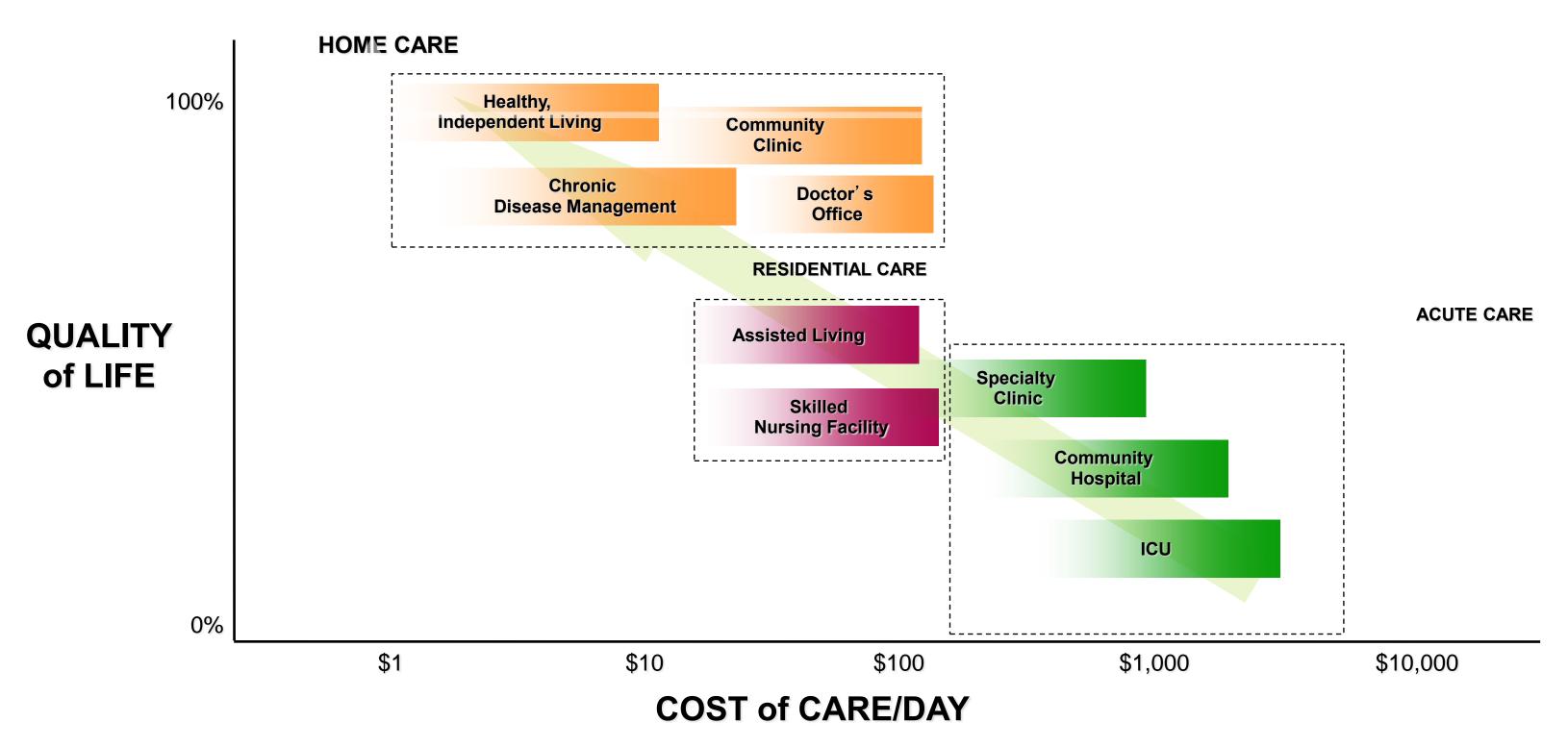
#### Current care models focus primarily on acute care



## Can we suppress these acute events?



#### 'Shift Left' of Healthcare through Technology<sup>1</sup>





## Improved Health Outcomes: Home Hemodialysis

- Normalization of blood pressure without the need for anti-hypertensive medications
- Normalization of abnormal wall thickness of the heart
- Restoration of impaired heart function
- Improvement in peripheral circulation
- Improvement in sleep quality
- Improvement in nutritional determinants
- Elimination of dietary restriction
- Patient autonomy
- Cost effective modality

Chan et al: KI, 2002, Chan et al: NDT, 2003 Chan et al: AJKD, 2003,

Hanly et al: NEJM, 2001

Pierratos et al: JASN, 1998

## Patient-Perceived Barriers to Home Hemodialysis

Perceived burden on family members

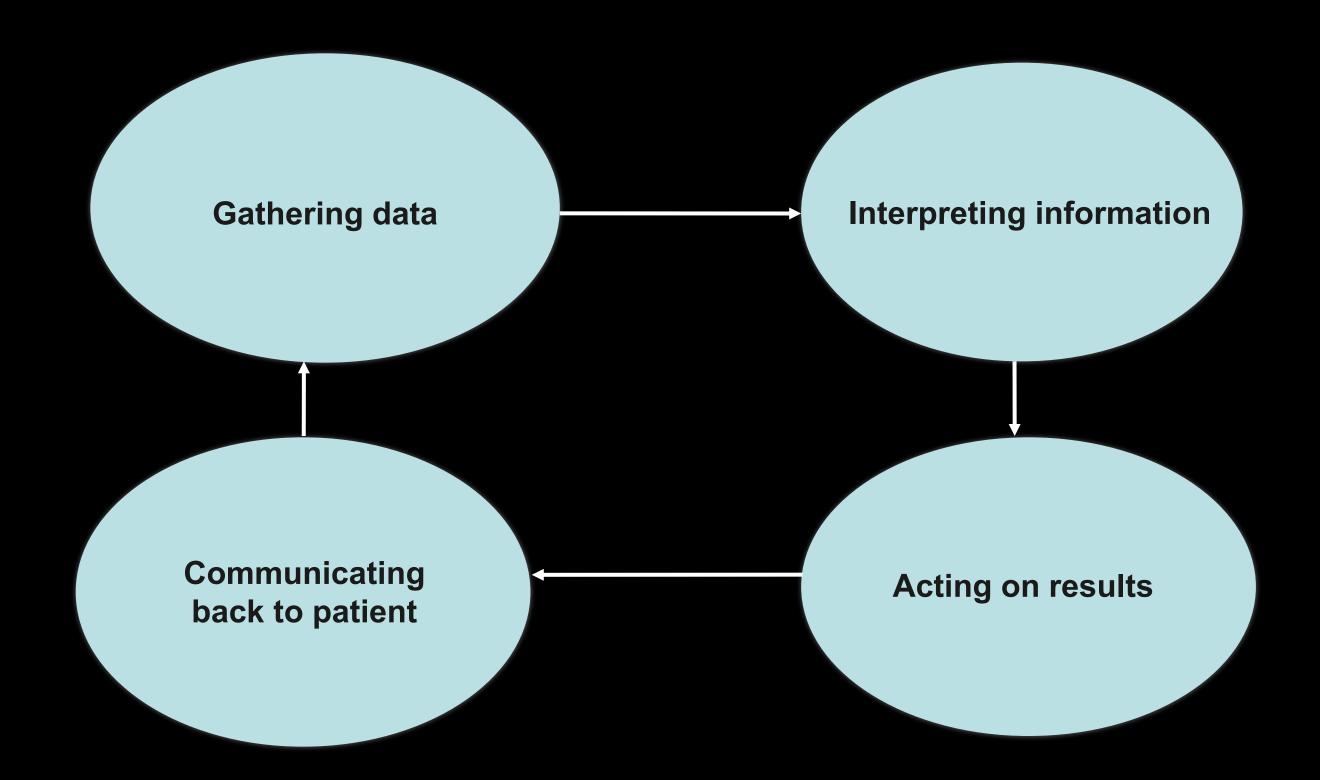
Fear of self-cannulation

 Fear of a catastrophic event in the absence of nursing support

Low self-efficacy



## Patient-Provider Feedback Loop

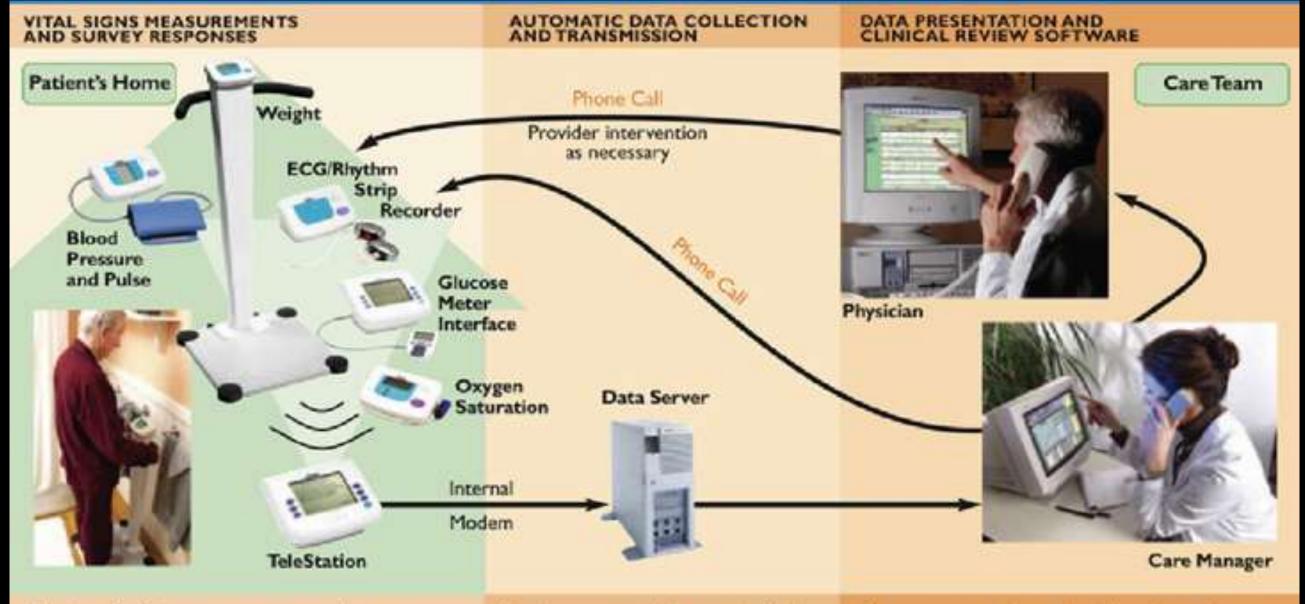


# Remote Monitoring and Self-Care

### "Classic" Remote Patient Monitoring



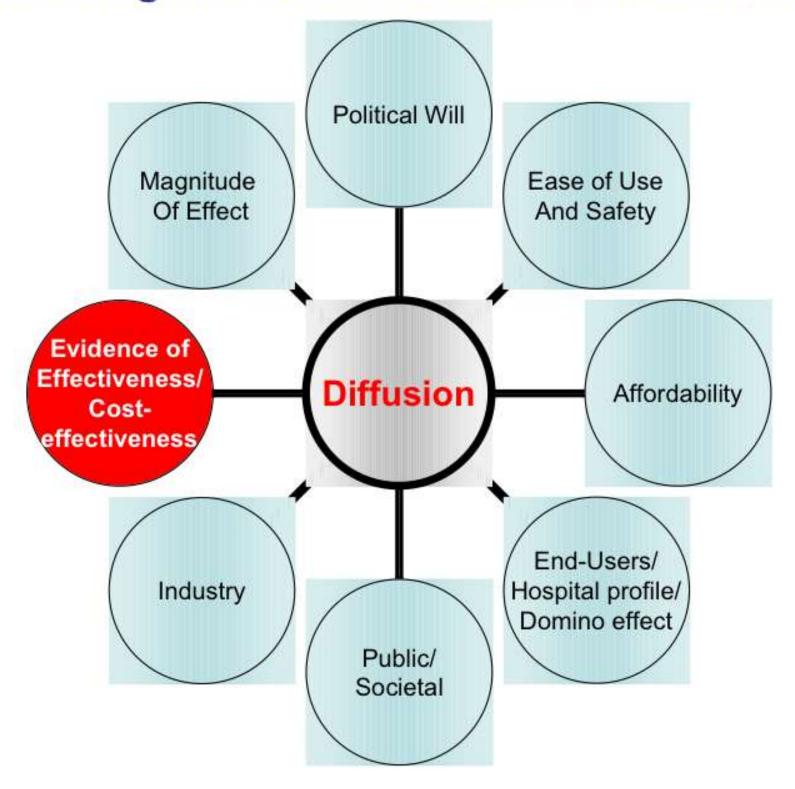
Joseph Hayduk, 86, is heart failure and uses a device that transmits his vital signs to a RN at Meridian Health. The RN calls all 18 patients in program daily. The New York Times Feb 13, 2009



Members take their own measurements at home using the Philips Patient Telemonitoring Set.

Results are automatically transmitted via modern using an ordinary home telephone line to a dedicated server. A care manager reviews patient information, and follows up with a phone call to members or their physician, as needed.

### Forces Affecting the Diffusion of Health Technologies



## Shea et al. Study

40

SHEA ET AL., Randomized Trial Comparing Telemedicine Case Management

Research Paper  $\blacksquare$ 

A Randomized Trial Comparing Telemedicine Case Management with Usual Care in Older, Ethnically Diverse, Medically Underserved Patients with Diabetes Mellitus

STEVEN SHEA, MD, RUTH S. WEINSTOCK, MD, PhD, JUSTIN STARREN, MD, PhD, JEANNE TERESI, EDD, PhD, Walter Palmas, MD, Lesley Field, RN, MSN, Philip Morin, MS, Robin Goland, MD, Roberto E. Izquierdo, MD, L. Thomas Wolff, MD, Mohammed Ashraf, BA, Charlyn Hilliman, MPA, Stephanie Silver, MPH, Suzanne Meyer, RN, Douglas Holmes, PhD, Eva Petkova, PhD, Linnea Capps, MD, Rafael A. Lantigua, MD, for the IDEATel Consortium

A b S l r a C l Background: Telemedicine is a promising but largely unproven technology for providing case management services to patients with chronic conditions who experience barriers to access to care or a high burden of illness.

Methods: The authors conducted a randomized, controlled trial comparing telemedicine case management to usual care, with blinding of those obtaining outcome data, in 1,665 Medicare recipients with diabetes, aged 55 years or greater, and living in federally designated medically underserved areas of New York State. The primary endpoints were HgbA1c, blood pressure, and low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol levels.

Results: In the intervention group (n = 844), mean HgbA1c improved over one year from 7.35% to 6.97% and from 8.35% to 7.42% in the subgroup with baseline HgbA1c  $\geq$ 7% (n = 353). In the usual care group (n = 821) mean HgbA1c improved over one year from 7.42% to 7.17%. Adjusted net reductions (one-year minus baseline mean values in each

## Shea et al. Study

- RCT, n=844, 1 year duration
- Poor, under-served, minority population
- Study noted improvements in:
  - HgA1c
  - Blood pressure
  - LDL cholesterol levels

#### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

#### Telemonitoring in Patients with Heart Failure

Sarwat I. Chaudhry, M.D., Jennifer A. Mattera, M.P.H., Jeptha P. Curtis, M.D.,

In summary, a telemonitoring strategy failed to provide a benefit over usual care in a setting optimized for its use. Previous claims of success of similar strategies, based on studies with small populations of patients and methodologic weaknesses, are not supported by the results of our large, multicenter trial.

## Forbes

HEALTHCARE

## Why Remote Patient Monitoring Is Overhyped

Nov. 18 2010 - 9:55 am | 1,422 views | o recommendations | 13 comments

Telemonitoring of patients with chronic conditions is a hot concept in the tech world. Companies like Intel, General Electric, Philips, and numerous upstarts are pursuing various gadgets that aim to provide seamless communication between patients and their doctors. The premise is that people with chronic diseases like heart failure and diabetes will do better and avoid complications if there are better means to communicate daily fluctuations in symptoms with their health providers. But two big new studies show, shockingly, that better communication may not be enough. Yale cardiologist





## Structured telephone support or telemonitoring programmes for patients with chronic heart failure (Review)

#### Authors' conclusions

Structured telephone support and telemonitoring are effective in reducing the risk of all-cause mortality and CHF-related hospitalisations in patients with CHF; they improve quality of life, reduce costs, and evidence-based prescribing.

## Back to Shea et al

40

SHEA ET AL., Randomized Trial Comparing Telemedicine Case Management

Research Paper

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# Cost of intervention: \$3,425 US per patient

## Spyglass Study of 100 Care Organizations

"A few barriers have to removed for remote monitoring to really take hold... the cost of devices and peripherals at about \$3,000 to \$5,000 now has to come down to a more affordable price of \$300 to \$500."

"They should be sold through stores like Wal-Mart or Best Buy"







### Congestive Heart Failure Client





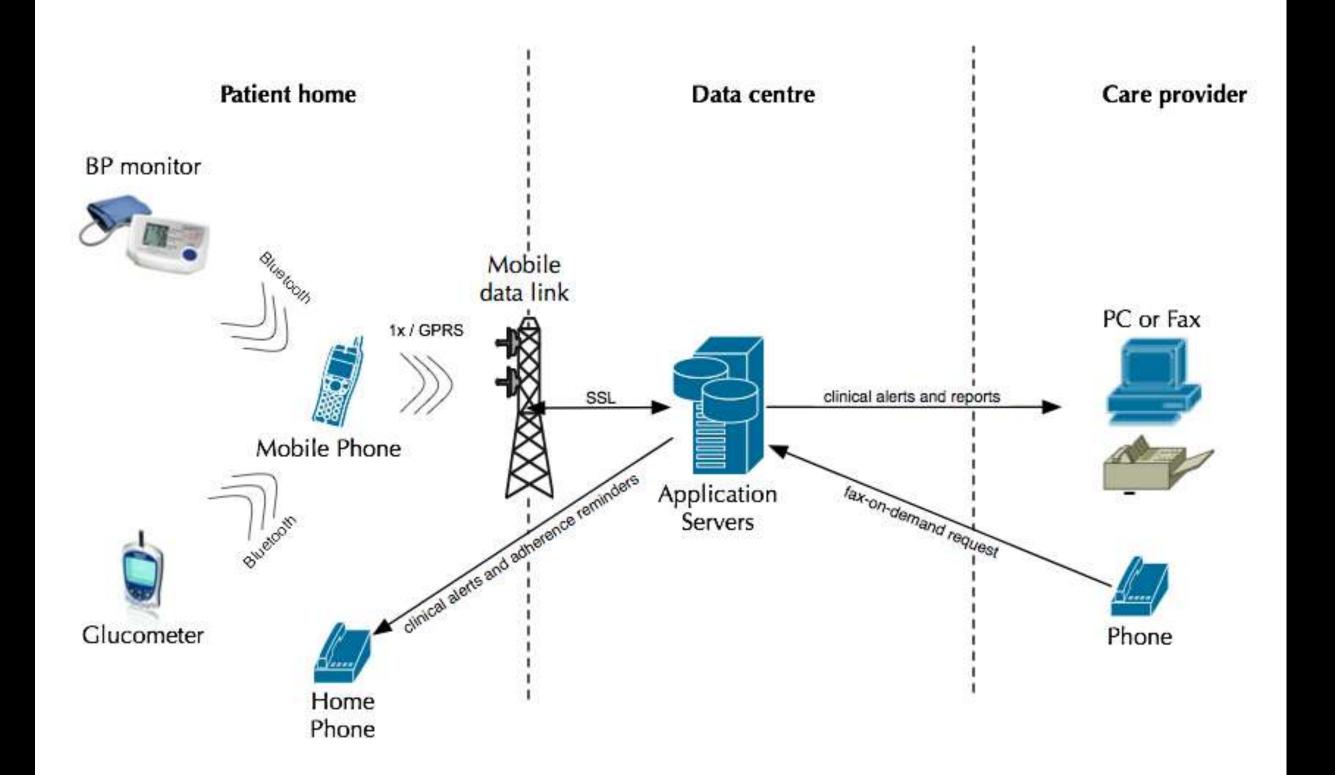




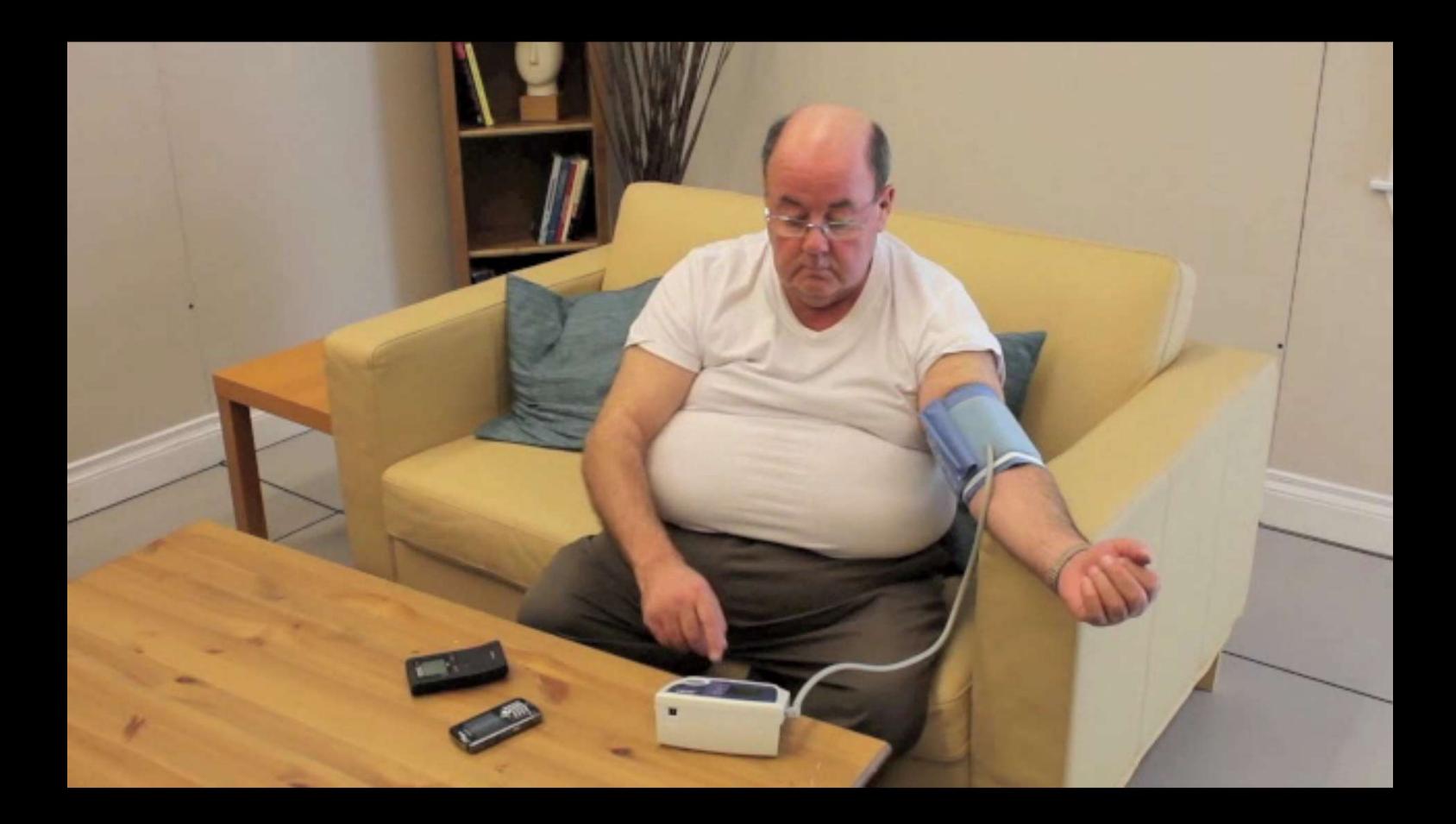




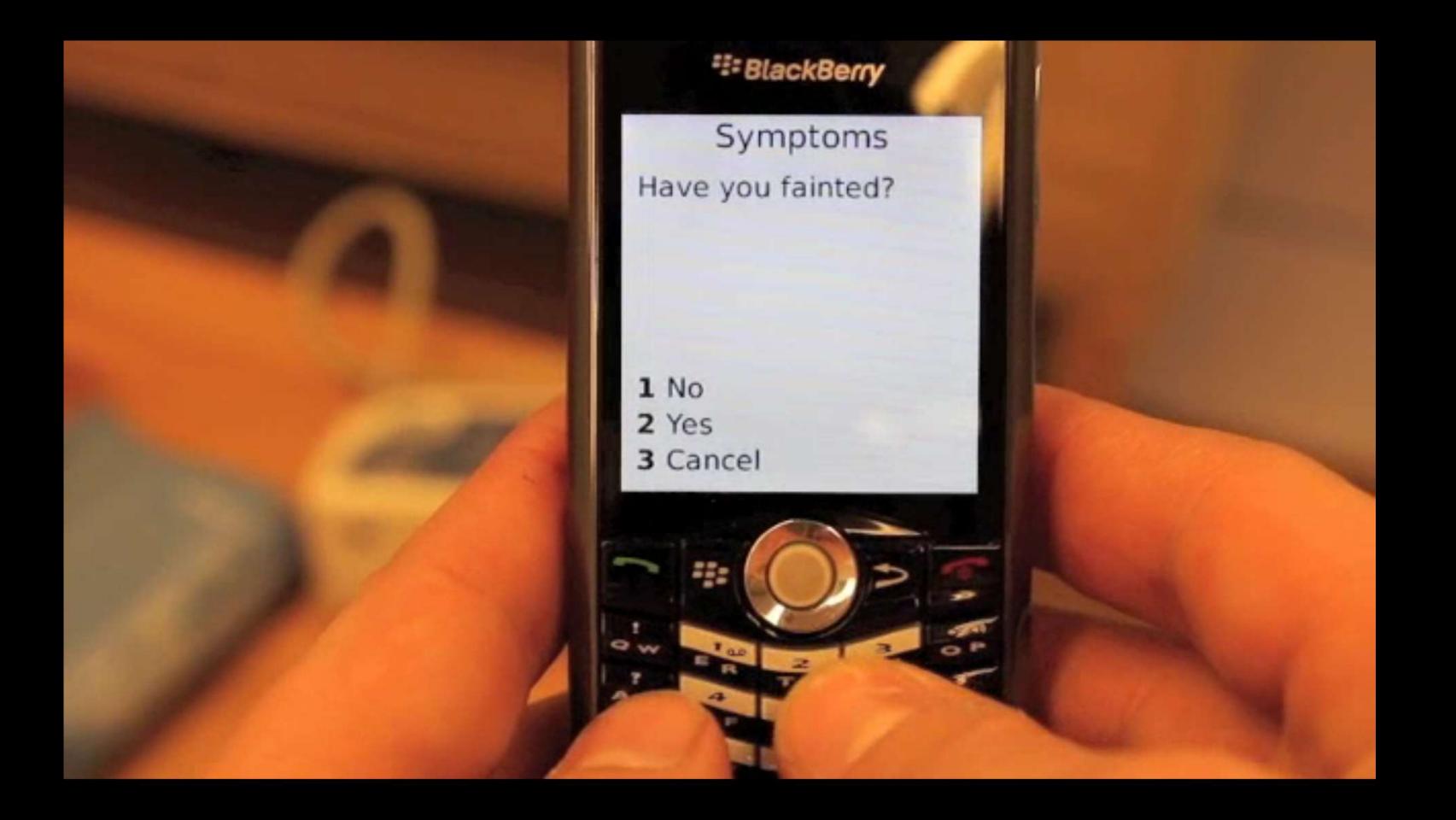


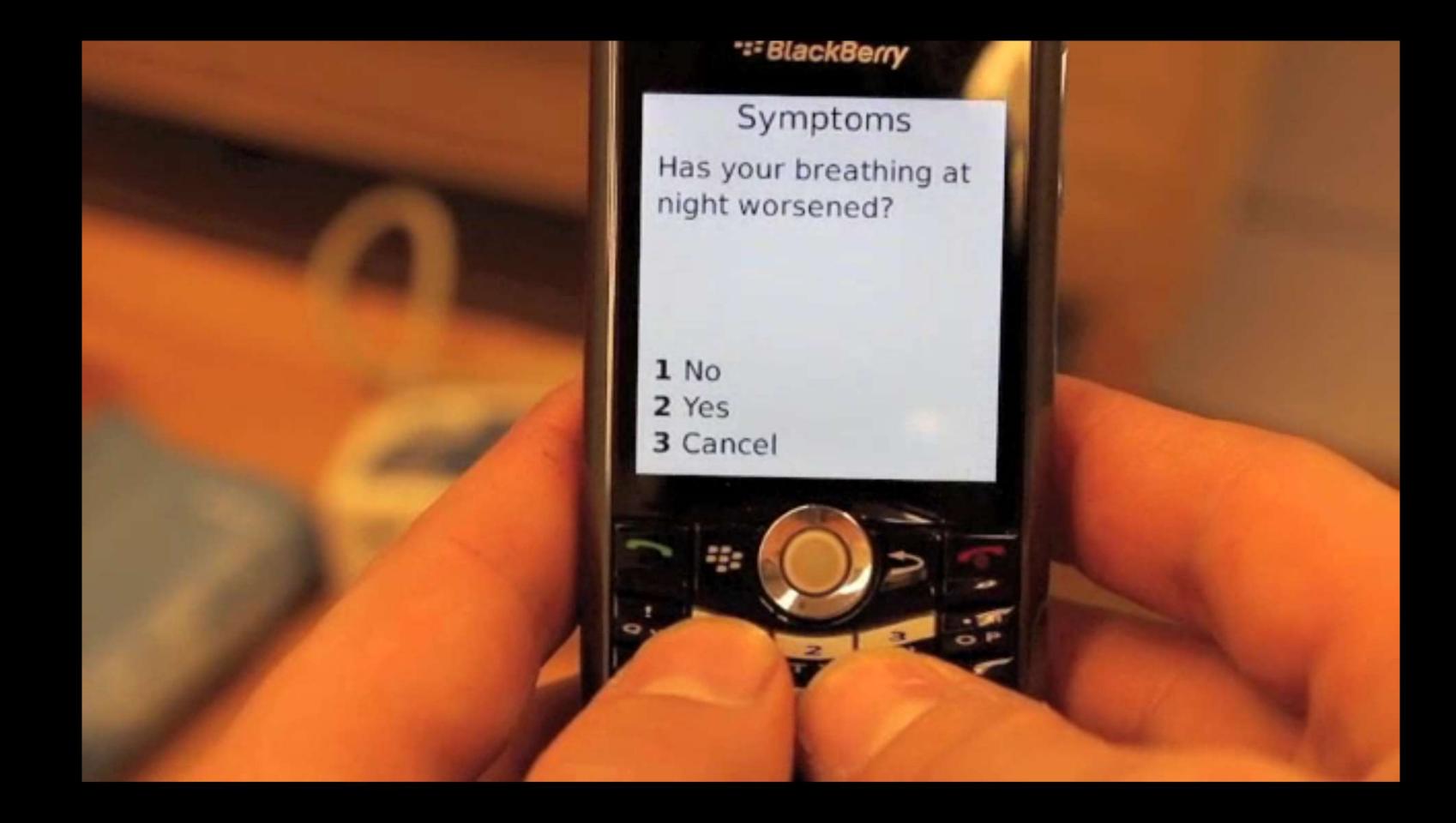


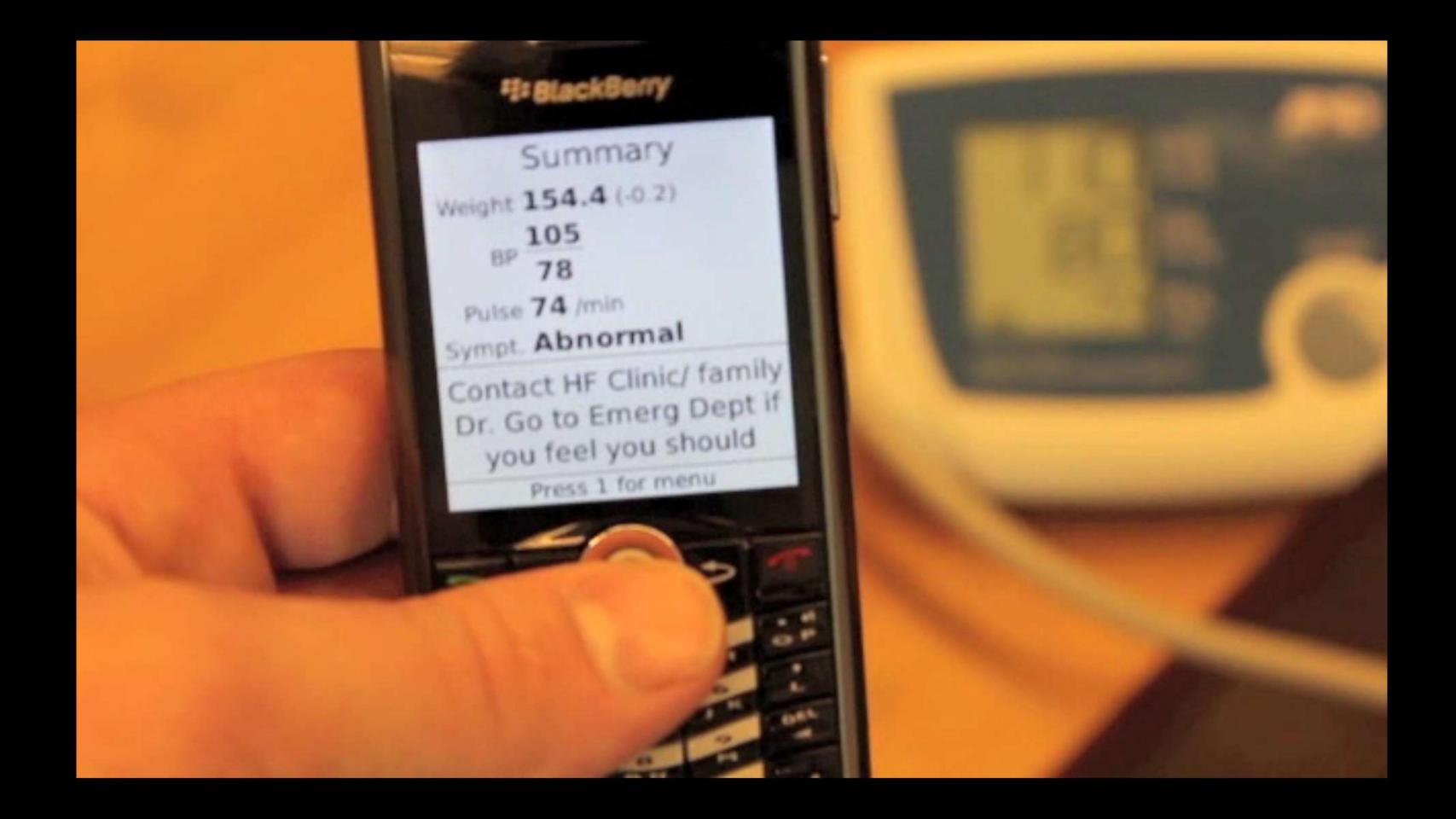


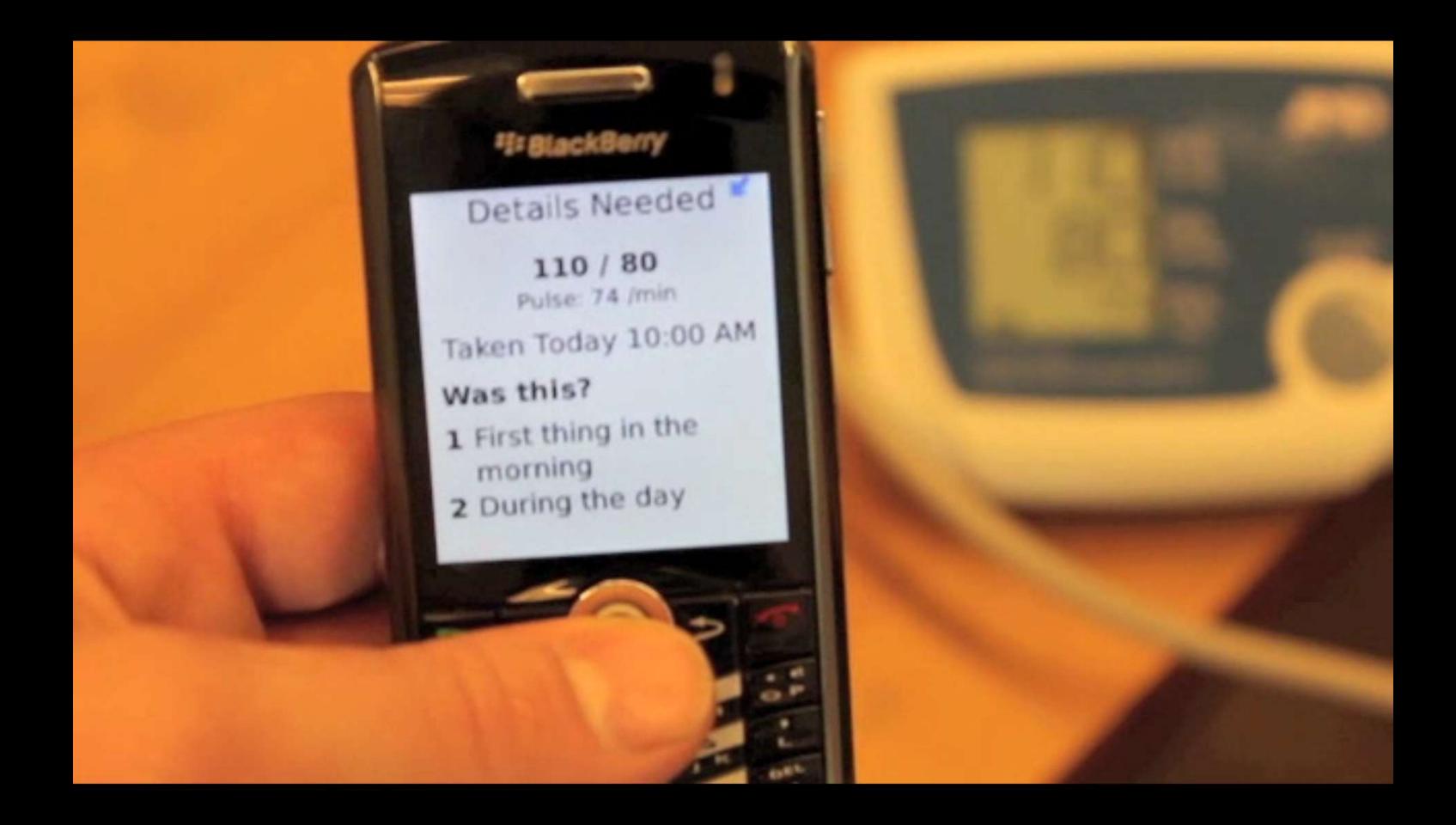




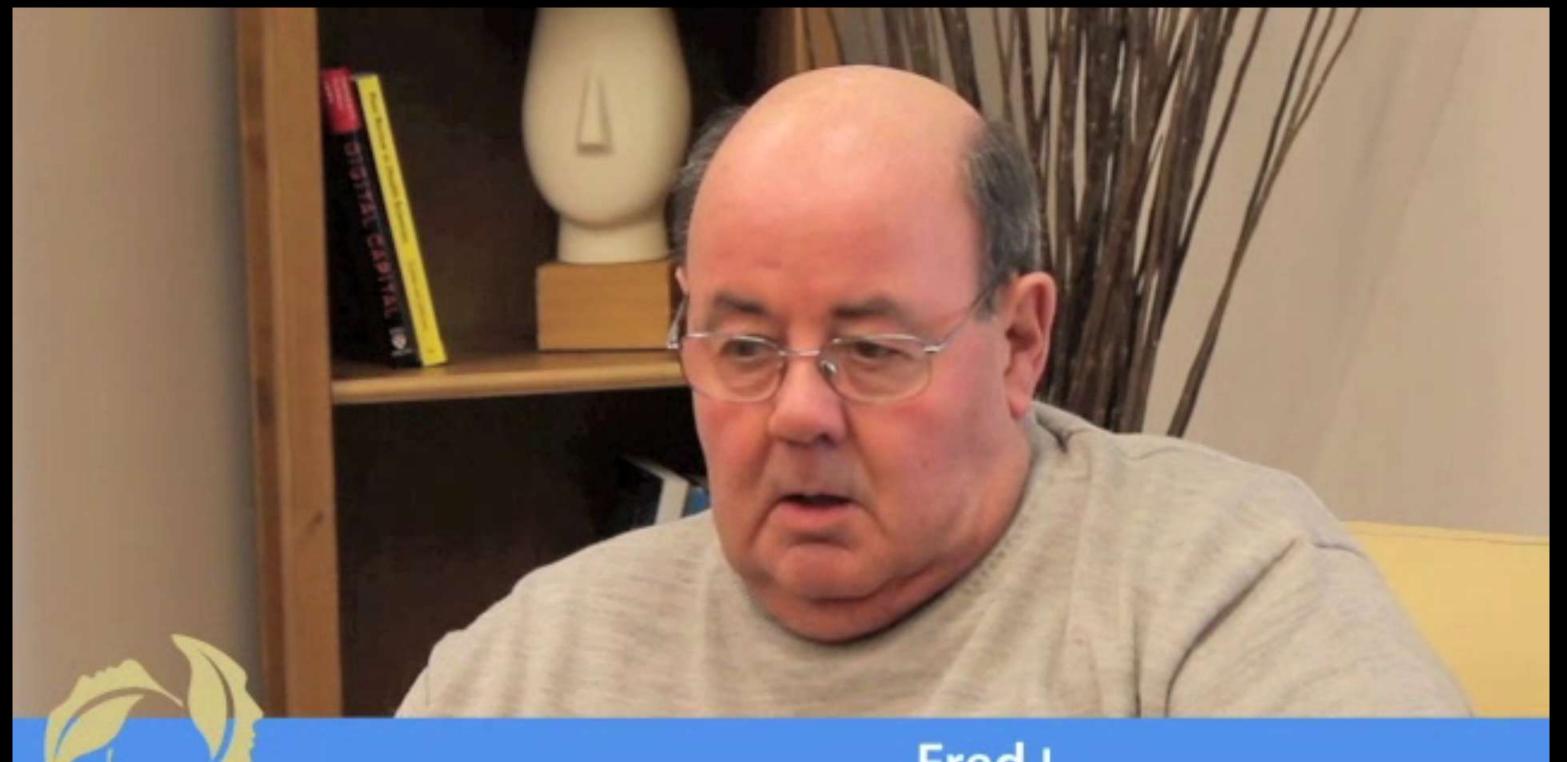












Fred |

Heart Failure Patient

Study Participant



## Clinical trials

- Diabetic hypertension pilot complete
- Blood sugar and hypertension complete
- Gestational diabetes pilot complete
- Diabetic hypertension RCT complete
- Congestive heart failure RCT complete
- Gestational diabetes RCT complete
- Adolescent type 1 diabetes pilot complete

## Clinical trials

**Diabetic Hypertension RCT** 

Blood Pressure automatically transmitted to BlackBerry



Blood Sugar readings automatically sent to BlackBerry



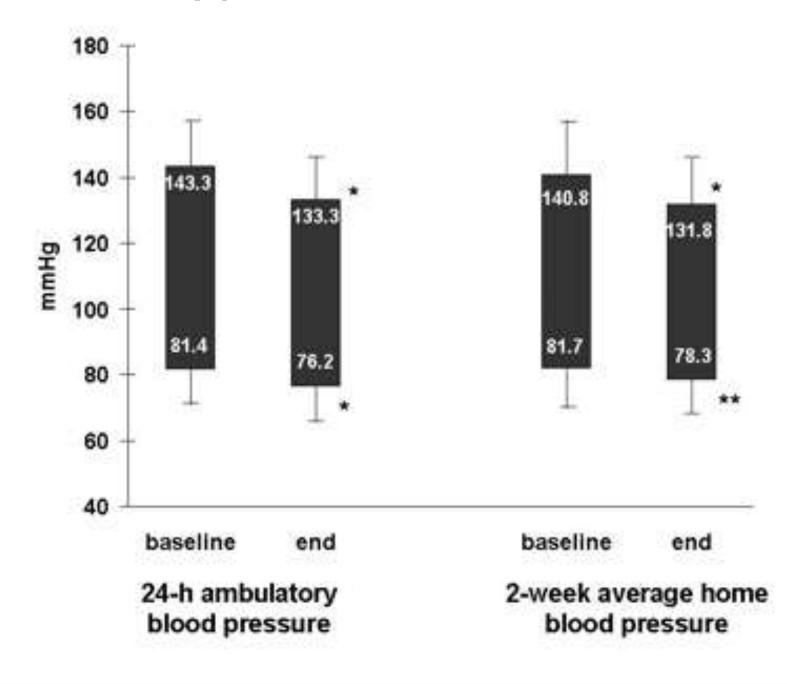
Results can be graphed to show progress and trends



### Pilot Results

#### Diabetic Hypertension

American Journal of Hypertension, 20(9), pp. 942-948, 2007



# Intervention group (55 patients)



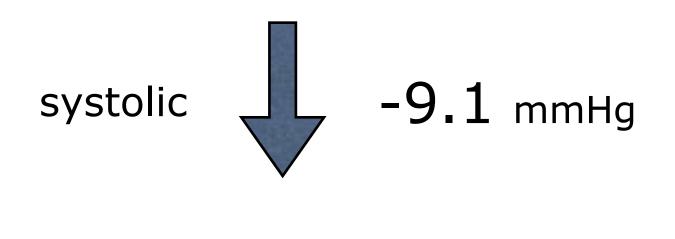
# Mackfamy Summery Inspect SSS to John Inj SSS TA New SST Inpe Nate Abnormal Translating making.

# Control group (55 patients)

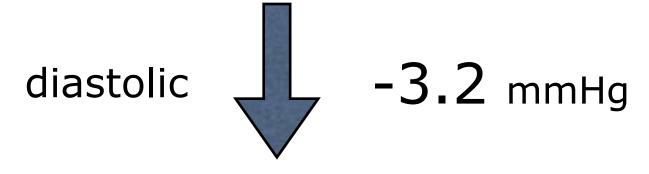


Intervention group (55 patients)

Control group (55 patients)



no change



#### What else did we learn?

the physicians weren't responsible for the improvement

no additional meds no significant changes in management

#### What else did we learn?

the mechanism appears to be patient self-awareness, accountability

an adherence mechanism is important

giving them a monitor isn't enough

## Clinical trials

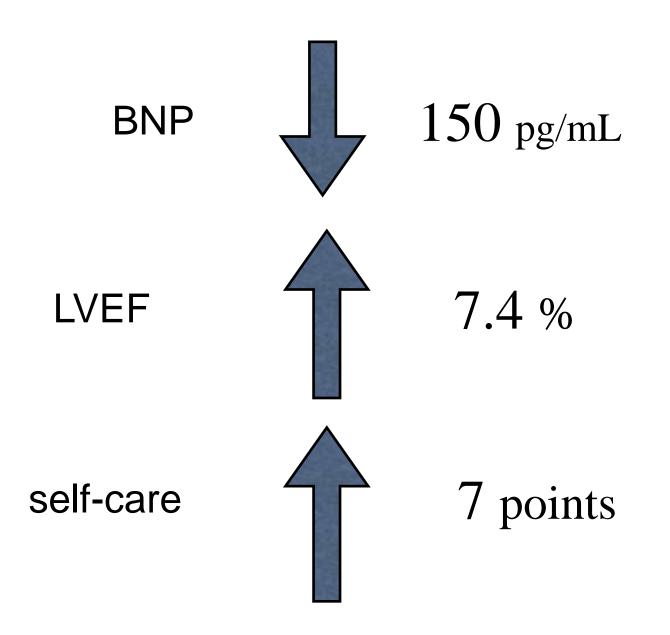
**Heart Failure RCT** 

# RCT Study design

- N=100
- duration 6 months
- daily measurements before 10 am reminder call
- alert algorithm messages direct to cardiologist
- control group usual care

#### RCT Results

Congestive Heart Failure



no change in the control group

#### Conclusion

mHealth and RPM needs rigorous, evidence-based design

passive monitoring doesn't work

"active" monitoring is required

The future of mHealth is patient-focused, social, and consumer-initiated

Mobile apps are a natural, ubiquitous means for the potential delivery of health services to young diabetes patients.



Alain Bachellier



Diabetes apps already flooding the market from both hobbyists and diabetes product providers.



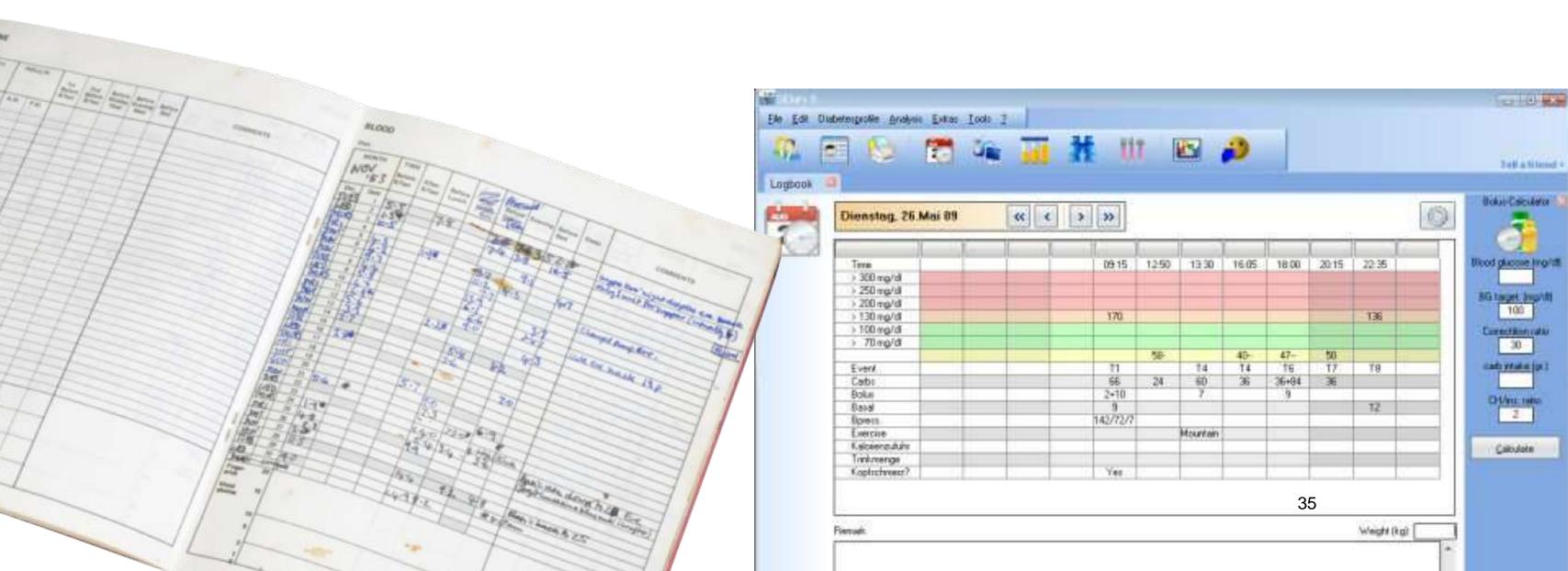
These apps are poorly differentiated and more or less simply electronic versions of their paper counterpart: the paper log



For clinicians, the routine, passive logging of blood sugar, whether

paper-based or electronic, is often ineffective in aiding young patients with self-care and glycemic control









University Health Network

# SickKids

a diabetes app for the ePatient



The next generation diabetes app is ...

mobile

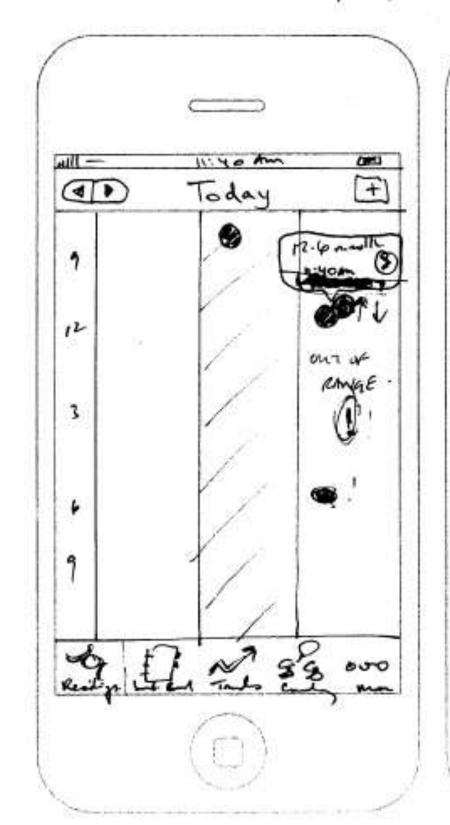
encourages active self monitoring

provides "teachable moments"

allows communication with parents and providers

creates engagement and adherence through a social community

promotes positive health behaviors through *rewards* 

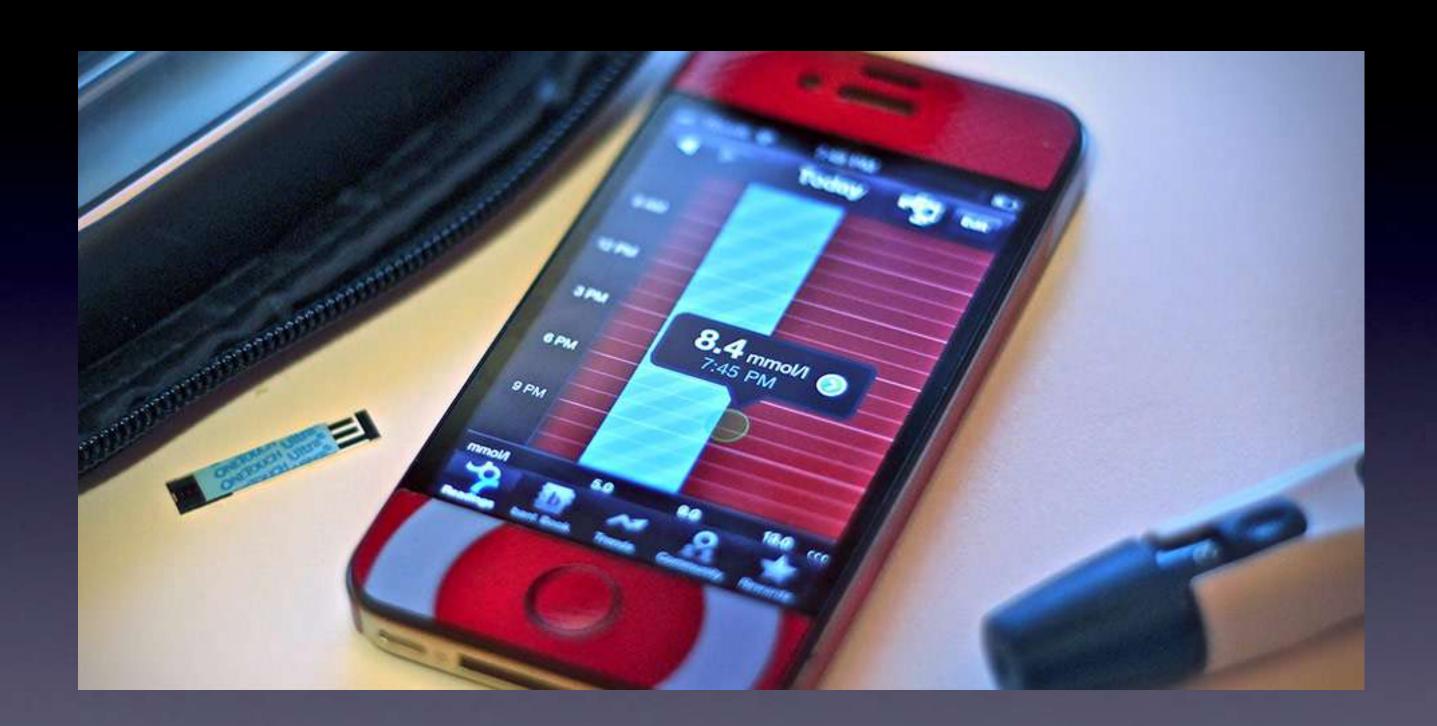


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# Version 1



#### twitter



LeighannMMM DD was 76 before her 45 min hip hop class. Gave 2 snacks - hope it's enough to get her through. #diabetes #bgnow

about 7 hours ago from TweetDeck



diabetesalic #bgnow 86 about 7 hours ago from web



cdalexander had a BG reading of 89 mg/dL at 02:36PM (Afternoon) #bgnow #diabetes

about 7 hours ago from Twitter4R



rainbow\_goddess #bgnow 3.2 mmol/l No wonder I feel like going to sleep here at my desk.

about 8 hours ago from web



babscampbell 198 #bgnow

about 8 hours ago from TweetDeck



#### Shares data securely with Google Health and Microsoft HealthVault



Social Networking via diabetes community on Twitter



Available in ten languages

Nî hâo

Néih hóu

Zdravstvuite

Hello

Buenos días

Annyong ashimnikka

Bonjour

Guten Tag





Downloads:

>42000

more than 8000 active daily users

COUNTRY	PERCENTAGE
United States	34.4%
Korea	12.9%
Canada	11.4%
Italia	9.9%
China	4.8%
Brazil	3.6%
France	3.2%
Mexico	2.9%
Spain	2.8%
United Kingdom	2.3%

### Clinical Pilot



#### Pilot

20 adolescents aged 12-16 years with an uncontrolled HbA1c between 8-10%

Duration of the pilot was 3 months

#### **Pilot**

20 adolescents aged 12-16 years with an uncontrolled HbA1c between 8-10%

Duration of the pilot was 3 months

Supplied with the bant application running on an iPhone 4 and a LifeScan OneTouch UltraMini glucometer with a Bluetooth adapter

The outcome measure was the average daily frequency of blood glucose measurement during the pilot compared to the period three months prior



## Version 2

# User-centered design phase

# THEME: Data collector vs. decisionmaker

# THEME:

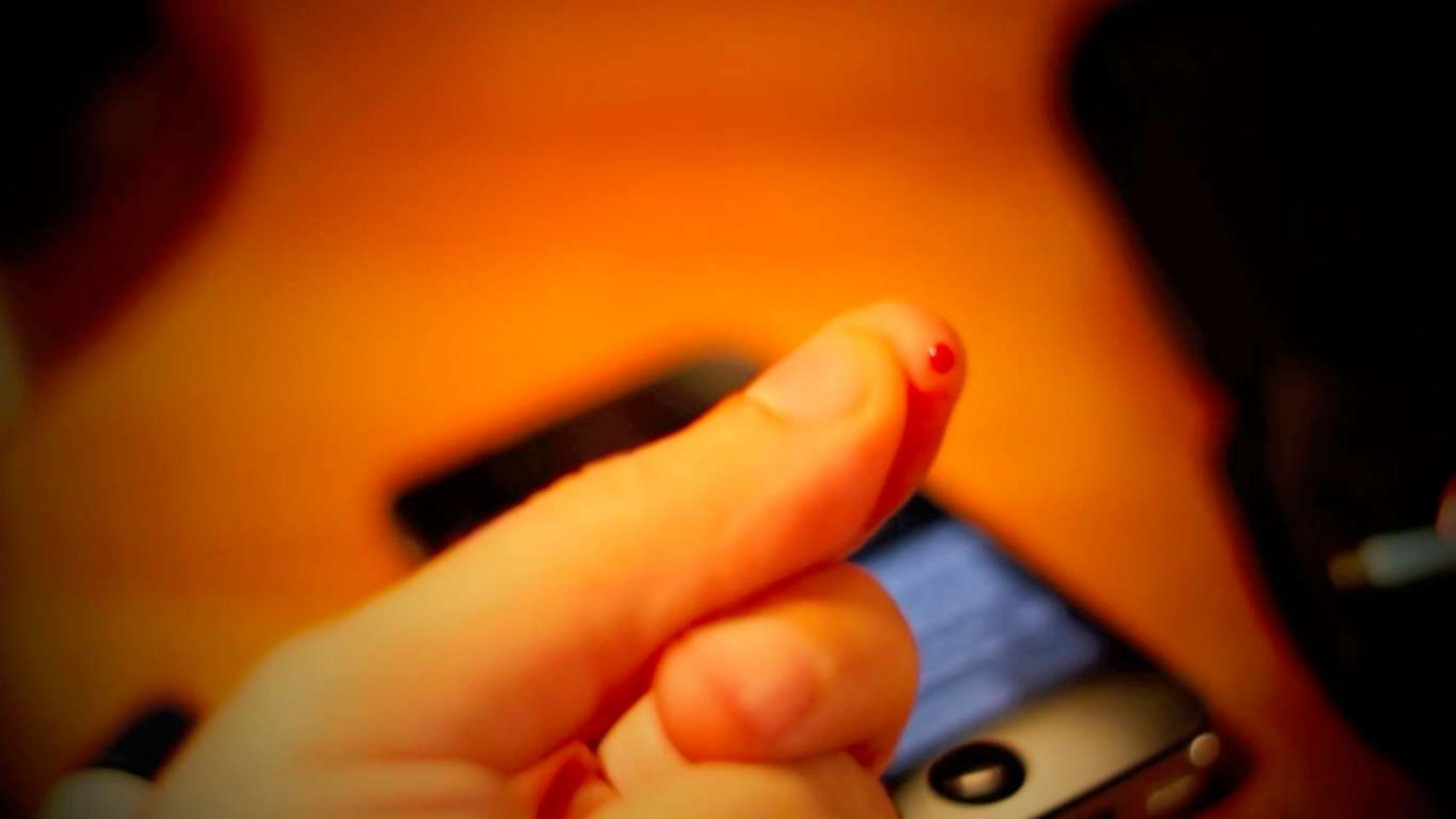
Fast, discrete transactions:

# THEME: Overcoming inertia

# THEME: Ad hoc information sharing



























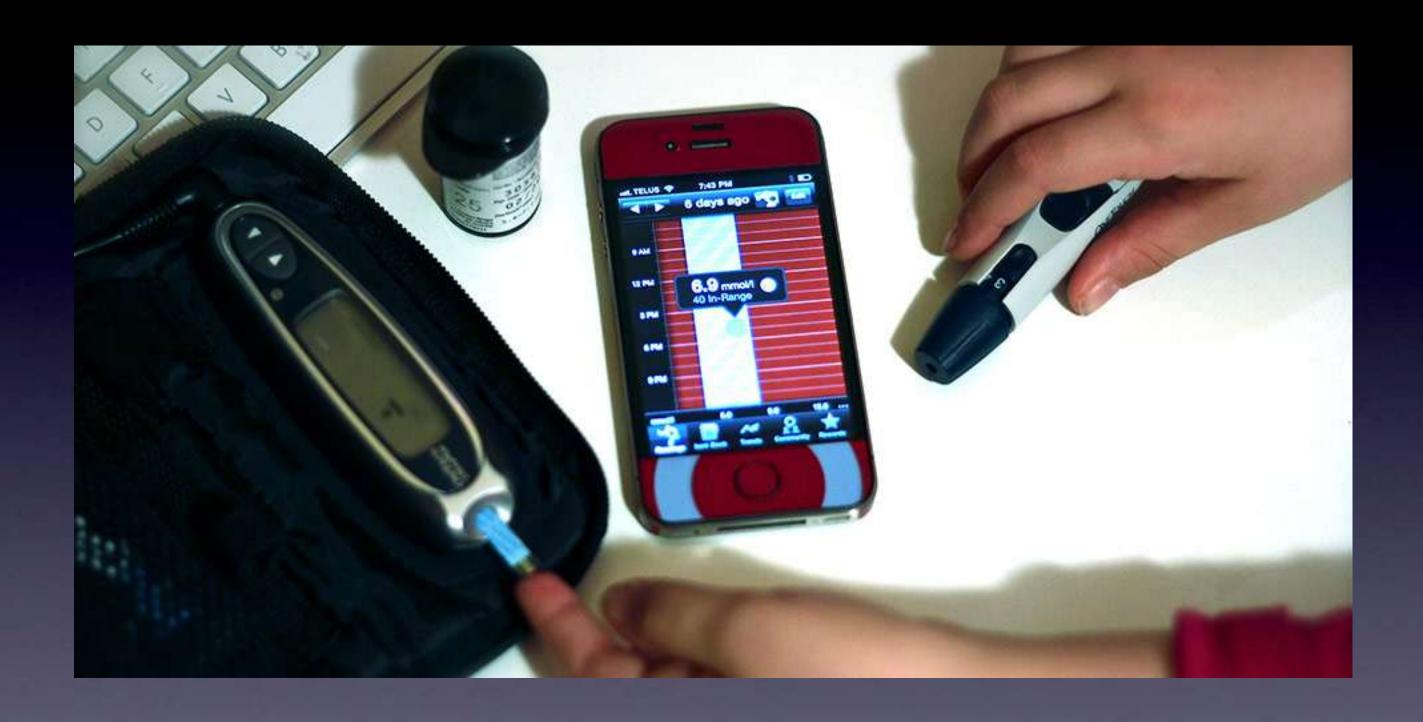


#### OneTouch Ultra integration

Bluetooth Adapter



Made for **□** iPod **□** iPhone **□** iPad



























### Community



received: Enjoy "Night Vision Picture and Video Spy Toolbox -Pro"! Tap link to redeem:



hope we could keep the iPhone/ipod touch :(

http://bit.ly/iiTEYU



To y'all r lucky you get iPhones I got a iPod but o well it's still sick



have u been to camp huronda

Readings

bant Book



Trends





2h

11h

1d

1d



Hey.. I'd anyone going to the



hola welcome to the

knew improve future lol I'm joking













1w

1w

1w

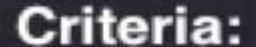
1w

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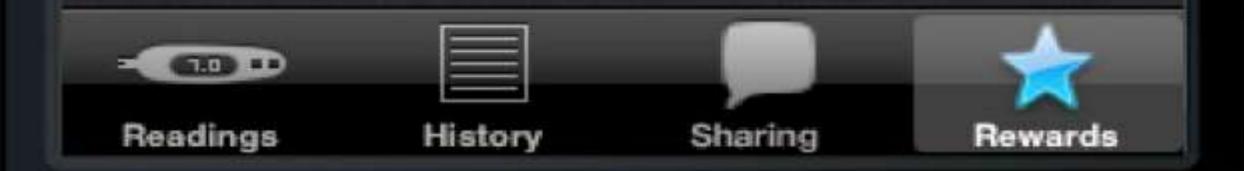
Readings

bant Book Trends

Community

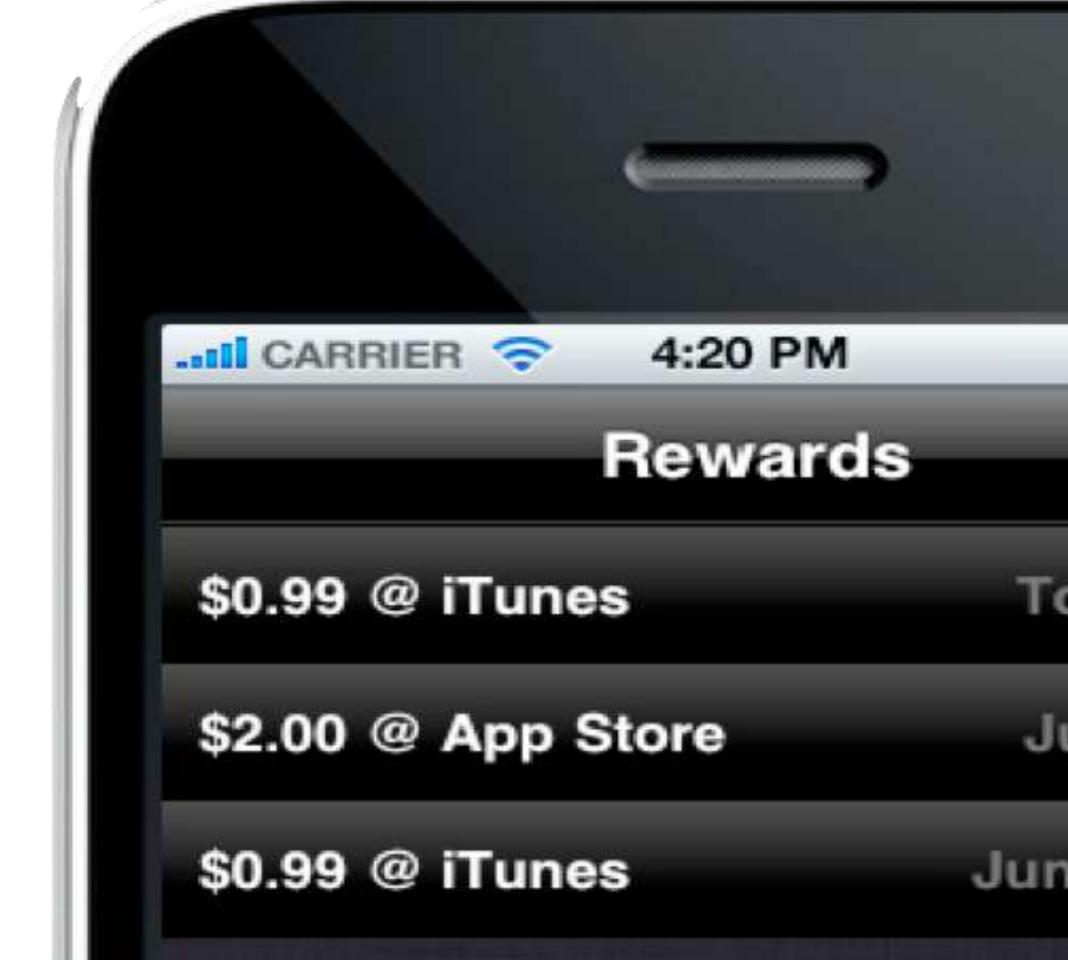


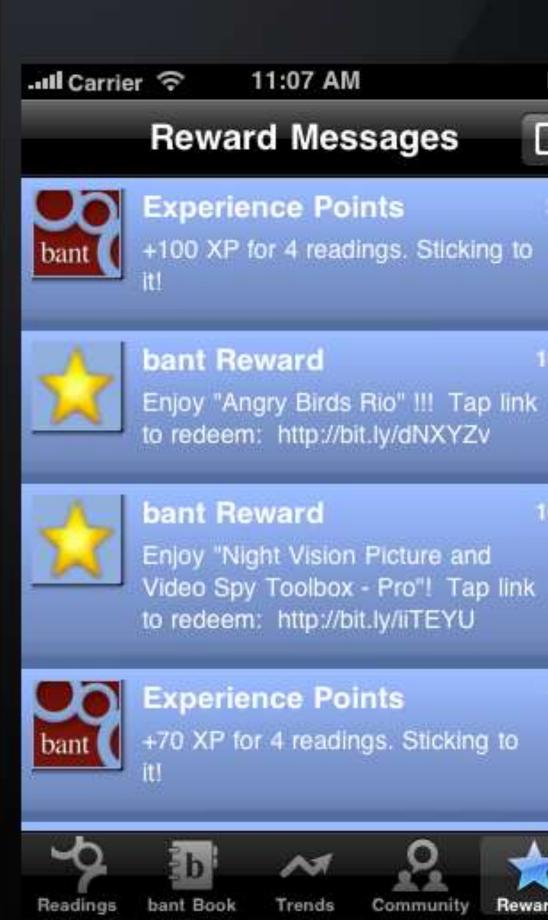
- Regular Glucose Measurements
- Participation in Communities
- Therapy Control





bant encourages
positive
health behaviours
through rewards





4

2h

10h

10h



+100 XP for 4 readings. Sticking to



## bant Reward

10h

Enjoy "Angry Birds Rio" !!! Tap link to redeem: http://bit.ly/dNXYZv



#### bant Reward

10h

Enjoy "Night Vision Picture and Video Spy Toolbox - Pro"! Tap link to redeem: http://bit.ly/iiTEYU



# **Experience Points**

10

+70 XP for 4 readings. Sticking to it!

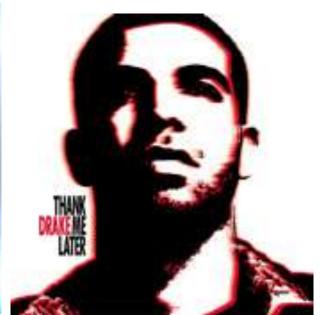




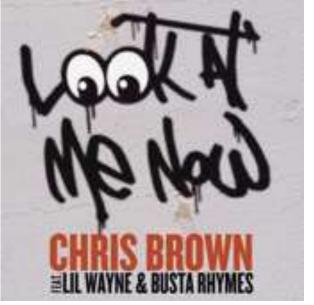


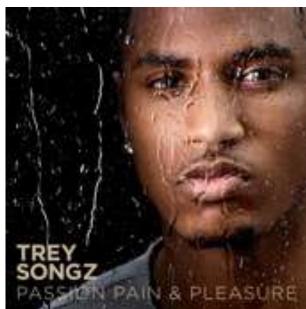


















#### Results

49.6%

Daily average frequency of blood glucose measurement (from 2.38 to 3.56, p=0.006)

## Results

Satisfaction was high, with 87.5% (14 of 16 subjects) stating that they would continue to use the system.

"... thought about trends and what to do when the alert popped up"

"... I tested more often at lunch"

"... rewards motivated me to test more"

"... she initiated more conversations about her blood sugars"

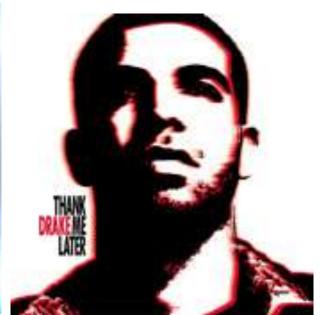




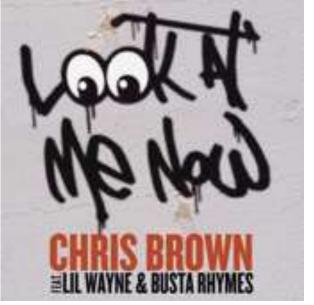


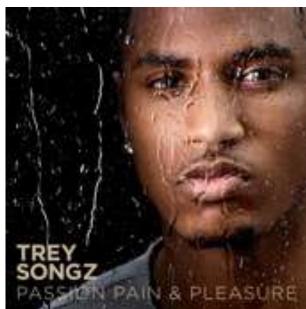
















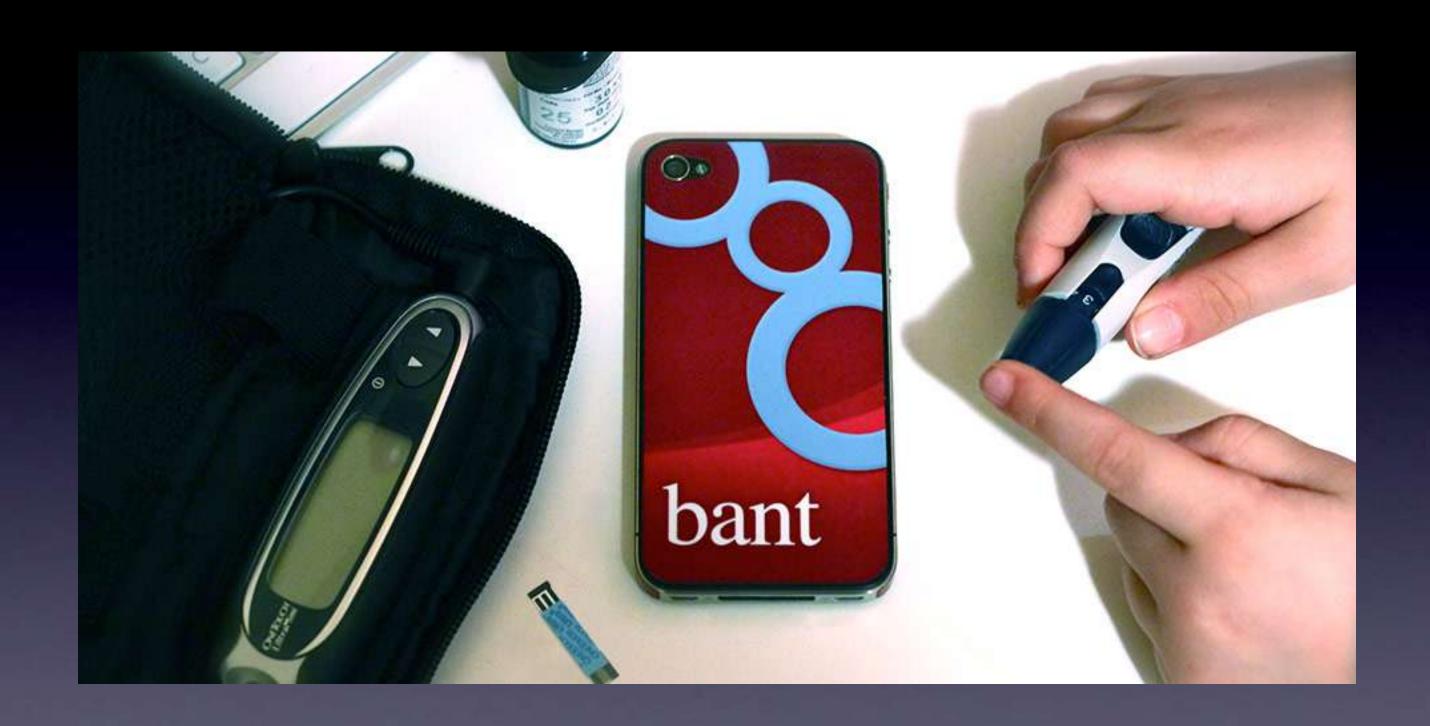


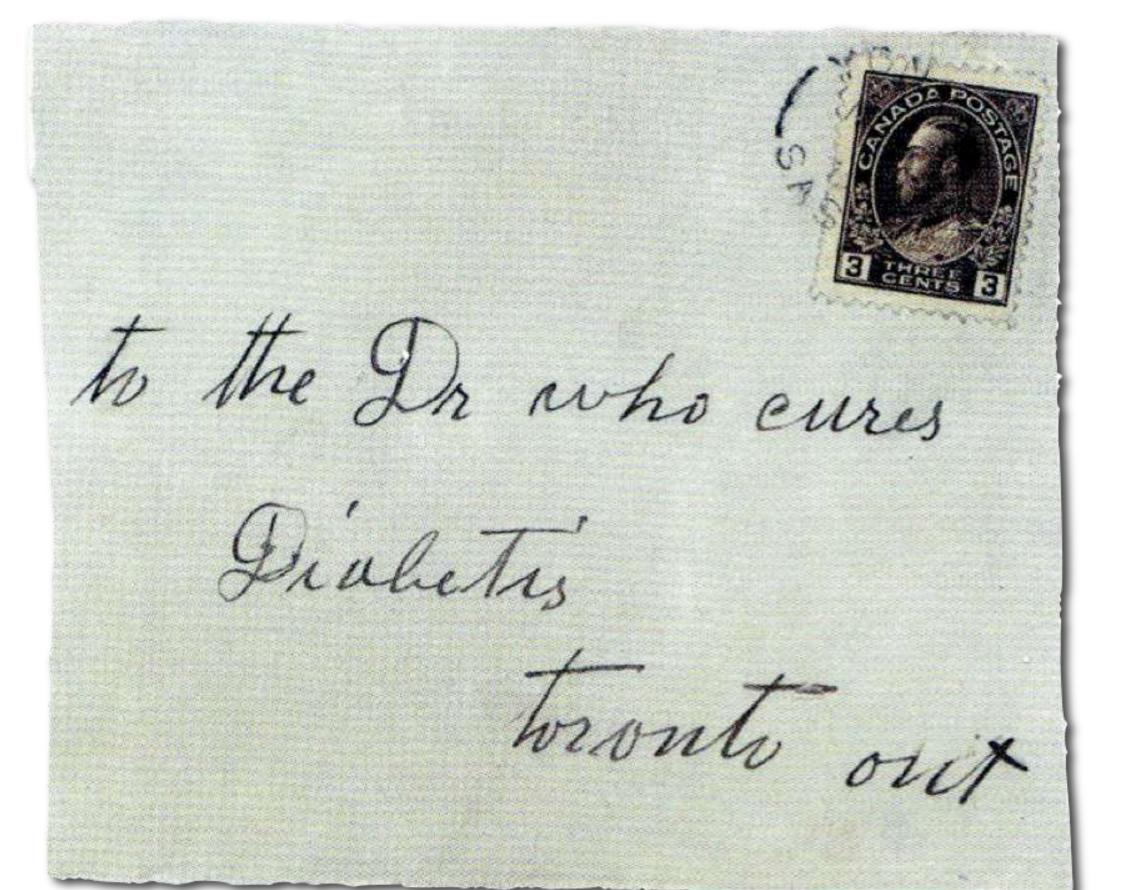










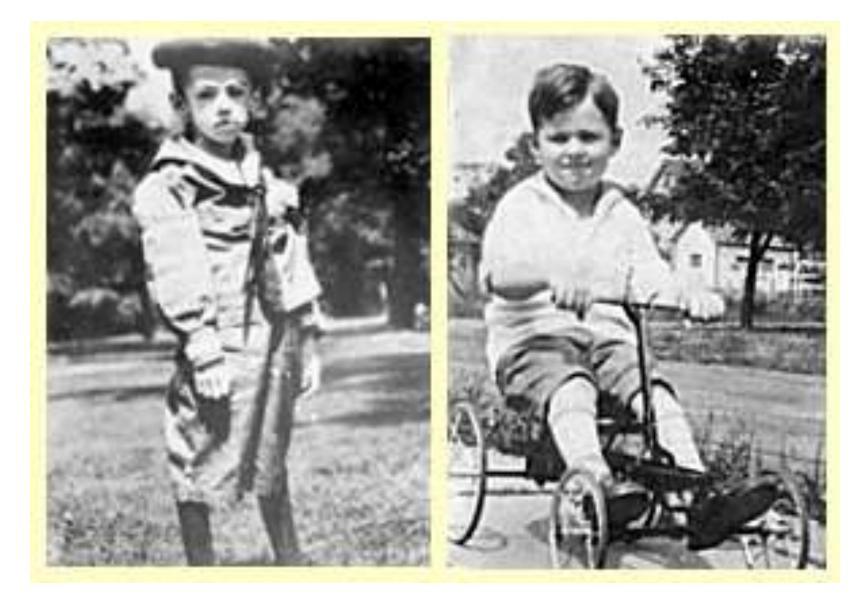






Teddy Ryder 1922

DEAA DR. BANTING, 1WISH YOU COULD COME TO SEE ME. TAM A FAT BOY NOW AND I FEEL FINE. IGAN CLIMB ATREE.



July 1922

July 1923



# Conclusion

mHealth and RPM needs rigorous, evidence-based design

passive monitoring doesn't work

"active" monitoring is required

The future of mHealth is patient-focused, social, and consumer-initiated