

Can new technologies really improve diabetes selfmanagement and health outcomes?

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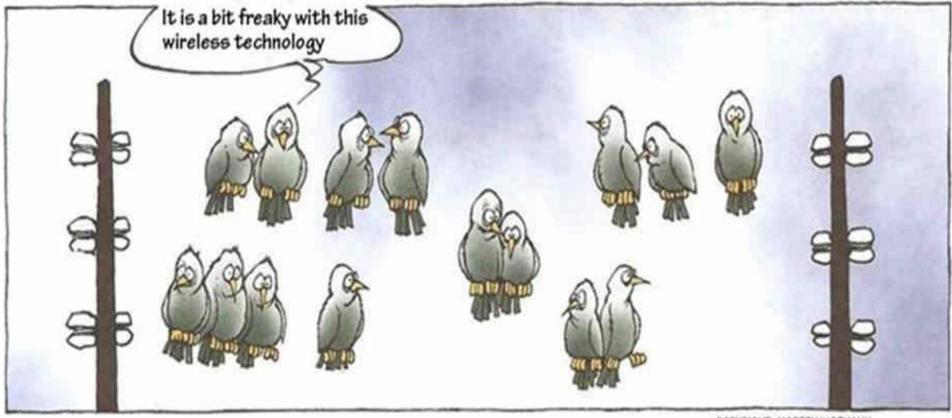
Can new technologies really improve diabetes outcomes?

- The promise is great
- The evidence is still quite modest
- In health, we are not very good at co-developing, implementing and <u>scaling-up</u>, <u>well integrated</u> digital health solutions that are really personcentred

New Health Communications "Landscape"

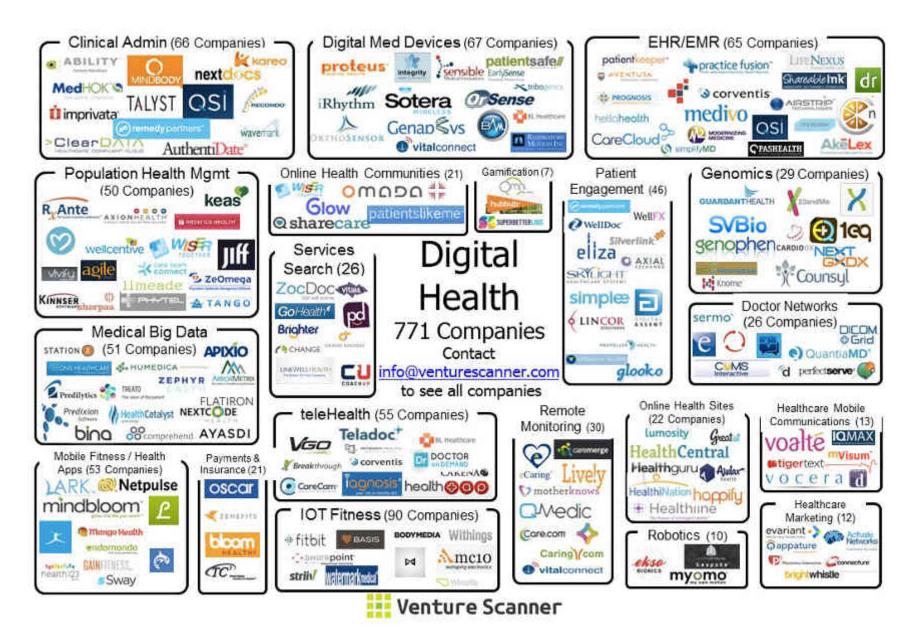


Adapting to wireless??

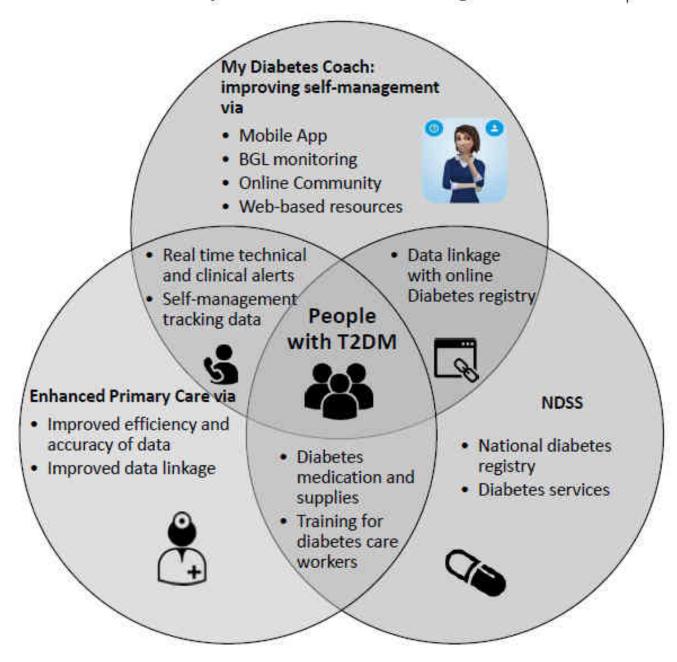


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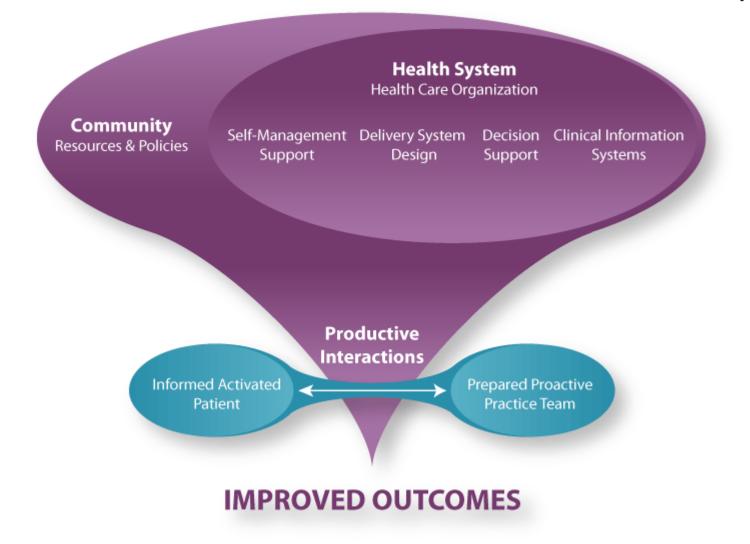
The problem is not lack of innovation...



The Health Ecosystem for Diabetes Management and Care



Wagner's Chronic Care Model (CCM)



Digital technologies to enable SM to improve diabetes outcomes



- Ubiquitous internet access
- AI (artificial intelligence)
- Automated program delivery
- Machine learning
- Mobile (mhealth)
- Apps
- Wearable devices
- Analytics and Big Data
- Personalised/tailored programs

Potential of new technologies to improve diabetes and other chronic disease selfmanagement

Key Features:

- Accessible at any time, 24/7
- Can be delivered/accessed as often as required/ wanted
- Self-tailoring for "me"
- High consistency of program delivery
- Potential for low cost when "scaled up"
- Complements role of health professionals



- Reach large numbers at relatively low cost;
- Address multiple health behaviors;
- Generate large data useable in "real time" to guide dynamic, adaptive and more effective and sustainable interventions;
 - <u>
 Reduce amount of direct,</u>
 <u>
 human contact required</u>
 <u>
 for delivery</u>

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Using New Technologies to Improve the Prevention and Management of Chronic Conditions in Populations

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Keywords

health, behavior, technology, intervention, chronic disease, prevention, self-management, noncommunicable disease

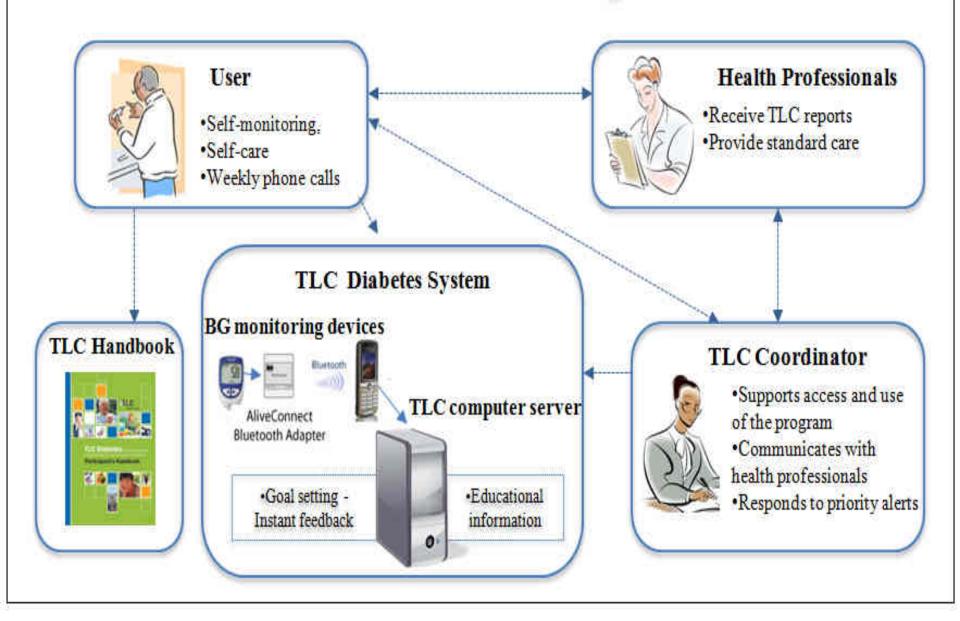
Annu Rev Public Health. 2015 18;36:483-505

What we want to know about digital health programs & platforms?

- Do they work?
- Usability and engagement?
- Feasibility for mass delivery?
- Sustainability of program delivery?
- Scalability?
- Affordability? The business model?

Some examples.....

Australian TLC Diabetes Program





- PC connected to phone lines and equipped with speech recognition software and database
 - Interactive Voice Recognition (IVR)
- Converses over the phone
 2000+ pre-recorded scripts
- Listens to answers from 'user', records them in the database to provide tailored feedback to each user
- Automated conversation + Artificial Intelligence



TLC program acts as monitor, educator, and coach



- Promotes and supports self-management of Type 2 diabetes
- Targets key diabetes self-care behaviours:
 Plood glucose testing
 Nutrition
 Physical activity
 Medication taking
 Foot care
 Mental health

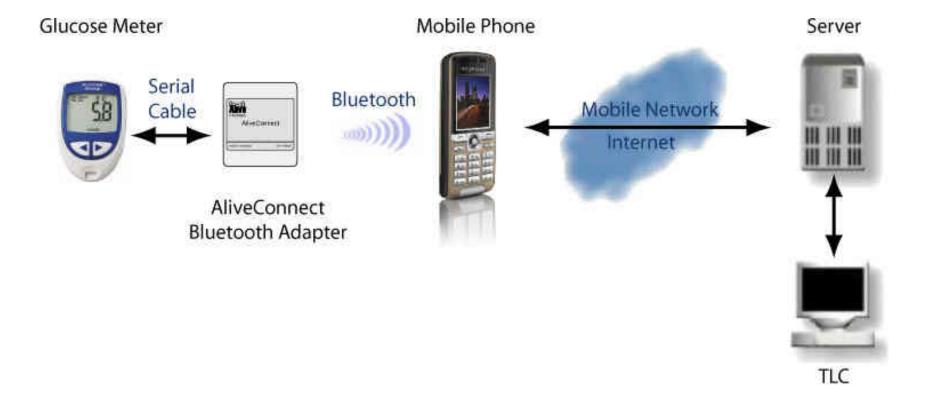


AliveConnect transmitter with glucose meter





AliveConnect to upload BG readings





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 "It's very important that you try to check your blood glucose more often. You set a goal with your doctor to test your blood glucose at least ..."

Setting individualized goal

"... times per week. If that sounds like a lot, you could try working up to it in smaller steps. For starters, you might try testing once a day varying the time: before breakfast, lunch and dinner. Once you're used to that, you can start doing it twice a day. If you build up gradually, you'll reach your target in no time. But even if you don't, testing a few times a week is still better than no testing at all. Now, let's go on to the next part of the call."





"Let's talk about some of the reasons why you may not be testing your blood glucose as often as you should. I am going to list 14 common reasons why people have trouble checking their blood glucose regularly. This will help me to suggest some strategies that will help you to test more regularly. After each statement please tell me how much it applies to you. You can say Often, Sometimes, Hardly Ever, or Not Sure. Or say Repeat if you want to hear it again. OK, here is the first statement."



Virtual Health Coaching

TLC Diabetes

Williams et al. BMC Public Health 2012, 12:602 http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/12/602

RESEARCH ARTICLE



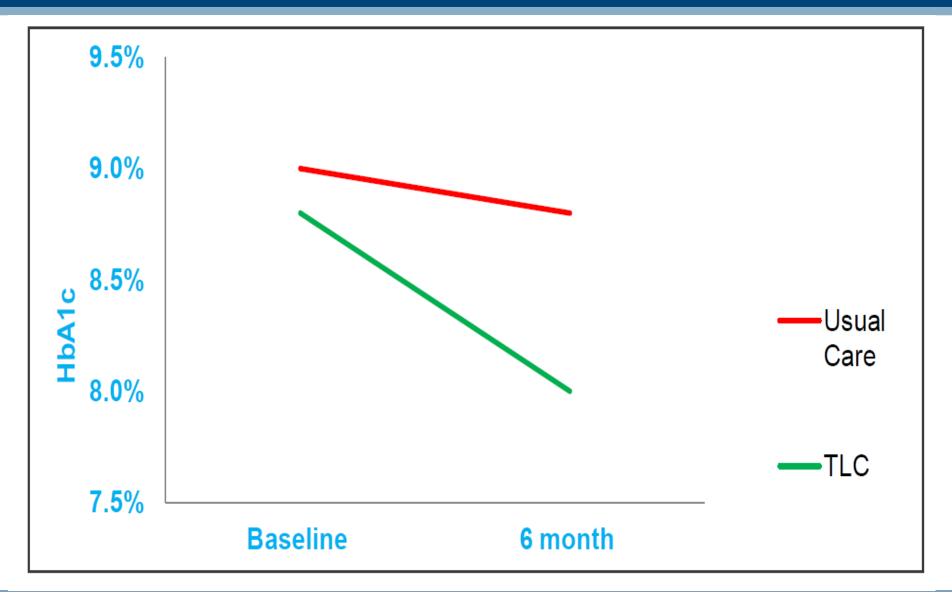
Open Access

Randomised controlled trial of an automated, interactive telephone intervention (TLC Diabetes) to improve type 2 diabetes management: baseline findings and six-month outcomes

Emily D Williams^{1*}, Dominique Bird¹, Andrew W Forbes¹, Anthony Russell^{2,3}, Susan Ash⁴, Robert Friedman⁵, Paul A Scuffham⁶ and Brian Oldenburg¹

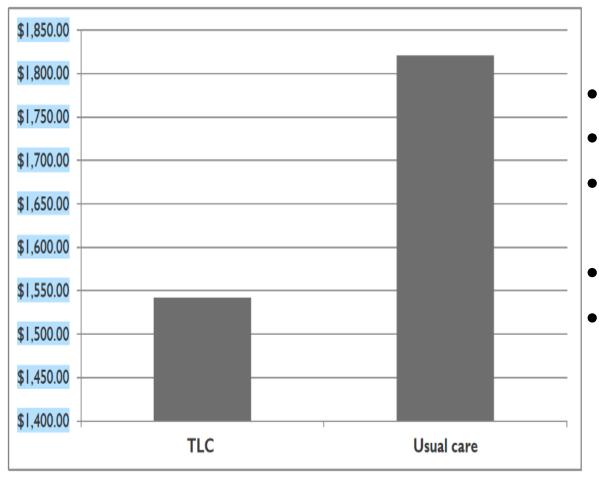


Efficacy of TLC Diabetes





Cost effectiveness



- High acceptability
- Convenient
- Consistent delivery of information
- Relatively low cost
 - Excellent potential to be 'scaled up'



Variable	Mean (SD)	Range
No. of completed calls	17.82 (6.1)	2-27
% calls/expected	75.9 (21.7)	19-100
Average duration of call (minutes)	10.82 (.99)	8.7-14



"It is good to know "someone" is keeping an eye (on my management). It is making me dot my i's and cross my t's because I don't know what it is going to ask me next"

- <u>Christopher, 55</u>

"Speaking with a computer is good because it reminds you that you are managing diabetes for yourself"

- <u>Mary, 48</u>



"For a diabetic living out on a remote farm, a program like yours is absolutely ideal...it makes my husband more aware of blood glucose levels and everything else"

– <u>Mary, 75</u>

"With TLC, it's a 'motivation thing', someone holding you accountable but when it comes down to it, it's really up to you"

- <u>Kerrod, 62</u>





More contemporary ICT

My Diabetes Coach



Australian Government

National Health and Medical Research Council

- "Laura" Animated interactive virtual agent
- Multiple modalities speech, text and visual
- Convenient access 24/7, anywhere, anytime
- Engagement Ability to send reminder alerts
- Clinical Alerts Notifications to coordinator/others
- Human support Program Coordinator











Australian Government

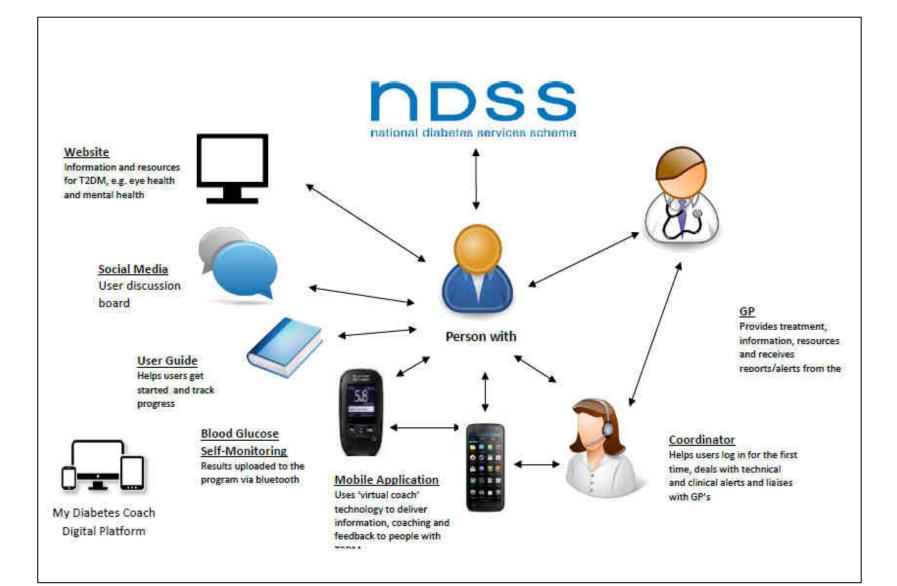
National Health and Medical Research Council

- Project Name: "Improving the health of people with type 2 diabetes using ICT"
- Partners: Diabetes Australia, Diabetes Queensland, Diabetes Victoria, Diabetes WA, National Diabetes Services Scheme, Roche Diagnostics Australia, University of Melbourne
- Funded by NHMRC Partnership Project (ID: GNT1057411)
- Years: 2014-2017/18

Research aims:

- To evaluate the benefits of the My Diabetes Coach program for people with diabetes recent registered with NDSS from Queensland, WA and Victoria
- To conduct an economic evaluation
- To evaluate the usability of the program
- (Lessons learnt in developing, implementing and evaluating technology interventions to improve chronic disease selfmanagement)

My Diabetes Coach Program





Key Features

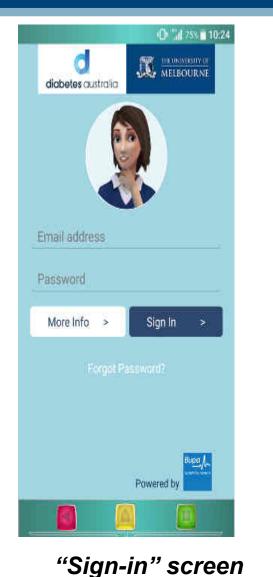
- Supported on iOS and Android smart devices
- Laura animated interactive virtual agent
- Multiple modalities interactive voice recognition, text and visual
- Convenient access 24/7, anywhere, anytime
- Personalised user experience
- Engagement Ability to send reminder alerts and messages
- Clinical and Technical Alerts Notifications to coordinator



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MDC App – Screenshots from phone

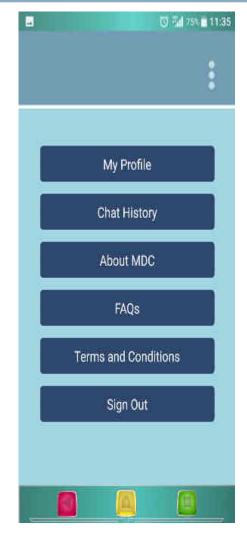
D al 75% 10:25



Hi, I'm Laura. Nice to meet you! I'm here as your virtual guide through My Diabetes Coach, supporting you in Skip Walkthrough Next >

in 🖬

"Welcome message"

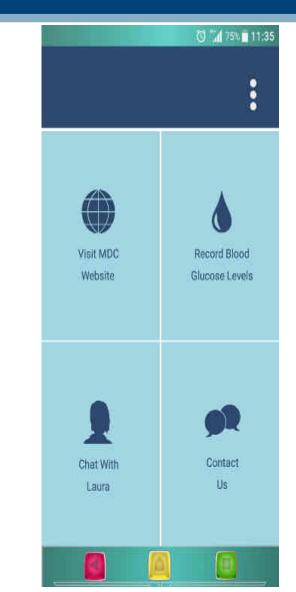


"Menu" screen



MDC App

- Animated health coach, Laura, has weekly "chats" with users
- Each chat lasts for 10 30 mins
- Laura provides coaching, monitoring and feedback on:
 - ✓ Self-management
 - ✓ Healthy eating
 - ✓ Physical activity
 - ✓ Blood glucose monitoring
 - ✓ Medication taking
 - ✓ Foot care

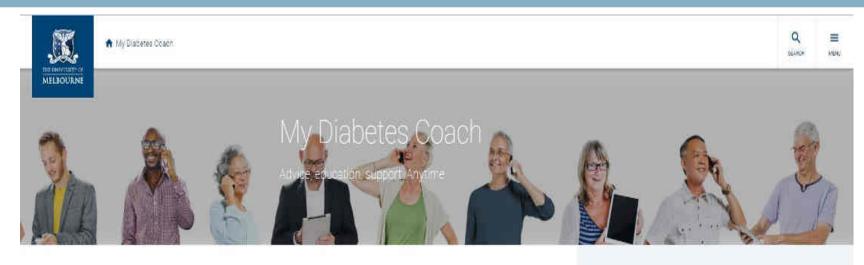


• Video clip - Introduction



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Discussion

MDC Online Community and Discussion Board – Social Media



Type 2 diabetes and depression

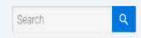
Did you know that people living with type 2 diabetes are more than twice as likely to have regular feelings of sadness and depression, compared to people without diabetes?

Type 2 diabetes and depression can also interact negatively with one another. If you are feeling sad and depressed, this can also make it harder to manage your diabetes and your blood glucose control.

Have you struggled with depression at any time? Did you seek help? Please share your story.

(Remember, you can comment anonymously to this thread by scomitting under enother name if you violal like)

Events Posteo June 1 2017 by Laure (13 Comments)



RECENT POSTS

- Type 2 disbetes and depression
- · Type 2 diabeter and alrean management.
- How eet did you manage your tool 2 dispetes give Easter or during aimfor holday to es? What den we issen from such experiences to help keep us on these through cardient sovert templations?
- what tentors or strategies have you used to occase and manifact your level of strategies activity?
- What strategies do you use or what experiences have you had what variating with type 2 statetes?

World-class research trial to improve management of Type 2 diabetes

Australians with Type 2 diabetes are invited to trial a new digital health program to help them stay on top of their condition.

The University of Melbourne's My Disbeted Cosch program aims to simplify the management of Type 2 diabetes and to reduce the risk of developing serious diabetes-related complications.

My Diabetes Coach is an innovative e-health solution which supports existing health service provision by providing a platform to help people manage their Type 2 diabetes anytime, anywhere, "For our trist, people with diabetes are invited to access My Diabetes Coach from their amart phones, tablets or PCs. We will monitor how effective this is for them to self-manage their condition." Professor Oldenburg said.

"By improving self-management, this kind of program will also improve the health and wellbeing of Australians with Type 2 diabetes."

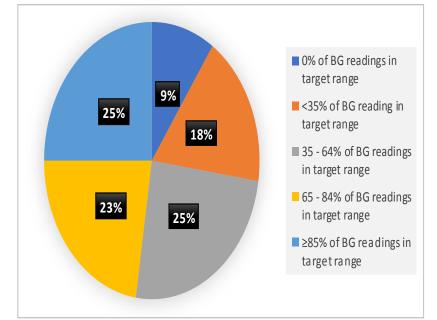


- Google Analytics:
 - Only 2.4% of MDC users are experiencing technical crashes.
 - Participants have responded to a total of 57,265 statements and questions asked by Laura.
 - An average of 622 statements per participant.
 - Users prefer tapping over interactive voice recognition interface.



Program use, exposure and engagement

• 90% of MDC participants self-monitor their pre-prandial BG levels.



Percentage of blood glucose readings in target range for participants that are self-monitoring (n = 84).



MDC app use and exposure – 6 months (preliminary results)

	MDC	TLC Diabetes
Average number of sessions completed	19	18
Minimum number of sessions completed	3	2
Maximum number of sessions completed	45	27
Average duration of sessions	17 mins	11 mins

Benefits of this approach

- Informative, personalized, patient-centered approach
- Complementary to health care delivery, rehabilitation
- Informed by clinical guidelines
- Accessible anytime, anywhere via everyday device ("BYO-D")
- High degree of connectivity with other digital devices

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 High potential to adapt for other conditions



Key learnings

- 1. Consumers/users 'hungry' for resources
- 2. MNT use 'minimal necessary technology'
- 3. BYOD 'Bring your own device'
- 4. User-centred design
- 5. Need for constant re-invention of programs and delivery "standardization of functions"
- Use of adaptive study designs for evaluation vs traditional RCTs - <u>Agile Science and Iterative</u> <u>Evaluation</u>

Acknowledgements

Many students, collaborators, organisations and others....

Thank you!