

Independent living on WHIMS

A Product Review of Wearable Health Information Management for Seniors (WHIMS)

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Outline

- Background
- Hypothesis
- Product review consumer wearables for seniors
- Importance of the study
- References





Ageing in our society

Population Ageing

Increasing number of seniors

Psycho social Ageing

- Mobility limitations
- Home boundness
- Marginalization
- Loneliness

Physical Ageing

- Frailty
- Cognitive ageing
- Functional declines
 - Individual differences

Lifestyles

- Changing family structures
- Maintenance of Autonomy





Healthy ageing

Definition:

the process of developing and maintaining the functional ability that enables wellbeing in older age, where 'functional ability comprises the health-related attributes that enable people to be and to do what they have reason to value' (WHO, 2015)

Key components:

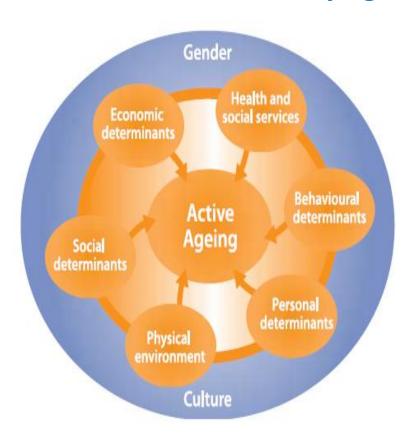
- surviving to older age
- delaying the onset of age-related chronic diseases
- maintaining optimal functioning for as long as possible at the individual, body system and cellular levels. (Bousquet, Jean, et al. 2015)

Individual role, active participation





Healthy ageing: Determinants



Individual control

Behavioural determinants (for example, tobacco use, physical activity, nutrition, alcohol, oral health, medications)

(Renehan, Emma, et al, 2012)

(WHO, 2002)



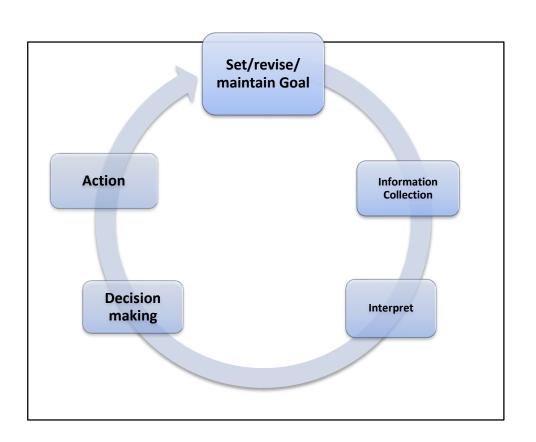


Self-management for Healthy ageing

Activities:

- Adherence to diet
- Following exercise regime
- And/or medication management
- Coordination of care network
- Use of medical technologies

(Mitzner, Tracy L., et al. 2013)







Consumer wearables for Healthy ageing

Wearable:

- Electronic, mobile, context-sensitive system
- Incorporated into items worn on the body of the user
- Operated and accessed without or with very little hindrance to user activity'
- Actually worn on the body and not carried
- Provide either complete or partial automation and do not require manual entering of health data
- Examples of wearable devices include watches, glasses, smart fabrics, pendants etc.
- Invasive forms of wearables: devices implanted in the body such as microchips or smart tattoos.

Consumer wearable:

 Consumer wearables, are wearables that are directly marketed to seniors and can be used without requiring a medical intervention.

Tehrani, et. al. 2014





Information from consumer wearables

- Personal Health Information arising from data collected from wearables.
- Collected, controlled and managed by individual
- Uses: Collect, reflect, act, share
- Consists of:
 - Activity data (Steps, walking, running, cycling, swimming etc)
 - Diet
 - Sleep
 - Reminders
 - Location data
 - Medication management
 - Physiological parameters (Body temperature, blood pressure, heart rate, respiration rate, glucose etc)





Hypothesis

- Information from consumer wearables facilitates healthy ageing activities.
- Use of information from consumer wearables affected by individual differences
- Very few consumer wearables to meet seniors requirements





Daisy



Self Efficacy

Decreasing

85 years old Lives alone

Health status

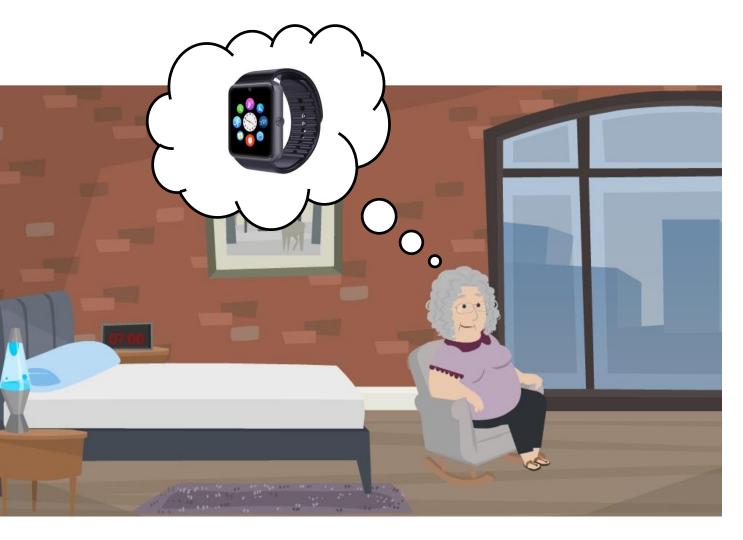
Hearing and vision
declines
Memory declines
Mobility issues
High Blood Pressure
Diabetes
Insomnia

Health goals

Medication
Diet
Exercise
Regular check up
(to maintain sugar,
BP and sleep)







My Watch

- •Medication reminders
- Blood Pressure
- •Glucose
- •Exercise logging & reminders
- Heart rate
- •Steps taken
- Oxygen saturation
- Diet
- Sleep monitoring
- •Call my family and GP







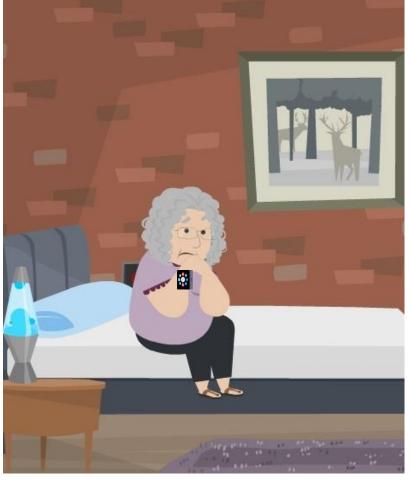
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What I got....





Confused if the data is on the phone or the wearable



Too many graphs and numbers



Too many alerts outside of my goals



I often see steps taken and heart rate Only records my blood sugar and BP values



Share data and/or send alerts to my GP and family without checking with me



Share data on social media without my knowledge



Download the data and run analysis





What I wanted....





See data on watch



1 week bar charts



Alerts I can set



See my blood sugar and BP values more often



Check before sharing data and/or send alerts to my GP and family



Do not share data on social media



Analyze data on watch





I also want....



See data on watch and phone

To see the pattern on how my medications are affecting my chronic diseases in the last 6 months

To know the relationship between exercise, medications and sleep or other diseases.

Want my wearable to intelligently learn from what information I use regularly and provide me options to provide it.

Do not share data on social media

I do not want to analyze manually





Objective of this study

- Review Consumer wearables for independent living seniors
- Analyze Features and Health information management aspects
- Understand Role in self-management and care delivery
- Identify Future areas for work





Method

- Data collected from an internet search of products commercially available to consumers.
- A Grounded Theory to analyze wearable products (details, health information management aspects, such as their data collection, handling, storing and sharing features and communication modalities)
- 23 consumer wearable products met the review criteria.





Dataset

- (1)9Solutions gTag Companion
- (2)ActiveProtective
- (3)Amulyte
- (4)Bay Alarm Medical Alert System
- (5)BeClose Remote Monitoring System
- (6) Care Innovations QTUG
- (7) Care Predict Tempo
- (8)Comfort Zone
- (9) Fit Bit Health and Fitness Trackers
- (10) Great Call Splash
- (11) Libiris Numera





Dataset

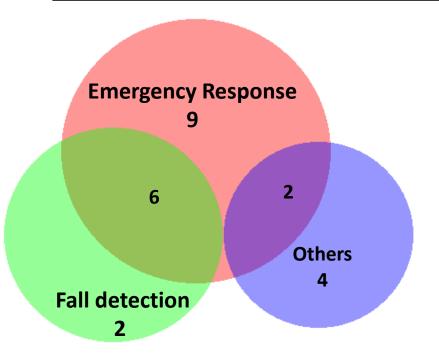
- (12) Life Alert
- (13)LifeFone
- (14)Lively
- (15)LOK8U Freedom
- (16) mCareWatch
- (17) Medical Guardian
- (18)Go Safe
- (19)Preventice BodyGuardian
- (20)The Jawbone UP System
- (21)TriLOC
- (22) Tunstall
- (23) UnaliWear Kanega Watch





Results

Classification of wearable products •



- Number of products that are commercially available to consumers in this cohort is relatively low.
- Products are unevenly matched with the common disease profiles and health management requirements of independent living seniors





Results

- Majority are focused towards fall detection and emergency response
- Limited information feedback to the user for any type of selfmanagement
- Few adhere to :
 - Guidelines and policies concerning privacy and security aspects of the data.
 - Standards for interoperability and exchange of health information





Survey

Preliminary Results

- Age range of participants: 55 59 (11), 60 69 (16), 70 79 (2), 80 89 (1)
- Living arrangements: Live with spouse/partner (14), Live alone (7), others (9)
- Chronic disease status: 24 out of 30





Survey

Preliminary Results

- Consumer wearables: Fitbit (21), Garmin (4), others (5)
- Type of wearable: Wristband (21), waist belt (4), pendant (1), ankle band(1), others (3)
- Period of use: 71% have used it longer than 6 months
- Parameters monitored: steps, calories, diet, heart rate, location, sleep
- Frequency of use: 61% (all the time), 16% (several times in a day)
- Format of data: Numbers (87.5%), Graphs (50.0%), Tables (21.9%), Light indicators (18.8%), Audio/sound indicators (15.6%), Information combined on a dashboard (43.8%), Messages in words/phrases (12.5%), Other (6.3%)
- Data storage: On the wearable (56.3%), another device (75.0%), internet (21.9%)
- Information sharing: Did not share the information (34%), showed on the device /another device (60%)
- Usefulness of data (understanding): >85 (11)
- Usefulness of data (Decision making): >85 (10)





Importance of the study

- Contribution to Theory
- Provide evidence based conceptual understanding of the relationship between ageing, frailty, and use of information from consumer wearables for making independent health decisions for healthy ageing
- Contribution to practice
 - Independent seniors who wish to empower themselves
 - Aged care service providers & healthcare service providers who are interested in innovative or novel service delivery models
 - Developers of technology





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Thank you

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