### **AGING IN PLACE**

National Institutes of Health September 9-10<sup>th</sup>, 2014

# Panel 3 - Health transition trajectories: Data to action Jeff Kaye, Maureen Schmitter-Edgecomb, Dan Siewiorek

#### **OUTLINE**

- 1. J. Kaye: Frameworks for Building Evidence for Technologies to Facilitate Independence
- M. Schmitter-Edgecomb: Technologies to Support Independence Across the Continuum of Prevention for Cognitive Aging
- 3. D. Siewiorek: Technologies to Support Physical Health
- 4. Discussion



# FRAMEWORKS FOR BUILDING EVIDENCE FOR TECHNOLOGIES THAT FACILITATE INDEPENDENCE



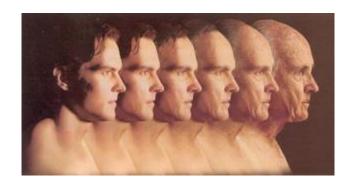
"This really is an innovative approach, but I'm afraid we can't consider it. It's never been done before."

Jeffrey Kaye, M.D.
Layton Professor of Neurology & Biomedical Engineering
Director, ORCATECH
Director, Layton Aging & Alzheimer's Disease Center
Oregon Health & Science University
Portland VA Medical Center





## Health Trajectory Framework



The use of particular technologies may be best framed by considering the point of application in the life or health course.

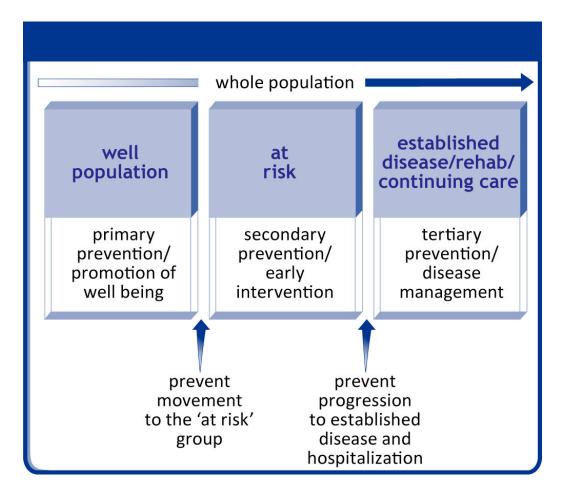
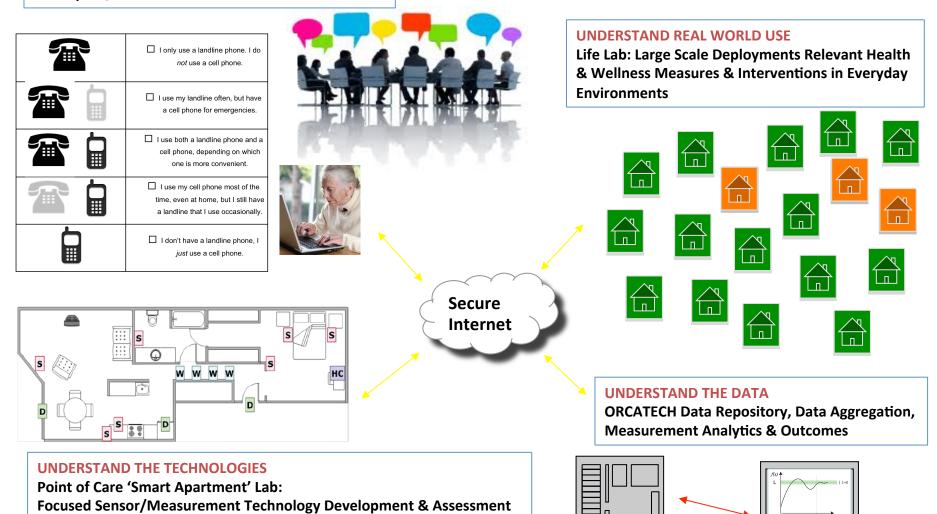


Figure adapted from: National Public Health Partnership, Preventing Chronic Disease: A Strategic Framework. (2006). Accessed May 26, 2010 at http://www.healthpromotion.act.gov.au/c/hp?

### Research Trajectory (Process) Frameworks

#### **UNDERSTAND THE STAKEHOLDERS/KEY QUESTIONS**

ROI (Response Over Internet) surveys, Focus Groups Participant/End-User Assessment



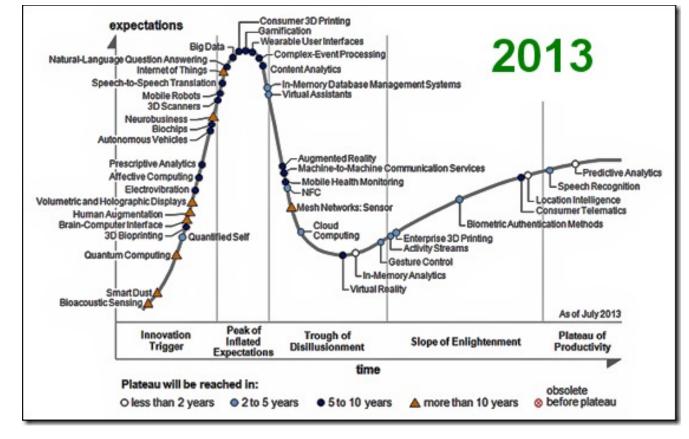


## Technolog y Trajectory Framewor k

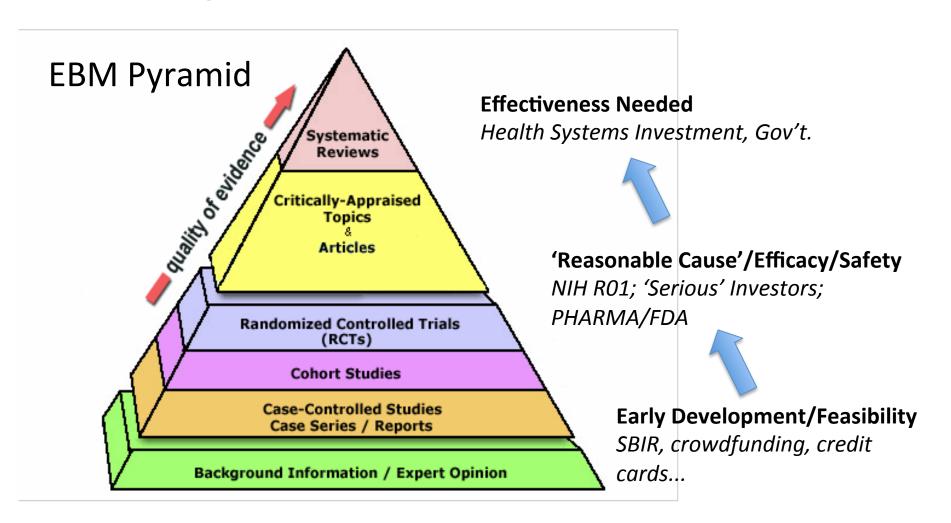




Gartner Hype Cycle



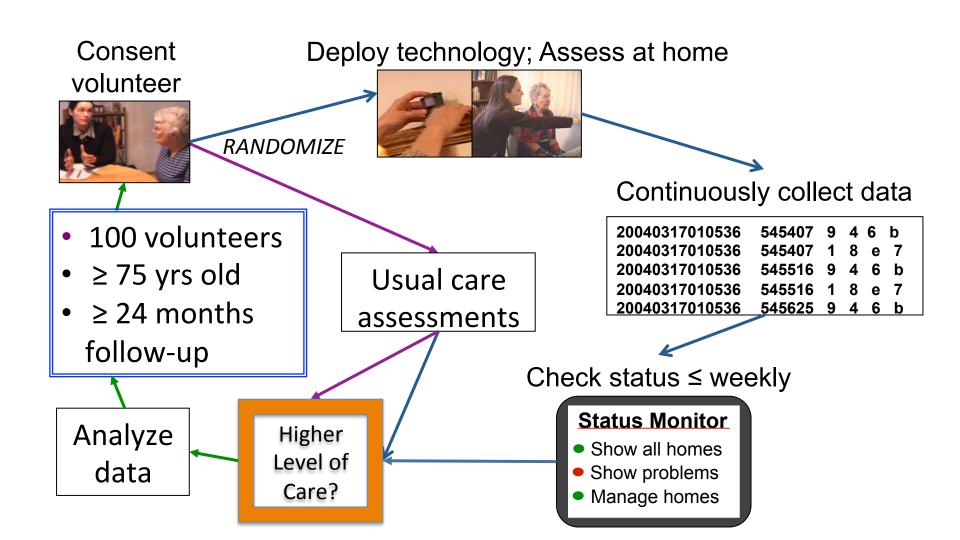
Evidence Trajectory: Setting a research agenda What evidence is necessary? - The right evidence for the right time



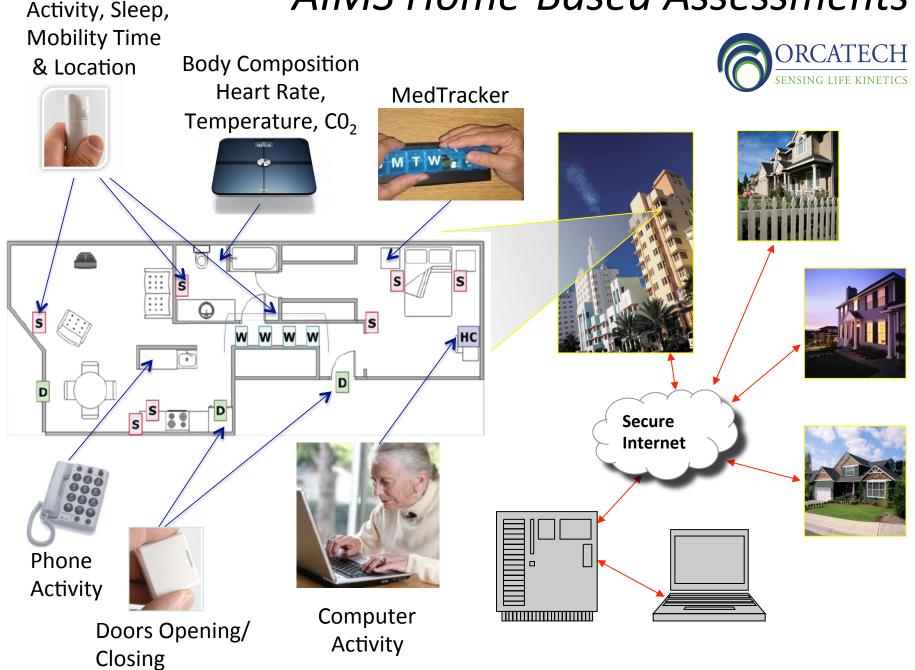
Example: 1º Prevention

Target - Utility of Technology in Preventing Transition

AIMS: RCT of sensed data to decrease care transitions



### AIMS Home-Based Assessments



## Charting a Research Agenda - Some Issues to Consider

- Population:
  - Early Adopters (computer users)?
  - Diversity (cell use and low SES)?
  - 'Caregiving' Community (professional, family, none)?
- The comparator condition(s) or control:
  - Technology without intervention?
  - Blinding?
  - Refusers?
- Technologies:
  - What are the optimal sensed inputs (in this trial focus on established technologies, functional measures, informed by caring ecosystem)?



## Example: 2<sup>0</sup> Prevention

Target: Feasibility and Acceptance of a Home Telepresence Robot

### Device/technology characteristics:

- Appearance
- Efficiency
- Ease of use
- Reliability
- Control

#### User traits:

- Changes in vision, hearing, cognition
- Mobility issue
- Age, gender, education
- Previous experiences/ exposure to technology



Seelye, et al. 2012 Telemedicine & e-Health

## Original Research

Reactions to a Remote-Controlled Video-Communication Robot in Seniors' Homes: A Pilot Study of Feasibility and Acceptance

#### VGo Applications





Patient Monitoring

Finite expert healthcare staff instantly interacts with patients and move around as if they were there in person.

Read More...



Remote Student

Students with extended illness, injuries, disabilities and immune deficiencies attend school without leaving home.

Read More...



Remote Visiting

Visit with extended stay hospital patients and elderly in nursing homes or assisted living communities.

Read More...

capability in independently living, cogniti. Materials and Methods: A mobile remote video-communication ability was placed in ORCATECH and preferences of thes

<sup>a</sup>Participant who progressed to mild cognitive impairment.

ho communicated with them remotely via the

cially assistive robots 14,15 are examples of smart environment as-

## Charting a Research Agenda – Some Issues to Consider

 Importance of collaborating with industry where technologies are developed into products and services

 Rules of engagement - best approaches and practices for these collaborations

## Example: 2º Prevention

## Target: Feasibility Social Engagement RCT for MCI

- 83 MCI or Normal randomized to video chat or control group
- 6 week tx period consisting of daily 30 min video chats
- 89% of all possible sessions completed; Exceptional adherence *no drop-out*
- Intervention group improved on executive/fluency compared to controls.





- MCI participants spoke 2985 words on average while intact spoke 2423 words during sessions.
- This measure discriminated MCI from cognitively intact subjects better than the traditional cognitive tests of Fluency and CERAD Delayed Recall.

H. Dodge, PI

NIA R01AG033581, P30 AG00187, P30 AG024978

## Charting a Research Agenda – Some Issues to Consider

- Disrupting conventional wisdom and standards
  - "Older persons won't do a video chat every day"
  - "It must be expensive..."
  - Automated measures may be better...



# Example: 3<sup>o</sup> Prevention Target: Systematic Review of Telecare Effectiveness

Susannah McLean\*, Aziz Sheikh, Kathrin Cresswell, Ulugbek Nurmatov, Mome Mukherjee, Akiko Hemmi, Claudia Pagliari

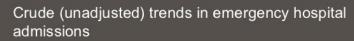
eHealth Research Group, Centre for Population Health Sciences, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

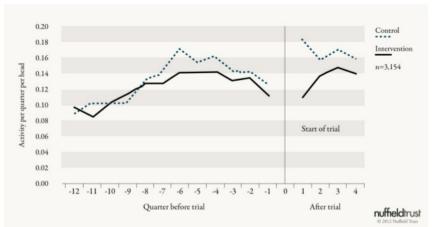
#### Abstract

Background: Telehealthcare involves the use of information and communication technologies to deliver healthcare at a distance and to support patient self-management through remote monitoring and personalised feedback. It is timely to scrutinise the evidence regarding the benefits, risks and costs of telehealthcare.

...studies showed no differences in outcomes between telehealthcare and usual care. ...reviews highlighted the large number of short-term (< 12 months) feasibility studies with under 20 participants. ... reported clinical effectiveness of telehealthcare interventions for patients with long-term conditions appeared to be greatest in those with more severe disease at high-risk of hospitalisation and death.

adequately describe the intervention makes it difficult to disentangle the contributions of technological and human/ organisational factors on the outcomes reported. Evidence on the cost-effectiveness of telehealthcare remains sparse. Patient safety considerations were absent from the evaluative telehealthcare literature.



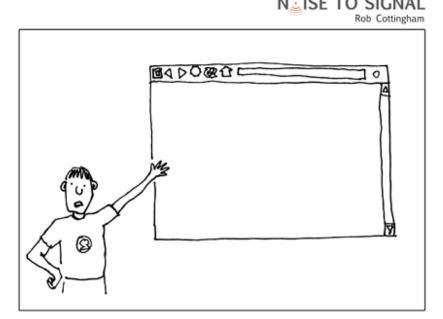


- Assessed telehealth and telecare
   over 1 year (6,191 patients in 238 GP practices)
- Telehealth RCT (> 3,000 patients with COPD, DM or HF): significant reduction in deaths with telehealth; ED visits, elective admissions and costs NS.
- Telecare RCT (> 2,400 patients with social care needs): No reduction in health or social care use.
- Economic evaluation of telehealth RCT. Costs and outcomes were measured: telehealth not cost-effective at the scale implemented
- Cost: \$51,391,800; four years

## Charting a Research Agenda - Health transition trajectories: Data to action

#### **KEY QUESTIONS:**

- 1. What are the top opportunities using technology among Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Preventions to ensure AiP?
- 2. What technologies across the spectrum may best facilitate AiP?
- 3. What are the levels of evidence and/ or confidence that a system is effective and then scalable and generalizable?
- 4. What resources are needed to achieve the answers to these questions?
- 5. What are the timelines for reaching the answers to these questions?



We still need to flesh out the concept, interface, content, feature set, information architecture, use cases and business model, but there's your wireframe. That'll be \$38,000.

## Thank You!

Many a calm river begins as a turbulent waterfall, yet none hurtles and foams all the way to the sea.

- Mikhail Lermontov







## Technology Attuned to Trajectories of Change

Technology/Services Sophistication/Complexity

