

Apps can't do magic: The do's and don'ts of digital health

Richard Quine
Product Director, Inhealthcare

Digital health is technology that supports people manage their health and deal better with illness



App



SMS



Wearable



Phone



Online

Why digital has become so important to the NHS

- The care model of face to face appointments is under strain
 - Last year there were 86 million outpatient attendances, an increase of 4.4%
 - Demand for services is outstripping the capacity of the NHS to deliver
- NHS England's Five Year Forward View strategy set out 7 new care models to address this challenge
 - To support these care models, £4.2bn was allocated to use “data and technology to transform the health and care system”
- Most people accept that digital will become an increasing part in the way that care is delivered
 - But there is little consensus on what a “digital NHS” should look like

Example of digital healthcare – warfarin clinics

- There are 1.2 million people in the UK on warfarin
- Each patient requires an average of 14 INR tests per year, needing 17m out-patient appointments or home visits



Warfarin clinic



4 minute appointment to test INR and calculate new warfarin dose



Repeat every 3-4 weeks

What a digitised warfarin clinic looks like



Patient self-tests at home



Using an phone call, web portal, or app, the patient submits their INR reading



INR consultation (Review status)

SMITH, John (Mr) NHS No: 012 246 6789

INR readings	Reading	Warfarin Dosages	Dosage
05-Nov-2013 16:49	2.00	05-Nov-2013 16:49	2.00mg
06-Nov-2013 16:45	2.00	06-Nov-2013 16:45	2.00mg

4S DAWN CLINICAL SOFTWARE

INRstar safe, effective anticoagulation support

Results are sent directly into the computer system in the warfarin clinic, where their dose is calculated and checked by the nurse

Warfarin Clinic



The patient is then informed of their warfarin dose and the date of their next test



Patient follows new dosing regime and notes date of next test



Patients love it! And they are healthier for it too ...

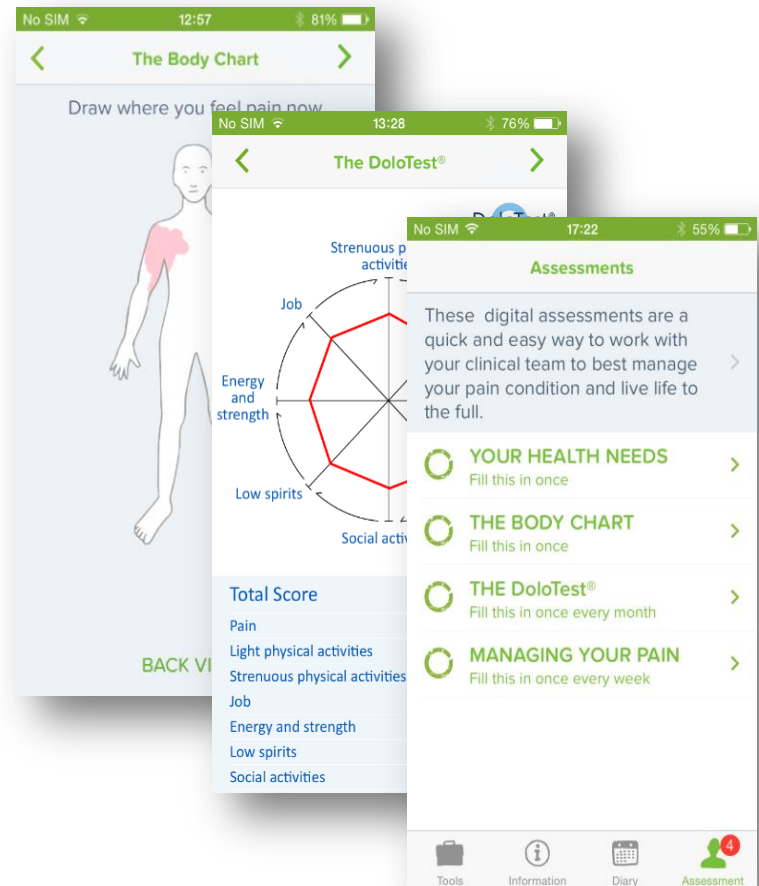
- 100% of patients said they would recommend the service to other people
- Improved compliance to treatment significantly reduced their chance of stroke
- Clinic capacity increased by reducing time per patient appointment from 4 minutes to 30 seconds

	Cohort 1	Cohort 2
Number of patients	100	100
Recruitment Selection Criteria	Narrow Most were hand-picked by staff	Broad Most were recruited from ads
TTR - 6 months before study	60.4%	59.0%
TTR - 3 months before study	58.9%	59.0%
TTR - 3 months after study	72.8%	71.0%
TTR - 6 months after study	74.4%	75.0%

Examples where digital can make a difference ...

1. Supported self-management

- Patients in Leeds with chronic pain are provided with a Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) app to help them better self-manage their condition
- Reports on their progress are sent automatically to their pain management specialists and to their GP so that can provide the most appropriate help
- Results in Leeds have shown a 75% reduction in referrals from primary care to secondary care



2. Reducing unnecessary outpatient appointments

- There are 3 million people in the UK who are malnourished, many of them on supplements
- NICE state that they should be regularly reassessed, but due to resource pressures this often does not happen
- This service remotely reassesses patients risk of undernutrition at home, and identifies patients that need to see a dietitian
- Benefits
 - Increased capacity of the clinic by up to 100%
 - Reduced waiting time from 6 weeks to 2 weeks
 - Reduced treatment time from 40 weeks to 12 weeks
 - Reduction cost of supplements by 10%



3. Automation of routine tasks

- £584m in payment is withheld from NHS hospitals annually because patients are readmitted to hospital within 30 days after discharge
- To address this, a nurse contacts each patient the day after they are discharged from day surgery to assess their risk of readmission
- The digital service automatically contacts each patient and provides the nurse with a list of patients who are at the highest risk of admission



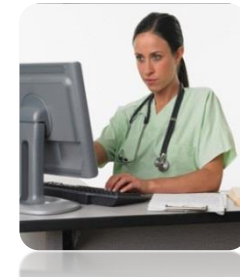
Surgery



Hospital patient system issues discharge message



Service automatically follows up every patient



Liaison nurse is notified of patients who are at higher risk of re-admission

4. Management of patients with long term conditions

- In Norfolk, patients with heart failure and COPD are monitored at home after being discharged from hospital
- This allows clinicians to discharge patients from hospital sooner while being able to monitor their health closely
- It also cuts travel costs and time spent commuting from rural areas for patients



Back Task Done

INNES, Jamie (Mr)
17-Dec-1988 (27y)

1 to-do

Vital Signs Monitoring To-do

Please enter the patients vital sign measurements requested below. If anything has happened to affect the residents appetite, weight change or use of supplements please provide this in the information below at the end of the questionnaire.

1. Blood pressure reading

Please provide a blood pressure reading (optional)

Systolic BP mmHg

Diastolic BP mmHg

2. Body temperature reading

Please provide a body temperature reading (optional)

Body temp °C

5. Co-ordination across health & social care teams

- In County Armagh and County Down, the community team use a digital care home service to co-ordinate care with care home staff
- The service prompts care home staff to record observations on their residents, such as weight, BP, appetite, etc.
- The hospital have reduced visits to care homes by 95%, reduced the average time on nutritional supplements from 9 months to 4 months, and saved £1000's on travel and prescriptions

Care home staff enter the observations directly into the Inhealthcare Professional app on their tablet or smartphone as they complete their rounds

The screenshot shows a mobile application interface for a 'Task'. At the top, it displays the patient's name 'INNES, Jamie (Mr)' and their date of birth '17-Dec-1988 (27y)'. The main content consists of two questions with radio button options:

Question 1: "How would you describe your eating?"
Options: Normal for you, Less than normal for you, More than normal for you

Question 2: "You have been recommended to take '50ml four times each day' of 'Aymes Complete'. How much of these are you managing to take?"
Options: Taking about all, Taking about three quarters, Taking about half or less

Question 3: "You have been recommended to take '50ml four times each day' of 'Calogen'. How much of these are you managing to take?"
Options: Taking about all, Taking about three quarters, Taking about half or less

Below the questions is a section titled "ADDITIONAL INFORMATION" with a text area for notes. A green "SUBMIT" button is located at the bottom right of the form.

6. Outcome monitoring for better decision making

- Digital health systems can easily collect patient data en masse to assess quality of care delivered at a population level, and give early warning for patient groups at higher risk
- Patient feedback can be gathered using SMS, online, apps, and automated phone calls
- Questionnaires can be as simple as Friends & Family, or more in-depth such as EQ5D (right), PHQ9 and GAD7

5. EQ5D

Under each heading, please tick the ONE box that best describes your health TODAY.

Mobility

- I have no problems in walking about
- I have slight problems in walking about
- I have moderate problems in walking about
- I have severe problems in walking about
- I am unable to walk about

Self-care

- I have no problems washing or dressing myself
- I have slight problems washing or dressing myself
- I have moderate problems washing or dressing myself
- I have severe problems washing or dressing myself
- I am unable to wash or dress myself

USUAL ACTIVITIES (e.g. work, study, housework, family or leisure activities)

- I have no problems doing my usual activities
- I have slight problems doing my usual activities
- I have moderate problems doing my usual activities
- I have severe problems doing my usual activities
- I am unable to do my usual activities

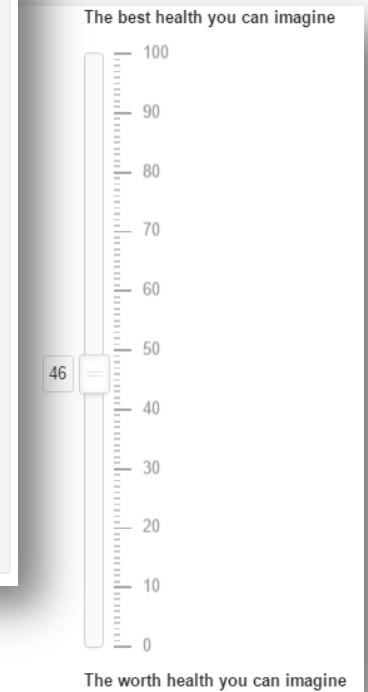
PAIN / DISCOMFORT

- I have no pain or discomfort
- I have slight pain or discomfort
- I have moderate pain or discomfort
- I have severe pain or discomfort
- I have extreme pain or discomfort

ANXIETY / DEPRESSION

- I am not anxious or depressed
- I am slightly anxious or depressed
- I am moderately anxious or depressed
- I am severely anxious or depressed
- I am extremely anxious or depressed

We would like to know how good or bad your health is TODAY. This scale is numbered from 0 to 100. 100 means the best health you can imagine. 0 means the worst health you can imagine.



And where digital just adds cost ...

Technology (not patient or clinician) led initiatives

- The NHS is littered with well-meaning, but badly designed, digital projects which ended up with boxes looking for patients to attach themselves to

Cash-crisis NHS chiefs write off telehealth devices



Health Secretary Jeremy Hunt

THE YORKSHIRE POST

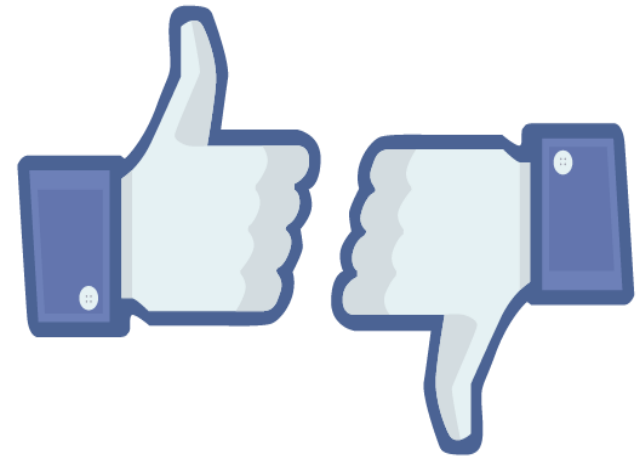
NHS chiefs in Yorkshire have written off 2,000 hi-tech telehealth devices as worthless only three years after buying them in a controversial £3.2m initiative.

Under the telehealth project in North Yorkshire, fewer than 700 of the units have been used. Most are still in a warehouse and it remains unclear what will happen to them as they have now been superseded by more advanced technology.

7 tips on how to avoid a digital health blunder

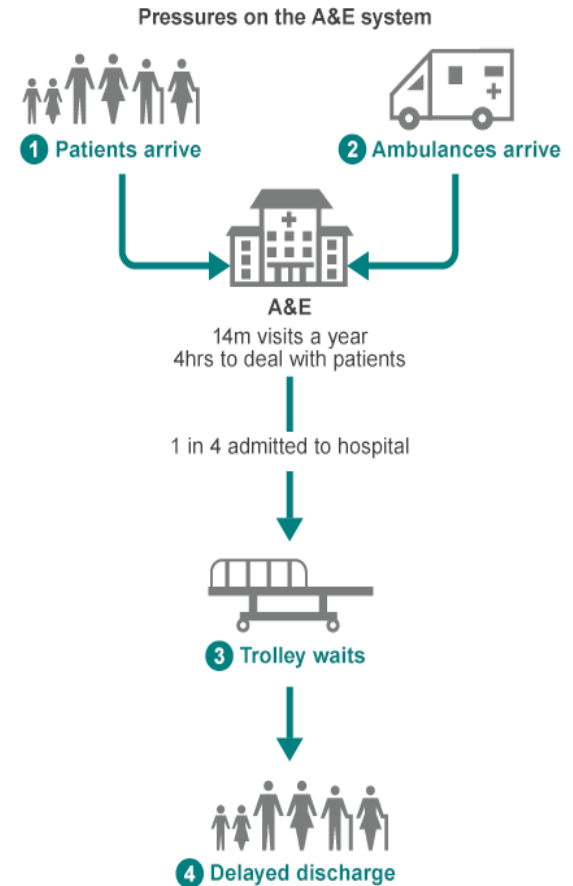
1. Always be ready to pull the plug

- There are lots of reasons why a good digital idea may end up not being viable
- NHS buying criteria usually involve demonstrably better clinical outcomes, cash savings, or increased capacity
- If the NHS doesn't want to buy it, the temptation is to target the private sector or the public – but the self-paying healthcare sector in the UK is even tougher than the NHS



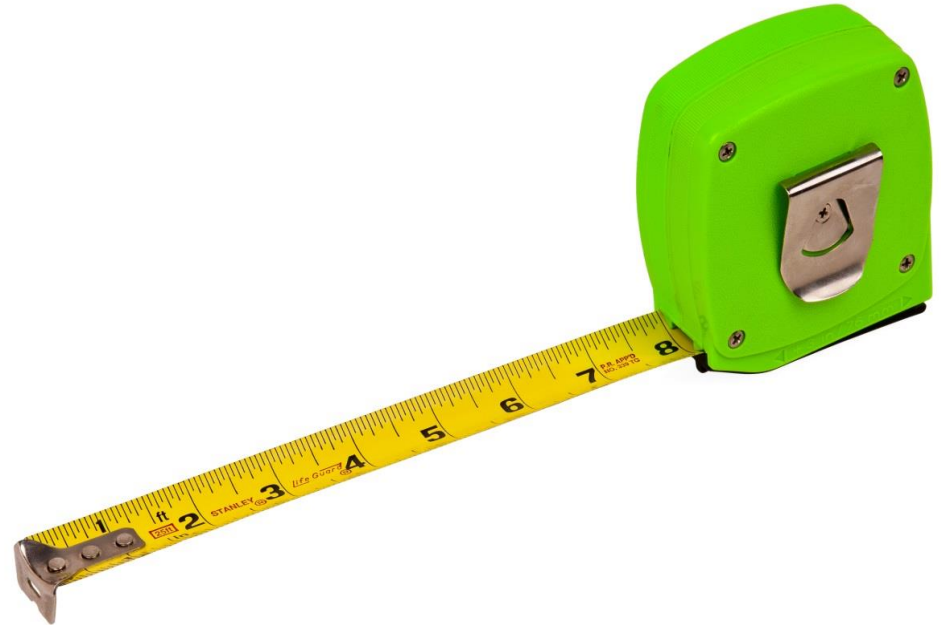
2. Look at the whole pathway, not just the digital bit

- The key is really understanding how the problem happens, not applying a digital plaster
- Consider all the clinical, financial, operational & governance aspects of the problem and potential solutions
- It may be that the best solution to the problem is simple such as better documentation or training, not technology



3. Make sure you can measure what you are improving

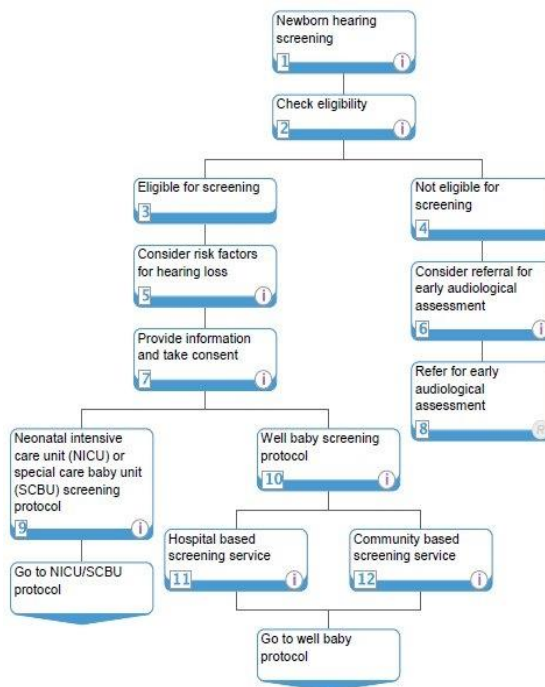
- Clinical outcomes?
- Productivity?
- Waste?
- Prescribing costs?
- Patient satisfaction?
- Admin time spent?
- Travel time?
- A&E admissions?
- Time spent in hospital?



4. Know what the end game is

Most digital health projects don't get past the pilot stage, even the ones that work – you need to start with the end point

- New pathway?
- New national standard?
- New Trust policy?
- NICE approval?
- Commissioned by CCG?
- Innovation funding to help scale?



5. Look after your stakeholders

- Digital health projects are seen as risky, and can involve up-front investment to get them off the ground - you need as many friends as possible:
 - ✓ **Clinical lead:** their clinical network will also help you spread your idea outside your organisation
 - ✓ **Exec sponsor:** political support can help promote your idea widely & secure funding
 - ✓ **Budget holders:** they will help you shape your business case so that you meet the necessary requirements for funding
 - ✓ **IT & Information Governance:** not as complex as it sounds, you just need to know the rules so you don't fall foul

6. Evidence is everything

- The evaluation report is usually seen as the paperwork that needs to be completed at the end of a project
- However the only thing that will remain after the project has completed will be the evidence presented in the evaluation – it is the only thing that really counts
- The evaluation methodology - *and pass criteria* – has to be agreed upfront and designed into the project



7. Be practical with your digital health pilot

- It doesn't need to have all the bells and whistles, just enough to prove (or disprove) if the proposed digital intervention makes a difference
- Aim for a patient cohort of around 100 – this should generate enough data (it's not an RCT)
- However it's the modified pathway you're evaluating, not the gadget or app, so make sure that you complete and follow a complete Standard Operating Procedure



Summary

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- Digital health is emerging as the biggest technology explosion since the Internet boom in the 1990's
 - It is fuelled by the combined need for more sustainable healthcare models, and the ubiquity of mobile technology
- But there are no quick fixes – apps and gadgets cannot do magic
- The potential benefits of a digitally-enabled health and care system are huge, but can only happen when driven by healthcare professionals, not technologists



Any questions?

Thank you

richard.quine@inhealthcare.co.uk