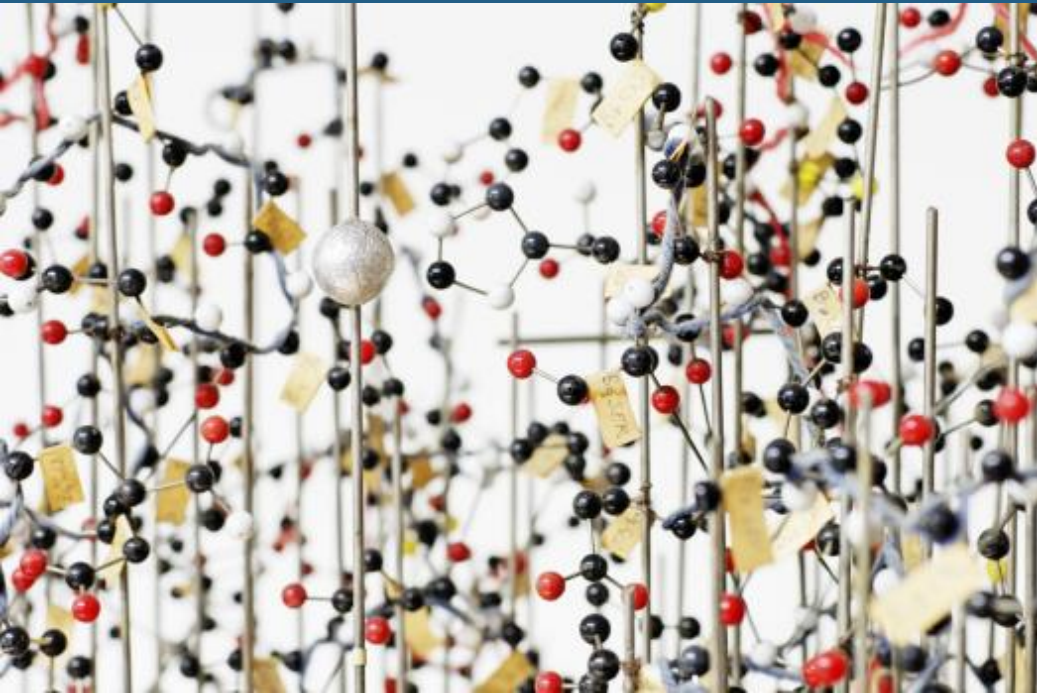


Indførelse af telemonitorering skaber
behov for forandring af den kliniske
behandlingsmodel.
Men hvordan gør vi det?



Jesper Thestrup

In-JeT ApS





REACTION EU Project: 15 Partners

- Atos Biotechnologies & Healthcare Unit, Spain (Coordinator)
- DELTA Hørsholm, Denmark
- ICS-FORTH, Heraklion, Crete, Greece
- Applied Logic Laboratory, Budapest, Hungary
- FORTHNET, Crete, Greece
- CNet Svenska, Danderyd, Sweden
- Fraunhofer SIT, Darmstadt, Germany
- In-JeT ApS, Birkerød, Denmark
- Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium
- Bayer Technology Services, Germany
- Institut für Mikrotechnik Mainz, Germany
- Chorleywood Health Centre, UK
- Medizinische Universität Graz, Austria
- Department of Information Systems and Computing, Brunel University, UK
- Joanneum Research, Ins. of Medical Technologies and Health Management, Austria



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Introduktion

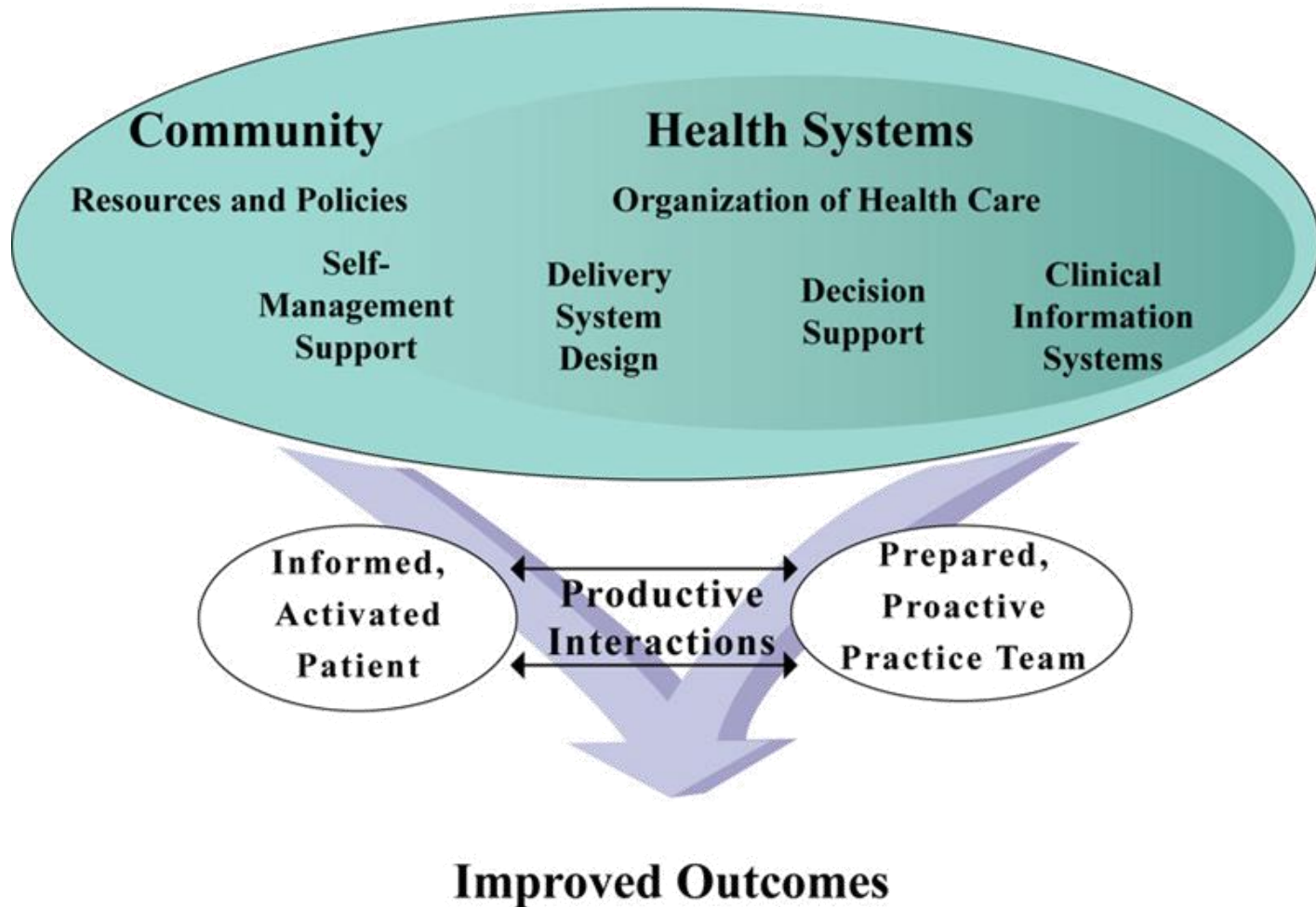
- Forløbsprogrammer med telemonitorering (RPM)
 - Nytænkning af patient-behandlerkommunikationen
 - Nytænkning af kliniske model for udredning, kontrol og behandling
- Patientbehandling i ikke-kliniske omgivelser
 - Telemonitorering i de kliniske arbejdsgange
 - Krav til hjælpemidler og løsninger
 - Forholdsregler og faldgruber
- Konklusion
 - Hvordan gør vi det?
- Eksempler fra praksis
 - I praksis (Chorleywood Health Centre, UK)
 - I sygeplejen (Skive Kommune, Danmark)
 - I ambulatoriet (University Hospital, Graz, Østrig)

Behandlingsmodeller og forløbsprogrammer

Nytænkning af patient-behandlerkommunikationen
Nytænkning af kliniske model for udredning, kontrol og
behandling



The Chronic Care Model – CMM

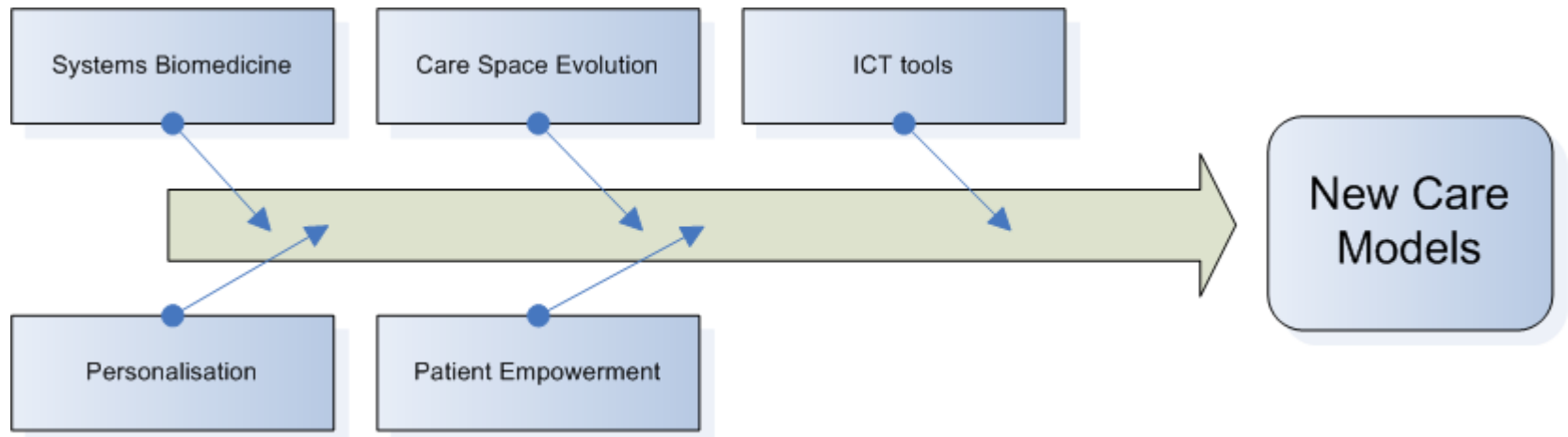


Developed by The MacColl Institute
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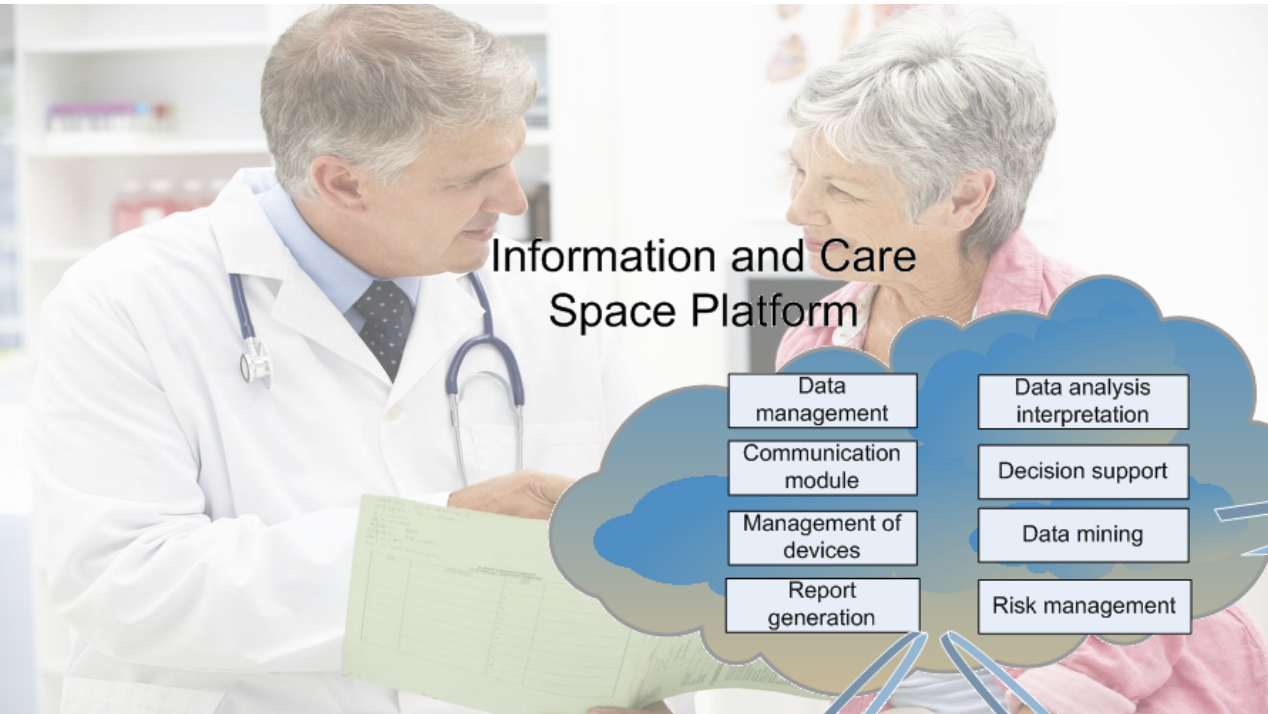
Forløbsprogrammer i konstant forandring

- Systems biomedicine, an important area of the biomedical and clinical R&D
- Personalisation, aiming at the individualisation of the care
- Patient focused organisational re-engineering
- The ICT factor, providing information technological support for mHealth
- Care space evolution, integrating many different trends

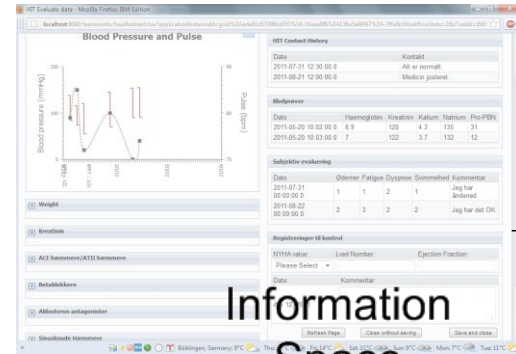
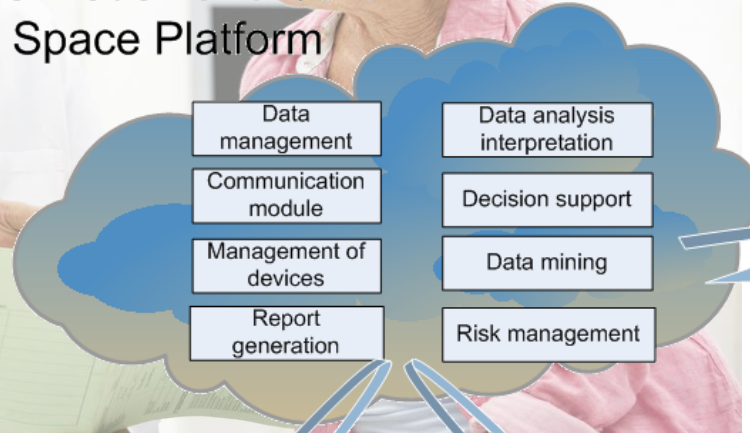




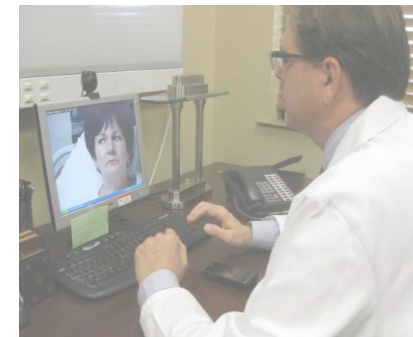
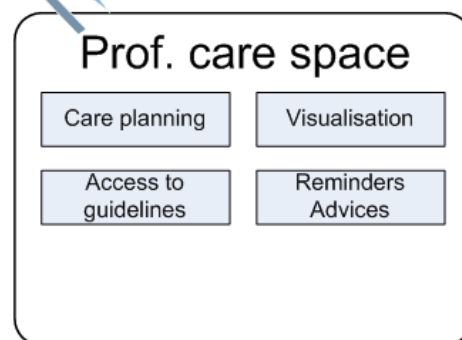
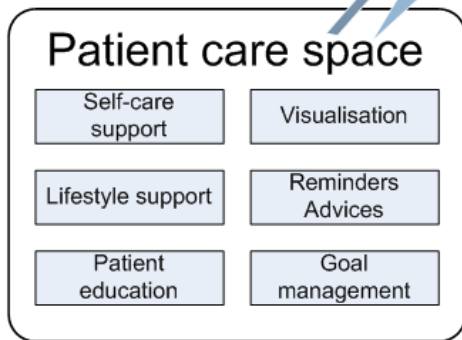
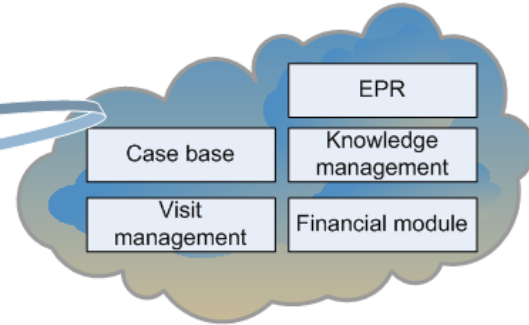
Informations- og behandlingsrum



Information and Care Space Platform



Information Space

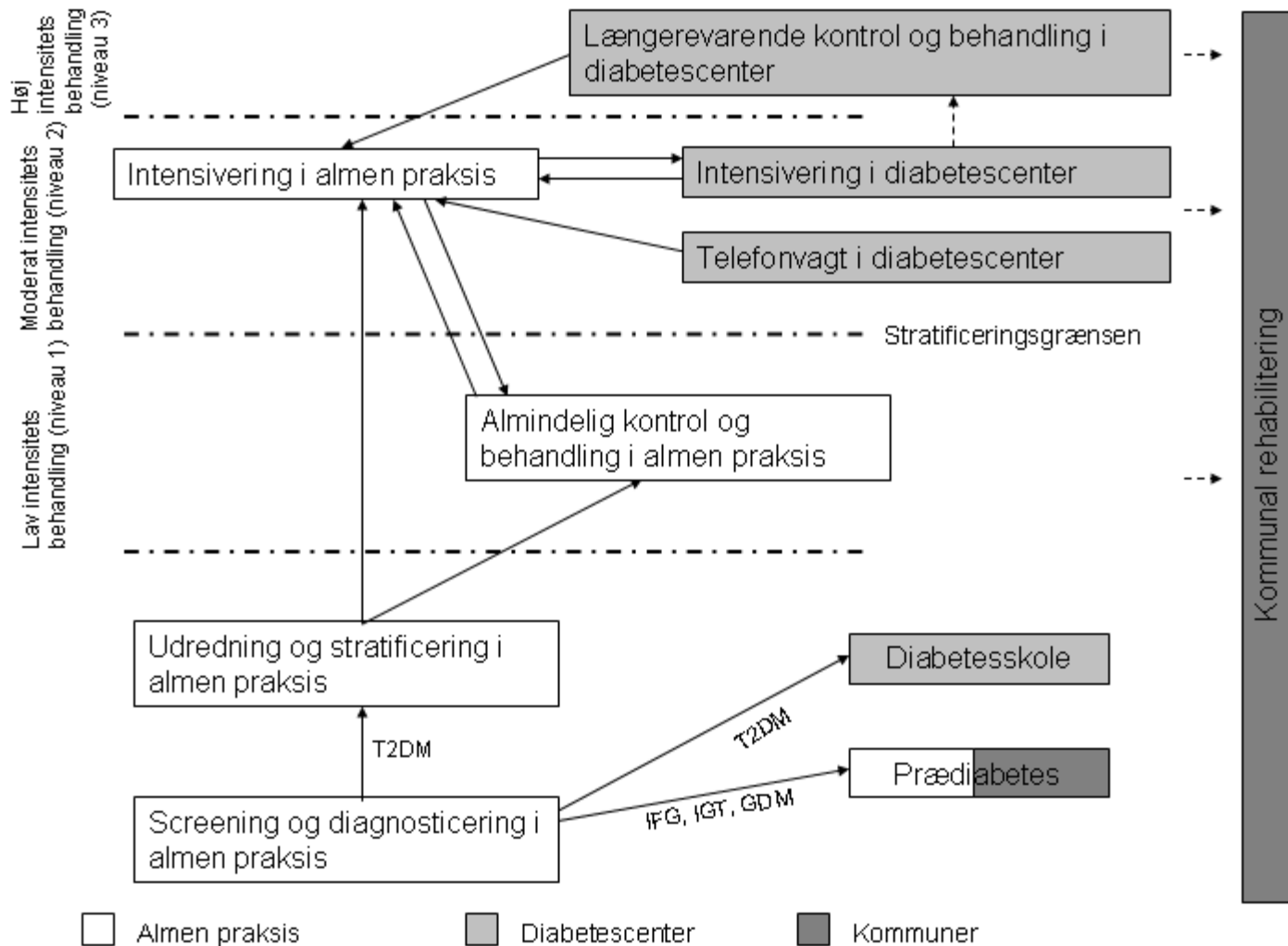


Patientbehandling i ikke-kliniske omgivelser

Telemonitorering i de kliniske arbejdsgange
Krav til hjælpemidler og løsninger
Forholdsregler og faldgruber



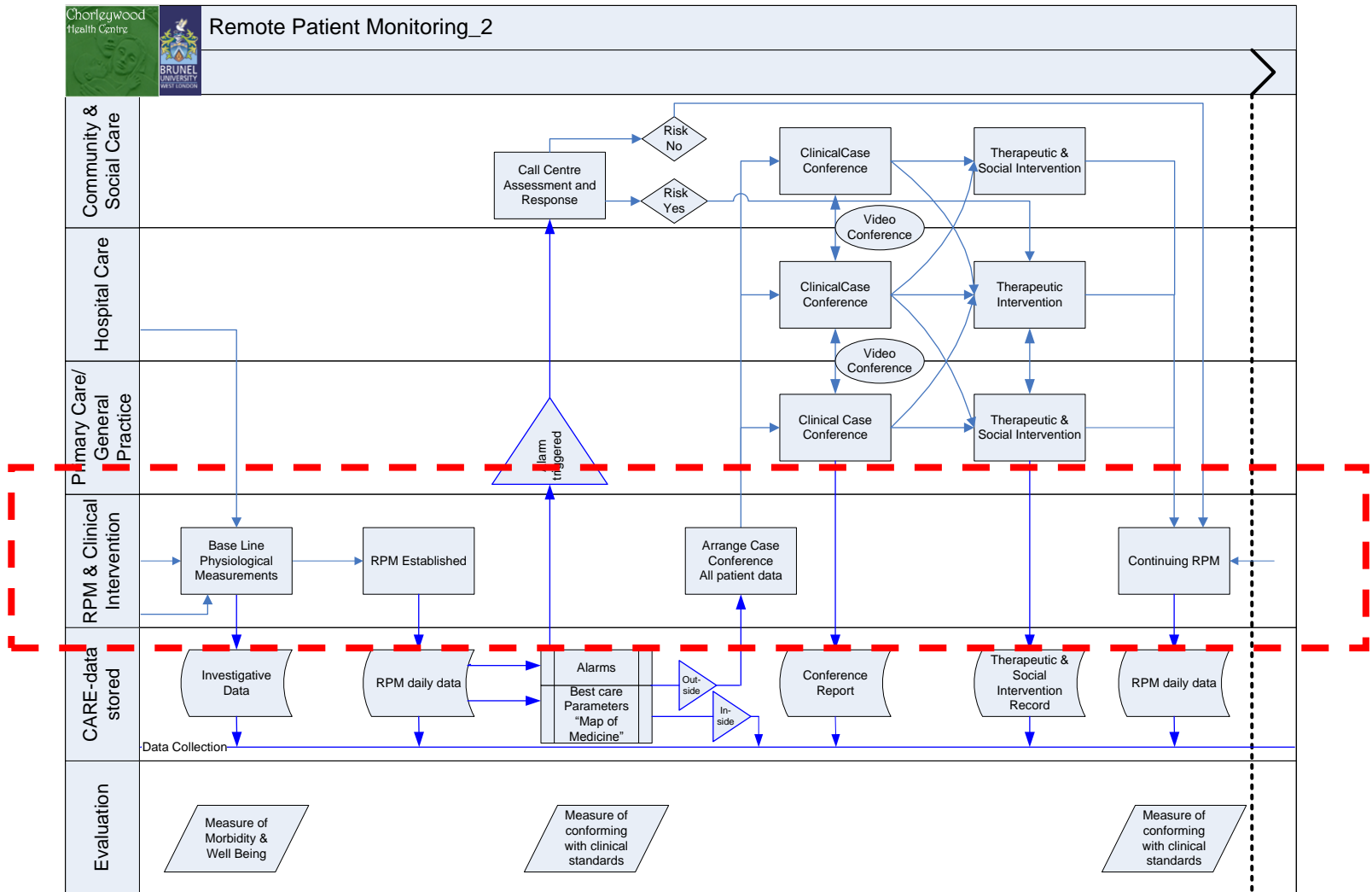
Typisk forløbsprogram diabetes



http://www.diabetesmidt.dk/flx/forloepsprogram_for_diabetes/generelt_2_4_/ansvars_og_opgavefordeling_4_/dynamisk Behandlingsmodel_4_1/



Indarbejdelse af RPM i klinisk workflow





Krav til hjælpemidler og løsninger

- Telemonitorering set fra patientens side
 - Definer monitoreringsprotokol
 - Giv patienten en online dags/ugeplan
 - Giv hjælp til monitorering
 - Video eller audio hjælp, brochurer, FAQ
 - Giv letforståelige tilbagemeldinger
 - Sygdomsforståelse, evt. tilpasset konkrete målinger
- Telemonitorering set fra behandlerens side
 - Valg af devices for monitorering,
 - F. eks. blodtryk, bevægelse, vandindtagelse, blodsukker, vægt, etc.
 - Mulighed for videokonference med patienten
 - Autentifikation og kvalitetscheck
 - F.eks. brug af RFID eller NFC kontrol eller at patienten skal godkende egne data
 - Filtrering af data
 - Reducer datamængde og fjern outliers
 - Event registrering
 - Værktøjer til automatisk risikoanalyse



Forholdsregler og faldgruber

- Inkludering og ekskludering af patienter
 - Forståelse/accept af sygdom, f.eks. kulturel baggrund
 - Kendskab til brug af it, f.eks. netbank og email
 - Svaghedstilstand, f.eks. Edmonton Frail Scale
 - Livskvalitet, f.eks. SF36
- Behov for og omfang af monitorering og intervention
 - Datakontekst – fastlæggelse af minimum datasæt for hver måling (devices)
 - Datamængde – frekvens og omfang af dataindsamling
 - Automatisk filtrering af data
 - Automatisk event detektering
- Etik og ansvar
 - Informeret samtykke
 - Stigmatisering
 - Institutionalisering af hjemmet
 - Data privathed og ejerskab
 - Ansvarspådragelse





Konklusion - sådan gør man det!

1. Afklaring af hvor telemedicin kan bruges – opsætning af mål
 - Forbedring af de medicinske udkomme?
 - Besparelser i arbejdsgange?
 - Bedre oplevelser hos patienten?
 - Forebyggelse og egenomsorg?
2. Ændring af de kliniske arbejdsgange
 - Beslutning om behov for og omfang af intervention
 - Beslutning om omfanget af den medicinske monitorering
 - Indpasning af telemonitorering i det kliniske forløb
 - Inkludering og ekskludering af patienter
3. Implementering – hjælpemidler og løsninger (se f.eks. Stand 4)
 - Telemonitorering af multiple vitale parametre - protokoller
 - Social monitorering for “context awareness”?
 - Teknologisk platform tilpasset patientens behandlings- og informationsrum
 - Integration med egne systemer og tværsektoriel integration
 - Etriske og juridiske forhold
4. Business case
 - Investeringer og driftsudgifter
 - Refusioner
 - Besparelser

Nogle eksempler

- I praksis (Chorleywood Health Centre, UK)
- I sygeplejen (Skive Gladsaxe, Vallensbæk, Danmark)
- I ambulatoriet (University Hospital, Graz, Østrig)



Chorleywood, Skive, Gladsaxe, Vallensbæk, Region H...



Blood Glucometer

- Load lancet in holder
- Insert test strip into blood glucometer
- Make a prick in finger
- Touch blood drop to tip of the strip

Blood Pressure Device

- Put on cuff and relax arm
- Position cuff about 2 fingers above the bend in the arm
- Press the button on the blood pressure device
- The cuff will tighten during the measurement
- Once completed, the reading will be displayed
- Remove the cuff

Troubleshooting

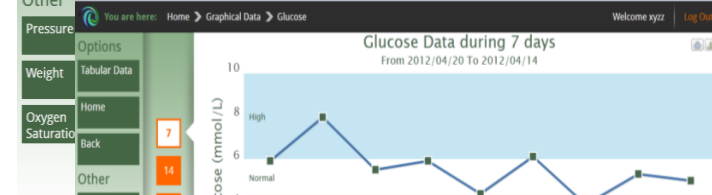
- If light goes red while taking measurement, try moving close to the Home Gateway and repeat steps 1 to 6.
- If no change, contact us on the numbers listed at the bottom of the page.

Contact number 07506 092066 / 01923 287100

You are here: Home > Tabular Data > Glucose

Glucose Data

Date	Time	Blood Glucose (mmol/L)	Intake Status	Blood Glucose Level
2012-04-20	14:38	6	casual	To provide enough fuel (energy) for every cell in the
2012-04-20	13:32	8	casual	



You are here: Home > Capture Data

Capture Additional Data

Please select one of the following categories.

- Diet Data
- Activity
- Medication
- Manual Meas.
- Back



TeleCareLink Portalen

Historik 01-08-2012 til 31-08-2012



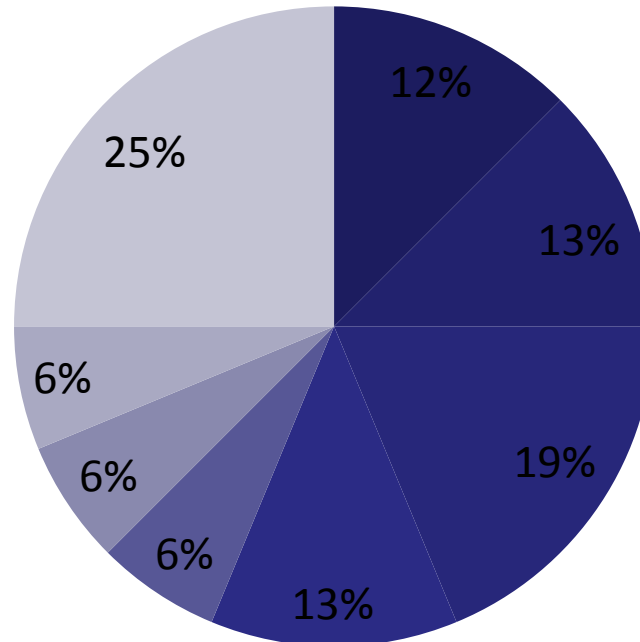


Clinical Outcomes Intervention Rate

Demographics diabetes patients

- 96 patients touch screen/black box
- 44% of population has been monitored
- Average age of subjects enrolled - 65
- Average duration of diabetes – 9 years
- 68% men / 32 % Women

Intervention rate - 24%

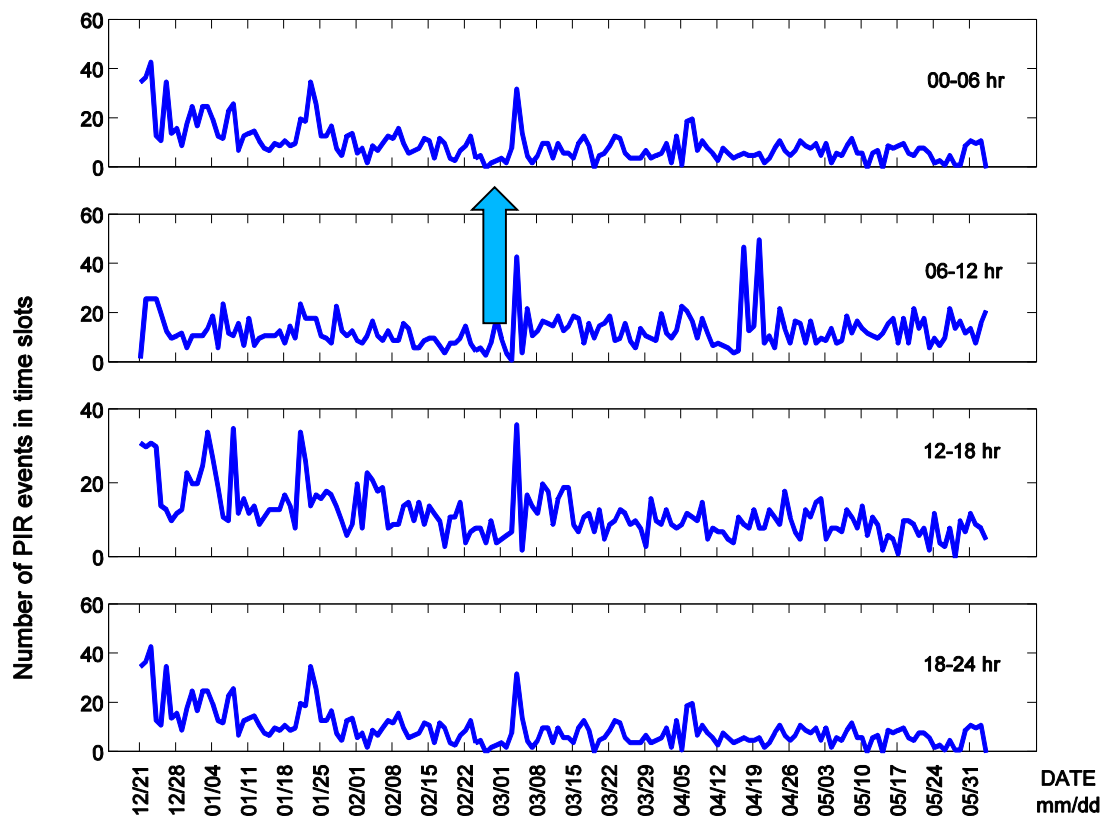


- Medication Added
- Medication Withdrawn
- Medication Adjusted
- Lifestyle advice
- Referred to Diabetes Program
- Referred to other services

Kilde: REACTION Primary Care Trial, Jo Fursse, Chorleywood Health Centre, 2013



Motion Activity – Patient Intervention

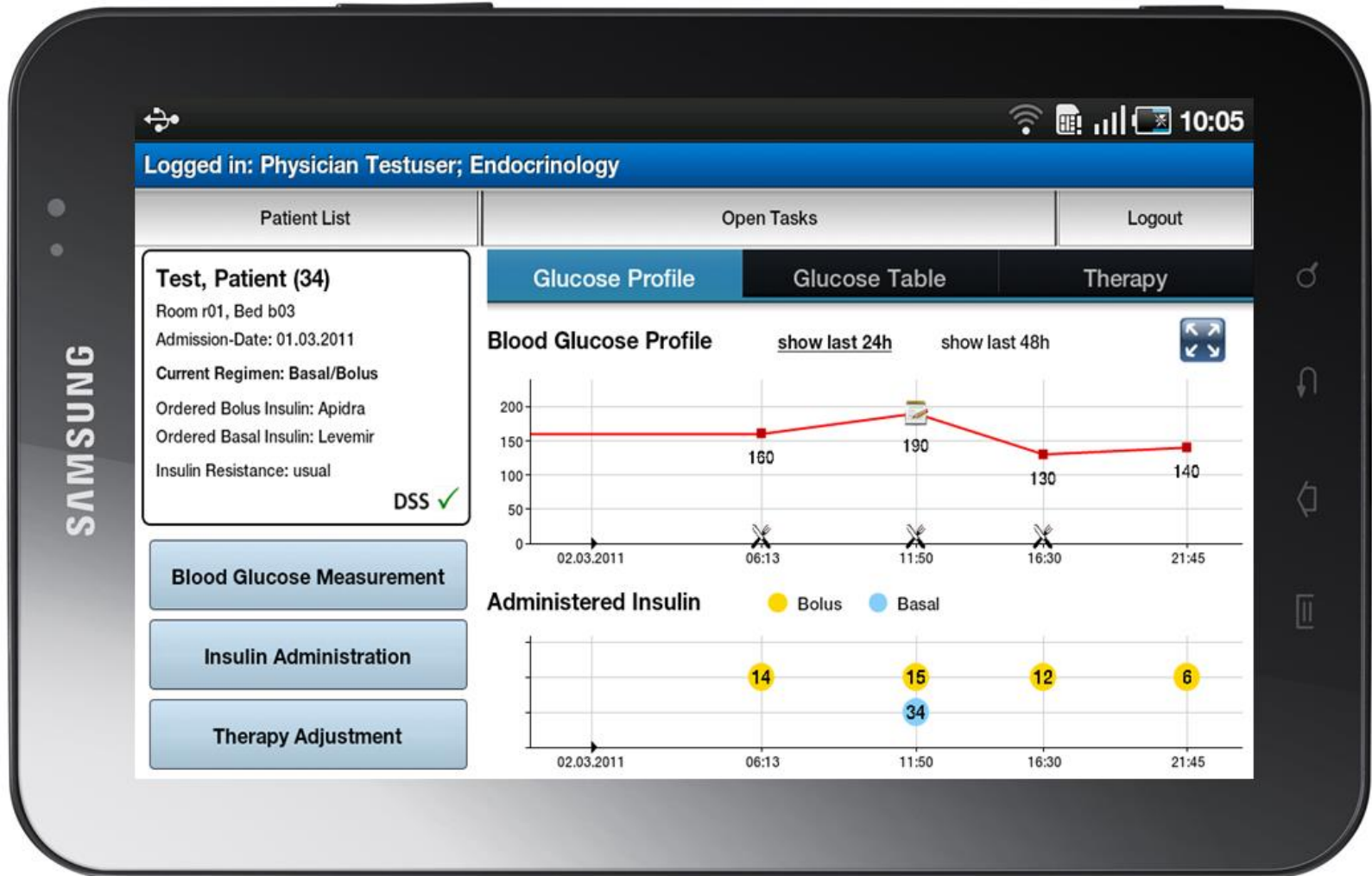


Under activity alert 2-3 March in all time slots, patient contacted and found to have fallen
Patient visited 3rd March
Found to have cellulitis – intervention occurred

Kilde: REACTION Primary Care Trial, Jo Furse, Chorleywood Health Centre, 2013

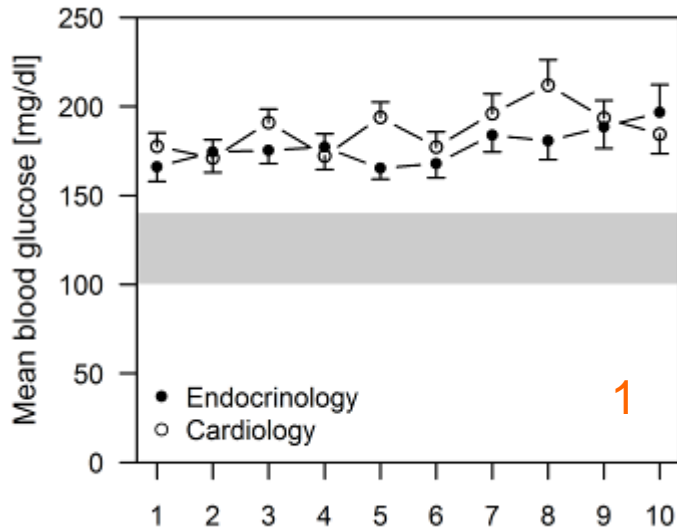


Mobil beslutningsstøtte for behandlere



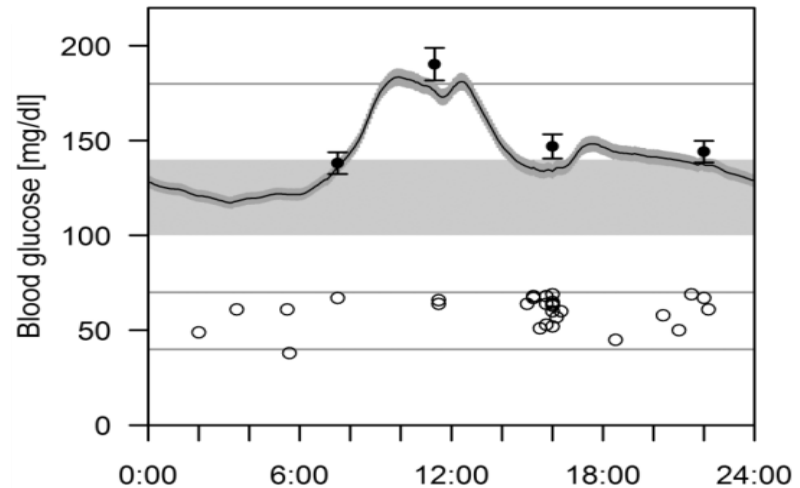
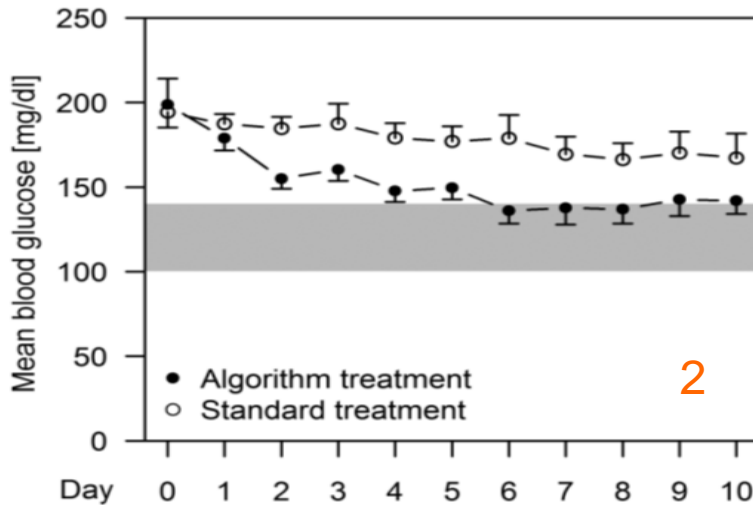


Safe Glucose Control



- 1 Retrospektiv
- 2 Papir baseret
- 3 Tablet baseret

Neubauer et al.
Failure to control hyperglycemia in noncritically ill diabetes patients despite standard glycemic management in a hospital setting.
Journal of Diabetes Science and Technology. 7(2):402–9, 2013.





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