



Joseph Cafazzo, PhD PEng

Centre Lead and Senior Director
Medical Engineering and Healthcare Human Factors
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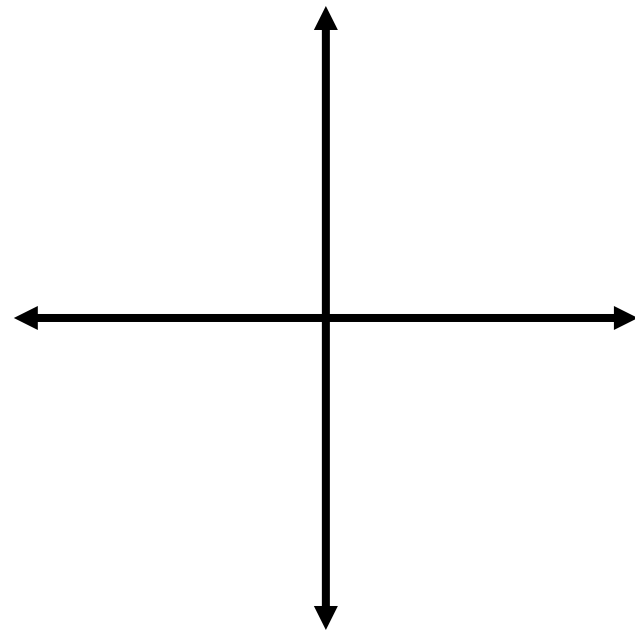
hSITE

Theme 1: Clinical Workflows and Clinical Grade Requirements

Demonstrations and Prototypes

Theme 2: Context Aware Sensor Systems, Software, and Applications

Theme 3: Enabling Networks and Technologies





*Theme 1: Clinical Workflows and
Clinical Grade Requirements*



*Theme 1: Clinical Applications
Design, Realization, and Evaluation*



The Team: Faculty

- Academic Participants:
 - 8 Professors - Nursing, Medicine, Engineering, Computer Science, Rehabilitation, Occupational Therapy, and Health Services Research
 - 2 clinician-scientists (Doran and Strauss)
 - 2 hospital-based investigators (Strauss and Cafazzo)
 - Operations Research (Carter)
 - User-centered design (Chignell and Cafazzo)
 - Artificial Intelligence (Cohen)
 - Homecare Research (Doran)



The Team: Faculty

New additions:

- Lili Liu (Occ. Therapy)
- Edmond Lou (Rehab Engineering)



The Team: Students

Undergraduate	3
Masters	19
PhD	5
Post Doctoral Fellows	2
	29



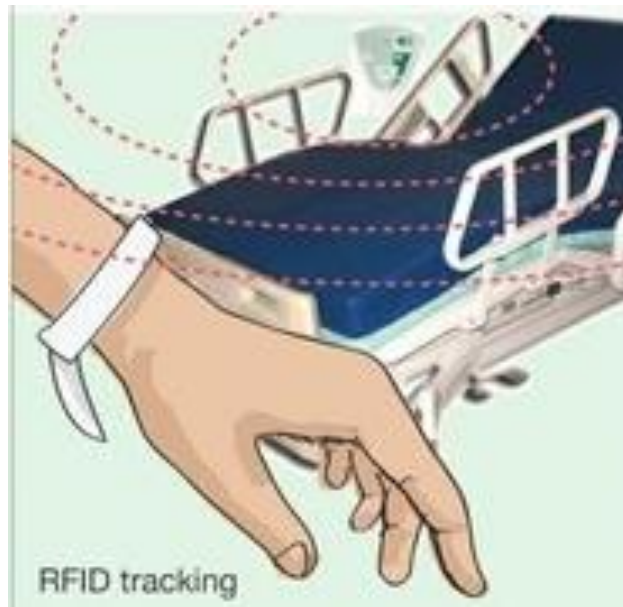
"Which patient do I see next?"



"the right person"
at "the right time"



reducing friction in the clinic





"Have you been taking your medication?"



“Why did you fall?”



Patient self-care



The Evolution of the Treatment of Chronic Disease: From Physician Management to Patient Self-Care

Joseph A. Cafazzo, PhD PEng

Lead, Centre for Global eHealth Innovation, University Health Network

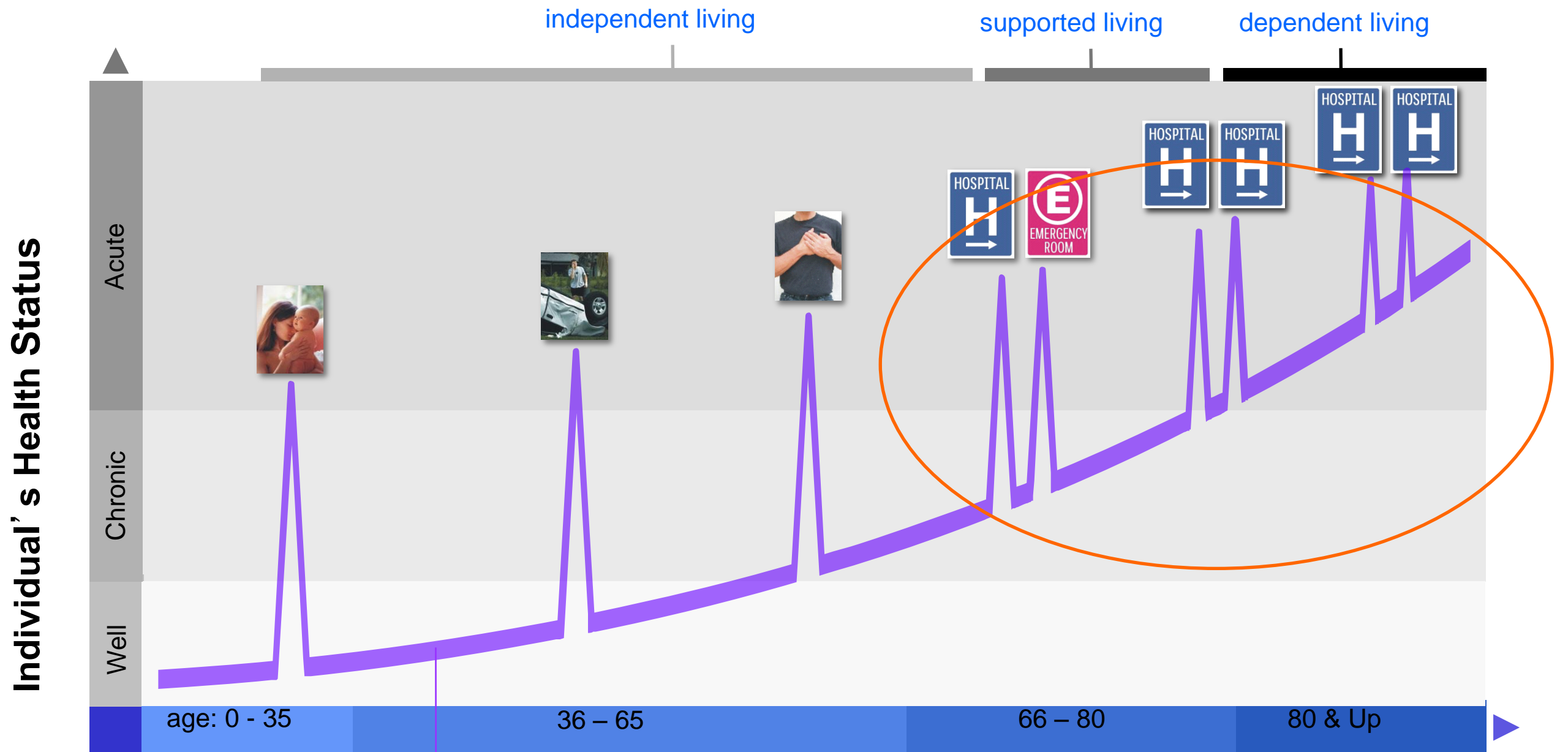
Senior Director- Medical Engineering and Healthcare Human Factors

Assistant Professor, IBBME and HPME, Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto

The Scope of Chronic Disease

- Six chronic diseases account for **60%** of healthcare spending in Canada:
 - Diabetes
 - High Blood Pressure
 - Kidney Disease
 - Heart Failure
 - Lung Disease
 - Mental Health

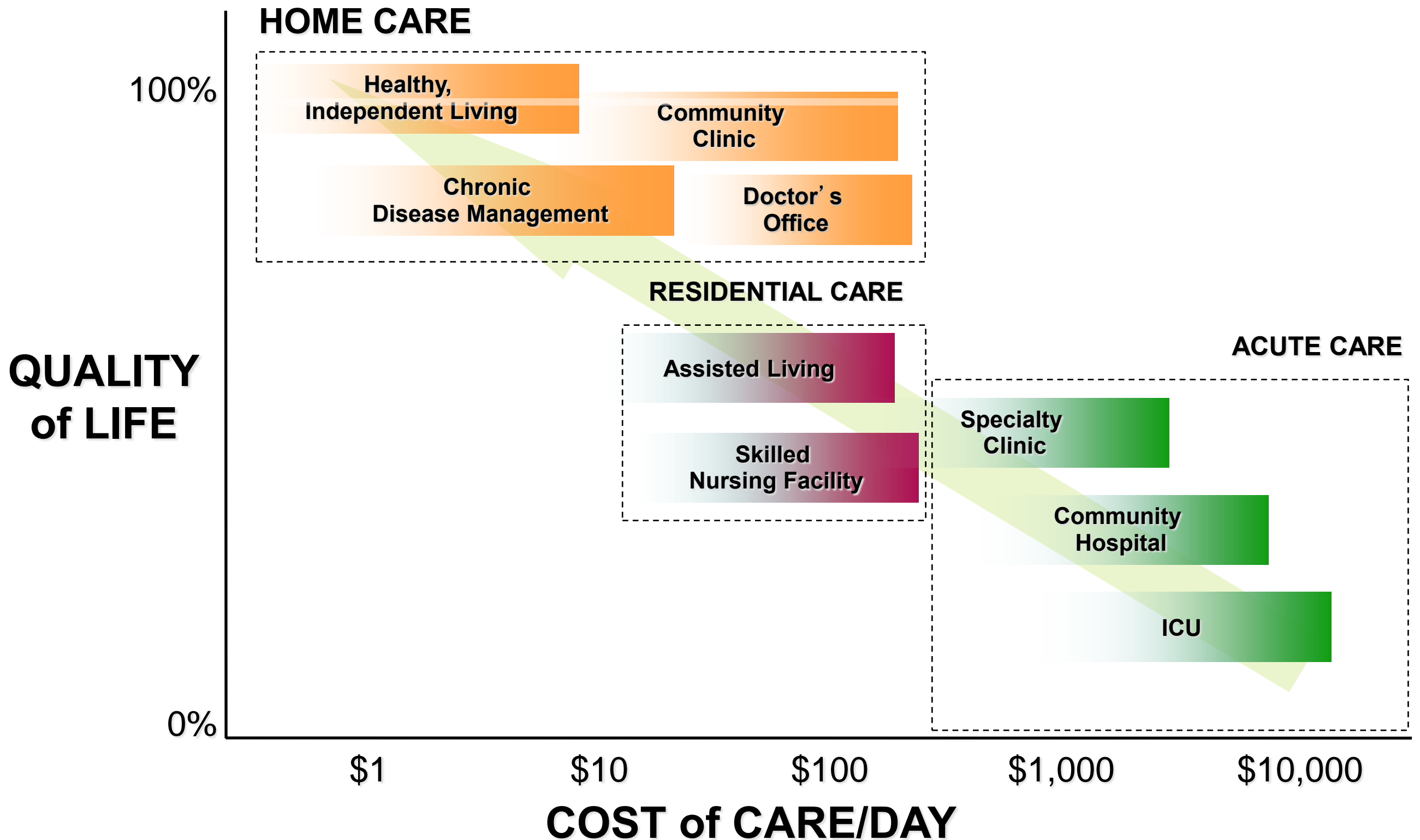
Current care models focus primarily on acute care



Can we suppress these acute events?

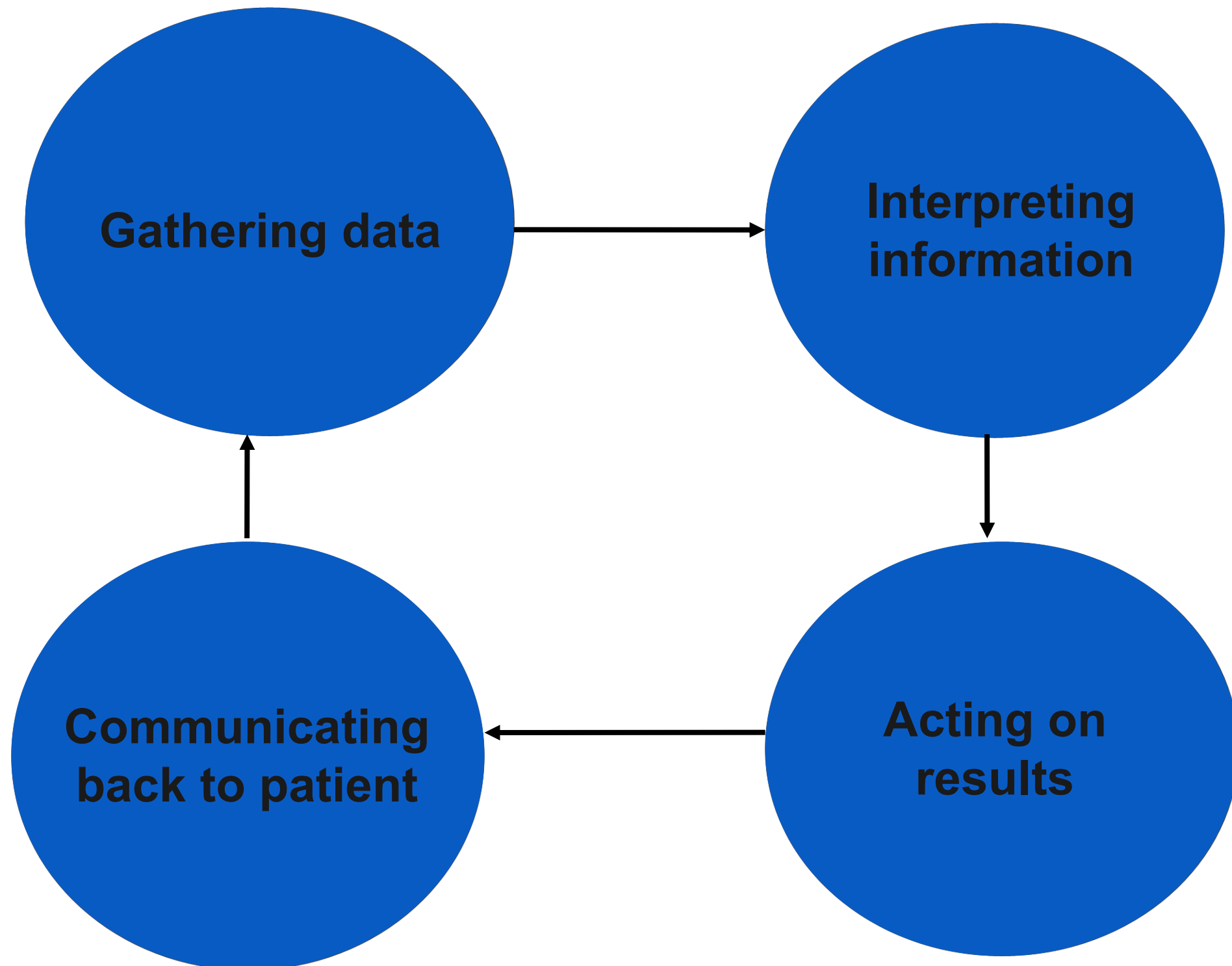


'Shift Left' of Healthcare through Technology¹



1) from Intel, and Center for Aging Services Technologies (CAST)

Patient-Provider Feedback Loop



“Classic” Remote Patient Monitoring

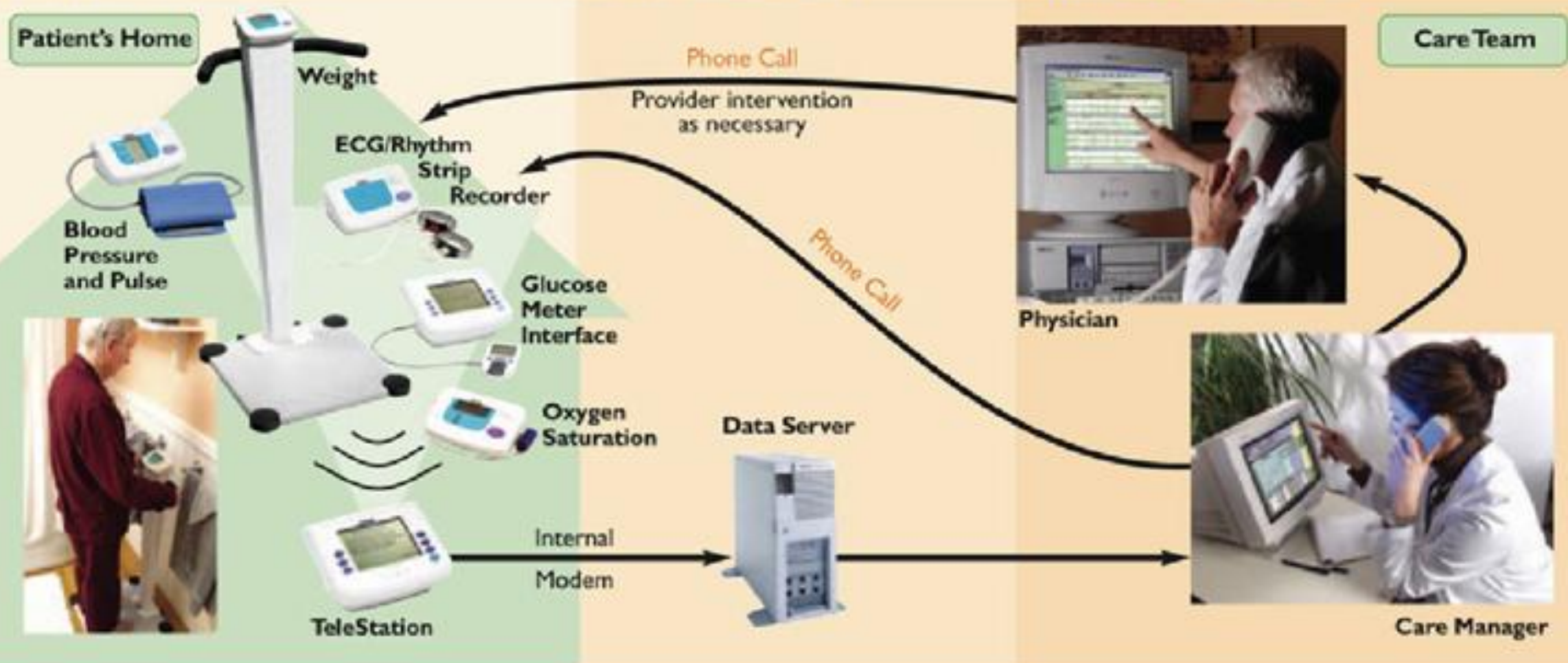


Joseph Hayduk, 86, is heart failure and uses a device that transmits his vital signs to a RN at Meridian Health. The RN calls all 18 patients in program daily. The New York Times Feb 13, 2009

VITAL SIGNS MEASUREMENTS AND SURVEY RESPONSES

AUTOMATIC DATA COLLECTION AND TRANSMISSION

DATA PRESENTATION AND CLINICAL REVIEW SOFTWARE



Members take their own measurements at home using the Philips Patient Telemonitoring Set.

Results are automatically transmitted via modem using an ordinary home telephone line to a dedicated server.

A care manager reviews patient information, and follows up with a phone call to members or their physician, as needed.

Congestive Heart Failure Client

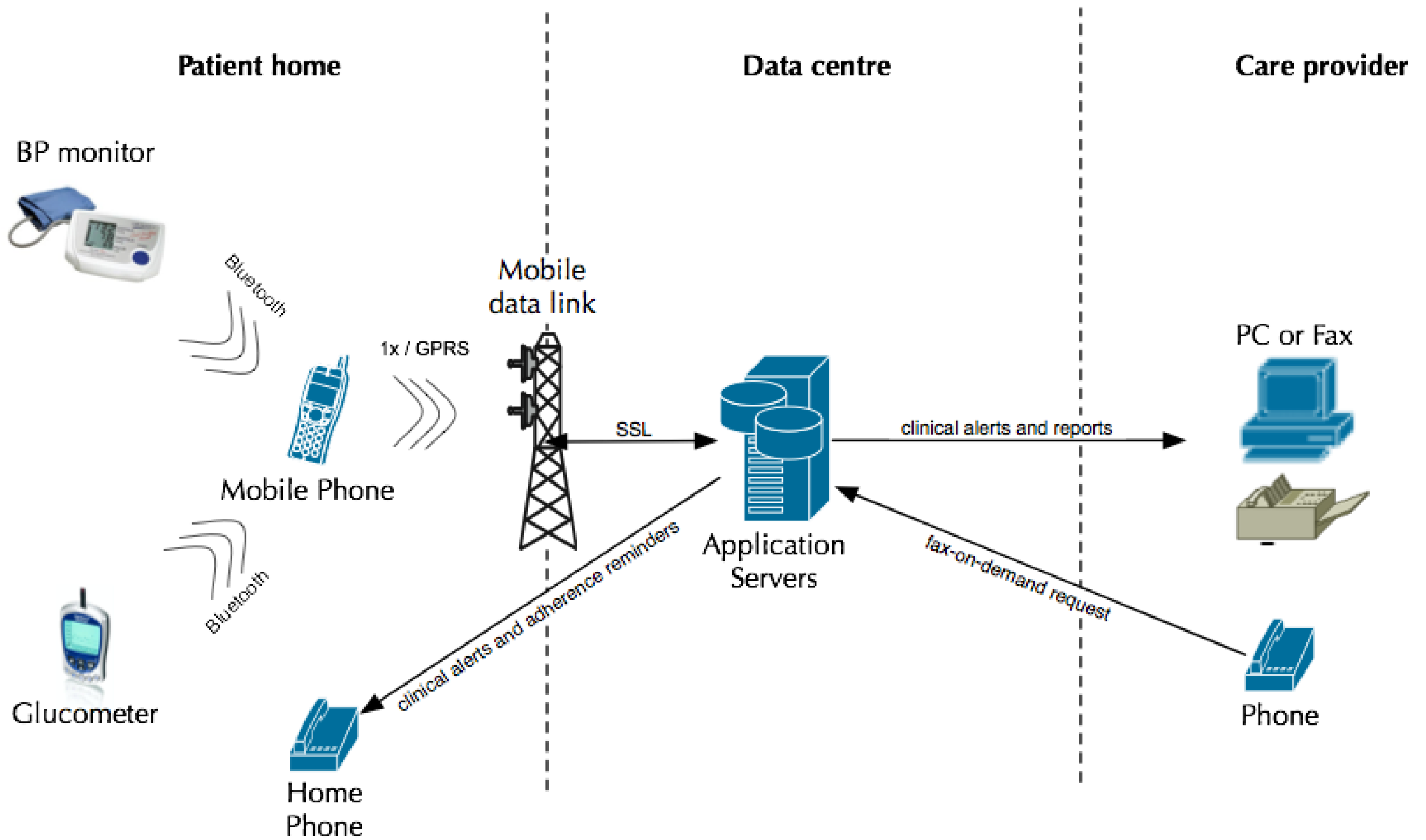


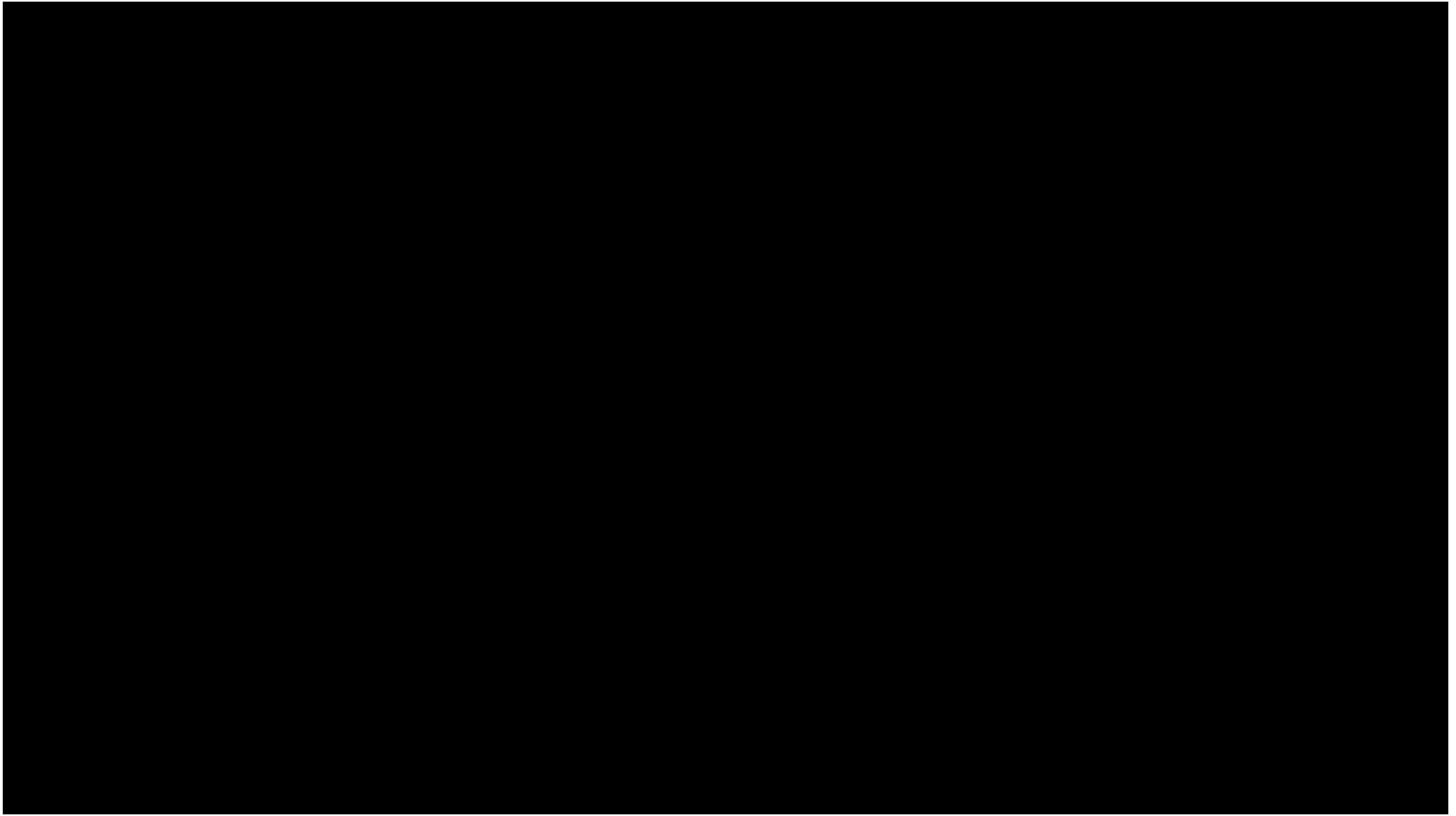












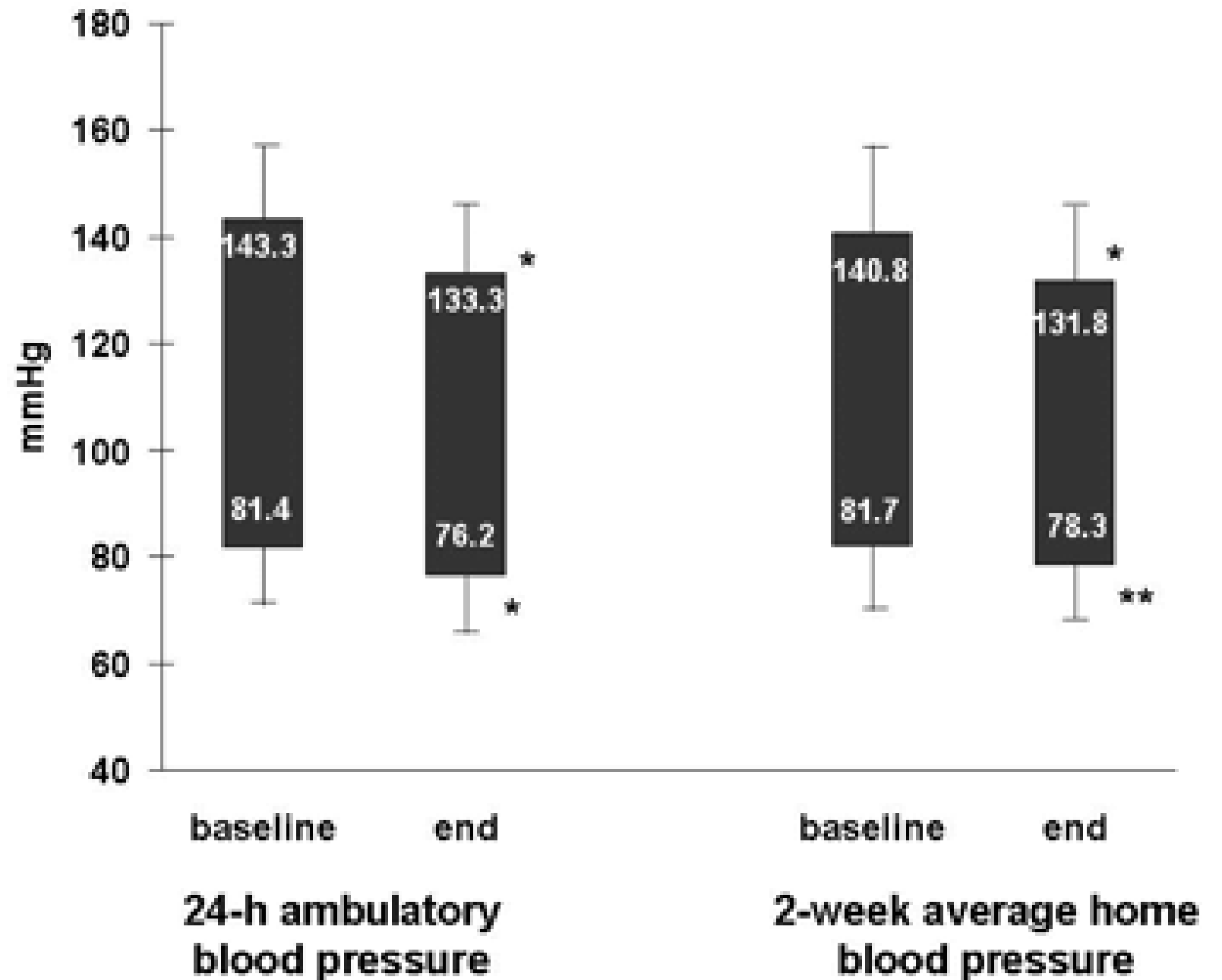
Clinical trials

- Diabetic hypertension pilot - complete
- Blood sugar and hypertension - complete
- Gestational diabetes pilot - complete
- **Diabetic hypertension RCT - complete**
- **Congestive heart failure RCT - complete**
- **Gestational diabetes RCT - midway**
- Adolescent type 1 diabetes pilot - underway

Pilot Results

Diabetic Hypertension

American Journal of Hypertension,
20(9), pp. 942-948, 2007



Intervention group (55 patients)

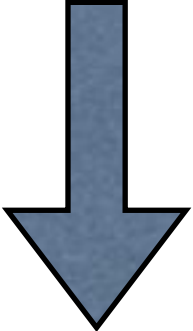


Control group (55 patients)

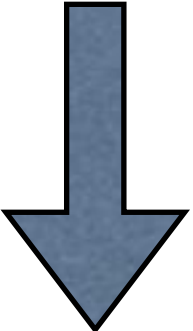


Intervention group
(55 patients)

Control group
(55 patients)

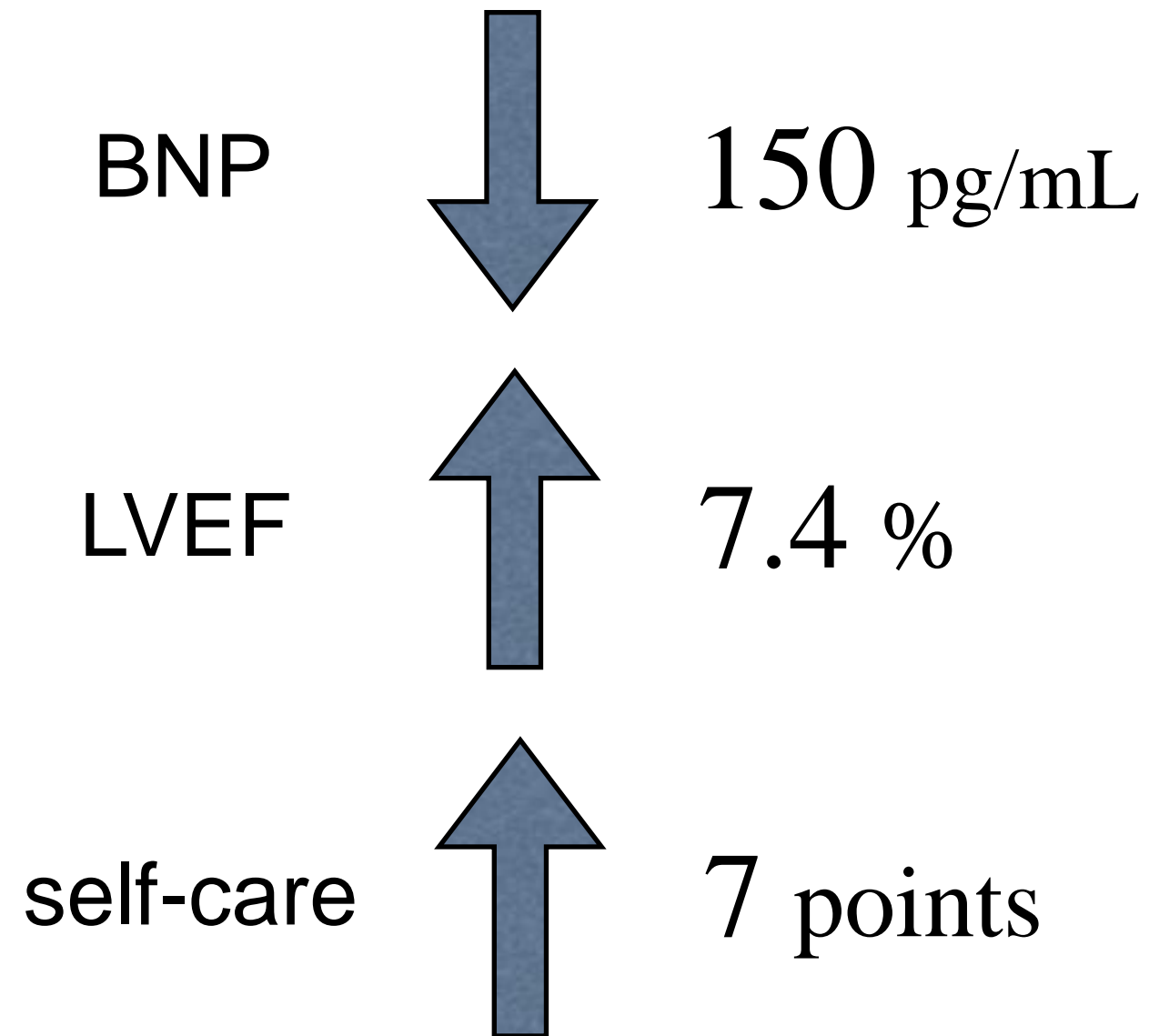
systolic  -9.1 mmHg

no change

diastolic  -3.2 mmHg

RCT Results

Congestive Heart Failure



RIM PRP

Medical Body Area Network (MBAN)
Platform for Ambulatory Monitoring
(AM)

Partnered Research Project



Medical Body Area Network (MBAN) in mental health

application to mental health

- 20% of population
- almost no technological interventions
- promising developments for detection





design challenge

Enobio



So what?

Shift current state of crisis-driven
care
to pre-emptive care



Cellphones and cancer: watch that thing by your head

It is an open question whether cellphones can cause cancer. This is a very large open question in a world with 4.6 billion cellphone users. The answer to such uncertainty is caution about extensive use, especially among children.

Panic is not, as doctors like to say, indicated. But neither is denial. Cellphone use in cancer patients was studied in 13 countries, including Canada, and the results were published this week in the *International Journal of Epidemiology*. The cancer patients were divided into 10 groups, by time of use. In the group that used cellphones the most – more than 1,640 hours over 10 years, or 30 minutes a day – the risk of developing the rare form of brain cancer known as glioma was elevated by 40 per cent. In the other nine groups, there was no extra risk; in fact, there were fewer cases overall in these nine groups than in control groups.

- [Cellphone safety study sends mixed signals about usage](#)
- [Heavy use of cell phones may increase tumour risk: study](#)
- [Worried about cell phones? What you can do](#)

The study's authors, led by Elisabeth Cardis, formerly of the University of Ottawa, say the findings are inconclusive. The elevated risk could have been caused by flaws in the study. No one is saying moderate cellphone use protects

Theme 3 involvement

Ramesh Abhari, McGill University

interaction of printed and wire antennas with the human body

optimization of the performance of selected on-body antennas

develop new antennas with optimized performance for operation
in proximity of human body and for integration with a health
monitoring sensor system

TELUS PRP

Advanced Information Access
and Communication
in the Modern Hospital

Partnered Research Project



***Patient-centered perspectives of
communication and handover***

“handovers”

- Auckland study
- average patient saw 17.8 health professionals (6 physicians, 10.7 nurses, and 1.0 allied health)
- surgical patients saw 26.6 health professionals





“handovers”

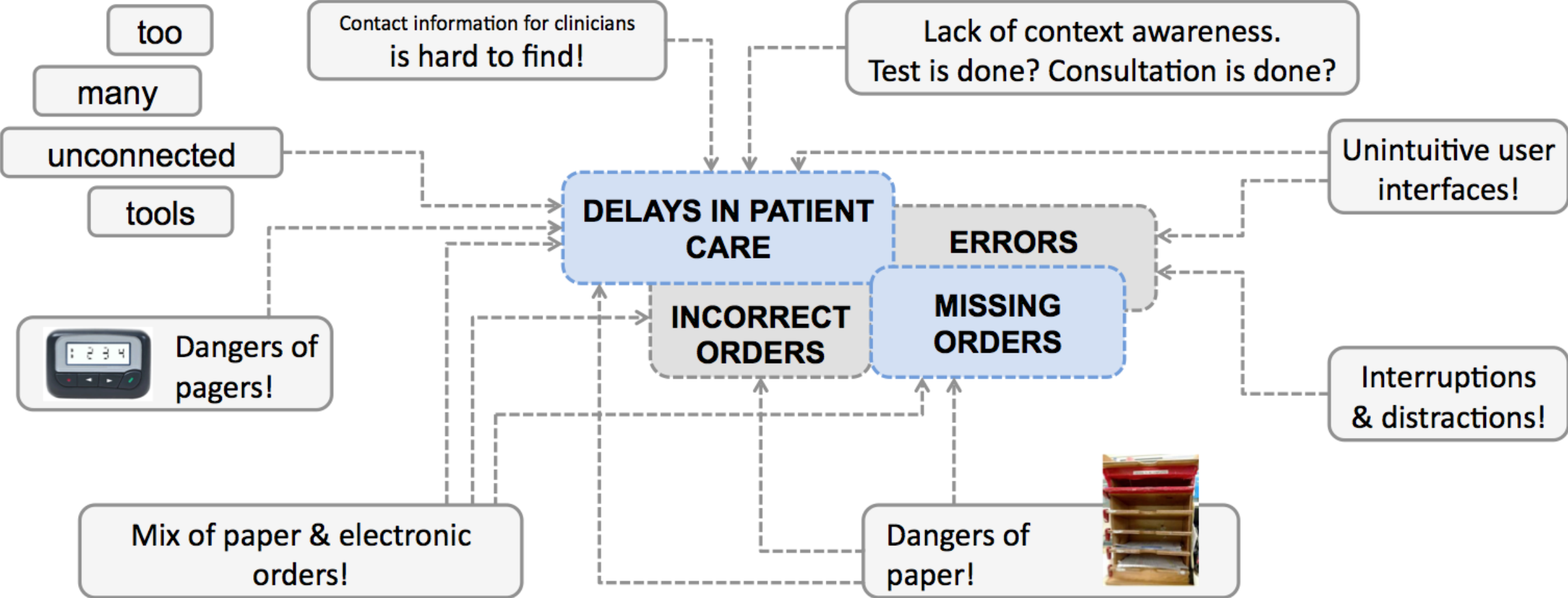
- Auckland study
- average patient saw 17.8 health professionals (6 physicians, 10.7 nurses, and 1.0 allied health)
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The questions

- What information from EHRs is needed to facilitate communication between clinicians, particularly during the critical time of handovers?
 - What subset of information from EHRs would be best provided on a mobile device to enable effective communication?



Communication Issues

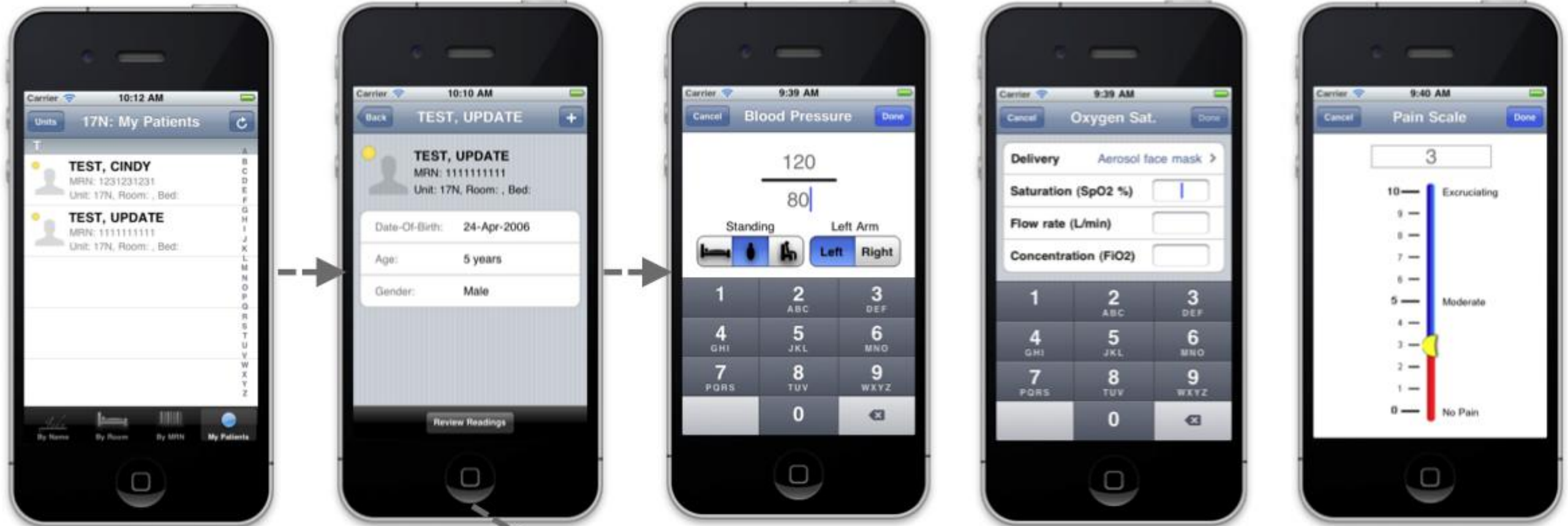


What's next?

“Failure to Rescue”

Vital Signs Capture on a Smartphone

Vital Sign Collection



The application developed on the iPhone provides a user-friendly interface on the touchscreen that allows for manual entry of vital signs.

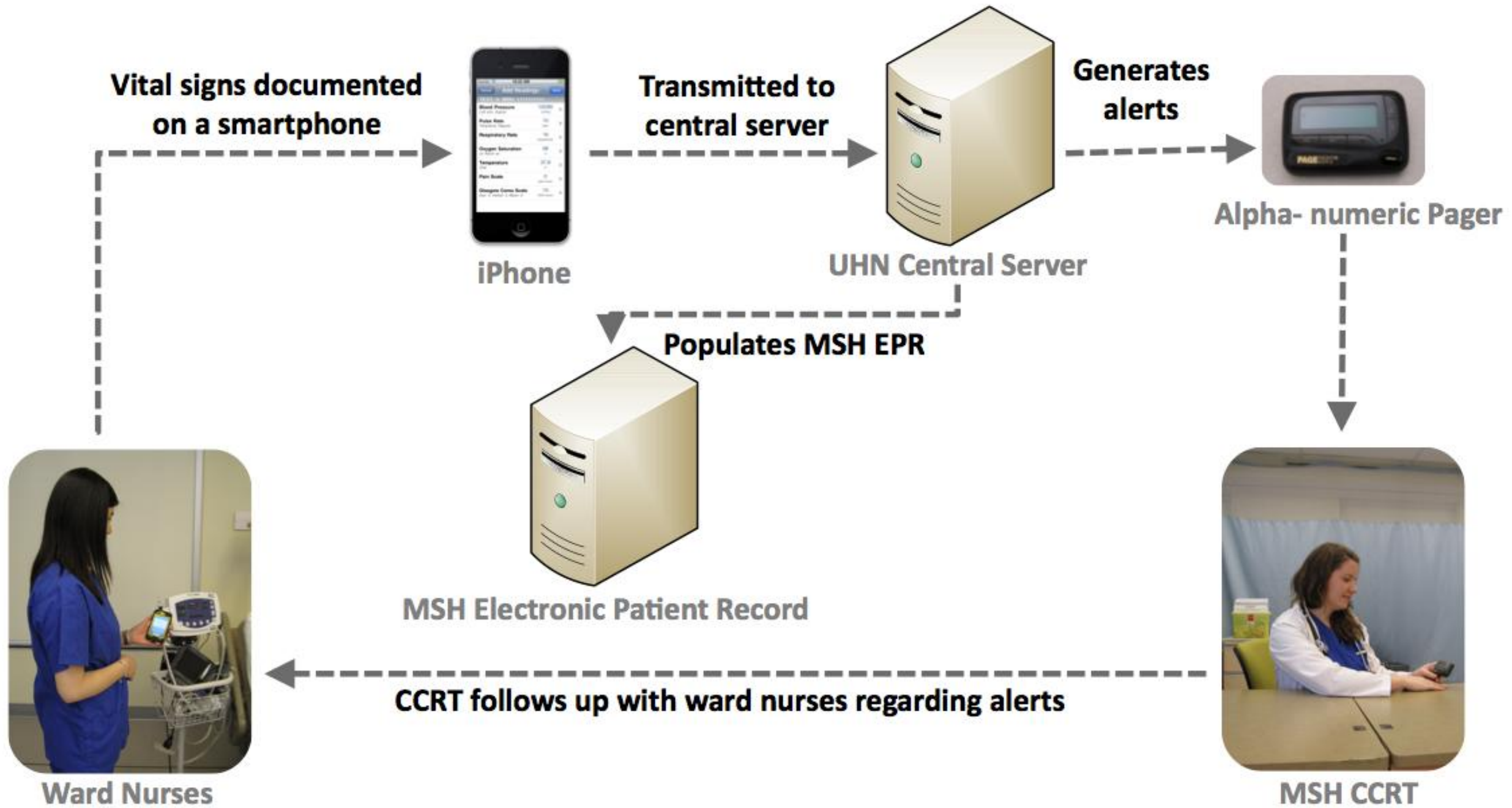
The image shows a smartphone screen displaying a table of vital sign data. The table has columns for date and time, and rows for various vital signs. The data is as follows:

	14-Feb-11 at 17:38	14-Feb-11 at 17:37	14-Feb-11 at 17:37	14-Feb-11 at 17:36	14-Feb-11 at 17:36
Blood Pressure mmHg	125/75		125/71	120/80	120/
Pulse Rate bpm	70		78	72	70
Resp. Rate breath/min	20		19	18	16
Oxygen Sat. %		95	95		97
Temperature °C		37.0			37.0
Pain Scale pain score					1
GCS GCS score					15

Vital Sign Retrieval

System Architecture

Vital Signs collected on the mobile devices are relayed to a central server and CCRT members are notified if patients' vitals meet MOHLTC CCRT Calling Criteria



The students!



Emily Seto, PhD



Archana Gopal



Ilinca Popovic



Greg Jackson

The students!

Thuva Sivayogan

Jules Goss

Natasha Radhu



Centre for Global

Centre for Global

eHealth Innovation

eHealth Innovation

University Health Network

University Health Network