

#### Canada Future Directions in IBD

#### SOCIAL MEDIA AND APPS IN IBD

Waqqas Afif

**Eric Benchimol** 





#### CASE

You are an astute health care provider and armchair epidemiologist who is anticipating the next global pandemic. You are planning to develop a communication pipeline for your patients with IBD to provide them with news, public health recommendations, vaccine education, and instructions on how and when to contact your clinic support staff.



#### SOCIAL MEDIA (DEFINITION)

 Any technology that facilitates communication or collaboration between humans.





### CRITICISMS OF SOCIAL MEDIA

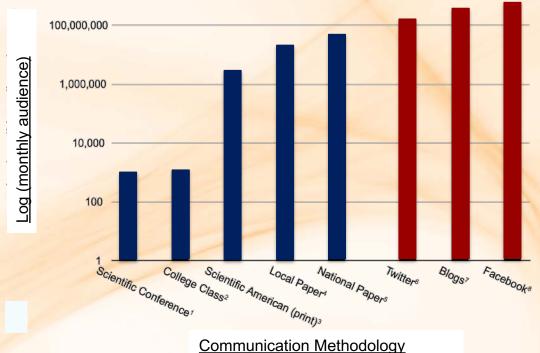
- 1 Growth of technology
  - Information overload
- 2 Privacy
- 3 Banality
- Loss of authoritative perspective
  - Unpublished, non-peer review
  - Accuracy
- 5 Work/life balance
- 6 Vitriol

Cann, Social Media: A Guide for Researchers, 2011
Nature Methods 2011;8(4):273
Winstead, NCI Cancer Bulletin, 2011
Social Media Guidelines for AACR Conferences



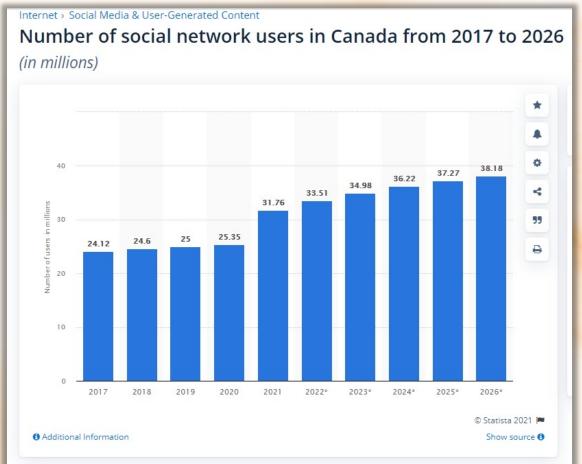
### BENEFITS OF SOCIAL MEDIA

Reach



Bik and Goldstein, PLoS Biology, 2013

### REACH



Published by <u>Statista Research Department</u>, Aug 25, 2021 https://www.statista.com/topics/2729/social-networking-in-canada/

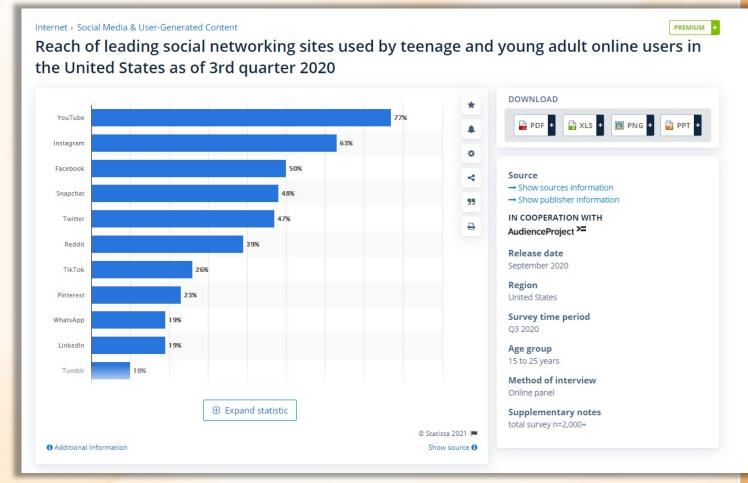


# CANADIAN SOCIAL MEDIA USE:

PERCENTAGE OF ONLINE ADULTS WITH AN ACCOUNT ON THE FOLLOWING PLATFORMS:

Facebook				<b>84</b> %
YouTube			<b>59</b> %	
LinkedIn		46%		
Twitter		42%		
Pinterest		38%		
Instagram		37%		
Snapchat	<b>22</b> %	MM.		
11% Tun	nblr			
9% Red	dit	*		
SOURCE: RYERSO	N UNIVERSIT	Y SOCIAL MEDIA	ALAB C	bc.ca/spark

## REACH



Published by Statista Research Department, Oct 19, 2021



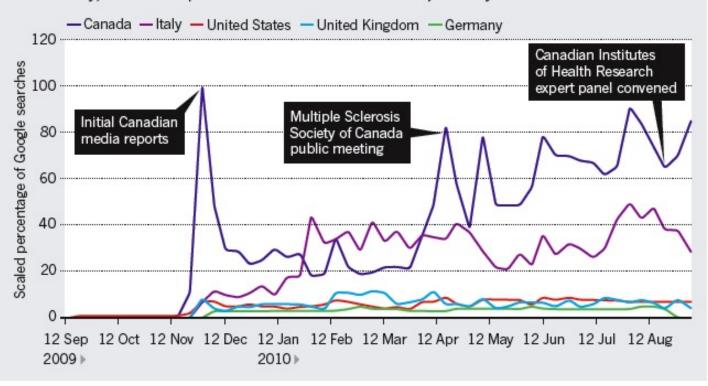
Call for 'liberation': a November 2010 rally in Edmonton, Canada, for a multiple-sclerosis treatment.

# The rise of people power

Calls in Canada for trials of a contentious treatment for multiple sclerosis illustrate how social media can affect research priorities, say **Roger Chafe** and his colleagues. Chafe et al., Nature, 2011

#### **HOT TOPIC**

A measure of the number of Google searches for the term CCSVI (chronic cerebrospinal venous insufficiency) reveals that public interest in Canada soared in just one year.



Chafe et al., Nature, 2011



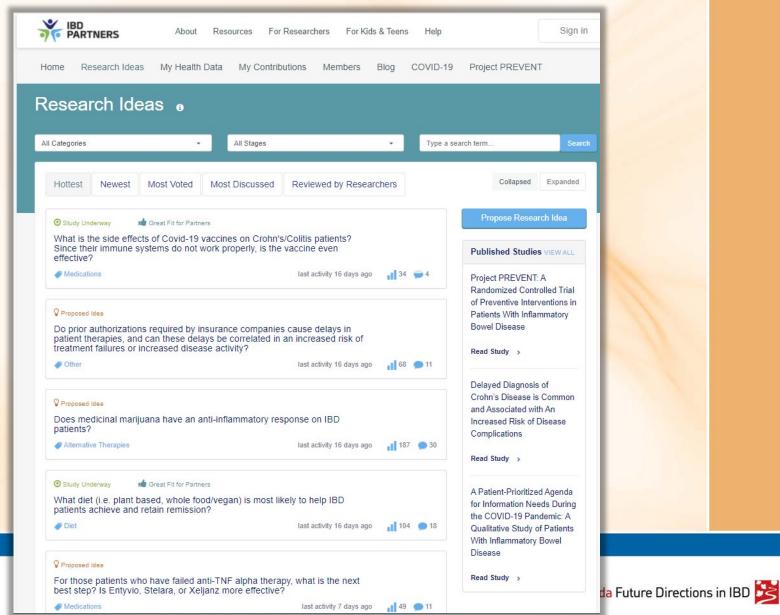
- Clinicians use:
  - Scientific publications
  - Conferences
  - Briefing notes
  - Press releases, news conferences
- Patient groups:
  - Social media

'Clinical Equipoise' vs. 'Facebook Equipoise'!

Chafe et al., Nature, 2011



#### 'FACEBOOK EQUIPOISE'





#### **HOW TO CHOOSE**

- WHAT'S YOUR MESSAGE?
- How much time to do you have?
- What's your audience?
  - Age
  - Disease
  - Education
  - Engagement
- How creative are you?



#### **HOW TO CHOOSE**

- Follow people with a similar message to you
  - Follow lists on Twitter
  - Don't follow too many people
  - Don't engage until you understand 'the rules'
  - NEVER SAY ONLINE WHAT YOU WOULDN'T WANT ON THE FRONT PAGE OF THE NEWSPAPER!!



#### **PROFESSIONALISM**

## TORONTO STAR

WEATHER HIGH 8 C | SUNNY | MAP S8

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2017

> STAR EXCLUSIVE

#### Ontario doctors rocked by vicious infighting

Bullying, threats and intimidation have escalated since failed ratification vote, resignations at OMA

THERESA BOYLE HEALTH REPORTER

A damaging wave of cyberbullying and intimidation is sweeping through the ranks of Ontario doctors, complete with obscene emails, threats against each other's medical careers and refusals to take patient referrals from adversaries.

Although experts say bullying has always been a problem in medicine, in Ontario it has escalated since last summer's failed ratification vote over a proposed deal between the government and Ontario.

rio Medical Association, which represents the province's 34,000 doctors and medical students.

The problem has grown even harsher since the sudden decision by the OMA executive to resign en masse following a vote of non-confidence by the group's 260-member elected council last month.

"I have not heard anything like this before to this degree," said Dr. Sharon Straus, vice-chair of the department of medicine at the University of Toronto and a researcher in the area of bullying within the profession. "It makes me sad, ashamed and distressed."

She said the perpetrators of unprofessional behaviour are a minority among physicians.

The targets are mainly doctors who opposed the move last month to oust the OMA executive team and who voiced support for last summer's tentative deal between the province and OMA. They range from the youngest in the profession — students seeking training positions in hospitals and universities — to those at the top, including past OMA president Dr. Virginia Walley.

Walley served at the helm of the organization during one of the most tumultuous periods in its 136-year history until

her resignation this month. She and the rest of the six-member executive resigned a week after the OMA's council passed a non-confidence motion against them. (Votes on motions to force each member of the executive to step down failed.)

The Star has learned that dozens of disturbing emails were sent to Walley via the OMA. They include this misogynistic one from a southwestern Ontario anesthesi-cologist sent shortly before last August's ratification vote: "You are a c---. Crash and burn as you deserve to do!! This will be a NO vote and the end of the OMA. Sincerely, F--- YOU and the OMA!!"

DOCTORS continued on A9



"It makes me sad, ashamed and distressed."

DR. SHARON STRAUS

U OF T DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE



#### **CPSO POLICY**

- Conduct yourself in respectful, professional manner
- Consider potential impact on reputation (yours, the profession, and the public trust)
- Advocacy is important, but must still be professional and respectful



#### **CPSO POLICY**

- Physicians must not engage in disruptive behaviour
  - Profane, disrespectful, insulting, demeaning, intimidating, abusive language
  - Bullying, attacking or harassing
  - Discriminatory
- Physicians must disclose COI and manage



### CPSO POLICY - HEALTH INFO

- Must disseminate information that is
  - Verifiable and supported by evidence and science
  - Not misleading or deceptive
- Be aware of and transparent about the limits of knowledge and expertise
- Do not misrepresent qualifications
- Be mindful of risks of creating a physician-patient relationship or creating the perception of one
- Do not provide specific clinical advice to others



# CPSO POLICY – CONFIDENTIALITY

- Adhere to CPSO privacy policies and PHIPA
- Original content must be de-identified, or get consent if anonymity of patient cannot be ensured
- Do not seek patient's health information online without patient consent
  - Document searches in the patient record



### **READY?**





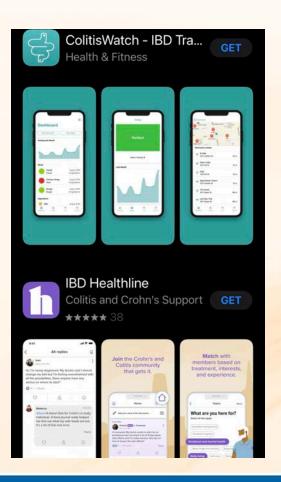
### **IBD** Applications

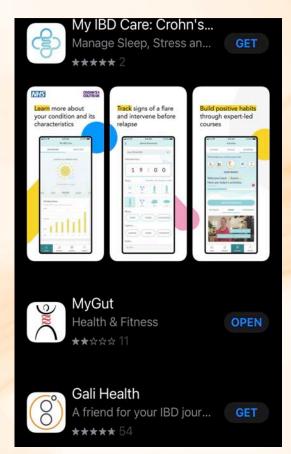
Is there any benefit for IBD patients & healthcare providers?

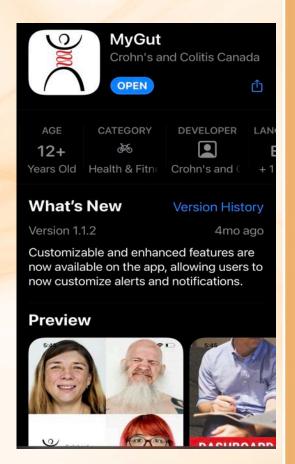




## IBD Applications (> 60)







#### CLINICAL REVIEW ARTICLE

### Can Smartphones Help Deliver Smarter Care for Patients With Inflammatory Bowel Disease?

Michael Kelso, MD, and Linda A. Feagins, MD

The addition of smartphone applications to the armamentarium of tools to help manage patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) has the potential to improve care in multiple ways, including enhanced disease understanding, improved adherence to medications, accessible support networks, and earlier interventions by medical professionals when problems arise. However, at present, for patients with IBD, the development of such mobile applications is still in its infancy. We conducted a review of the literature and online resources including phone application stores (Apple and Android app stores) to assess the current availability of mobile health applications for IBD patients and opportunities to increase patient engagement. We also addressed the limitations and challenges of patient and provider adoption of mobile-based technologies for IBD self-management and remote monitoring.

Key Words: inflammatory bowel disease, smarthphones, mobile apps

Inflamm Bowel Dis • Volume 24, Number 7, July 2018



#### Potential Benefits

**TABLE 1:** Potential Benefits of Smartphone Use in Caring for Patients With Inflammatory Bowel Disease

Patient education on disease and management

Remote disease monitoring

Symptom tracking

Medication adherence tracking

Dietary logs

Earlier interventions based on tracked data

Alerts to medical team if symptoms not on track

Improved adherence (alarms/reminders)

Improved self-management/patient empowerment

Online support network

 Remote patient monitoring via web applications has been studied with improvement in patient-reported quality of life, medication adherence, and decreased heath care costs.



- Concerns over privacy and confidentiality
- Most mHealth apps are not integrated into EMR's
- Lack of medical involvement in the design of mHealth apps (validity and accuracy of content)
  - NodeHealth
- Frequency of mobile app usage by IBD patients may not follow disease activity
- Concordance gap between the mobile apps and digital tools promoted by gastroenterologists and patient preference



# Improved Quality of Care and Quality of Life for IBD Patients Using Mobile Based Remote Monitoring Platform: A Randomized Control Trial

Ashish Atreja, MD, MPH
Associate Professor and
Chief Innovation Officer, Medicine
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai



#### Aims and Objectives

- Aim: The study aims to understand the impact of home based monitoring via a prescribed mobile application, HealthPROMISE, on improving patients' quality of care (QOC) and quality of life (QOL).
- Primary outcome: Change in percentage of met quality of care items between Control and HealthPROMISE groups
- Secondary outcomes: Change in quality of life ("QOL") score from baseline. Explore impact on ER visits and Hospitalization days

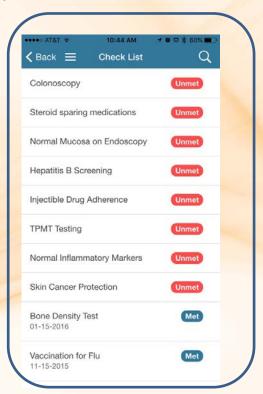






#### Intervention: HealthPROMISE App

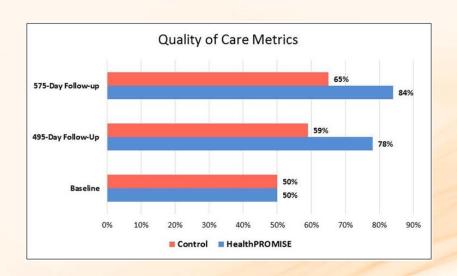




Atreja A, JMIR Res Protocol, 2015



#### Results: Improvement in Quality of Care (Primary Outcome)



After an average follow-up of 575±135 days, QOC continued improving (84% vs. 65% control) with a more significant change from baseline observed among HealthPROMISE users (+34 ppt vs. +15 ppt, p<0.01)</li>

• Those randomized to the mobile health app arm having significantly higher quality of life (quality of life score, 30.0 vs 25.2;P < 0.001)





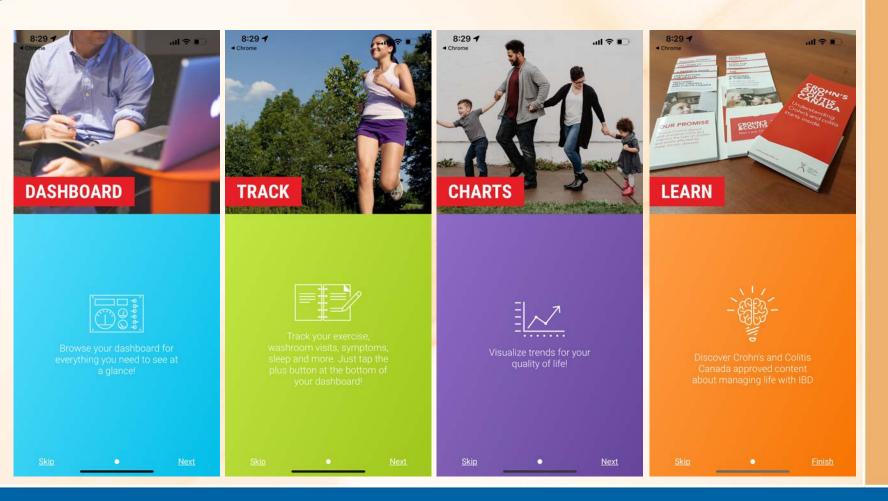
## Interim Survey (n=37) High Engagement with HealthPROMISE vs Control (Education App)

	Education App	HealthPROMISE
Actively using app	0.24	0.88
Ability to Manage IBD	0.20	0.60
Met some of my needs	0.68	0.96
Refer to a friend	0.53	0.75

Atreja A, DDW, San Diego. 2016

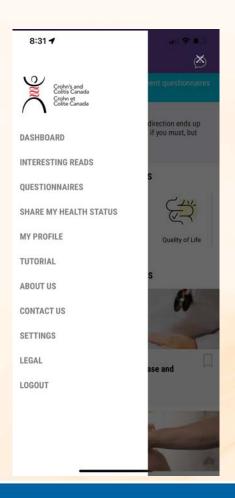


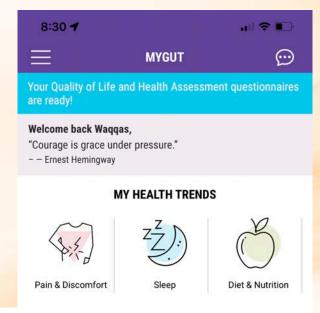
## MyGut Application (CCC)





### **MyGut Application**







#### MY HEALTH TRENDS







Restroom Usage

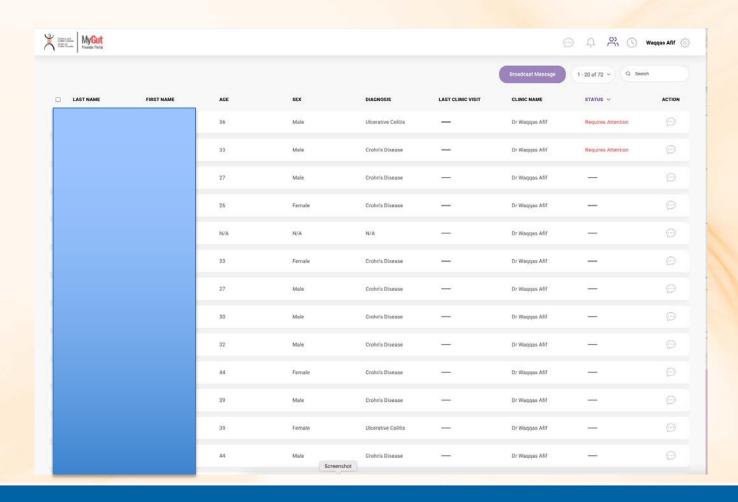


Exercise

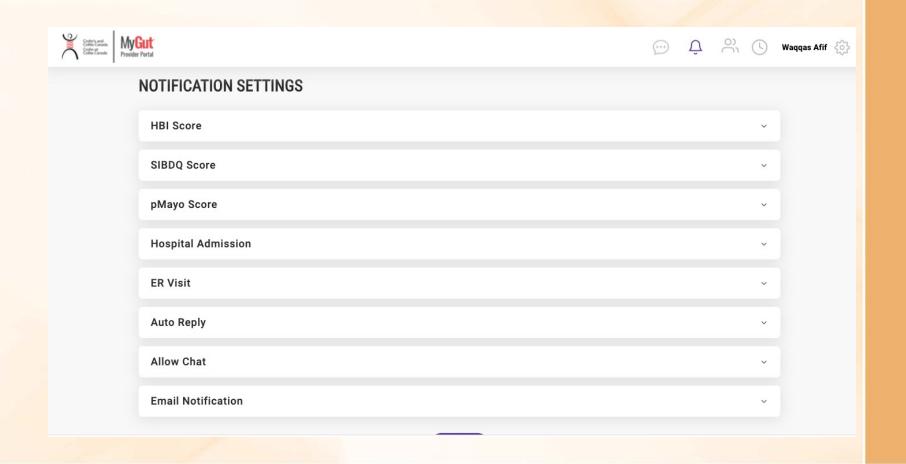


Quality of Life

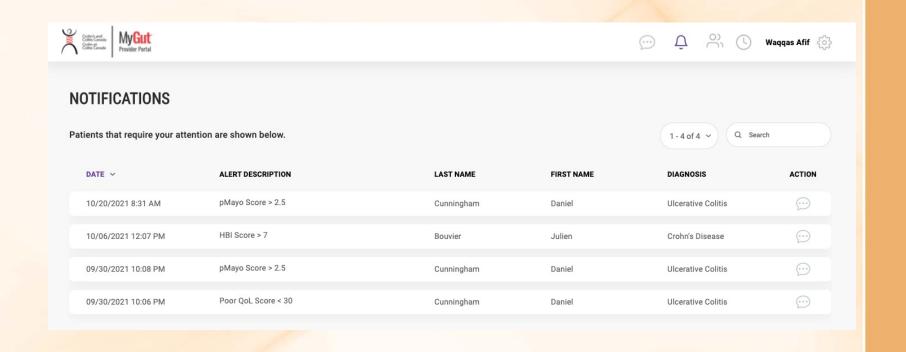




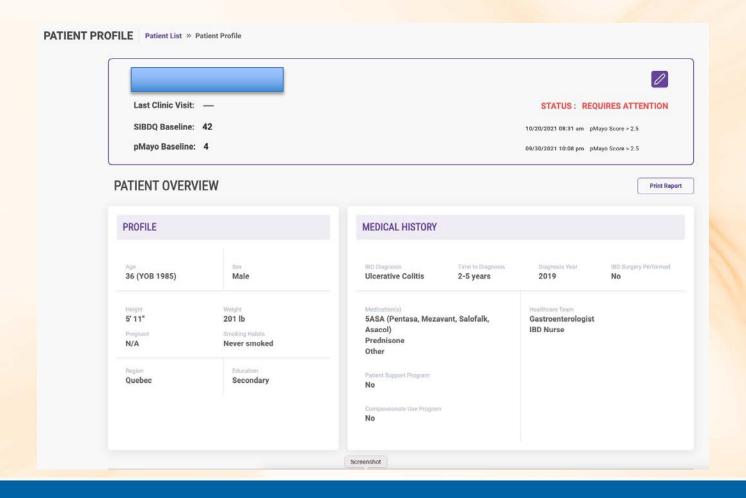






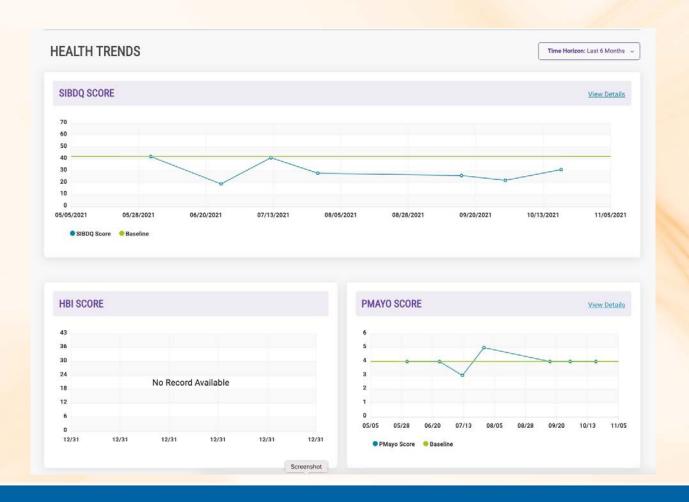








### **Health Trends**





# MyGUT: Multicenter Study (McGill/McMaster/U of T)

- To determine the acceptability and feasibility of implementing the MyGut application into IBD- specific clinical practice
- To investigate whether use of the MyGut application improves the quality of care and quality of life of the patient as measured by various quality indicators after one year of use compared to the year prior to use.



### Conclusions

- Remote monitoring is the future of IBD care
  - Symptom monitoring, home fecal calprotecting
- Will improve patient care: education, access to healthcare team, improve quality of care metrics (increased patient involvement)
- Needs integration into EMR for widespread use for healthcare providers and patients
  - For patients: access to medical chart/providers
  - For providers: ability to track patients remotely, avoid increased workload, decrease "well-patient" visits
  - For researchers: PROs, mobility tracking, other outcomes



### Thank-you!

**Questions/Comments?**