EMERGE mHealth platform



Conference information:

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EmERGE: co-designing mHealth to support access to records and reduced visit pathways in patients living with stable HIV

Re authors:

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Background:

Title:

Many people living longer healthier lives with HIV are keen to better understand the impact of HIV on their lives and to access their own health records. Populations are ageing with associated co-morbidities and complexities and there is a need for more efficient communication between people living with HIV (PLWH) and their health care providers. EmERGE is a five year Horizon 2020 funded project aiming to develop an mHealth platform for those living with stable HIV.

Objective:

The goal of this study was to facilitate a co-design process among PLWH and clinical sites in the European Union to inform the development of an mHealth platform to be integrated into clinical care pathways. Three aims:

(1) elicit experiences of living with HIV and of working in HIV care

(2) identify mHealth functionalities that are considered useful for HIV care

(3) identify potential benefits as well as concerns about mHealth.

Methods:

Between January and June 2016, 14 co-design workshops and 22 semi-structured interviews were conducted involving 97 PLWH and 65 clinicians. Data were analysed thematically and iteratively, drawing on grounded theory techniques.

Otrada a Oita	Mada of data callestica					PLVVH	19 women		3 bisexual	
Study Site	Mode of data collection	Participan Male PLWH Clinicans	its' gender Female PLWH Clinicans		of participants Clinicans			1	3 none	
Brighton (Br) Lisbon	 Workshop PLWH Workshop PLWH Interviews PLWH Workshop Clinicians Interview Clinicians 	7 6 1 3	1 3 1 9 1 1	8 9 2 8	12 1	age range	 4 missing value 7 above 60 11 under 30 75 between 30 - 59 	HIV range	The length of diagnosis of HIV ranged from 0.5 to 31 years	
(Li)	 Workshop PLWH Interviews PLWH Workshop Clinicians Interview Clinicians 	7 4 2 1	3 11	10 4	13 1		/ J Detween 30 - 33			
Antwerp (Br)	1 Workshop PLWH 1 Workshop (mixed) 3 Interviews PLWH	9 5 1 3	1 1 2	10 6 3	3	working status	64 working or studying		14 different nationalities and 13 identified themselves as belonging to a migrant community	
Zagreb (ZA)	 Workshop Clinicians Workshop PLWH Workshop (mixed) Interviews PLWH 	5 5 3 2 4	9 2 2 1	7 3 5	14 4		21 unemployed 12 retired	13 identifi		
Barcelona Ba)	1 Workshop PLWH 1 Workshop (mixed) 6 Interviews PLWH 1 Workshop Clinicians	9 5 1 6 5	1 1 4 7	10 6 6	5 12	65	20 men	40 doctors 10 nurses	2 social workers 1 sexologist	
	7 Workshop PLWH 3 Workshop PLWH 20 Interviews PLWH 4 Workshop Clinicians 2 Workshop Clinicians	78 19	19 46	97 PLW	H 65 Clinicans	clinicians	45 women	4 psychologists4 pharmacists2 nutritionists	 IT specialist administrative staff 	
Results Table 2 : T	hematic Clusters and Cate	egories					tform: as been co-designed with patien nical sites and consists of 2 app		grates into pre-existing	
Approaching the mHealth Platform Patients' Approaches Clinicans' Approaches • Re-negotiating stigma ? • Compatibility and added value? • New opportunities for control ? • Who constitutes the target group?						1. The Web application Functionalities for clinicia view 'virtual clinic' appoin	Ins: add a new patient,			
		Imagining the mHeal	th Platform			view and filter a list of all test results and message	registered patients, send	es Patients + Register new patie	nt Clinicians Activity logs	
Medical FunctionalitiesSocial FunctionalitiesGeneral Features• Accessing test results• Peer-support network• Security and privacy• Managing medicines• International travel• Changing public attitudes towards HIV• Sensibility for disabilities• Digital communications channels• Changing public attitudes towards HIV• Costs • Training and tutorials • Other technicalities					2. The mobile application It consists of two compenents: An iPhone or Android application that is used by patients on their mobile devices and the Messaging Service that represents the Cloud Service used to relay messages securely from the Web Application to the patients' mobile device application					
Anticipating the mHealth Platform's Implications Implications for Self-Management Implications for Healthcare Provision • Creating (un)certainity? • Replacing traditional care pathways? • Reconfiguring relations? • Rationalities of mHealth?						 Functionalities for patient blood test results, appointments, medication list + interation messages 	service encryp	e 256bit otion entiflable	Cholesterol/Lipids Normal	



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- Reconnyunny relations?
- Altering the understanding of health?

- Effects on workload?

- messages
- account information



Conclusions:

- Co-design needs to be understood as a continuous process
- Once in use, platforms, apps and websites require constant 'fixes', 'updates' and 'versions' not only because of technological change but also because of sociocultural evolution.
- Co-design thus requires ongoing engagement with actual practices where technology has to be tamed and tinkered with in order to fit specific situations of use.
- As the EmERGEmHealth platform is integrated in the local care pathways, we will now investigate the technology in-use, documenting the sociotechnical practices involved in engaging with, adapting and resisting mHealth.

EmERGE

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