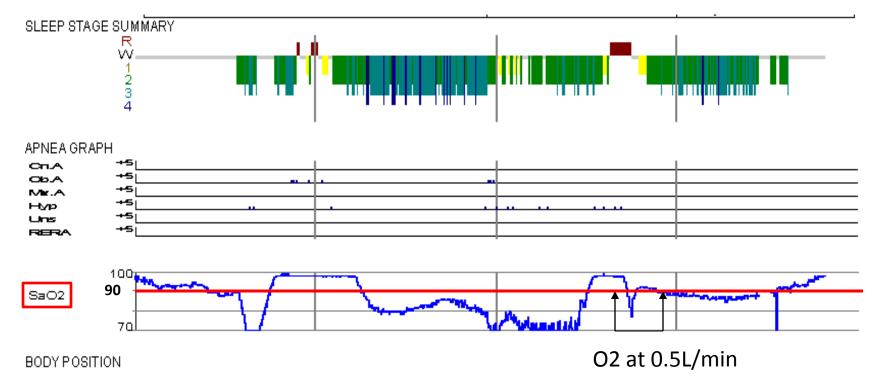


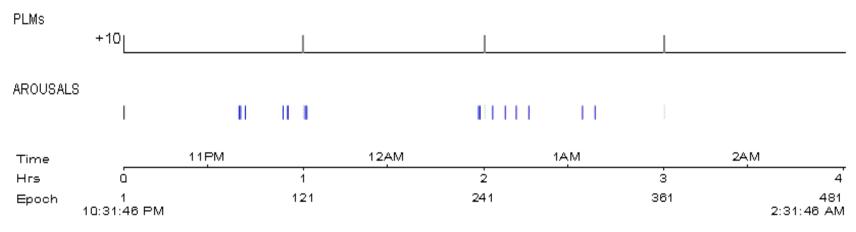
From Telemonitoring to Self-empowerment

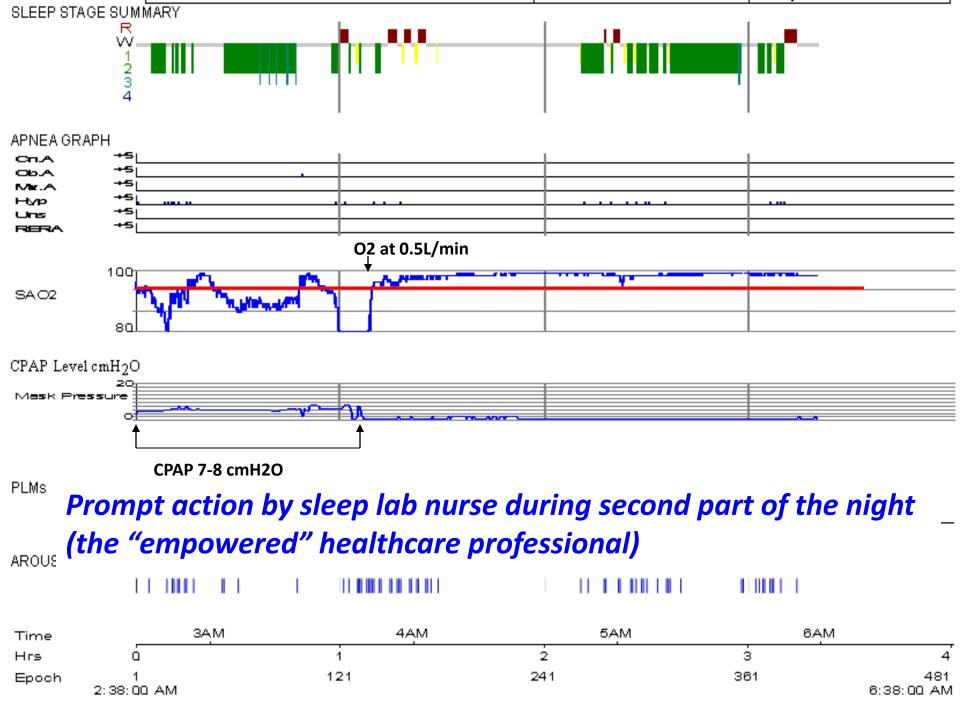
CHOO Kah Lin Respiratory Specialist Consultant (Medicine) North District Hospital

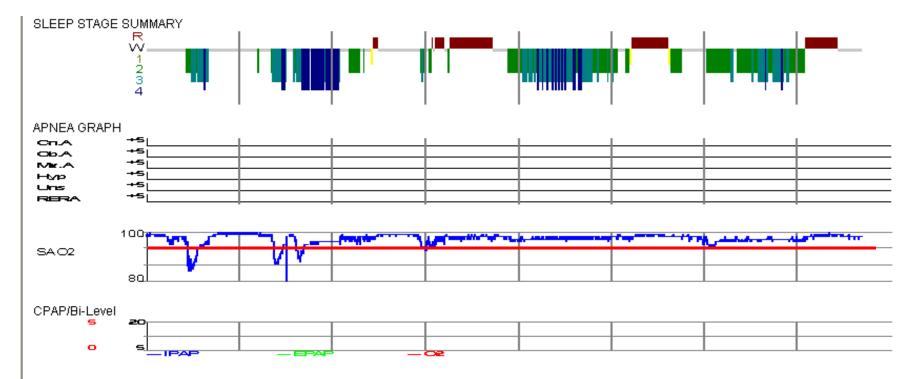
Our first telemonitored patient initially presented to the sleep lab...



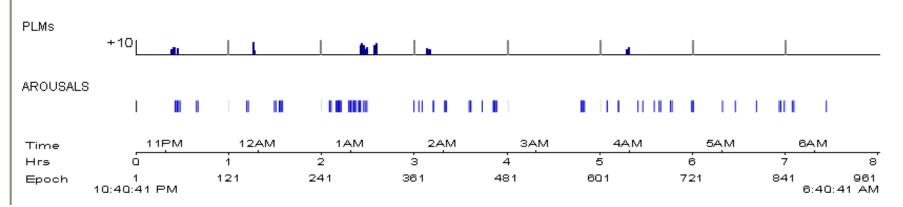
Wife complained that her husband turned blue every night!





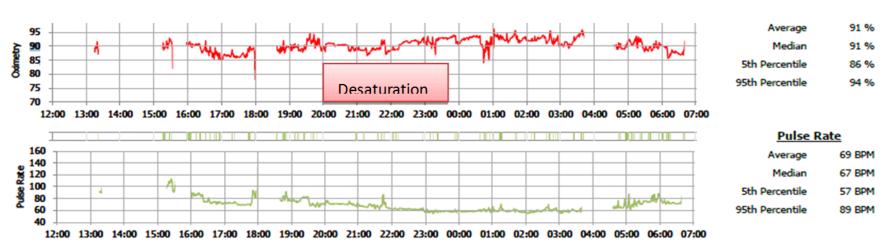


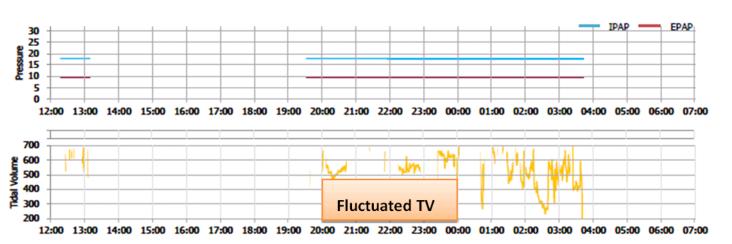
Manual bilevel positive airway pressure titration in sleep lab

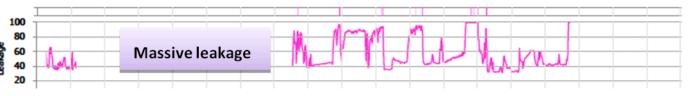


Non-Invasive Ventilation (NIV) Telemonitoring

172 patients received 244 episodes of telemonitoring







Commonest problem!

IPAP: EPAP (cmH2O)

Average 18:9.9

Median 17.9:9.8

5th Percentile 17.9:9.8

90th Percentile 17.9:9.9

<u>Tidal Volume</u>

Average 532.5 ml

Median 543 ml

5th Percentile 311 ml

90th Percentile 659.1 ml

Leakage

Average 56.7 LPM
Median 47.3 LPM
5th Percentile 33 LPM
90th Percentile 89.6 LPM



Oximetry

Average 92 %

Median 91 %

5th Percentile 88 %

95th Percentile 94 %

Pulse Rate



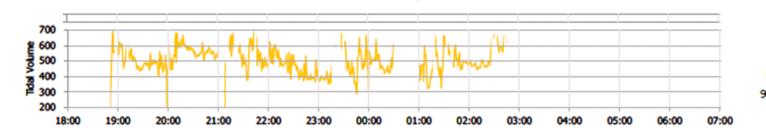


IPAP: EPAP (cmH2O)

| Average | 17.9:9.9 |
|-----------------|----------|
| Median | 17.9:9.8 |
| 5th Percentile | 17.9:9.8 |
| 90th Darrantila | 179.98 |



| Average | 502.1 ml |
|-----------------|----------|
| Median | 499 ml |
| 5th Percentile | 371 ml |
| 90th Percentile | 609 ml |



00:00

01¢00

02:00

03:00

04:00

05:00

06:00

07:00

5 0 18:00

19:00

20:00

21:00

22:00

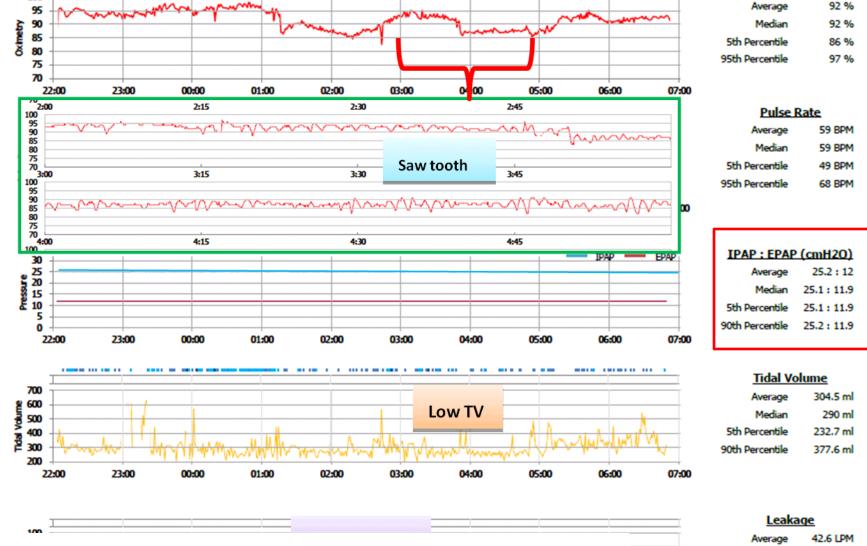
23:00

Leakage

| Average | 38.2 LPM |
|-----------------|----------|
| Median | 33.3 LPM |
| 5th Percentile | 31 LPM |
| 90th Percentile | 53.7 LPM |

| 100 | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|-------------|---|----|------|--|--|--|
| 80 | | | | | | | | | |
| § 60 | | | 1 | 1 | wn | | | | |
| 8 40 | 1 | M | the to want | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | , | ~~~~ | | | |
| • | | | | | | | | | |

Other breathing disorders detected on telemonitoring



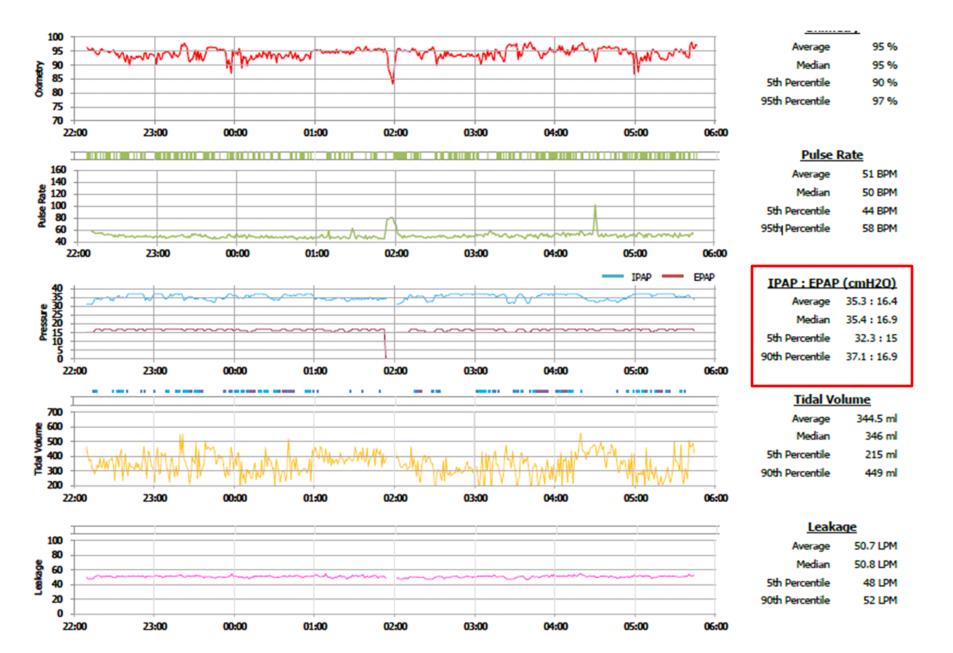
Concomitant sleep-disordered breathing

Median 41 LPM

5th Percentile 40.1 LPM

0th Descentile 46.2 LDM

*^*11



NIV telemonitoring outcomes

- 65 patients (including 21 re-admitters) discharged with home NIV between May 2010 and May 2012 were telemonitored for ≥ 4 weeks over 99 episodes
- 19 abnormal respiratory events despite mask leakage correction
 - 6 episodes of over-ventilation (excessive pressures)
 - 4 episodes of under-ventilation (tidal volume too low)
 - 4 episodes of suspected obstructive sleep apnoea
 - 3 episodes of desaturation
 - 2 episodes of inadequate respiratory rate
- BiPAP setting adjustment (IPAP, EPAP, respiratory rate, O₂ flow)
- When patients & carers feel empowered to live with their illness, readmission could be avoided (67.6% episodes)

Telemonitoring



Mild-Moderate Disease



Pulse oximetry - Severe Disease with Hypoxic Risk



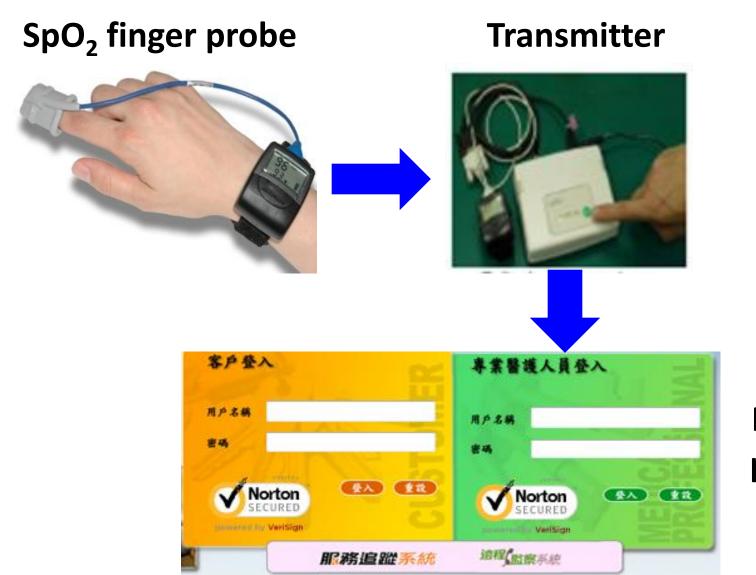
Very Severe Disease with Resp Failure



Physical Activity - TeleRehabilitation



Pulse oximetry telemonitoring

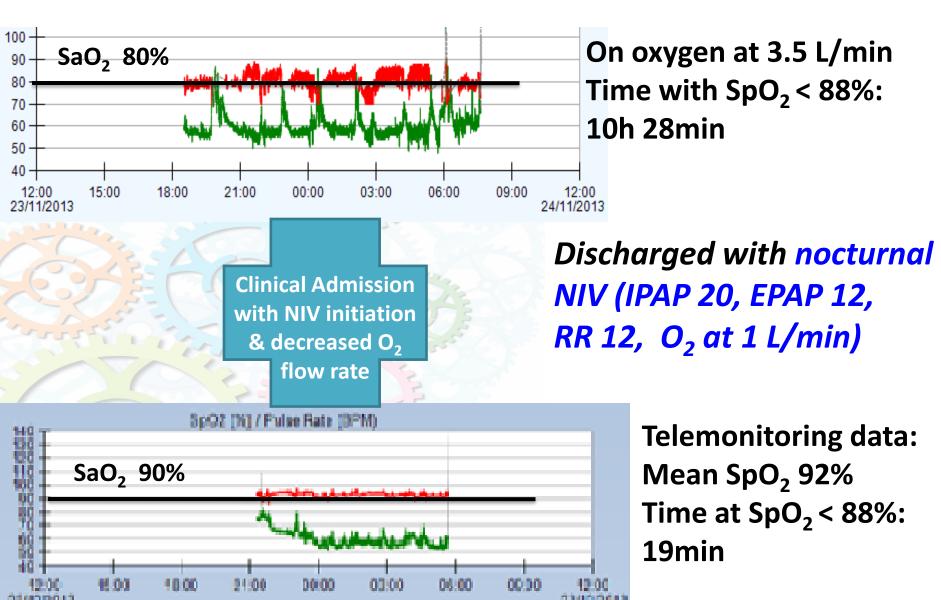


Password protected Website

SpO₂ telemonitoring outcomes

- New O₂ therapy users & long-term O₂ users with poor compliance
- Frequent admitters & community patients with symptoms of exacerbation
- 82 episodes of telemonitoring provided to 67 patients for 14 days between August 2010 and October 2011
- 63 (77%) episodes of desaturation among 50 patients
 - -Acute COPD exacerbation in 27 (33%) episodes
 - •antibiotics and prednisolone were prescribed in 10 (37%) episodes
 - Outpatient appointment advanced in three (11%) episodes
 - -Hospitalization was avoided for 42 (84%) of the 50 hypoxic patients

Hypoxia despite oxygen therapy...



Walking with a near-empty oxygen cylinder...

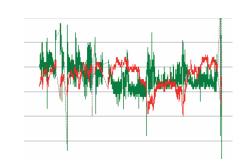
I hadn't realized that my oxygen saturation went down to 70%!

The oxygen company has been informed to refill my oxygen cylinder three times a week

As I no longer feel so breathless when I exercise I can go out more often

I've not been admitted to hospital for the past 18 months!





Telemonitoring



COPD Assessment Test (CAT)

Mild-Moderate Disease



Severe Disease with Hypoxic Risk



Very Severe Disease with Resp Failure



Physical Activity - TeleRehabilitation



慢性阻塞肺病 COPD 評估問卷

這問卷幫助你及醫療人員評估慢性阻塞肺病(COPD)對你身心健康及日常生活的影響。 測試結果及其分數可幫助你及肺病(COPD)的處理方法,及讓治療發揮最大的作用。



請就以下每題,選出一個最符合您現況的一格。請確保每題只選一個答案。

| 請就以 | 以下每題,選出一個最符合您現況的一格。請確保領 | 1000 0500 1000 1000 1000 0500 0500 0500 | COPD Asse | essment Test |
|-----|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 例子: | 我十分快樂 (0) (2) (3) (4) (5 |) 我十分傷心 | | |
| 1 | 我沒有咳嗽 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 我 | 不停咳嗽 | Cough |
| 2 | 我肺內完全沒有痰液 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 我 | 就肺內完全充滿痰液 | ₹ Phlegm |
| 3 | 我胸口完全沒有繃緊的感覺 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 我 | 胸口感到十分繃緊 | Chest tightness |
| 4 | 當我行上斜路或上一層樓梯時, 我沒有氣喘 | 0 1 2 2 4 5 | 我行上斜路或上一層樓 :感到十分氣喘 | Walking Uphill |
| 5 | 我在家中的活動不受限制 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 我 | 在家中的活動十分 | Home Activities |
| 6 | 儘管我的肺部情況, 我仍有信心離家外出 | | 1 11 3 3 0 11 3 13 15 HI 17 3 17 0 | onfidence ving home |
| 7 | 我睡得很好 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 我 | 因肺部情況而睡得 | Sleeping soundly |
| 8 | 我精力充沛 | (0)(1)(2)(3)(4)(5) 我 | 完全沒有精力 Enei | gy level |





| | | | | | 26/1 | 27/1 | 28/1 | 29/1 |
|---|-------------------------|-----|------------------------|------|----------|------|------|------|
| 1 | 我沒有咳嗽 | 0-5 | 我不停咳嗽 | Coug | h^{-1} | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 我肺內完全沒有痰液 | 0-5 | 我肺內完全充滿痰液 | Phle | | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 我胸口完全沒有繃緊的感覺 | 0-5 | 我胸口感到十分繃緊 | SOB | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 當我行上斜路或上一層樓梯 時,我沒有氣喘 | 0-5 | 當我行上斜路或上一層時,我感到十分氣喘 | 書樓梯 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| 5 | 我在家中的活動不受限制 | 0-5 | 我在家中的活動十分多 | 受限制 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 6 | 儘管我的肺部情況,我仍有信 心離家外出 | 0-5 | 因為我的肺部情況, 我 有信心離家外出 | 完全沒 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 7 | 我睡得很好 | 0-5 | 我因肺部情況而睡得不 | 不好 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 8 | 我精力充沛 | 0-5 | 我完全沒有精力 | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| | | | | 總分 | 8 | 31 | 27 | 27 |

- Overall CAT score increase ≥ 5 suggests the onset of an exacerbation
- Symptoms of exacerbation scores > 3 highlighted in red

Automated Instruction based on symptom scores

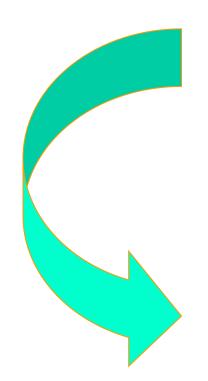












Non-pharmacological treatment

Animated demonstrations of breathing and coughing techniques







Tips on energy conservation







Patient feedback

- 95% felt that their self-management of cough, dyspnoea and sputum clearance had improved
- 95% felt that symptom control was enhanced and anxiety was reduced when their condition worsened
- 96% felt that overall understanding of disease and self-management were enhanced

Telemonitoring



Mild-Moderate Disease



Severe Disease with Hypoxic Risk



Very Severe Disease with Resp Failure



Physical Activity - TeleRehabilitation



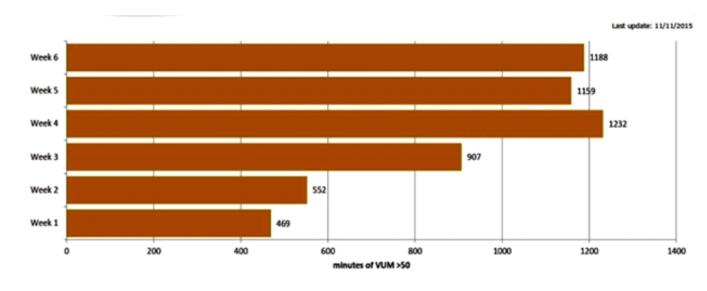


Activity sensor worn on patient's waist during daily activities

Home base station for patient data transmission

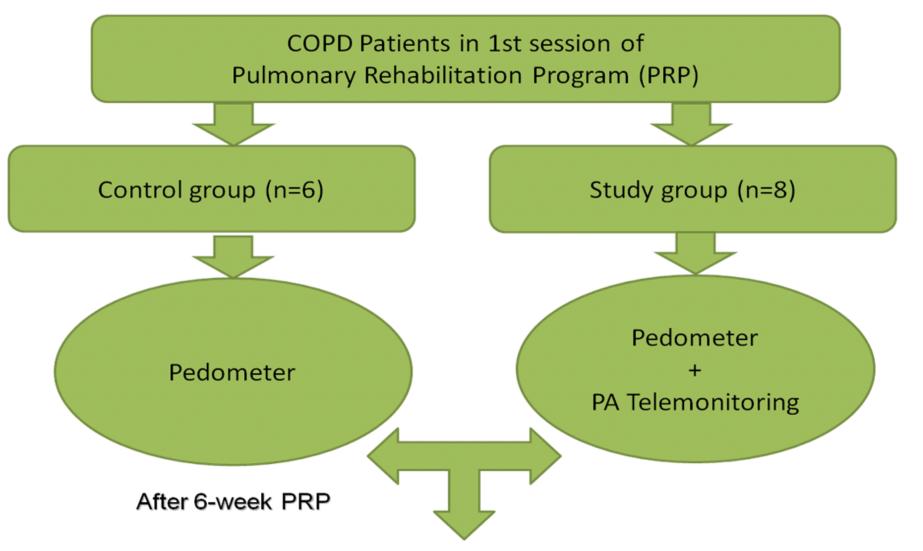
Immediate audio-visual feedback





Week 1: 25/9 - 1/10 Week 4: 21/10 - 27/10 Week - 2/10 - 6/10 (system upgrade) Week 5: 28/10 - 3/11 Week 2: 7/10 - 13/10 Week 6: 4/11 - 10/11 Week 3: 14/10 - 20/10

Impact of telemonitoring on daily physical activity, self-awareness of physical activity and overall energy level



Results

1. Daily Physical Activity (mean daily step count)

Control 5207
$$\rightarrow$$
 8122 steps (\uparrow 103%)
Study 3971 \rightarrow 8535 steps (\uparrow 232%)

2. Self-awareness of Physical Activity (mean VAS 1-10)

Control 6.50
$$\rightarrow$$
 8.33 (\uparrow 38%)
Study 5.13 \rightarrow 7.63 (\uparrow 61%)

3. Overall Energy Level (mean of CAT component)

Control 1.60
$$\rightarrow$$
 0.40 (\downarrow 29%)
Study 1.75 \rightarrow 0.38 (\downarrow 81%)
(*p=0.037)











Crisis pack









Maintenance treatment

Pulmonary Rehabilitation







Thank you

Acknowledgement: Celki Vitalaire, NDH Charitable Foundation