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Passive vs. Active Measurement: The Role of Smart Sensors

Miklós Kasza

Department of Software Engineering University of Szeged, Hungary kaszam@inf.u-szeged.hu



Western society is aging and there is an increasing pressure on the primary care system



With the availability of smart devices connected via fast network connections new methods emerge for replacing existing ways of healthcare



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Traditional healthcare methods are error-prone and the patient-doctor feedback cycles are long



Computer-assisted home healthcare solutions can ease handling of illnesses and lead to secure life-conditions









We implemented three different solutions of increasing complexity – all of them based on smart sensors







The Medistance system utilizes a simple dedicated data-forwarding HUB



Central Server

In the *Telenor EDH* system a smart phone serves as a *mobile HUB with smart functions*



A PC-compatible device serves as a *smart HUB and a* touch screen sensor in the ProSeniis project.





We organized clinical tests on all 3 different systems



Methodology of measurements

Medistance	Telenor EDH	ProSeniis
 Patients suffering from hypertension 	 Patients suffering from diabetes Patients with different heart conditions Patients suffering from hypertension 	 patients are suffering from mild/moderate dementia stroke survivors Parkinson's disease
 Omron blood pressure monitor Medistance data transfer hub 	 Low-end Nokia smartphone Motorola high-end smartphone Dcont blood glucose meter A&D UC321-PBT weight scales TensioDay TD3 blood pressure monitor 	 Intel Health Guide A&D UA767-PBT blood pressure monitor A&D UC321-PBT weight scale Bayer Breeze 2 blood glucose meter
Blood pressure measurement twice a day	 One daily blood glucose measurement Weight measurement: every morning Blood pressure measurement: every morning 	 Blood pressure measurement once a day Body weight measurement once a day

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We investigated how the patients used the systems and drew some interesting conclusions





Results compared: willingness

System	Measurement	Min.	Avg.
Medistance	Blood-pressure	137%	198%
EDH Symbian	Blood-sugar	24%	114%
Nokia phone as Hub	Body weight	42%	81%
EDH Android	Blood-pressure	95%	176%
Motorola phone as Hub	Body weight	91%	134%
Proseniis	Blood-pressure	30%	159%
	Body weight	12%	127%

Conclusions

The type of measurement and the types of illnesses they are related to

"Patients suffering from heart problems are more willing to do blood-pressure measurements on a daily basis than they are to do weight measurements at the same rate." Whether the measurement is directly visible at the Hub's user interface

"The weight sensor initiated the measurement process and the users were able to accept the data upload but no other function was to be interacted with for a successful result."

Conclusions (continued)

The device role that is used to initiate the measurements

"Measurements of higher complexity *enjoy* smaller willingness *levels*"

,, The LL got negative feedbacks from users exercising the longer procedures due to complexity" Whether alerts help the users to remember the required measurements

"The willingness results do not show that the measurements initiated directly from sensor devices have higher willingness levels"

Conclusions (continued)

Presence of alerting service

"availability of alerting service did not play a role, at least with regards to willingness"

> Selected patients are all aware of their illnesses



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Thank you for your kind attention!

Miklós Kasza



Department of Software Engineering University of Szeged, Hungary kaszam@inf.u-szeged.hu