

Queensland Digital Health Centre

2024 Symposium

7 November 2024 Customs House, Brisbane



Expert Panel

The use of real-world data for research

Dr Jodie Austin

Benjamin Reid

Dr Anton van der Vegt

Keren Pointon

Dr David Hansen

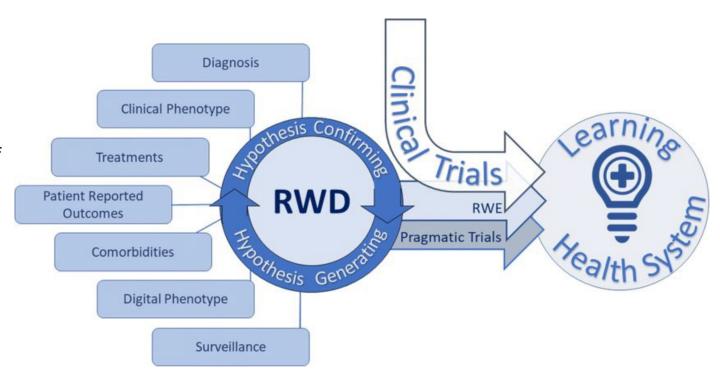
Moderator: Prof Jason Pole



Real-world data for healthcare research

What is real-world data (RWD)?

- Collected as part of routine care in real-time using digital health infrastructure
- Renewed interest in RWD for healthcare research has coincided with rapid expansion of health information technology
- Modern day research can use findings generated through RCTs and RWD to bridge evidence gaps
 - RCTs: efficacy under controlled settings
 - RWD: effectiveness under 'real-world' conditions



Snyder J, Pawloski J, Poisson L. Developing real-world evidence-ready datasets: time for clinician engagement. Current Oncology Reports 2020;22. DOI: 10.1007/s11912-020-00904-z



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The use of real-world data for research

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Moderator: Prof Jason Pole



Leading Excellence in Digital Health in Queensland

Presenters:

Samantha Robertson

Graeme Mattison

Alan Robertson

Moderated by Dr Rebekah Eden Closing remarks by Michael Draheim





Implementation and evaluation of a clinician-led stroke Electronic Medical Record (EMR) enhancement

QDHeC Symposium 07/11/2024 – Project 0083

Samantha Robertson

BSc Nutr&Diet (Hons), CHIA, PhD Candidate
School of Health and Rehabilitation Sciences



Introduction



Electronic Medical Records (EMRs) are being implemented across health organisations worldwide



Implementation and adoption of digital health technology is complex



Optimisations to EMRs are taking place to enhance adoption, acceptance and use of these systems



The Queensland Stroke Clinical Network (QSCN) in collaboration with Queensland Health developed a novel customisation to the EMR for stroke care

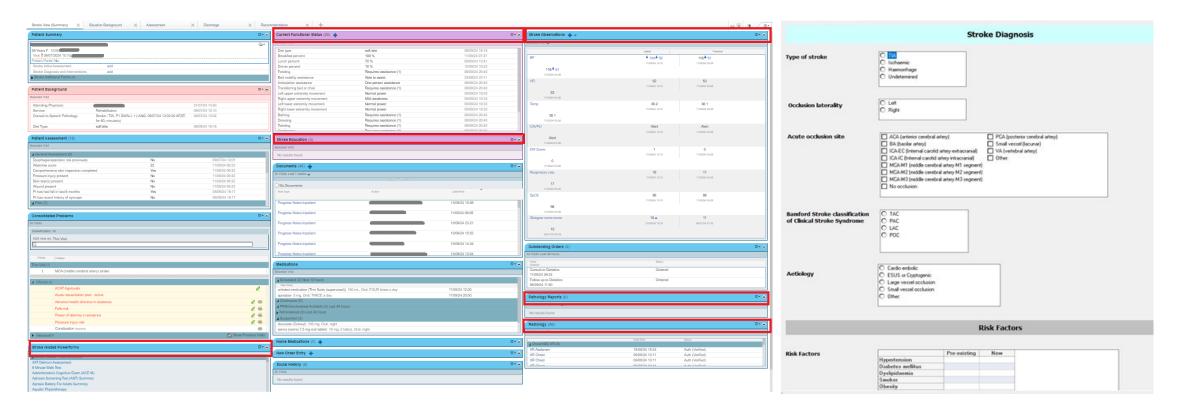


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Stroke EMR Enhancement

Summary Page: Improve interprofessional practice through enhanced visibility of information and communication and coordination of patient care

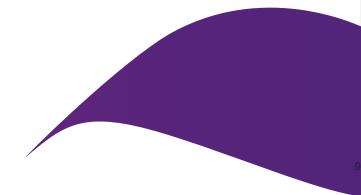
Data collection forms: Improve data collection and extraction practices for upload to the Australian Stroke Clinical Registry (AuSCR)



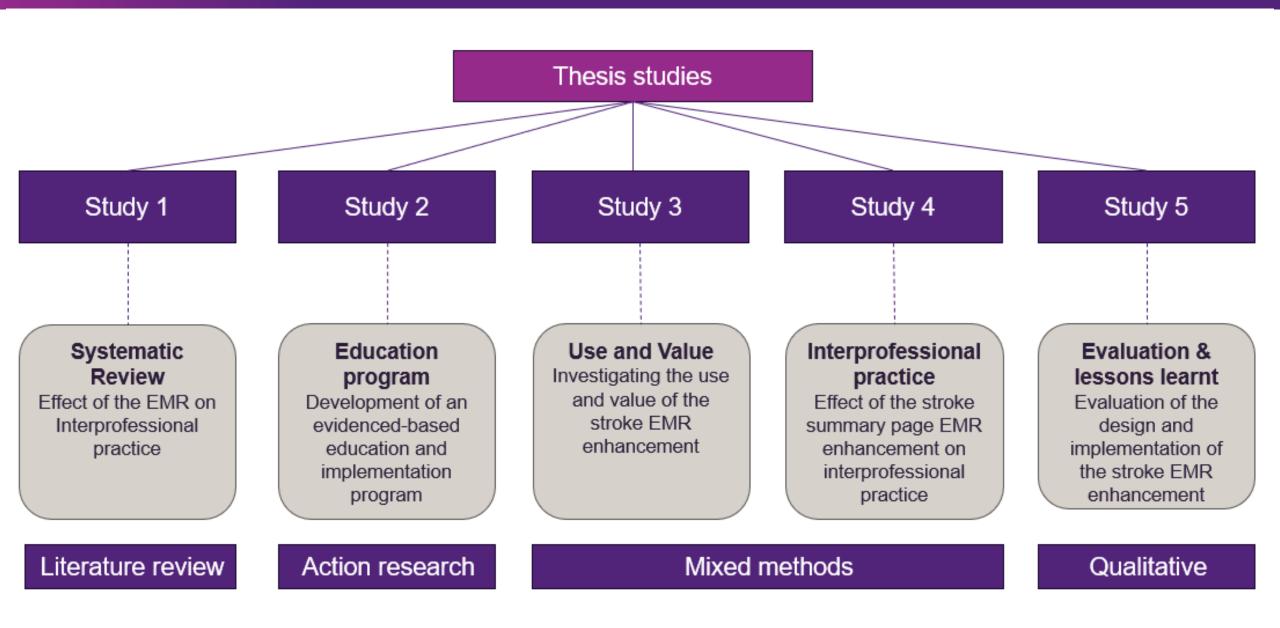


Research Question

"What is the use, perceived value and impact of an EMR enhancement for stroke on interprofessional practice and efficiency of data extraction, and what are the experiences of clinicians and stakeholders in its design and implementation?"



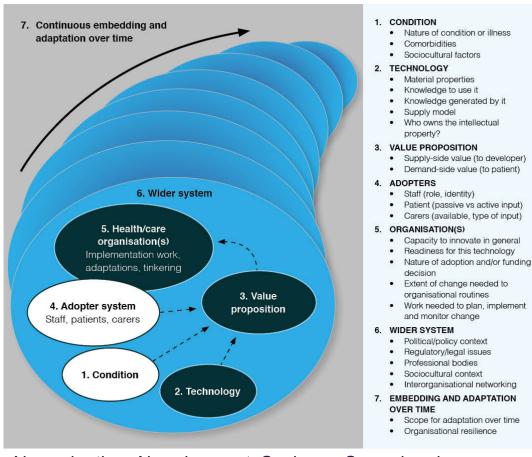






Methodology

Complexity science approach



Non-adoption, Abandonment, Scale-up, Spread and Sustainability (NASSS) framework

Setting

Site 1: Metropolitan teaching hospital with 1050-beds

Site 2: Tertiary teaching hospital with a 707-beds

Site 3: Metropolitan teaching hospital with 906-beds

Site 4: Regional hospital with 318-beds

Participants

Medical, nursing, allied health end-users across study sites Key stakeholders involved in design and implementation

Data collection

- Observational shadowing (4 sites, 16 staff, 53 hours)
- Semi-structured interviews (23 stakeholders and end users)
- Usage log EMR data
- Pre-post survey (4 sites, 124 participants)



Results



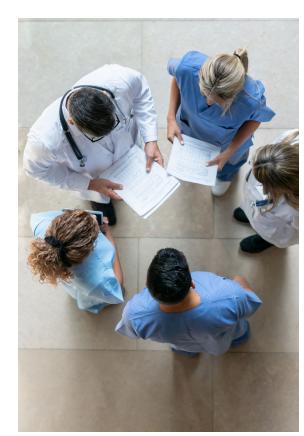
- EMR enhancements have the **potential to improve interprofessional practice**, particularly through improved communication and coordination of patient care. Enhancements had a greater positive effect than the EMR alone.
 - An evidenced-based, theory driven education and **implementation program** was employed to provide the opportunity for optimal adoption and utilisation of the stroke EMR enhancement.
 - There were mixed and varied results on the use and value of the stroke EMR enhancement. Results showed that clinicians did not always use the enhancement in line with its intended design.
 - Introduction of a summary page within the EMR had **no effect on interprofessional practice** within stroke MDTs.
- Reasons for **non-adoption** were described as: 1) Complexity of the design and context, 2) Disconnection between frontline clinicians and clinical leadership, 3) EMR functionality limitations, 4) Resource constraints



Lessons



- Digital change extends beyond technology; it involves implementation, change management and leadership
- Understanding complexity of the health system.
 Acknowledging and managing complexity requires a transdisciplinary approach
- End-user involvement in the design and evaluation of digital interventions is crucial (sustaining clinician engagement in user-centered design)
- A shared language is essential for successful design implementation
- Considering EMR technology functionality





Thank you

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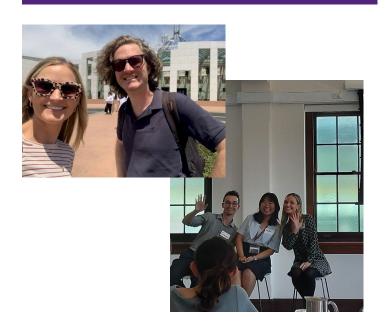
facebook.com/uniofqld



Instagram.com/uniofqld



@SamTRobertson1



Published

Robertson, S. T., Brauer, S. G., Burton-Jones, A., Grimley, R. S., & Rosbergen, I. C. M. (2024). From use, value and user-centered design to context: A mixed methods analysis of a hospital electronic medical record enhancement. *DIGITAL HEALTH*, 10, 20552076241279208. https://doi.org/10.1177/20552076241279208

Robertson, S. T., Rosbergen, I. C. M., Brauer, S. G., Grimley, R. S., & Burton-Jones, A. (2023). Addressing complexity when developing an education program for the implementation of a stroke Electronic Medical Record (EMR) enhancement. *BMC Health Services Research*, 23(1), 1301. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-023-10314-z

Robertson, S. T., Rosbergen, I. C., Burton-Jones, A., Grimley, R. S., & Brauer, S. G. (2022). The effect of the electronic health record on interprofessional practice: a systematic review. *Applied Clinical Informatics, 13(03), 541-559. https://doi.org/The effect of the electronic health record on interprofessional practice: a systematic review*

Robertson, S.T., Grimley, R.S., Burton-Jones, A., Rosbergen, I.C.M., Brauer, S.G. (2021, October 13–15). The impact of a clinically-led electronic medical record (EMR) enhancement in stroke: Research Protocol. [Poster presentation]. Proceedings from the Stroke Society of Australasia Annual Scientific Meeting, Perth, Australia. *International Journal of Stroke, 16*(1_suppl), 3-34.

Drafted/Submitted

Robertson, S.T., Brauer, S.G., Rosbergen, I.C.M., Burton-Jones, A., Grimley, R.S. (2024). *The effect of a digital EMR communication tool on interprofessional practice in acute stroke care*. [Manuscript submitted for publication]. School of Health and Rehabilitation Sciences, University of Queensland.

Robertson, S.T., Rosbergen, I.C.M., Burton-Jones, A., Grimley, R.S, Brauer, S.G. (2024). How can we design, implement and sustain clinician-led enhancements to the EMR: lessons learned through non-adoption. [Manuscript submitted for publication]. School of Health and Rehabilitation Sciences, University of Queensland.





Acknowledgements



Professor Sandy Brauer



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Head of School

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Sciences, UQ

Professor

School of Business, UQ

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Professor Rohan Grimley

Stroke Consultant, Research Director

Sunshine Coast University Hospital



Collaborators

Queensland Stroke Clinical Network (QSCN)

Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCCIO)

Queensland Health participating hospital sites

and clinicians







Thank you

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Heart Rate Variability – An early biomarker of cystic fibrosis exacerbation

PhD: Integrating Wearable Devices into the Patient Centred Digital Healthcare Environment

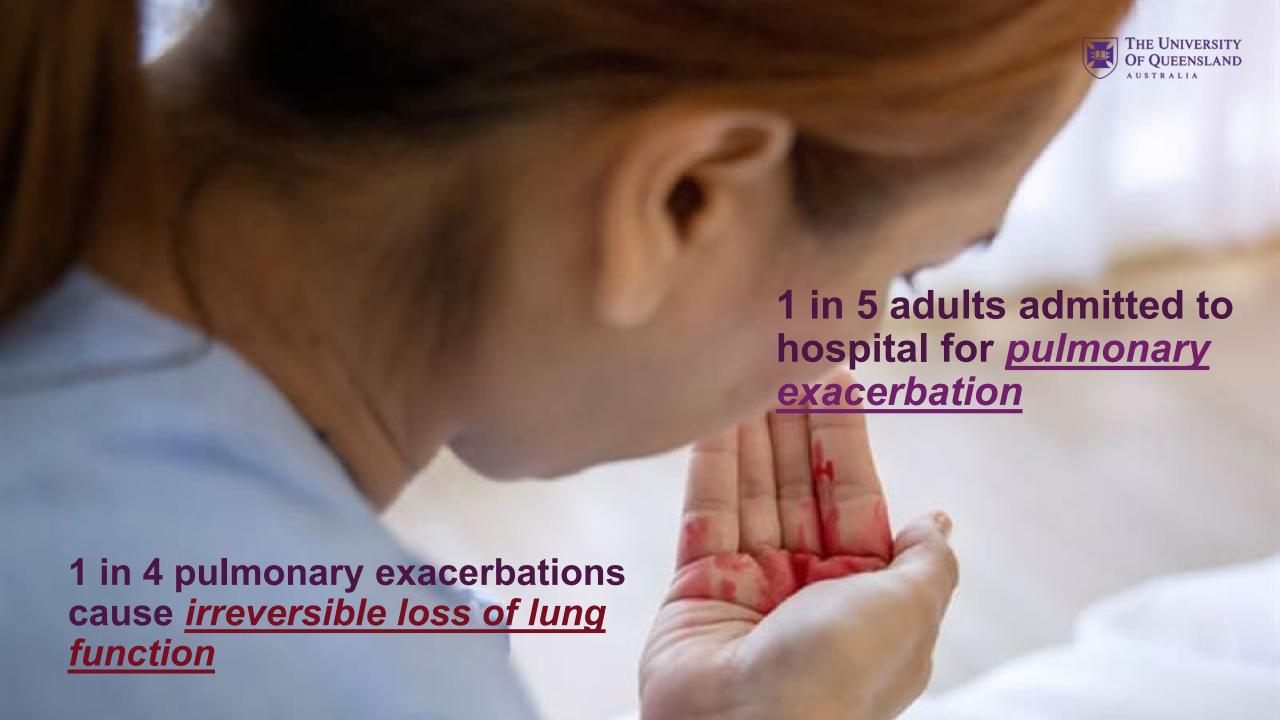
Supported by UQ-DHCRC Project 0083

Dr Graeme Mattison

MBChB MRCP(UK) MSc PhD

Respiratory Advanced Trainee & DHCRC PhD Scholarship Recipient





Diagnostic Criteria for Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis Digital Health Centre



| Definition | Criteria to Define a PEx | Detail | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| EuroCareCF, 2011 ⁶ | When additional antibiotics are needed due to a recent change in at least 2 items from a predefined list | Change in sputum volume or color; increased cough; increased fatigue, malaise, or lethargy; anorexia or weight loss; increased shortness of breath; decrease in pulmonary function by $\geq 10\%$ compared with previous or radiographic changes consistent with a | | |
| Rabin et al, ⁷ 2004 | Three or m I think I need antibiotics for my col | ": relative decline in FEV ₁ ; ency; new crackles; | | |
| Rosenfeld et al, ⁸ 2001 | Combined quantify one usin | cise tolerance; increased um/cough clearance; increased zion; school or work n lung examination; decreased; change in FEV ₁ | | |
| Ramsey et al, ⁹ 1999 | At least 2 s list and 1 | 50% increase in cough; m volume; loss of appetite; ibsence from school or work for ding 7 days due to illness; respiratory tract infection of at least 10%; increase in ast 10 breaths/min; peripheral | | |
| Fuchs et al, ⁵ 1994 | At least 4 selection list | or increased hemoptysis; ased shortness of breath; gy; temperature > 38°C; s; sinus pain or tenderness; change in sinus discharge; change in physical examination of the chest; decrease in pulmonary function by ≥ 10% compared with previous; radiographic changes consistent with a pulmonary exacerbation | | |

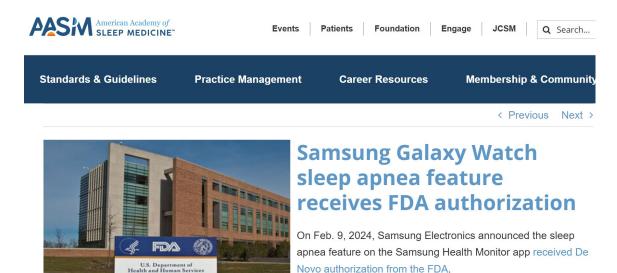


Is the solution on our wrists?

1 in 3 Australians own a smartwatch

Smartwatches TGA approved for detecting atrial fibrillation

Recent FDA approval for detecting sleep apnoea





smartwatch I might be DEAD!





If we can continually monitor our health...

...could we use smartwatches to identify changes in physiology that may be suggestive of pulmonary exacerbation in cystic fibrosis?



40 adults with cystic fibrosis





Garmin Vivosmart 4 smartwatch

Heart Rate
Step Count
"Stress"
Sleep stage estimation
Beat-to-Beat interval data (to calculate heart rate variability)



Lung function, logging exacerbations, symptom severity scoring



We got a lot of messy data!

158,722,558 heart beats of it to be precise

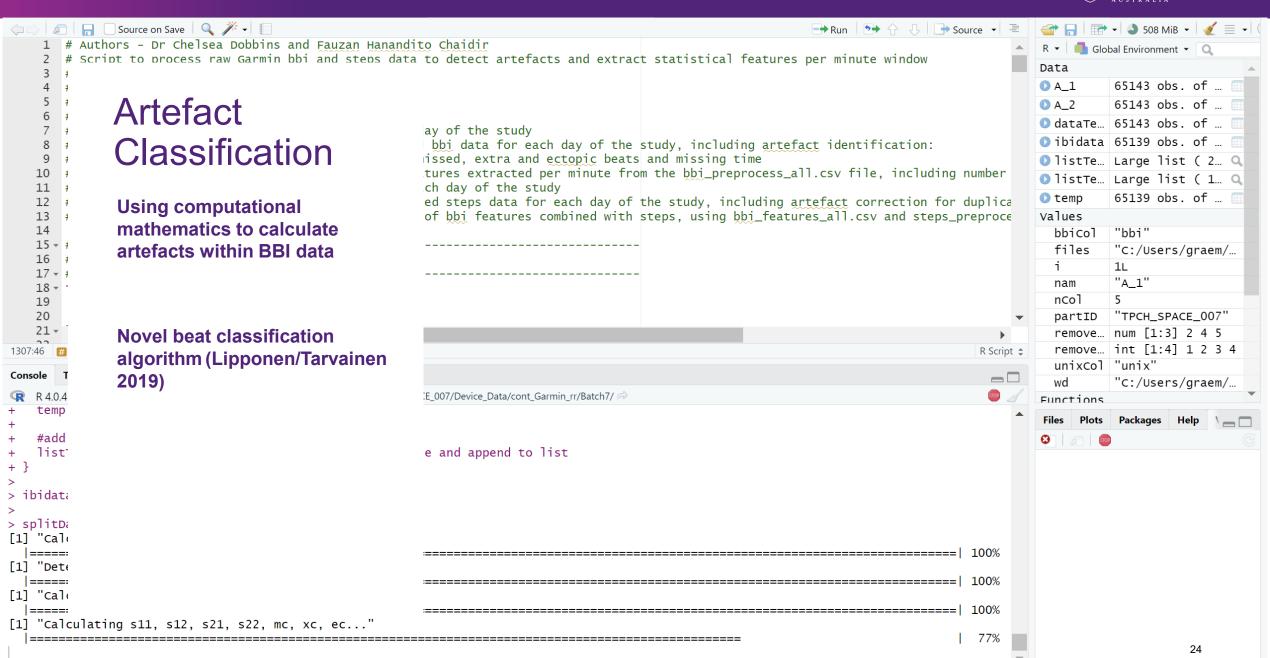
WHAT I THOUGHT DATA WOULD LOOK LIKE



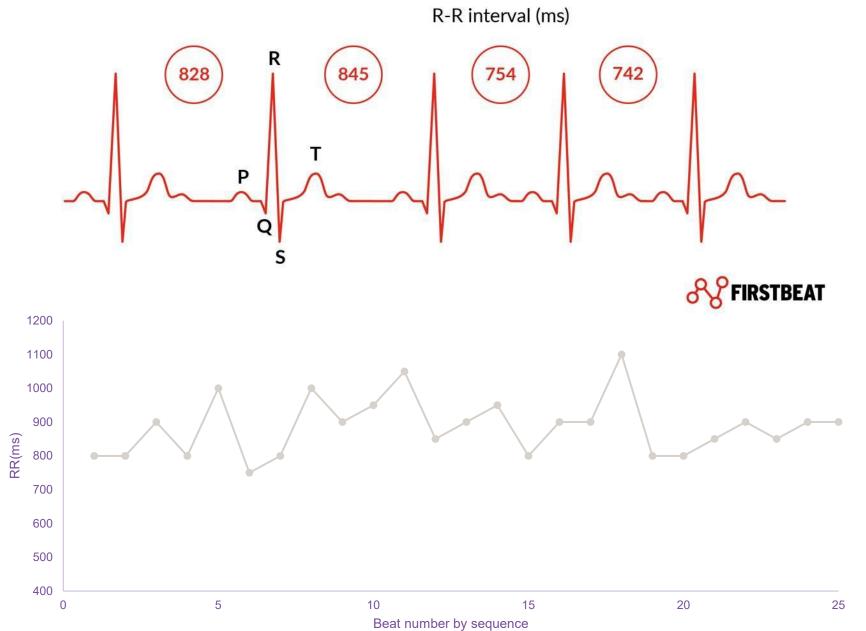
WHAT IT *ACTUALLY* LOOKS LIKE









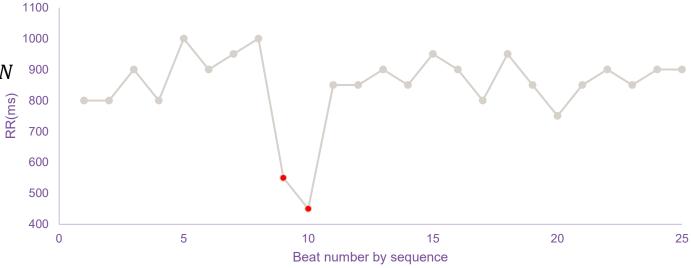




Extra beat

(1)
$$Th2(j) = \alpha \ QD \ [|mRRs(j-45 ... j+45)|], j = 1 ... N$$

(2) $Extra\ beat = |RR(j) + RR(j+1) - medRR(j)|$ < Th2

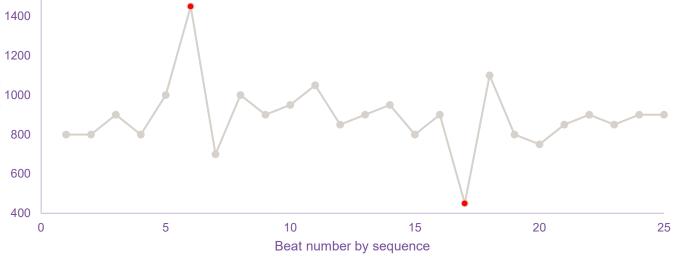


Long/Short beat

$$(1) S_{21} = dRR(j), j = 1 \dots N$$

$$(2) S_{22} = \begin{cases} \min[dRR(j+1), dRR(j+2)], if \ dRR(j) \ge 0 & \text{for } 1000 \\ \max[dRR(j+1), dRR(j+2)], if \ dRR(j) < 0 & \text{for } 1000 \\ 800 & \text{for } 1$$

|mRR>3





Uncleaned Data Distribution

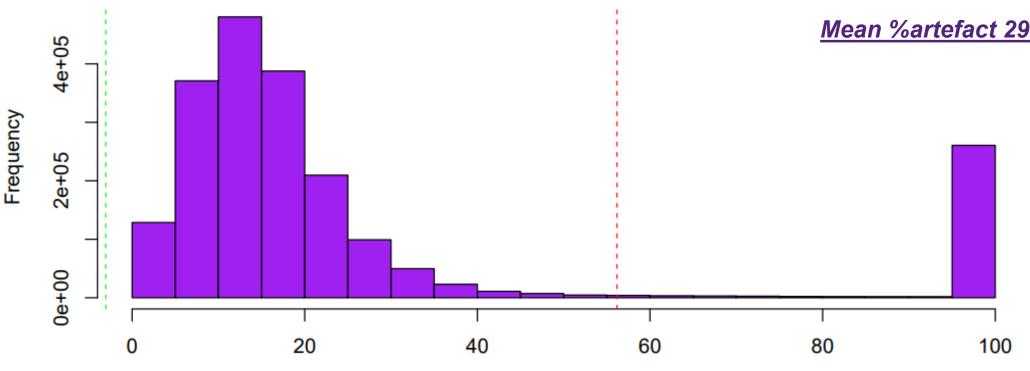


Histogram with 68% Range



Combined into 2,053,745 60-second epochs

Mean %artefact 29.78 ± 13.58%



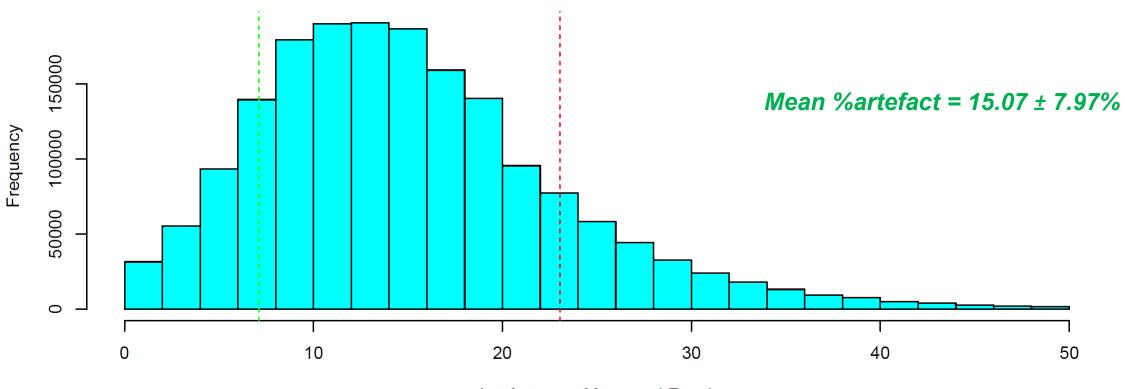
Artefacts per 60 second Epoch



Preprocessed Data Distribution

N = 1,762,937 epochs (14.2% data rejection)

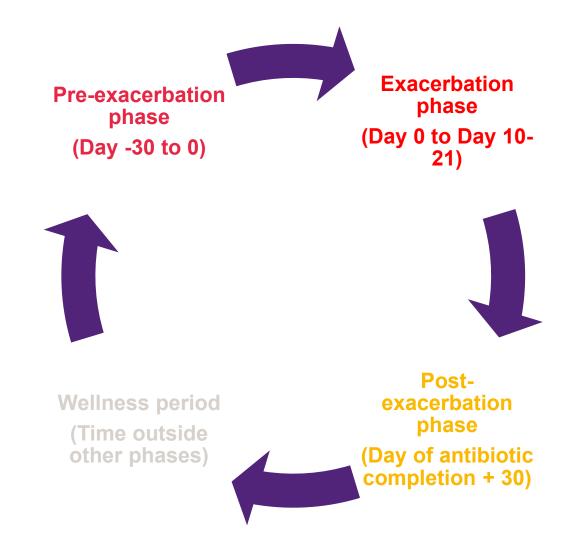






AUSTRALIA

Labelling to Exacerbation Phase





Heart Rate Variability is reduced *up to 30 days before* diagnosis of pulmonary exacerbation

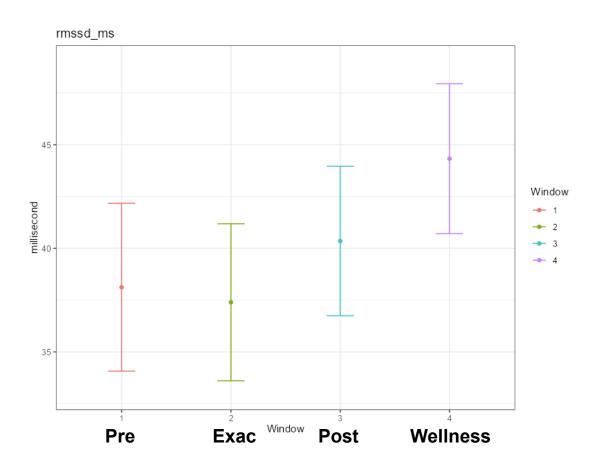


Table 20 HRV measured in this study between phases of pulmonary exacerbation using an LME model. RMSSD = root mean square of successive differences

| Phase Comparison to wellness | Estimated mean RMSSD (ms) | Estimated mean difference between phases (ms) | SE | 95% CI | p-value |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------|------------|---------|
| Wellness | 44.331 | 0 | 1.776 | 40.713 – | NA |
| (Intercept) | 11.551 | v | | 47.949 | |
| Pre | 38.123 | (-6.208) | 1.278 | (-8.726) – | <0.001 |
| 110 | | | | (-3.690) | |
| Exac | 37.399 | (-6.932) | 1.006 | (-8.907) – | <0.001 |
| Lauc | | | | (-4.958) | |
| Post | 40.352 | (-3.979) | 0.590 | (-5.135) – | <0.001 |
| 1 051 | | | | (-2.823) | |



Other positive findings

Awake time during sleep increased during exacerbation compared to wellness (13.4 vs 8.8 mins; p=0.014)

Daily step count reduced during exacerbation compared to wellness (2869 vs 3596 steps/day; p=0.005)



HRV may be an early biomarker of pulmonary exacerbation*



*Research currently under peer-review (*Eur Resp J*)

Acknowledgements







Swelling with pride to be at #DHS2022 in Sydney with our "Purple Brigade" - @UQMedicine @UQ_News emerging transdisciplinary research leaders in digital health

[18]

Spot the RN, Pharm, BioMed, PhD, Econ, CI, AI, APD & MD! (a) @LeannaWoods2016 (a) SamTRobertson1 (a) digihealthcrc





Greatest acknowledgement

To the study participants in this PhD thesis living with cystic fibrosis

Other work from Project 0083



Influence of wearables on healthcare outcomes in chronic disease

Systematic review, JMIR



Roadmap for smartwatch implementation into preventing chronic disease

MJA Perspective



Qualitative analysis of the value of wearables in CF care

Int J Med Inform





Thank you

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Re-analysing existing genomic data to increase the diagnostic yield of genetic tests

Alan Robertson

PhD Candidate - Queensland Digital Health Centre, The University of Queensland



I acknowledge the Turrbal and Yugara, as the First Nations owners of the lands from which I stand. I pay my respect to their elders, traditions and creation spirits. I recognise that these lands have always been places of teaching, learning, and healing.

Background



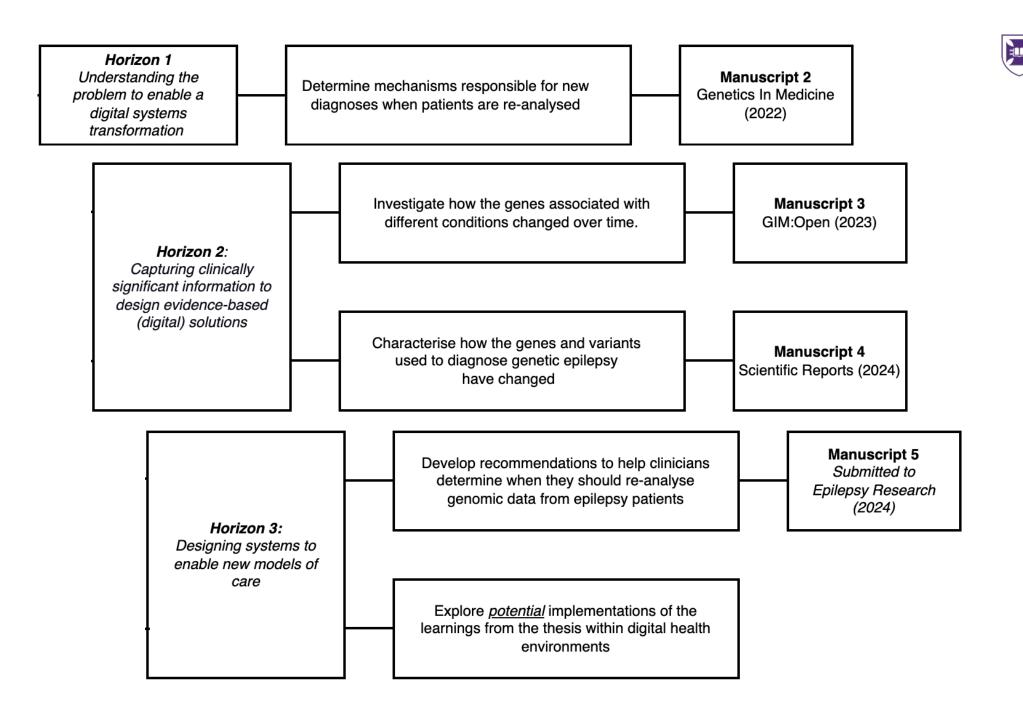
Improves

- Diagnosis + Prognosis
- Therapeutics

Genomics

- Genomic data different
 - Remains same, understanding changes
 - Re-analysing existing data

How?



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Project Background



Bringing digital excellence to clinical excellence:

Leading digital excellence in Queensland Health

- Focus on student independence
 - Designing project, winning funding, managing project

- Self-directed approach take throughout
 - Fortunate supervisors, cohort of students



Acknowledgements

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Research Partner - UQ
MTPConnect – REDI Fellowship
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Thank you

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DigiHDR Presentations

Presenters:

Danyang Dai

Hannah O'Connor

Jaze Wang

Monica Noselli

Quita Olsen

Teyl Engstrom

Titus Kirwa

Tuan Duong

Moderated by Prof Jason Pole
Panel feedback by Prof Clair Sullivan
and Dr David Hansen



Global Geographic and Socio-Economic Disparities in COVID-Associated Acute Kidney Injury (AKI): A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

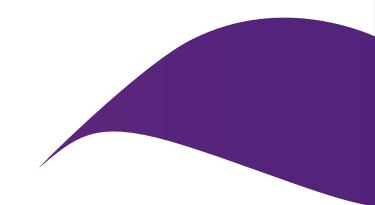


Danyang Dai, PhD candidate

Assoc. Prof. Pedro Franca Gois, Digby Simpson, Souhayel Hedfi, Assoc. Prof. Sally Shrapnel, Pro. Jason D Pole



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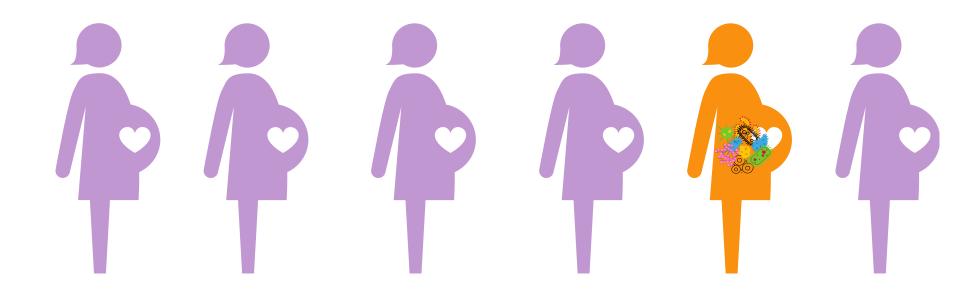
Healthy Gut Diet for preventing gestational diabetes study: A preliminary analysis on participants dietary changes



Hannah O.Connor, PhD candidate

Nina Meloncelli, Shelley Wilkinson, Susan de Jersey

Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) is the most common condition impacting pregnant woman

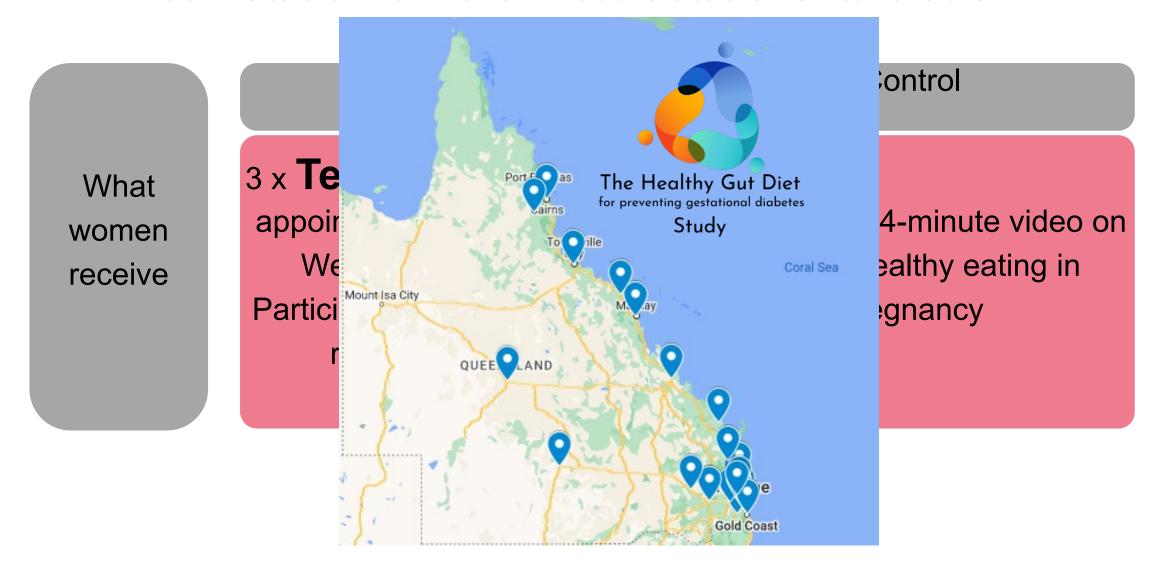


No dietary intervention studies have been conducted to investigate the link between the gut microbiota and diet



Randomised Control Trial: The Healthy Gut Diet (HGD)

The aim is to examine if women who adhere to the HGD can avoid GDM



No significant differences at baseline in characteristics or dietary intakes

Randomised

(n=129)

Intervention (n=66)

Control group (n=64)



Mean age of 33 years



64% had a University degree



71% were born in Australia



Average ppBMI was 28 kg/m2)



Significant increases in diet quality, prebiotics and fermented foods



Vegetables



Fiber



Fermented foods





Fruit



Grains (wholegrains)



Non-meat protein



Thank you

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Digital Health Interventions To Prevent Type 2 Diabetes: A Systematic Review



Wenyang (Jaze) Wang, PhD candidate

Dr Mahnaz Samadbeik, Dr Gaurav Puri. A/Prof Donald McLeod, Dr Elton Lobo, Dr Tuan Duong, Jennifer Nguyen, Mutian Ding, Prof Clair Sullivan

Project 1: Literature Review

Research question: What is the existing evidence regarding digitally-enabled solutions for improving health outcomes related to the Quadruple Aim in outpatient diabetes management?

Hypothesis: There is a diverse range of digitally-enabled solutions in outpatient diabetes management, and these interventions potentially address various aspects of the Quadruple Aim, including enhanced patient experience, improved population health, reduced costs, and improved wellbeing of the healthcare team. The existing literature will likely reveal varied approaches, outcomes, and contexts in the application of these interventions. This scoping review aims to map and characterise this evidence to understand its breadth and depth, identify patterns and gaps, and provide insights for future research.

Aim:

To summarise the current evidence and synthesise knowledge on all digital solutions in outpatient diabetes care and their impact on the Quadruple Aim.

Project 2: Comprehensive Evaluation of ieMR Implementation in Queensland Health's Diabetes Outpatient Settings: A Mixed-Methods Case Study on the Quadruple Aims

Research question: What is the impact of the integrated electronic Medical Records (ieMR) implementation on patient experience, clinician experience, population health outcomes, and costs in Queensland Health's diabetes outpatient settings?

Hypothesis: The integration of ieMR in diabetes outpatient care positively affects patient and clinician experience, while also demonstrating improvements in population health and favourable cost-consequences.

Aim: We seek to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the ieMR implementation in the diabetes outpatient settings within Queensland Health. By adopting a mixed-methods case study approach, we will explore the quadruple aim multifaceted impacts of ieMR on various aspects of healthcare delivery including patient experience, clinician experience, population health outcomes, and costs.





Part 01

Evaluate Patient Experience

- Methods: Surveys
- Analysis: Descriptive analysis of patient experience data
- Expected outcomes: improved patient experience

Part 02

Evaluate Clinician Experience

- Methods: Focus groups
- Analysis: Qualitative analysis of staff experience data
- Expected outcomes: enhanced staff wellbeing



Part 03

Investigate Population Health Effects

- Methods: Collect HbA1c data pre- and post-ieMR implementation
- Analysis: Statistical analysis of HbA1c outcomes
- Expected outcomes: improved HbA1c levels post ieMR implementation

Part 04

Assess Cost-Consequences

- Methods: Collect costs of ieMR in diabetes outpatient clinic
- Analysis: Cost-consequences analysis
- Expected outcomes: favourable cost-consequences

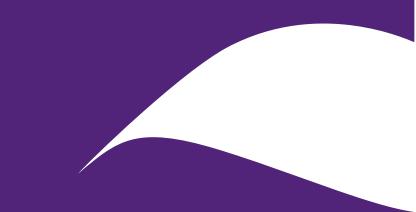


Thank you

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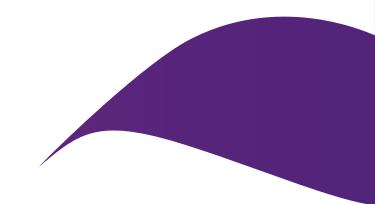
Investigating the presentation of Al information for detecting patient deterioration: ensuring alignment with clinicians' mental models

Monica Noselli, PhD candidate

Anton H van der Vegt, Maxime Cordeil, Ian Scott, Victoria Campbell, Audrey P. Wang



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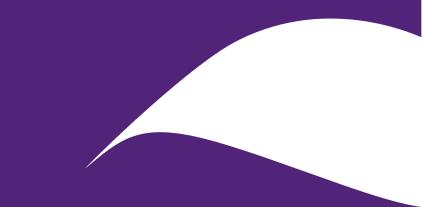


Thank you

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The public's willingness to share health information for secondary purposes: A systematic review and meta-analysis



Quita Olsen

Dr Leanna Woods, Dr Amalie Dyda, Dr Rebekah Eden, Dr Elton Lobo, Assoc Prof Bernadette Richards, Dr Michelle Krahe, Dr Zahed Lambat, Prof Nalini Pather, Prof Jason Pole, Prof Clair Sullivan

Prof. Angus Turner

- 30% of First Nations population with diabetes
- Diabetes complication blinding disease
- Currently 20% of remote communities receiving eye checks
- 98% of diabetes associated blindness is preventable with eye checks

AI retinal scanner wins Lions Eye \$5m to diagnose blindness in Pilbara

We've made it easier to find the stories that matter to you with a new homepage, personalised sections and more.

By Alex Govan

ABC Pilbara

Fri 11 Oct



https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-10-11/artificial-intelligence-powered-eye-scannerpilbara/104451718?utm campaign=abc news web&utm content=link&utm medium =content shared&utm source=abc news web

Methods

PRISMA guidelines

Databases:

Web of Science, Embase, CINAHL and Medline (Ovid)

Inclusions:

- Primary research articles with all study designs
- Perceptions of data sharing or acceptance
- Data in a healthcare setting with a data custodian
- General public, not healthcare professionals
- Articles from Jan 2020 to Jan 2024

Exclusions:

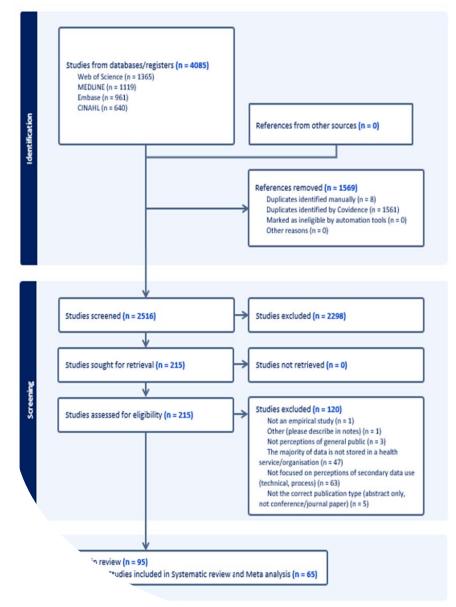
- Grey literature, theses, conference abstracts or posters
- Articles not in English, full text or peer reviewed



Results

- 95 studies
- 65 quantitative extraction
- 51 meta-analysis for willingness to share



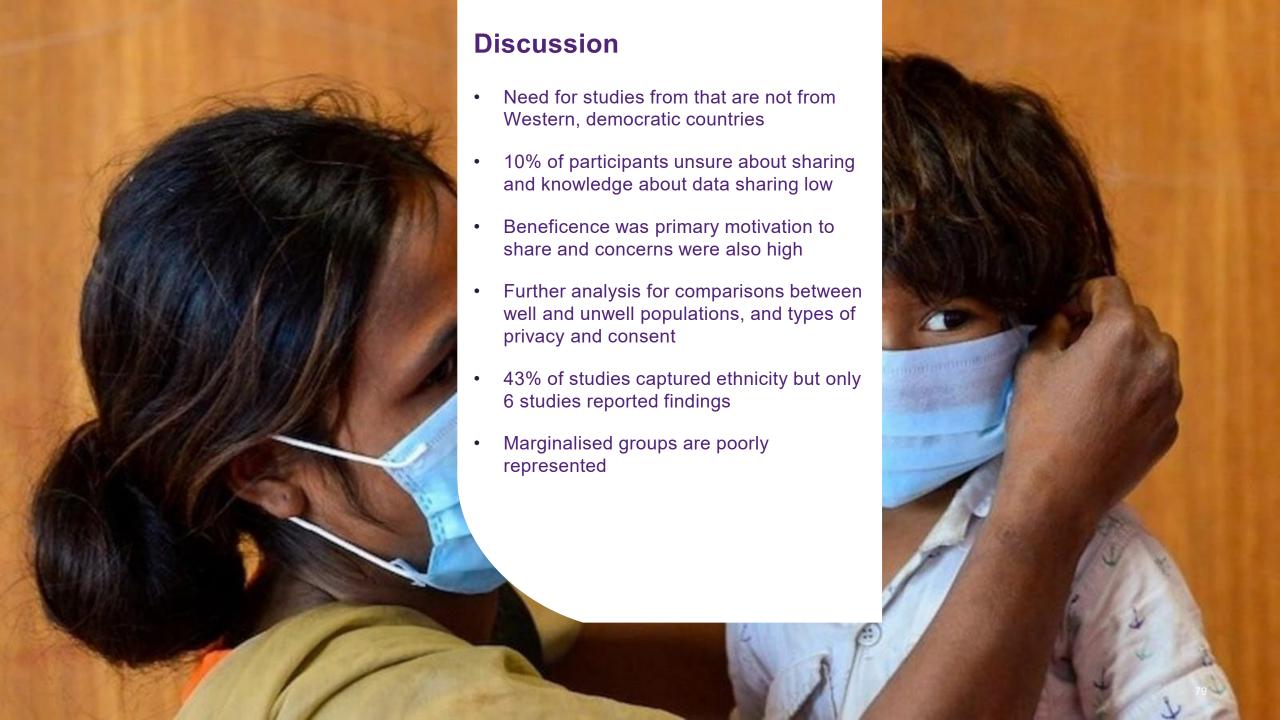


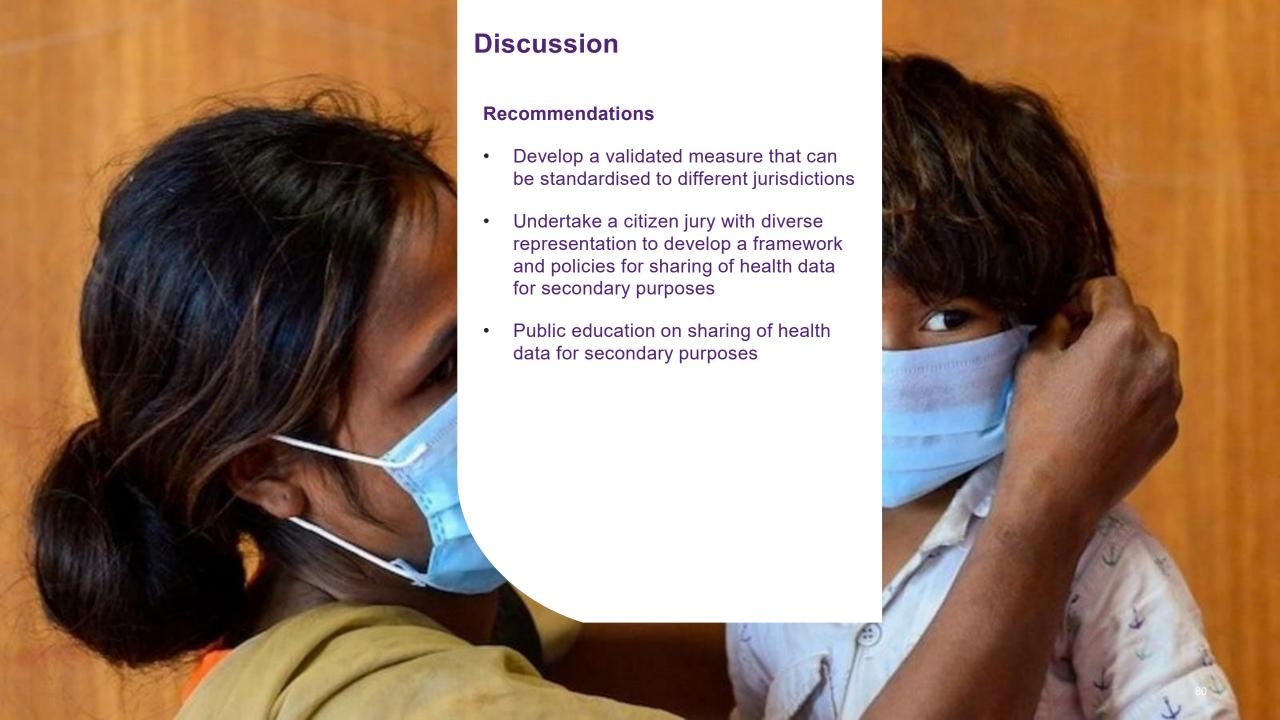
Results

- 95 studies
- 65 quantitative extraction
- 51 meta-analysis for willingness to share
- 34 countries, 95% high income, 51% from USA, UK and Australia, all cross sectional
- Willingness to share 76.59% (95% CI: 71% to 82%)
- Heterogeneity ($\tau^2 = 1.3$, I2 = 99.7%, p<0.001)
- Type of health data
- Willingness to share 76.59% (95% CI: 71% to 82%)
- Heterogeneity ($\tau^2 = 1.3$, I2 = 99.7%, p<0.001)



| Study | Events | Total | | Proportion | 95%-CI |
|--|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| Aggarwal 2021 | 268 | 408 | | 0.66 | [0.61; 0.70] |
| Al-Shami 2023 | 441 | 1003 | - | 0.44 | [0.41; 0.47] |
| Amorim 2022 Patients | 336 | 478 | - | 0.70 | [0.66; 0.74] |
| Amorim 2022 Carers | 325 | 478 | * | 0.68 | [0.64; 0.72] |
| Atkin 2021 | 261 | 308 | : = | 0.85 | |
| Bakken 2022 | 190 | 253 | - | | [0.69; 0.80] |
| Belfrage 2021 | 1578 | 1645 | | | [0.95; 0.97] |
| Bouras 2020 | 224 | 622 | | 0.36 | |
| Braunack-Mayer 2021 | 1466 | 2537 | | | [0.56; 0.60] |
| Corman 2022 | 213 | 317 | | | [0.62; 0.72] |
| Dobson 2021 | 1157 | 1377 | | 0.84 | |
| Eikemo 2022 | 423 | 424 | | | [0.99; 1.00] |
| Etchegary 2023 | 64 | 85 | - | | [0.65; 0.84] |
| Franklin 2020 | 481 | 677 | _ = | 0.71 | |
| Fylan 2021 | 247 | 1031 | == = : | | [0.21; 0.27] |
| Garett 2022 | 93 | 161 | | | [0.50; 0.65] |
| Gonzalez-Prieto 2023 | 188 | 226 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | [0.78; 0.88] |
| Gupta 2023 | 3461 115 | 3539 120 | | | [0.97; 0.98] |
| Hammack-Aviran 2020 | 127 | 132 | | | [0.91; 0.99] |
| Hutchings 2023 | 637 | 678 | : 3 | | [0.91; 0.99] |
| Jagsi 2023 Jones 2022 | 23888 | 29275 | 100 | | [0.92; 0.96] [0.81; 0.82] |
| | 43 | 104 | | 0.41 | |
| Jung 2020 Jung 2023 | 899 | 1370 | 275 | | [0.63; 0.68] |
| Kallesoe 2023 | 3970 | 4981 | 100 | | [0.79; 0.81] |
| Khatatbeh 2022 | 696 | 1194 | 275 | | [0.55; 0.61] |
| Kirkham 2022 | 2028 | 2187 | | | [0.92; 0.94] |
| Kongeter 2022 | 516 | 820 | | 0.63 | |
| Lysaght 2021 | 639 | 1000 | : | | [0.61; 0.67] |
| McCormick 2022 | 892 | 1407 | | | [0.61; 0.66] |
| Middleton 2020 | 17663 | 36268 | | | [0.48; 0.49] |
| Muller 2022 | 854 | 987 | - : = | | [0.84; 0.89] |
| Muller 2023 | 848 | 902 | 101 | 0.94 | |
| Ong 2023 | 348 | 400 | - | 0.87 | |
| Parobek 2022 | 100 | 160 | | 0.62 | [0.55; 0.70] |
| Parvienen 2023 | 194 | 299 | | | [0.59; 0.70] |
| Pletscher 2022 | 874 | 1231 | | 0.71 | [0.68; 0.74] |
| Raddatz 2023 | 173 | 253 | | 0.68 | [0.62; 0.74] |
| Richter 2021 | 400 | 508 | | | [0.75; 0.82] |
| Richter 2022 German | 793 | 1006 | : 03 | | [0.76; 0.81] |
| Richter 2022 Dutch | 4853 | 5258 | | | [0.92; 0.93] |
| Schultz-Swarthfigure 2022 | 79 | 103 | - III | 0.77 | |
| Shi 2023 | 770 | 2060 | | | [0.35; 0.40] |
| Silber 2023 | 641 | 1006 | =: <u>1</u> | | [0.61; 0.67] |
| Soellner 2022 | 158 | 204 | | 0.77 | |
| Summers 2022 | 3044 | 4764 | | | [0.63; 0.65] |
| Tosoni 2021 | 175 | 222 | | | [0.73; 0.84] |
| Tosoni 2022 | 165 | 183 | <u> </u> | 0.90 | |
| fully 2020 Scotland | 982 | 1465 | | | [0.65; 0.69] |
| illy 2020 Sweden | 974 | 1487 | | | [0.63; 0.68] |
| hol 2023 en 2020 | 497 1373 | 1003 1494 | | 0.50 | |
| an 2020 | 13/3 | 243 | 1 | 0.92 | [0.90; 0.93] |
| \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ | 254 | 302 | T_ | 0.77 | |
| ጎ 2021 | 1140 | 1357 | 1 | | [0.82; 0.86] |
| | 1140 | | lad | | |
| * model | | 122002 | I 1 | | [0.68; 0.69] |
| odel | | | ◆ | 0.77 | [0.71; 0.82] |
| 3 | 4.0700 | | | 1 | [0.26; 0.97] |
| - | 1.2722, / | 0 = 0 | | | |







Thank you

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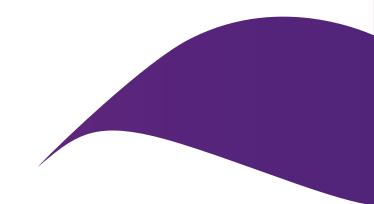
The Impact of Digital Hospitals on Patients: A Secondary Analysis of Patient Reported Experience Measures

Teyl Engstrom, PhD candidate

Clair Sullivan, Jacqueline Daly, Shirle Thompson, Jason Pole



Note: This section has been intentionally omitted





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The Impact of Electronic Medical Records on Maternal Healthcare: A Scoping Review



Titus Kirwa, PhD candidate

Dr Elton Lobo, Teyl Engstrom, Terence Felix,
Abhinand Vasudevan, Nicole McDonald, Lindsey
Butler, Steven McPhail, Dr Natasha Reid, Dr
Lyle Turner, Prof Jason Ferris, Prof Clair Sullivan



Introduction

❖ \$181.9 million benefits related to patient quality and safety, operational service improvement and direct financial savings were realized at the Princess Alexandra, Mackay Base, Cairns, Townsville and Queensland Children's Hospitals (PWC, 2018).

Research question

What are the enablers and barriers to the implementation of maternal digital workflows and what are the outcomes of implementation?

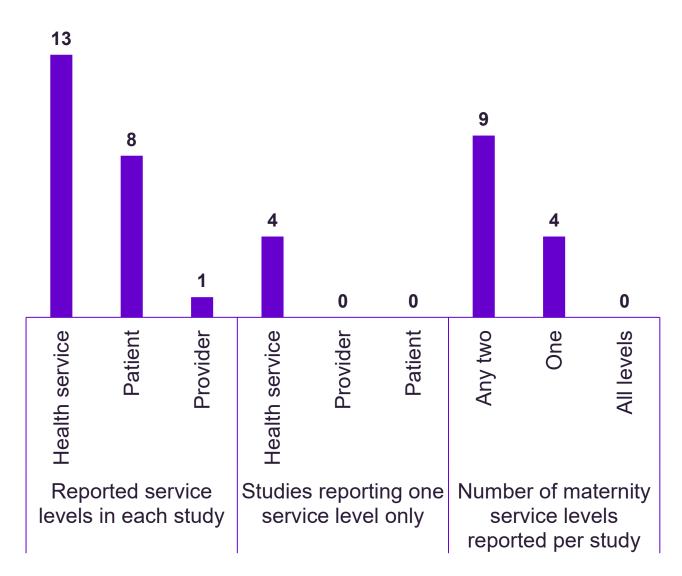
Methods

Scoping Review mapped to Quintuple & RE-AIM framework

Results (RE-AIM Framework)



Percentage of studies reporting Effectiveness dimensions of RE-AIM per levels of maternity service delivery



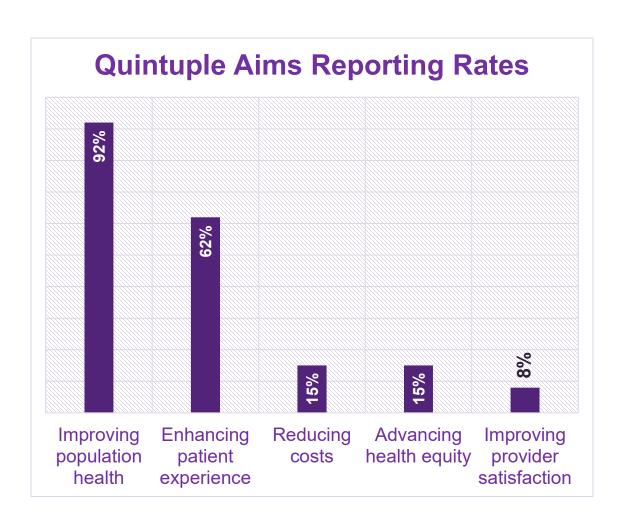
Effectiveness Outcomes

- High effectiveness in enhancing health service level outcomes across all studies reporting this level 11 (84.6%).
- ❖ 8 (61.5%) reported high efficacy in enhancing patient outcomes.
- Only one study assessed provider experience and reported positive outcomes.

Results (Quintuple Aims)



Impacts of EMRs on Quintuple Aims Outcomes



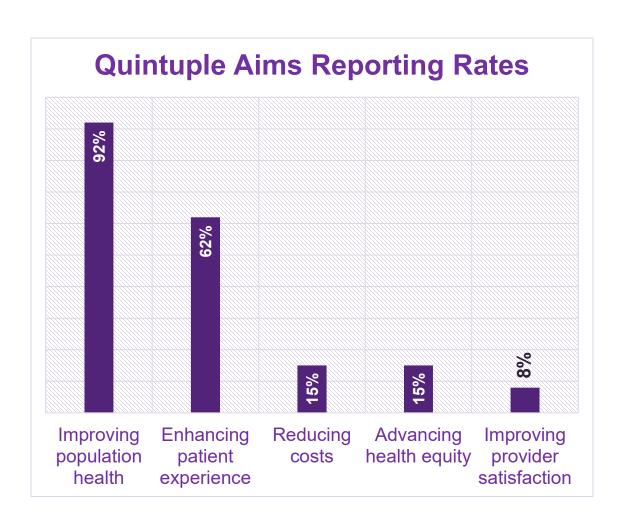
Less consistently evaluated

- Cost-effectiveness
- Provider satisfaction
- Health equity

Results (Quintuple Aims)



Impacts of EMRs on Quintuple Aims Outcomes



Less consistently evaluated

- Cost-effectiveness
- Provider satisfaction
- Health equity



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Digital Health Interventions To Prevent Type 2 Diabetes: A Systematic Review



Tuan Duong, MD, PhD candidate

MSc Quita Olsen, Dr Anish Menon Dr Leanna Woods, Jaze Wang Lee Jiang, Dr Marlien Varnfield Prof Clair Sullivan



Introduction



Prevent type 2 diabetes – cost effective

Evidence digital interventions are effective in type 2 diabetes prevention

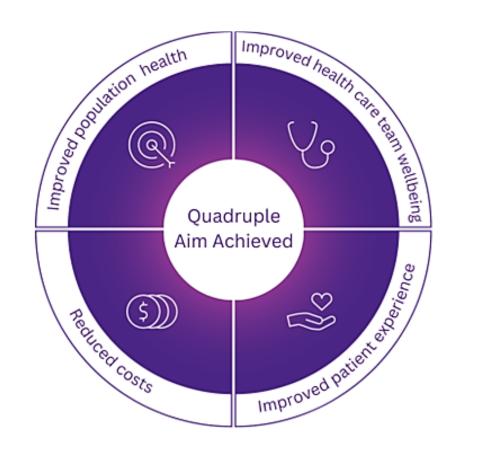


Quadruple Aims in healthcare

Help guide digital health in prevention, treatment, delivery, planning, decisionmaking



The impacts of digital interventions on the Quadruple Aims in type 2 diabetes prevention remain largely unknown





Objectives



To systematically review the effectiveness of digital interventions in type 2 diabetes prevention as measured by the Quadruple Aims



Methods

Conducted and reported following PRISMA 2020

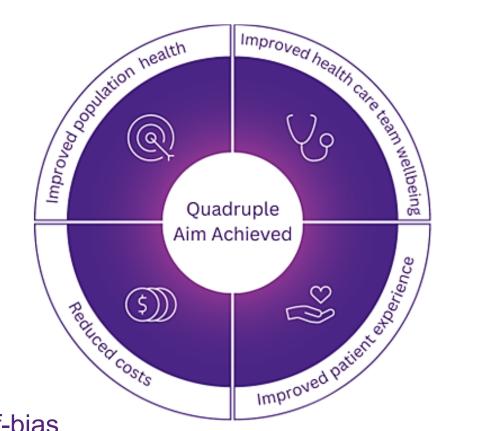
Quantitative and qualitative data collected and synthesized narratively

Outcomes mapped to the Quadruple Aims

World's Health Organization Digital health interventions classification

Digital health intervention effects: Positive (+), Negative (-), Neutral (0)

Quality assessment: Version 2 of "Cochrane risk-of-bias tool for randomized trials", "Risk of Bias In Non-randomised Studies - of Interventions"





Results

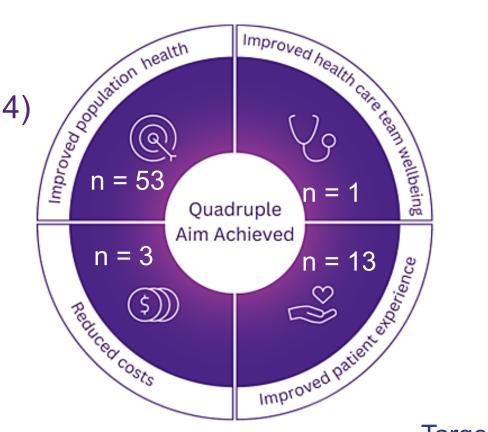
T2DM development (n =14)

One study positive effect Nine studies neutral effects NA n=4

Dysglycemia (n = 53)

23 studies positive effect 24 studies neutral effect NA n=6





Different digital interventions in combination

Targeted communication,
Telemedicine,
Personal health tracking

Conclusions

- Limited evidence supporting the effectiveness of digital interventions in preventing T2DM, clear evidence their effectiveness in improving dysglycemia
- Lack of studies on healthcare provider experience and healthcare cost
- Digital interventions should be integrated with healthcare provider interaction
- Different digital interventions in combination work best
- Combination transmission of information, alert, reminder, telemedicine, tracking device





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Please join us for networking!

