

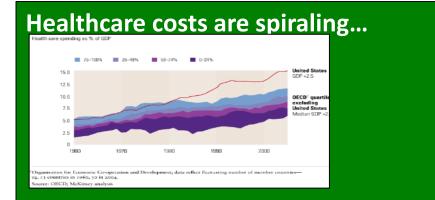
mHealth and chronic disease

Dr Oliver Harrison, harrisono@who.int

Mobile Asia Expo, June 2013

A global challenge... our shared opportunity





...Whilst life expectancy has plateaued

A step back

The average life expectancy for women in the U.S. has declined in a wide band of counties across Appalachia, the South and the lower Midwest. Although life expectancy nationwide continued to rise, the U.S. lags behind some countries,



"Without precise measurement innovation is doomed to be rare and erratic... With it, invention becomes commonplace"

2013 Annual Letter from Bill Gates (quoting *The Most Powerful Idea in the World*, by William Rosen)

Cost of chronic disease

NCDs include cancers, diabetes, heart and lung diseases

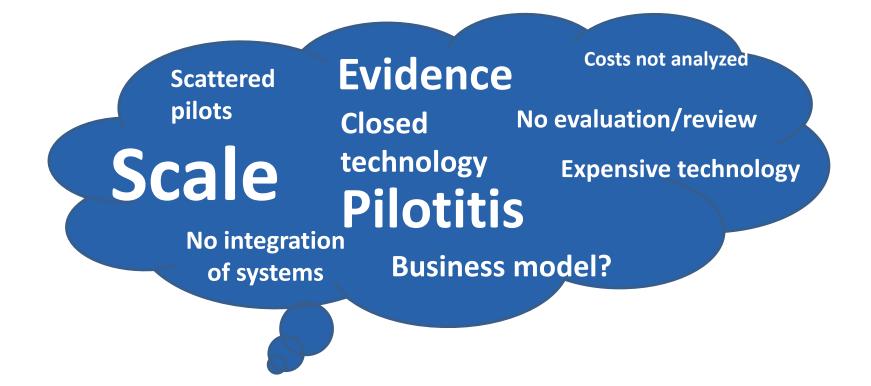
63% of all annual deaths (72 million)

Largely preventable if:

- Strengthen early detection
- Facilitate timely treatment
- Combat risk factors, namely tobacco use, alcohol consumption, physical inactivity and unhealthy diet



Two challenges: Evidence and Scale-up



WHO-ITU Joint Initiative



World Health Organization



International Telecommunication Union



If you want to get involved email team: harrisono@who.int

* See http://www.who.int/nmh/events/2012/mhealth faq.pdf

Abu Dhabi was an ideal market for innovation in tackling chronic disease



2.6m lives: "Big enough to matter, small enough to manage..."

Highly strategic government with broadbased popular trust

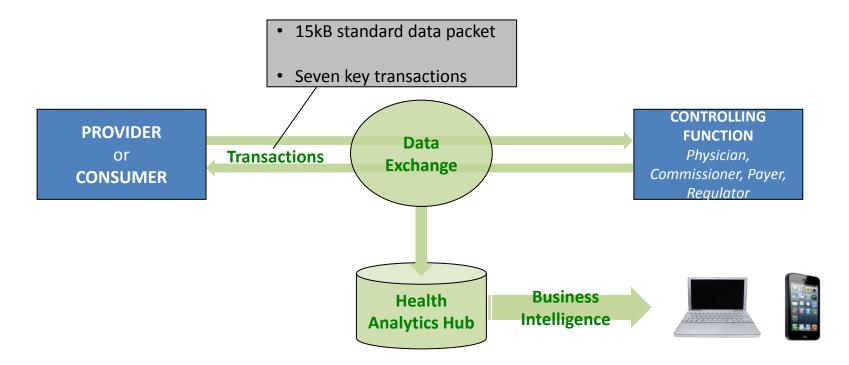
Extreme pace and depth of socio-economic development – very high burden of NCDs

Plural and diverse payers and providers

Relatively well-resourced health system enabling innovation

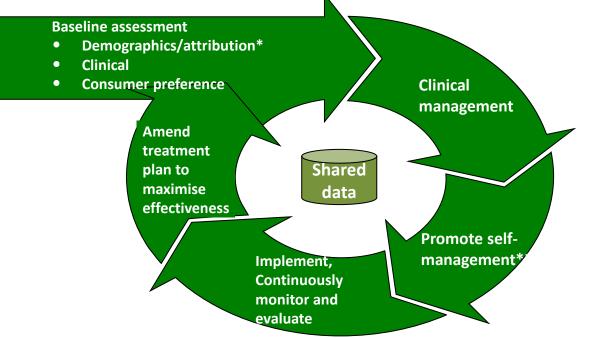


Standardised data and modular SOA*



* Can be tailored to different health systems and legacy IT, delivering exactly what's needed

Closed-loop public health



- * Specific groups, e.g., family, street, employer, etc.
- ** Self-management encouraged/enabled through clinical assets (e.g., community health workers); coordinated across individual, group (e.g., family), and population levels

Two domains of Action



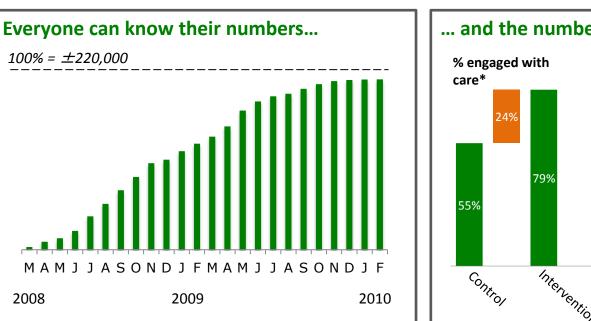
Health Sector

- Clinical care standards
- Customer-centred services
- Secure data sharing
- Patient empowerment

Health Guardians

- Families
- Communities
- Employers
- Local Government

Closed-loop public health improves outcomes and lowers costs

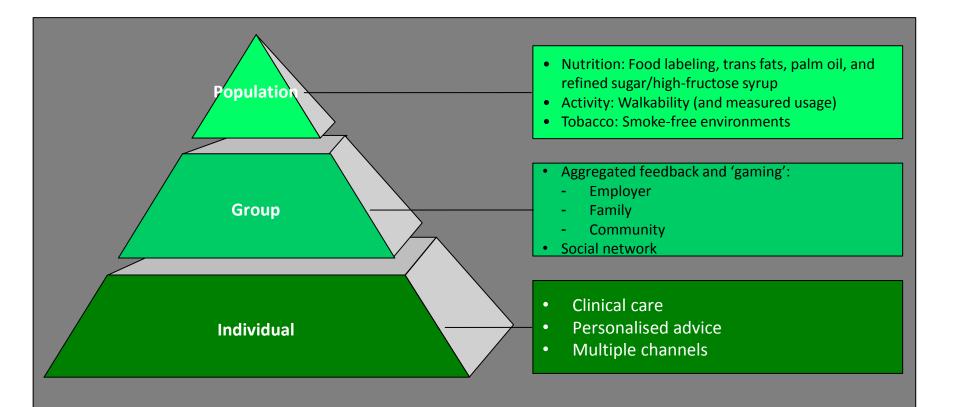


2008

... and the numbers can change health outcomes % with HbA1c <7.5% % with LDL:HDL ratio <3.5 18% 42% 20% 25% 24% 5% Interventio, Intervention

Source Wegaya, Abu Dhabi; presented at the IDF World Diabetes Congress, Dubai 2011

Connecting through "the cloud"



Two key areas of innovation



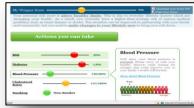
Measurement

- Opt-out screening
- Opt-in data sharing



Nudge

- Ubiquitous programme
- Disease Management
 Programmes
- Point of decision prompts, e.g., Weqaya label on healthy food
- At home monitoring
- Secure data sharing







Seven countries now running same model



Countries	Population
UAE	9m
Indonesia	250m
Malaysia	30m
Thailand	68m
Vietnam	92m
Ghana	25m
Kenya	44m



What this means for mobile operators



Key components

- Payer (e.g., government) understanding of NCD burden
- Payer eHealth interoperability layer or interest in creating interoperability layer
- Payer revenues for Disease Management Providers ("Pay-for-Health")

- Operator-led interoperability layer
- Customer-facing services: health service integration, and personal health devices
- Measurable improvements in health outcomes
- Direct subscriber proposition
- Proposition to payers (reducing risk and therefore costs)

What this means for you

- Where governments understand the challenge there are two revenue streams:
 - 1. Enable interoperability layer
 - 2. Disease Management Programme
- There is significant first-mover advantage

- Even where payers are not yet ready <u>you</u> <u>can get started now</u>
- Revenue streams:
 - <u>Now</u>: Value-added subscriber services (e.g., for people with diabetes)
 - Future: Payer risk sharing
- There is significant first-mover advantage

Operator-led

Payer-led

What payer-led looks like: "Pay for Health"



Pay for Quality

- Based on compliance with evidence-based care pathways and clinical quality indicators
- Mechanism set-out in Standard Contract (between Healthcare Facilities and Health Insurers)
- Expectation it will affect base payment by <10%
- "Compliance with high quality care receives a bonus"

Pay for Health

- Based on individual health status
- Health initially defined as 10-year risk of cardiovascular event (heart attack or stroke)
- Contract between individual and Disease Management Programme
- AED1,000 per 1% reduction in risk to maximum of AED5,000 (5%)
- "No health improvement no money"

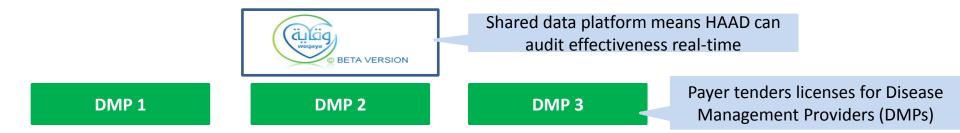




Shared data platform means HAAD can audit effectiveness real-time

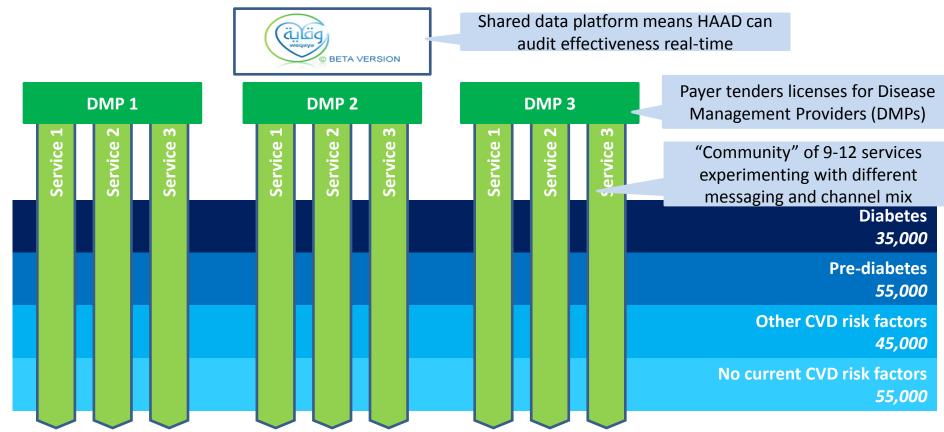
Diabetes 35,000
Pre-diabetes 55,000
Other CVD risk factors 45,000
No current CVD risk factors 55,000



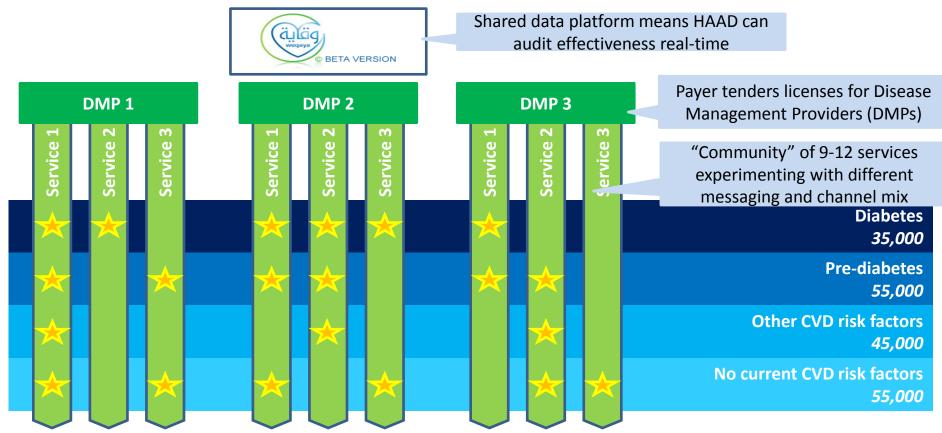


	Diabetes <i>35,000</i>
Pr	e-diabetes <i>55,000</i>
Other CVD r	risk factors <i>45,000</i>
No current CVD r	risk factors <i>55,000</i>



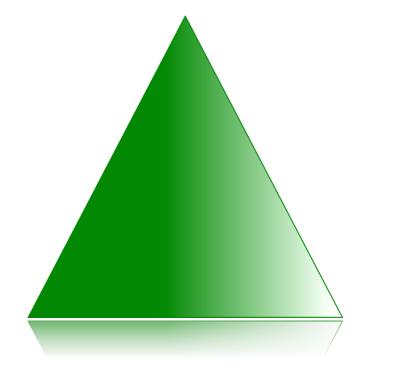






The value is there – how do you capture it?

- Devices
- Applications
- Services
- Delivery of outcomes





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