Module 3 mHealth for training health condition







Partners





Germany www.iat.eu



Germany www.schoen-klinik.de







Spain www.gesmed.es

Germany www.rub.de



Greece www.auth.gr



Greeceece
www.iwwwwiatiroon/aitirenshuive.eu

EMONICUM

Slovenia www.emonicum.eu



Slovenia www.spomincica.si



kaipieraen beyne

Turkey hwww.alzheimerdernegi.org .tr/



Modules



- 1. mHealth for Monitoring Health Indicators
- 2. mHealth for Tracking and Feedback
- 3. mHealth for Training Health Condition
- 4. mHealth for Communication and Planning





CONTENTS

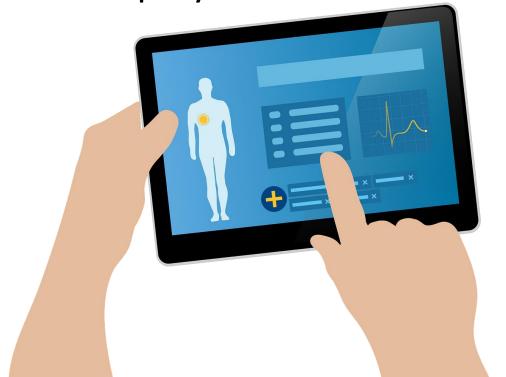
- What is the purpose to train health conditions?
- How can we manage daily activities with the support of health technologies?
- Training to use devices that measure internal parameters
- Sleep monitoring and why to do that
- Tracking daily activities
- Mental fitness and serious games
- Training to use the Apps
- Available technologies
- Complementary videos





INTRODUCTION

- Aging results into variety of molecular and cellular damage over time.
- This leads to a gradual decrease in physical and mental capacity.



Tracking the health condition, adapting the behavior and visiting the professional on time is crucial for the wellbeing of an older adult.

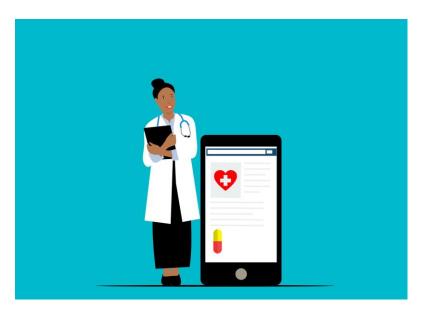


Photo: Pixabay





What is the purpose to train health conditions?

Use of tools that help with self-monitoring conditions may **empower** elderly in daily challenges faced, but also with the prevention of health deterioration.

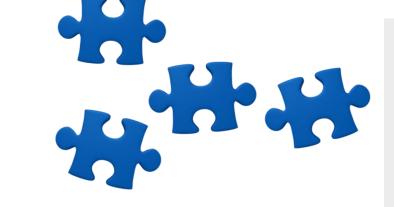
The use of mobile apps has impacted the way the population has managed healthcare.



Manage and prevent dementia comorbidities

Comorbidities are common among persons with dementia:

- High blood pressure
- Cardiovascular disease and stroke
- Depression
- Diabetes



Prevention, early treatment and care can protect against the development of dementia.

This includes:

- Regular heart health screening to check cardiovascular risks
- Control blood pressure
- Eat a healthy diet reduce sugar intake
- Regulate mood with the help of family, caregiver, friends, social connections and therapists,
- Stay physically active and live a healthy lifestyle









How can it be applied to manage daily activities?



Small changes in each of these areas can go a long way to support healthy aging.

- Including physical activity in a daily routine.
- Eating a healthy diet.
- Managing stress.
- Improve quality of sleep.



Photo: Pixabay



Photo: Pixabay



Photo: Pixabay





Training to use the external devices for health condition monitoring

- Quality of sleep and daily management, managing sleep behavior
- Activity monitoring and daily activities (mood, water intake, tobacco and alcohol use etc.)





Photo: Pixabay



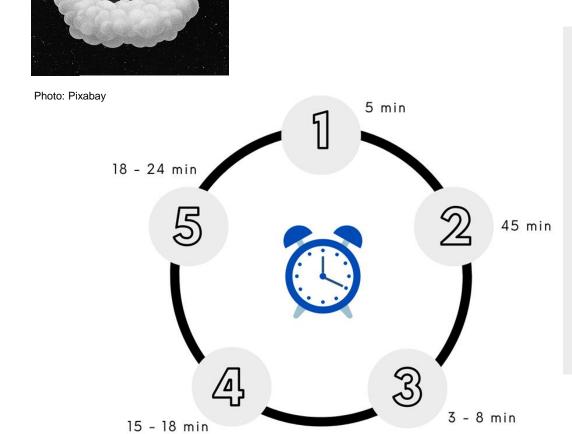
mHEALTH-AD

Sleep monitoring and daily activities

Insight into sleep habits, depth of sleep, interruptions, etc. can aid in adjusting behavior and daily activities.

The sleep cycles occur regularly every ninety minutes on average, the average individual experiences around four to six sleep cycles in a full seven to nine-hour night of sleep.

stage 1 - light sleep, feel drowsy, easy wake up stage 2 - light sleep, relaxation stage 3 and 4 - deep sleep stage 5 - REM sleep







What types of devices for sleep quality tracking are available?

Wearables

Wristbands, smart-watches





https://www.fitbit.com/global/us/products/smartwatches/versa3 https://www.techradar.com/best/best-fitness-trackers

Bedside devices



https://us.sleepace.com/pages/reston

Bed sensors



https://www.withings.com/si/en/sleep-analyzer





Activity monitoring and daily activities



Regular exercise can help older adults stay **independent** and **prevent health problems** that come with age.

Exercise can **delay mild cognitive impairment** (MCI) and **improve brain function** in older adults who may be at risk for developing Alzheimer's disease.



- (1) Can keep you motivated, since you can visually see the progress;
- (2) It allows you to set goals for yourself



There are many devices that can help you preventing sedentary behaviour and to estimate how active you are.





What types of devices for tracking daily activity are available?

pedometers



ring



https://ouraring.com/?cppid=3058&cpclid=467f0282277440d0 b32bb8fb0c15c1bb wristbands, smart-

watches





https://www.fitbit.com/global/us/products/smartwatches/versa3 https://www.techradar.com/best/best-fitness-trackers



TRAINING ACTIVITY 3_mHealth for Training Health Condition Important individual aspects on sleep quality and physical activity tracking



- The timing and duration of our sleep cycles change as we age.
- Older individuals tend to experience a much longer sleep cycle.
- When a person wants to use the sleep tracking device to help himself/herself with a daily routine and insights, he/she shall follow:
- Use your sleep tracker for total sleep time and sleep habit goals (constancy, daily routine...).
- Use sleep analysis as an added value sleep quality assessment not as a diagnostic measure of sleep disorders.
- Remember that a consistent routine of regular exercise is more important than random vigorous exercise or fixating on numbers.
 - Lose sleep over your sleep data don't overly anxious about meeting your sleeping goals

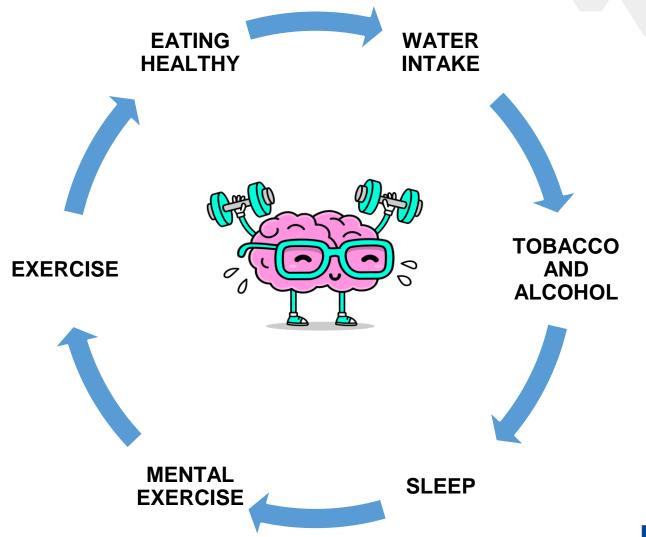






Brain health

Brain health refers to how well the brain works in areas like thinking, senses, emotions, behavior, and movement.







Mood

Mental health and mood can affect every area of life, from work performance to relationships and physical health.

Monitoring them through devices can provide valuable insights into patterns, triggers, and potential problems.

- Mindfulness can help reduce stress and improve mood. Being present in the moment and paying attention to thoughts, feelings, and sensations without judgment.
- Exercise has been shown to improve mental health and mood by reducing stress and anxiety, boosting selfesteem, and increasing the production of endorphins.
- Getting enough sleep is essential. Aim for 7-9 hours of sleep per night, and establish a regular sleep routine.
- A healthy diet can help improve mental health and mood. Eating a variety of nutrient-rich foods, including fruits, vegetables, whole grains, lean protein, and healthy fats.
- Social connections are important. Spend time with friends and family, join a club or organization, or volunteer in your community.
- A mental health professional can help you develop coping strategies, manage symptoms, and improve
 overall well-being.
- Relaxation techniques like deep breathing, meditation, or yoga can improve mental health and mood





Digital Serious game - mHEALTH project What are the possibilities that it offers?

Through the game you will answer questions about health parameters and learn about the use of mobile technologies.







PRACTICAL ACTIVITY:

Steps:

- Checking the scenarios (that are following)
- Presenting the devices and/or Apps that can be used for training
 - Where to have it
 - How to use it
 - How to check the results
- Discussion and feedbacks



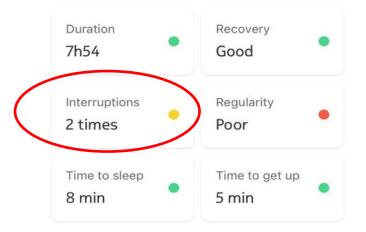
Scenario A: SLEEP QUALITY



The sleep tracking shows that the score of **sleep quality is low**. This may be due to:

- there were several (2 is still acceptable, 3 or more is not ok) interruptions during the

night;



Try to <u>avoid</u> heavy meals in the evening, be physically active during the day, and have a relaxing activity before going to sleep (don't use tablet, phones etc immediately before going to sleep!).



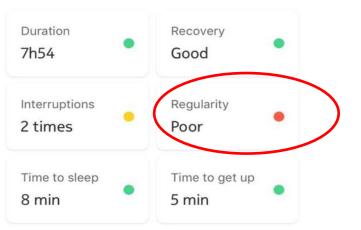
Scenario B: SLEEP QUALITY



The sleep tracking shows that the score of **sleep quality is low**. This may be due to:

- The person doesn't hold healthy habits — like constancy of going to bed and waking

up



Have a **regular time for going to sleep** at the same hour every day, maintain this good habit!). You can also adapt some daily activities accordingly.



SLEEP QUALITY



PRACTICAL ACTIVITY

- 1. Chose a device you would like to use
- 2. Go to bed, no worries!
- 3. In the morning you can see the report for the previous night
- 4. Follow the scenario B, C
- 5. discussion



Scenario C: ACTIVITY TRACKING



The step counter shows that the score set is not achieved for several days.

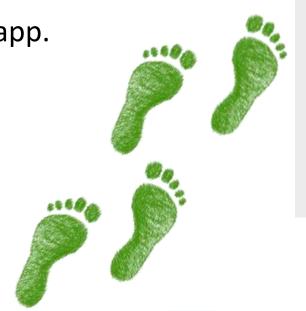
You can make an **reminder** not to forget to go for a walk, and if necessary, extend the length of the walk during the day.

You can set up SEDENTARY REMINDER in the smartwatch or app.

You can also use your calendar to track your progress!

Or: we can train how to set THE DAILY GOAL FOR STEPS







ACTIVITY TRACKING



PRACTICAL ACTIVITY

- 1. Chose a device you would like to use
- 2. Check the number of steps taken and combine the HBR (Heart Beat Rate) values if the activity was physically demanding enough to rise your HBR
- 3. Follow the scenario C
- 4. discussion





Complementary Videos

- Sleep analyzer Withings: https://www.withings.com/si/en/sleep-analyzer
- Change the activity goal smartwatch: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qw0NxOsp4rc
- How to set the Health App: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tH61kmcAVLc
- A Tour of the mySugr App: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2J651YaRI6A&t=108s
- Fitbit Charge 5 smart watch: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QprVwk9YAk
- Understanding blood pressure and cholesterol: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4YNdp3pRjig





 Do you think that the use of such a technology would help you?

 Are you willing to apply a mHEALTH technology as an assistant tool in order to improve an activity of life?

Do you find it difficult?





REFERENCES

- [1] https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ageing-and-health
- [2] https://www.forbes.com/health/healthy-aging/best-mobility-tools/
- [4] Martin T. Assessing mHealth: opportunities and barriers to patient engagement. J Health Care Poor Underserved.2012;23(3):935-41.
- [5] International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP). mHealth Use of mobile health tools in pharmacy practice. The Hague: International Pharmaceutical Federation; 2019. 37 p.
- [6] Aitken M, Lyle J. Patient adoption of mHealth: Use, evidence and remaining barriers to mainstream acceptance. Parsippany, NJ: IMS Institute for Health care Informatics; 2015. 59 p.
- [7] Arsand E, Froisland DH, Skrovseth SO, Chomutare T, Tatara N, Hartvigsen G, et al. Mobile health applications to assist patients with diabetes: lessons learned and design implications. J Diabetes Sci Technol. 2012;6(5):1197-206.
- [8] Tripp N, Hainey K, Liu A, Poulton A, Peek M, Kim J, et al. An emerging model of maternity care: smartphone, midwife, doctor? Women Birth. 2014;27(1):64-7.
- [9] Goyal S, Cafazzo JA. Mobile phone health apps for diabetes management: current evidence and future developments. QJM. 2013;106(12):1067-9.
- [10] mySugr GmbH. mySugr. Encinitas, CA: mySugr GmbH [cited 2021 Jan 22]. Available from: https://www.mysugr.com/en/diabetes-app.
- [11] Siren. Siren's Socks and Foot Monitoring System. San Francisco, CA: Siren [cited 2021 Jan 21]. Available from: https://siren.care/.
- [12] WHO guidelines on physical activity and sedentary behaviour; https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240015128
- [13] Younas, A., & Sarfraz, M. (2019). Effect of sleep quality on resting heart rate. Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences, 35(6), 1636–1641. https://doi.org/10.12669/pjms.35.6.480
- [14] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2010). Smoking & Tobacco Use: Health Effects. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic information/health effects/index.htm
- [15] National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. (n.d.). Alcohol's Effects on the Body. Retrieved from https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohols-effects-health/alcohols-effects-body
- [16] Rehm, J., Hasan, O. S. M., Imtiaz, S., Neufeld, M., & Roerecke, M. (2019). Alcohol and morbidity and mortality from dementia and cognitive impairment: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Journal of Alzheimer's Disease, 67(2), 583-594.
- [17] Durazzo, T. C., & Meyerhoff, D. J. (2017). Neurobiological and neurocognitive effects of chronic cigarette smoking and alcoholism. Frontiers in Bioscience (Elite Edition), 9, 96-104.
- [18] Popkin, B. M., D'Anci, K. E., & Rosenberg, I. H. (2010). Water, hydration, and health. Nutrition Reviews, 68(8), 439-458.
- [19] Adan, A. (2012). Cognitive performance and dehydration. Journal of the American College of Nutrition, 31(2), 71-78.







Photo: Pixabay

Erasmus+