Open mHealth Framework

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Motivation

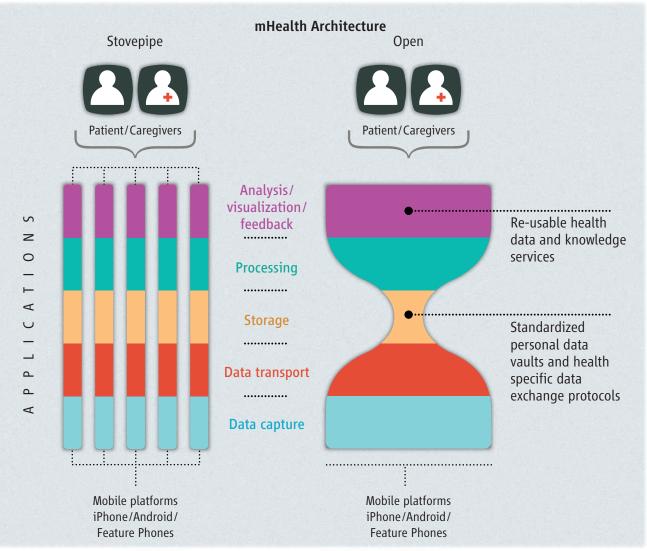
- Chronic diseases (diabetes, asthma, and obesity) account for 46% of global disease burden
- The traditional model of **episodic care** in clinic and hospital-based settings is suboptimal for improving chronic disease outcomes
- •**mHealth** technology present opportunities to enhance disease prevention and management by extending health interventions beyond the reach of traditional care
- However, mHealth is emerging as a patchwork of **incompatible** applications serving narrow, albeit valuable, needs, and thus could benefit from more coordinated development





Goal

- Open architecture
 - standardized interfaces
 - standardized components
 - standardized data formats

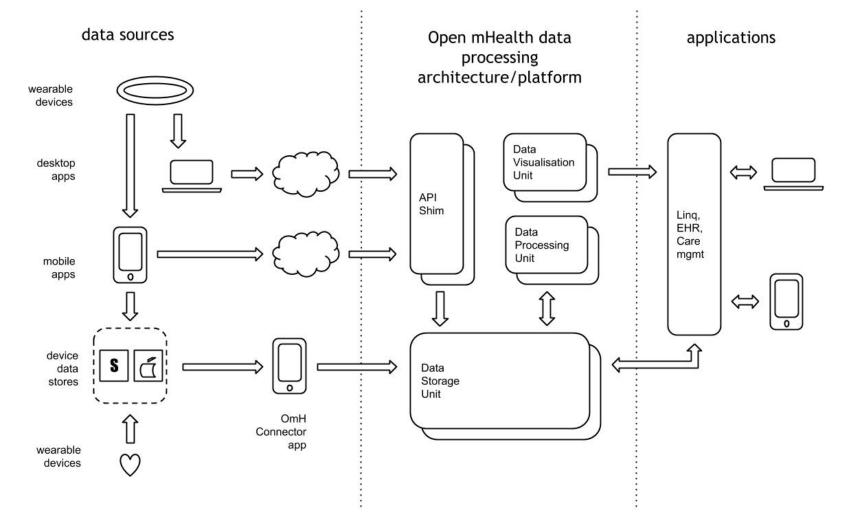


mHealth architecture: Stovepipe versus Open. The narrow waist of the open hourglass will include at least health-specific syntactic and semantic data standards; patient identity standards; core data processing func-

3 UBISS 2018 – Intro to Personal Health Technology and Mobile Health tions such as feature extraction and analytics; and data stores that allow for selective, patient-controlled sharing. Standards should be common with broader health IT standards whenever possible.



OMH Architecture





OMH Schemas

- A set of JSON standard for various mHealth data points
- Semantic standardization
- Design principles
- Templates
- Library

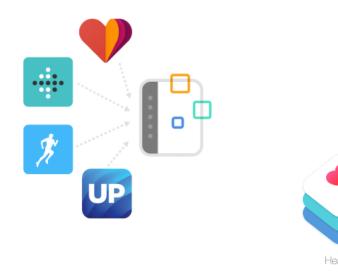
Sample Data	With descriptive statistic	• >
1 { 2 "s	'systolic_blood_pressure": {	
Sample	e Data < Valid	geoposition ->
6 5 1 8 2 9 3 10 4 11 5 12 6 12 6 12 6 12 7 14 8 16 9 17 10 18 11 10 18 11 12 13 14	<pre>{ "latitude": { "value": 40.0596923828125, "unit": "deg" }, "longitude": { "value": -105.21440124511719, "unit": "deg" }, "effective_time_frame": { "date_time": "2013-02-05T07:25:00Z" }, "positioning_system": "GPS" }</pre>	

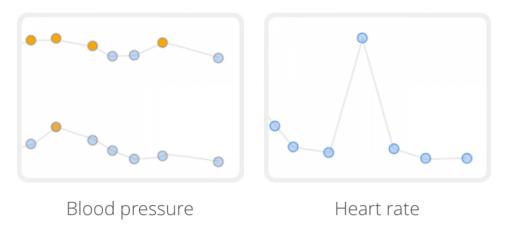


Architectural Components

- Data Storage Unit (DSU)
 - Micro-service (docker)
 - Oauth2 authentication
 - RESTful interface
 - POST data points
 - GET data points
- Integration of other data formats / sources
 - Shimmer pull activity tracker data (fitbit, RunKeeper, etc.)
 - Granola integrates to Apple HealthKit
 - Pulse integrate with EHR/HL7 data
- Visualization
 - blood pressure
 - heart rate

- ...







Shimmer

- Can pull health data from popular third-party APIs like Runkeeper and Fitbit.
- Converts data into OMH valid schemas
- Supports
 - Fitbit
 - Google Fit
 - iHealth
 - Jawbone UP
 - Misfit
 - Moves
 - RunKeeper
 - Withings



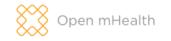


Standardization

- Open mHealth is now part of an IEEE standardization effort
- IEEE P1752
- Standardization of
 - schemas
 - end-point APIs
- Relation to other (IEEE) standards
 - HL7 / FHIR
 - ISO/IEEE 11073 Personal Health Data (PHD)

IEEE P1752 Working Group







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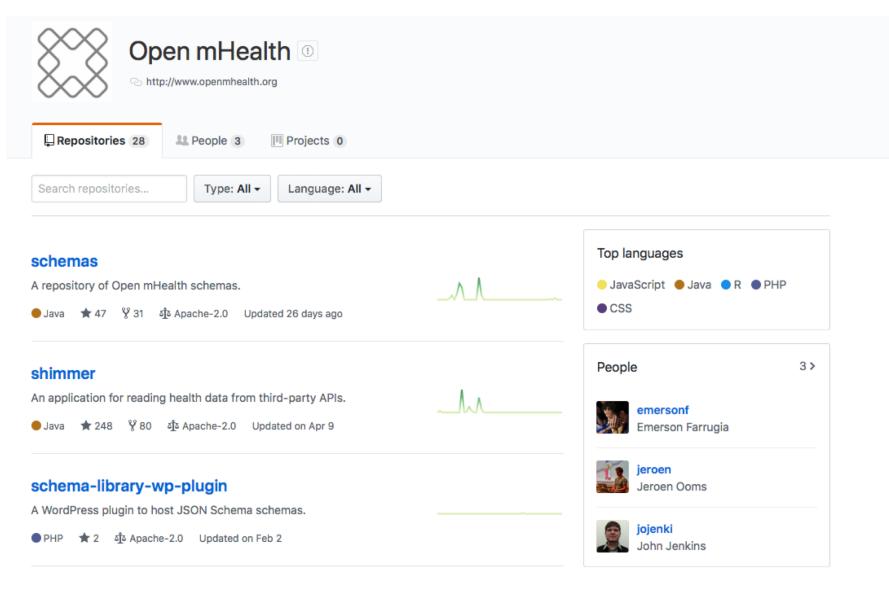
What's possible with Open mHealth?



Standardize data

You need to be able to write applications that can process and create data, regardless of where the data came from. We can help with that. Our platform is built on structured health data, which helps companies, organizations, and individuals exchange data and reuse code. It also makes the data easier to understand.

We use schemas to define the structure of health data. We've brought together top clinical experts, data scientists, developers



web-visualizations

A library of web visualizations for mobile health data.

😑 JavaScript 🔺 52 🖞 17 🕸 Apache-2.0 Updated on Feb 1

Cachet Copenhagen Conter for Health Technology



Now – it's your turn

- Download and install the <u>omh-dsu-ri</u> – using docker
- Play around using postman
- Try to generate and load sample data