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Can a Technology-monitored Treatment Order (TTO) provide an alternative to CTO and improve treatment adherence?

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## What problems are we trying to solve?

Medication non-adherence an "invisible epidemic" Limited objective methods to monitor medication concordance A prolonged in-patient stay and delays in granting section 17 leave Use of MHA sections and CTO as a defensive clinical practice



#### CATEGORIES OF PATIENTS ENCOUNTERED IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

•Not willing to take medications •High risk Willing to take oral medications Treating team has concerns High risk - depot?

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•Willing to take medications •Make frequent errors with medication •Compromised cognitive ability •Willing to take medications as selfadministration •Do not want to take it from staff or under monitoring

#### CATEGORIES OF PATIENTS ENCOUNTERED IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

# Are restrictive measures justified

•Not willing to take medications •High risk Willing to take oral medications Treating team has concerns High risk - depot?

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•Willing to take medications •Make frequent errors with medication •Compromised cognitive ability •Willing to take medications as selfadministration •Do not want to take it from staff or under monitoring

### The Most Elusive Dilemma for a Psychiatrist



Heidenreich, K., Bremer, A., Materstvedt, L.J. et al. Relational autonomy in the care of the vulnerable: health care professionals' reasoning in Moral Case Deliberation (MCD). Med Health Care and Philos 21, 467–477 (2018)

## **Innovative Technology Enabled Solution**



# What is the Proposed Solution ?



Table 1. A taxonomy of the technology-based approaches for medication adherence monitoring.

| Reference                                  | Main Technology       | Secondary Technology  | Monitored Activities and/or Subjects   |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Hayes et al., 2006 [61]                    | Smart pillbox         | -                     | Lid opening  |
| Aldeer et al., 2018 [62]                   | Smart pill bottle     | -                     | Lid opening and closure, bottle picking and flipping/shaking, bottle weight          |
| Lee and Dey, 2015 [63]                     | Smart pillbox         | -                     | Lid opening and closure, box manipulation  |
| Kalantraian et al., 2016 [64]              | Wearable sensors      | Smart pill bottle     | Pill bottle pick up and pill swallowing  |
| Wu et al., 2015 [65]                       | Wearable sensors      | Ingestible biosensors | Pill swallowing  |
| Putthaprasart et al., 2012 [66]            | Wearable sensors      | -                     | Drinking water, picking pills by one hand,   |
| · ·····[······························     |                       |                       | holding pills using both hands, hand(s) to mouth motion                              |
| Kalantraian et al., 2015 [67]              | Wearable sensors      | _                     | pill bottle opening, pill removal, pill pouring into                                 |
|  |                       |                       | the secondary hands, water bottle handling   |
| Hezarjaribi et al., 2016 [68]              | Wearable sensors      | -                     | Hand-to-mouth motion   |
| Wang et al., 2014 [69]                     | Wearable sensors      | -                     | Taking a pill, drinking water and wiping mouth                                       |
| Chen et al., 2014 [70]                     | Wearable sensors      | -                     | Cap twisting and hand-to-mouth actions   |
| Serdaroglu et al., 2015 [71]               | Wearable sensors      | -                     | open-pill-box, put-glass-back, put-pill-in-mouth, drink water                        |
| Mondol et al., 2016 [72]                   | Wearable sensors      | -                     | User's response in the form of voice commands  |
| Abdullah and Lim, 2017 [73]                | Wearable sensors      | -                     | Hands movement   |
| Hafezi et al., 2015 [74]                   | Ingestible biosensors | -                     | Medication ingestion   |
| Chai et al., 2016 [24]                     | Ingestible biosensors | -                     | Medication ingestion   |
| Agarawala et al., 2004 [75]                | RFID                  | -                     | Pill bottle pick up  |
| Becker et al., 2009 [76]                   | RFID                  | -                     | Pill removal   |
| McCall et al., 2010 [77]                   | RFID                  | -                     | Pill bottle removal  |
| Morak et al., 2012 [78]                    | NFC                   | -                     | Pill removal   |
| Batz et al., 2005 [79]                     | Computer vision       | -                     | Pill bottle opening, hand over mouth motion, bottle closing                          |
| Valin et al., 2006 [80]                    | Computer vision       | -                     | Pill bottle opening, pill picking, pill swallowing, bottle closing                   |
| Dauphin and Khanfir, 2011 [81]             | Computer vision       | -                     | Pill bottle picking, drinking a glass of water, putting glass back                   |
| Huynh et al., 2009 [82]                    | Computer vision       | -                     | Tracking the face, the mouth, the hands, a glass of water, and the medication bottle |
| Bilodeau and Ammouri, 2011 [83]            | Computer vision       | -                     | Occlusion of hands, occlusion of a hand and the face, medication bottle recognition  |
| Sohn et al., 2015 [84]                     | Computer vision       | -                     | Bottle weight  |
| Tucker et al., 2015 [85]                   | Computer vision       | -                     | Patient gait   |
| Li et al., 2014 [86]                       | RFID                  | Sensor networks       | Pill removal, hand motion  |
| Hasanuzzaman et al., 2013 [87]             | RFID                  | Computer vision       | Pill bottle removal, tracking hands and medication bottle                            |
| Suzuki and Nakauchi, 2011 [88]             | Computer vision       | Sensor networks       | Pill bottle removal, user behavior prediction  |
| Moshnyaga et al., 2016 [89]                | Computer vision       | Smart pillbox         | Pillbox opening and closing, hand-to-mouth motion                                    |
| Abbey et al., 2012 [90]                    | Smart pillbox         | Mobile application    | Pill removal   |
| Boonnuddar and Wuttidittachotti, 2017 [91] | Smart pillbox         | Mobile application    | Bottle weight  |



# How does this technology work?

Lee, H.; Youm, S. Development of a Wearable Camera and Al Algorithm for Medication Behavior Recognition. Sensors 2021, 21, 3594.





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Figure 5. Example steps of the medication behavior recorded by the smartwatch.



### Why now?

Internet of things (IOT)

- Artificial intelligence (AI)
- Smart mobile devices
- Big data
- Cloud
- Exponential increase in computing power

Watershed movement in digital transformation of healthcare

## APPLICATION OF THIS DIGITAL HEALTH SOLUTION

|             | Technology-supported Self Administration<br>of Medications<br>(T-SAM)   | Technology-monitored Treatment<br>Order (TTO)                 |
|-------------|---|---|
| <br>Concept | <ul> <li>Digital health solution is offered and recommended</li> <li>No monitoring</li> <li>No provision for feedback and alerts</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Digital health solution is<br/>prescribed</li> </ul> |
|             |   |   |

## Technology-monitored Treatment Order (TTO)

Involves active monitoring and feedback

Provision of automatic alerts in case of non-adherence

Treatment plan is co-produced in collaboration with the patient

Has the ability to impose stepped restrictions

In case of non-concordance first alert goes to person of choice, next to care-co and then if required to responsible clinician

If failed, can trigger conventional CTO/Cancellation of leave/admission on MHA



## **Clinical Application Of This Digital Health Solution**

Technology-supported Self Administration of Medications (T-SAM)

#### **Technology-monitored treatment order (TTO)**

#### Indication

- Willing to self-administer medication
- May need support due to cognitive difficulties
- Low to medium risk of nonconcordance with support

- Patients willing to self administer oral medications
- Treating team has concerns
- High risk of non-concordance
- High risk of harm to self or others secondary to non-concordance

## **Clinical Application Of This Digital Health Solution**

|              | Technology-supported Self<br>Administration of Medications<br>(T-SAM)  | Technology-monitored Treatment Order (TTO)  |
|--------------|--|---|
| Purpose/Goal | <ul> <li>Support with medications</li> <li>Improve adherence</li> <li>Decreased dependence on<br/>healthcare services</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>Monitoring</li> <li>Trial of less restrictive intervention before<br/>considering CTO/MHA</li> </ul>                       |
| Advantages   | <ul> <li>Improved adherence</li> <li>Less utilization of scarce<br/>human resources</li> <li>Early discharge</li> <li>Decreased rate of relapse<br/>and re-admissions</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Less restrictive</li> <li>More autonomy</li> <li>Power to choose</li> <li>Better physician-patient relationship</li> </ul> |

## Challenges More Questions Than Answers!

- Accuracy/sensitivity/specificity
- Digital exclusion
- Cost-effectiveness
- Learning curve
- Acceptance
- Evidence base
- Medico-legal implications

Myths And Misconceptions related to Digital Transformation

| What it is not                             | What it is                        |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Change of software                         | Change in culture                 |
| New cutting edge<br>technology             | New cutting edge attitude         |
| Numbers and data                           | Data driven precision<br>medicine |
| Increased funding and wastage of resources | Innovation and creativity         |

## **Take Home Message**





