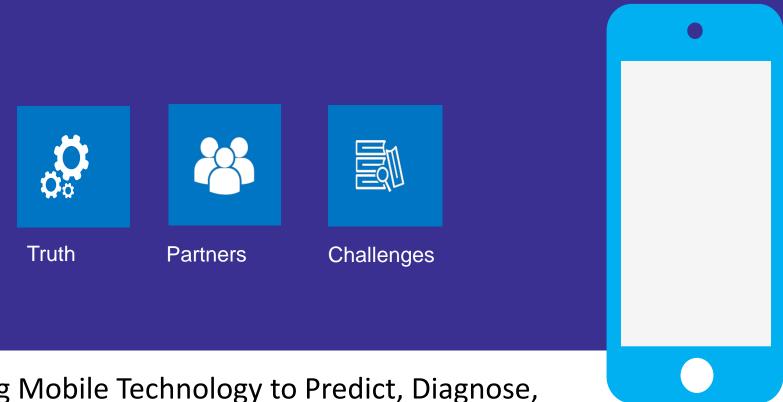
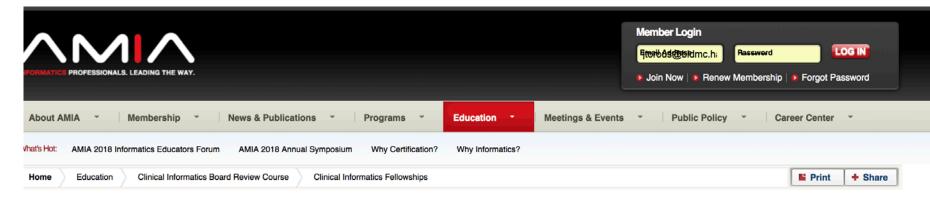
#### **Moving Forward through Building Partnerships**

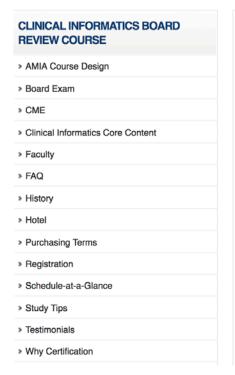


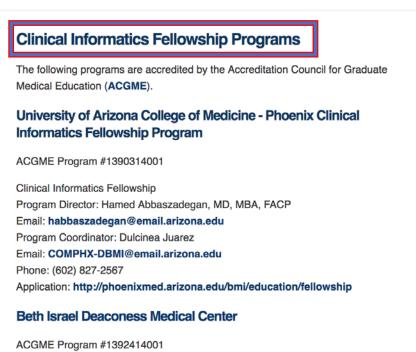
Harnessing Mobile Technology to Predict, Diagnose, Monitor, and Develop Treatments for Nervous System Disorders—A Workshop

John Torous, MD MBI

Funding: NIMH 1K23MH116130-01, NARSAD Young Investigator Award











| PubMed | *        |  |
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Format: Abstract - Send to -

Psychiatr Serv. 2018 May 25:appips201800063. doi: 10.1176/appi.ps.201800063. [Epub ahead of print]

## Mobile Health (mHealth) Versus Clinic-Based Group Intervention for People With Serious Mental Illness: A Randomized Controlled Trial.

Ben-Zeev D<sup>1</sup>, Brian RM<sup>1</sup>, Jonathan G<sup>1</sup>, Razzano L<sup>1</sup>, Pashka N<sup>1</sup>, Carpenter-Song E<sup>1</sup>, Drake RE<sup>1</sup>, Scherer EA<sup>1</sup>.

Author information

#### **Abstract**

**OBJECTIVE**: mHealth approaches that use mobile phones to deliver interventions can help improve access to care for people with serious mental illness. The goal was to evaluate how mHealth performs against more traditional treatment.

**METHODS**: A three-month randomized controlled trial was conducted of a smartphone-delivered intervention (FOCUS) versus a clinic-based group intervention (Wellness Recovery Action Plan [WRAP]). Participants were 163 clients, mostly from racial minority groups and with long-term, serious mental illness (schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder, 49%; bipolar disorder, 28%; and major depressive disorder, 23%). Outcomes were engagement throughout the intervention; satisfaction posttreatment (three months); and improvement in clinical symptoms, recovery, and quality of life (assessed at baseline, posttreatment, and six months).

**RESULTS:** Participants assigned to FOCUS were more likely than those assigned to WRAP to commence treatment (90% versus 58%) and remain fully engaged in eight weeks of care (56% versus 40%). Satisfaction ratings were comparably high for both interventions. Participants in both groups improved significantly and did not differ in clinical

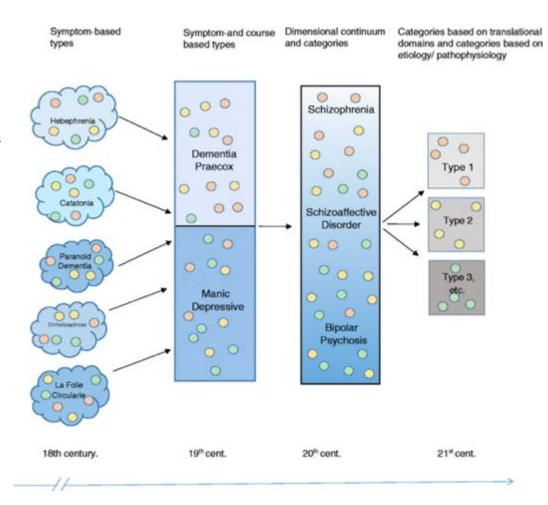
SAMSUNG

outcomes, including general psychopathology and depression. Significant improvemer WRAP group posttreatment, and significant improvements in recovery and quality of lif group at six months.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Both interventions produced significant gains among clients with seric illnesses who were mostly from racial minority groups. The mHealth intervention show and produced patient satisfaction and clinical and recovery outcomes that were compactinic-based group intervention for illness management.

### What is the Gold Standard for Clinical?

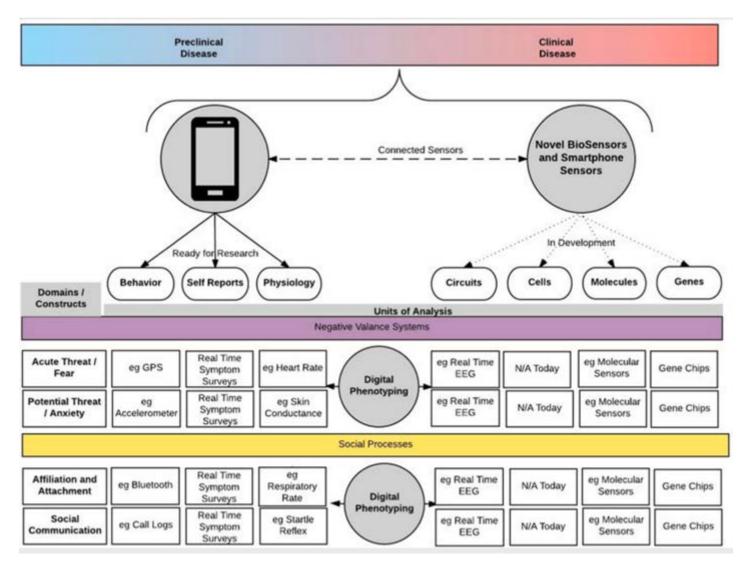
"German psychiatrist Emil Kraepelin used careful observations utilizing notecards to longitudinally assess symptoms and outcomes in insane hospitalized patients"...in the 1890s



Torous J, Summergrad P, Ghaemi SN. Bipolar disorder in the digital age: new tools for the same illness. International journal of bipolar disorders. 2016 Dec 1;4(1):25.

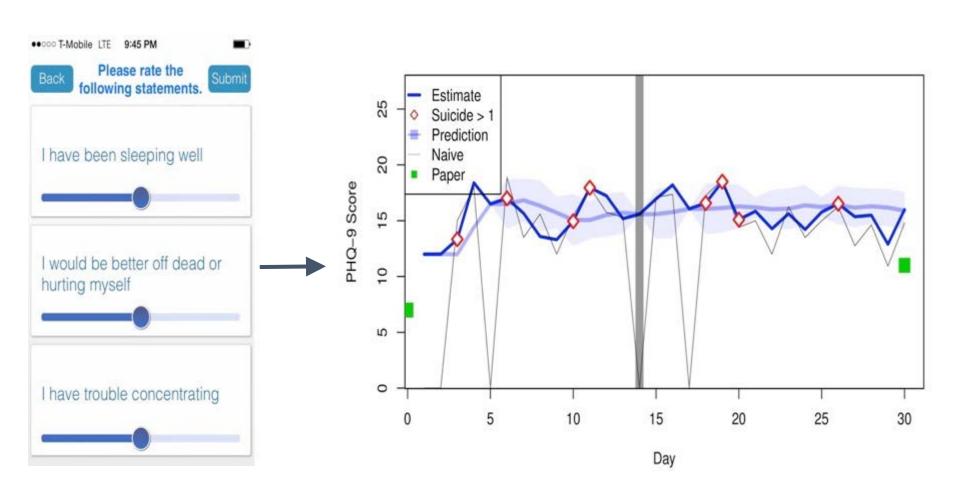
Torous J, Keshavan M. The future of psychoses as seen from the history of its evolution. Current Behavioral Neuroscience Reports. 2014 Jun 1;1(2):94-9.

## **Evolving Nosology? Ripe for Stratification?**

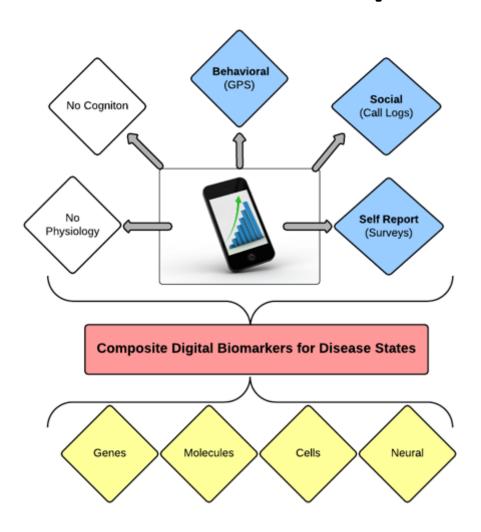


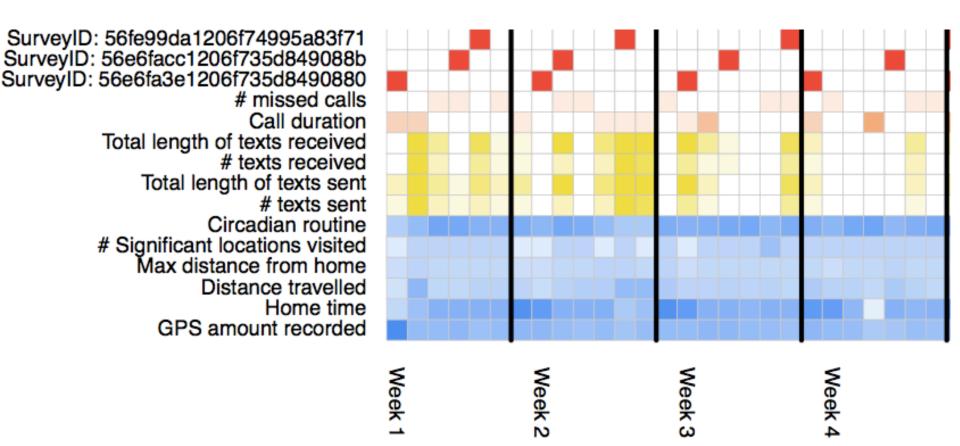
Torous J, Onnela JP, Keshavan M. New dimensions and new tools to realize the potential of RDoC: digital phenotyping via smartphones and connected devices. Translational psychiatry. 2017 Mar;7(3):e1053.

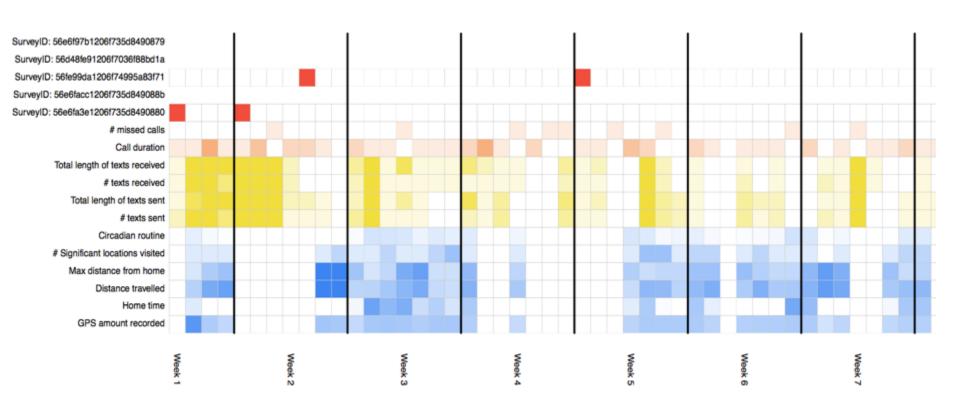
### **Clinicians as Partners**

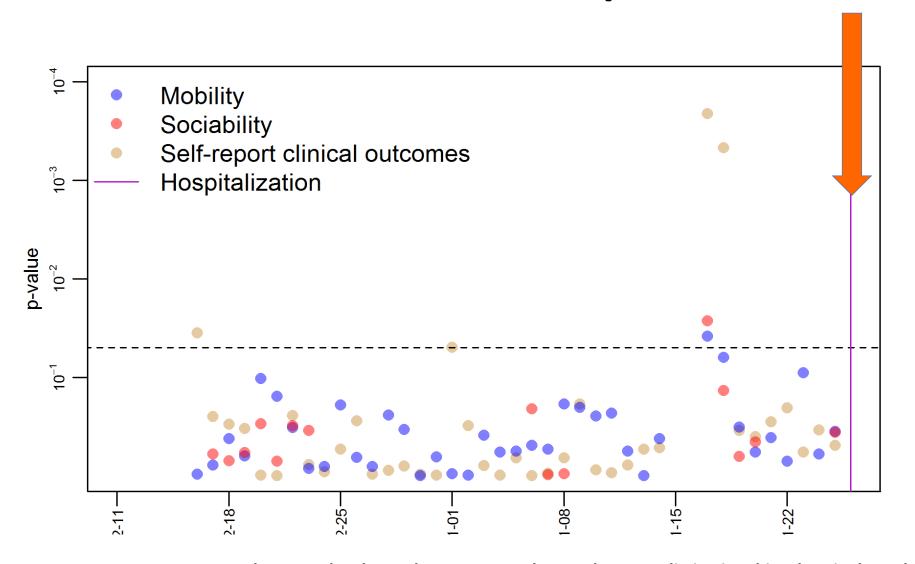


Torous J, Staples P, Shanahan M, Lin C, Peck P, Keshavan M, Onnela JP. Utilizing a Personal Smartphone Custom App to Assess the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) Depressive Symptoms in Patients With Major Depressive Disorder. JMIR Ment Health 2015;2(1):e8



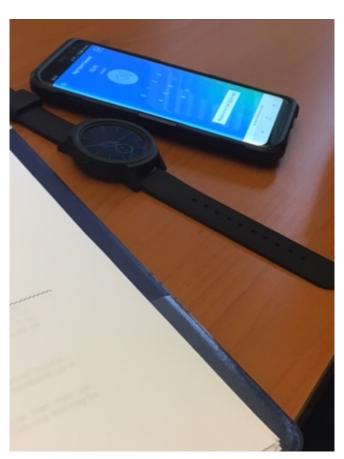


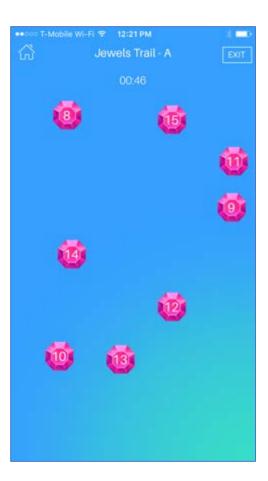




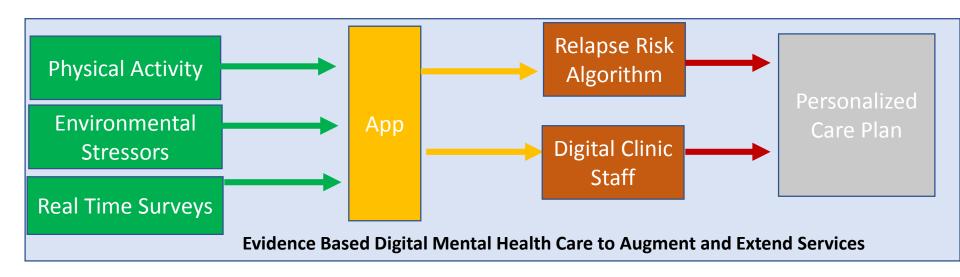
Barnett I, Torous J, Staples P, Sandoval L, Keshavan M, Onnela JP. Relapse prediction in schizophrenia through digital phenotyping: a pilot study. Neuropsychopharmacology. 2018 Feb 22:1.







## **New Clinical Models?**



Digital Clinic Staff Support Patients and Psychiatrists in Setting Up, Customizing, and Monitoring Digital Data Streams



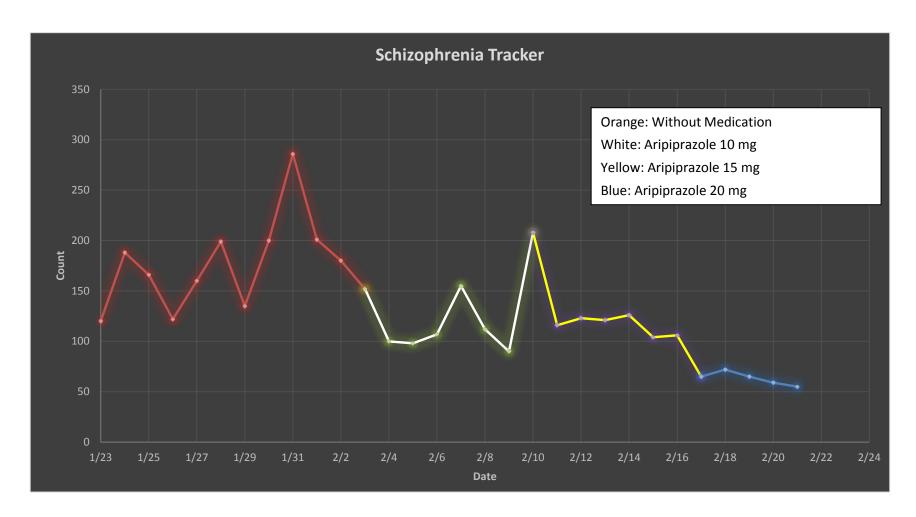
Torous J, Honor H. Empowering the digital therapeutic relationship: virtual clinics for digital health interventions. NPJ Digital Medicine. 2018

- 28-year-old male diagnosed with schizophrenia
- Noticed symptoms of auditory hallucinations were becoming more frequent.
- Psychiatrist recommended a dosage change in an antipsychotic medication.
- But he wanted to know if the medication would actually be helpful for him

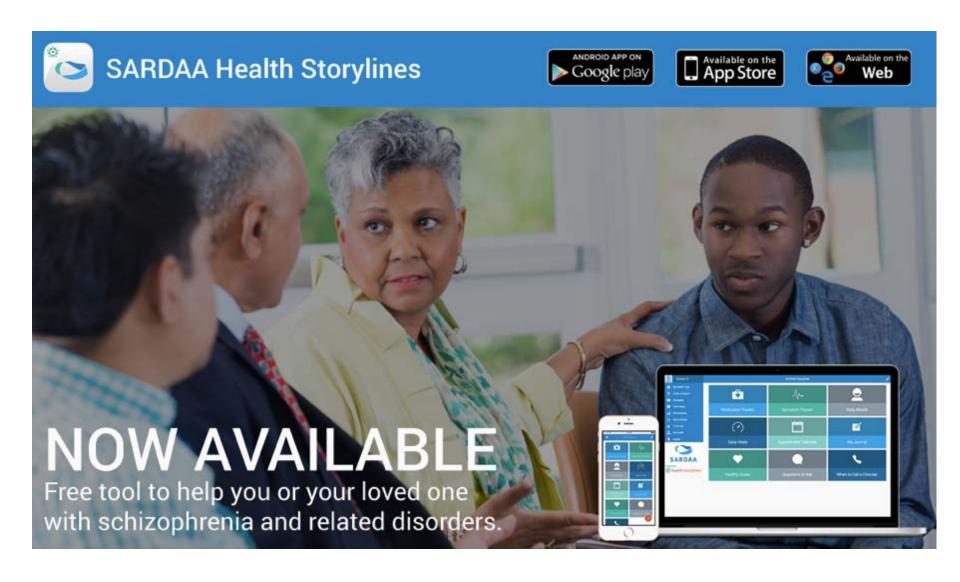


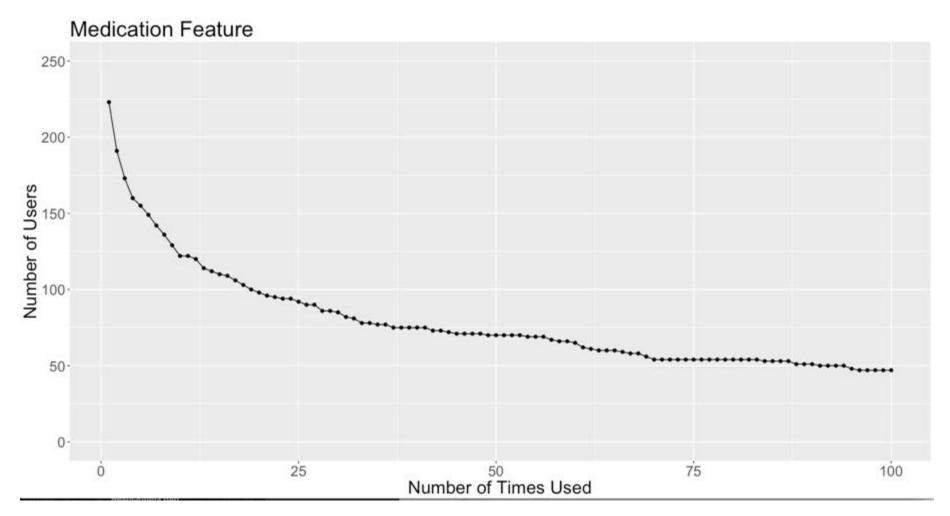






Torous J, Roux S. Patient-Driven Innovation for Mobile Mental Health Technology: Case Report of Symptom Tracking in Schizophrenia. JMIR Ment Health 2017;4(3):e27

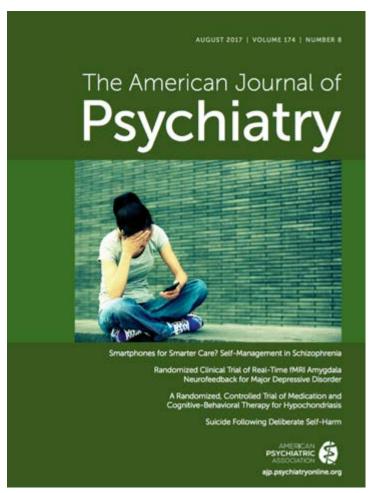




Torous J, Staples P, Slaters L, Adams J, Sandoval L, Onnela JP, Keshavan M. Characterizing Smartphone Engagement for Schizophrenia: Results of a Naturalist Mobile Health Study. Clinical Schizophrenia & Related Psychoses. 2017 Aug 4.

# Patients and Clinicians as Partners ... Seeking Help Today

- Increasing number of health apps
- Many make bold claims
- Some are dangerous
- Some are useful
- Patients are using them right now



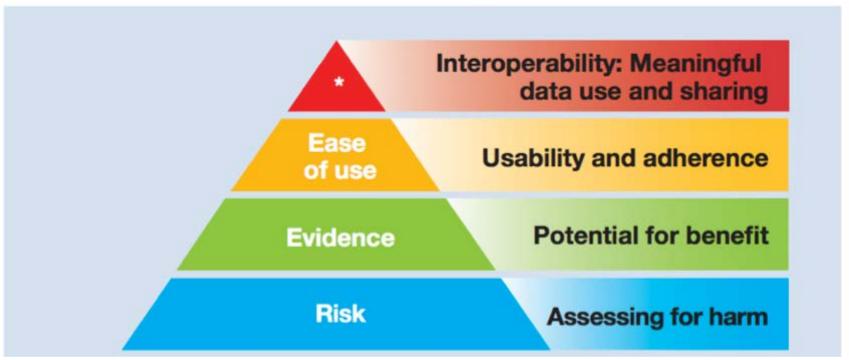
Torous J, Roberts LW. Needed innovation in digital health and smartphone applications for mental health: transparency and trust. Jama psychiatry. 2017 May 1;74(5):437-8.

Sandoval LR, Torous J, Keshavan MS. Smartphones for Smarter Care? Self-Management in Schizophrenia. American Journal of Psychiatry. 2017 Jul 25;174(8):725-8.

# ALL IN: Informed Decision Making Today for Success Tomorrow

The American Psychiatric Association App Evaluation Model PSYCHIATRI

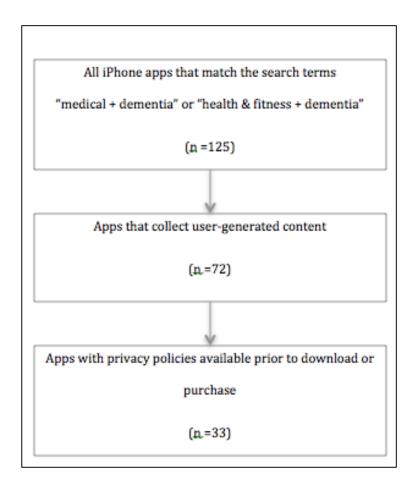




Torous J, Lou J, Chan S. Mental Health Apps: What to Tell Patients. Current Psychiatry. 2018 March;17(3):21-25.

Torous JB, Chan SR, Gipson SY, Kim JW, Nguyen TQ, Luo J, Wang P. A hierarchical framework for evaluation and informed decision making regarding smartphone apps for clinical care. Psychiatric Services. 2018 Feb 15;69(5):498-500.

## 1. Risk: Privacy / Transparency



| Criteria                               | Yes       | No        | Not mentioned |
|--|-----------|-----------|---------------|
|  | n (%)     | n (%)     | n (%)         |
| May record IP or UDID                  | 15 (60%)  |           | 10 (40%)      |
| May store cookies                      | 17 (68%)  |           | 8 (32%)       |
| May share data with business partners  | 20 (80%)  | 5 (20%)   |               |
| or third parties                       | 20 (6076) | 3 (2076)  | -             |
| May share data with marketers or       | 0 (26%)   | 14 (560/) | 2 (99/)       |
| advertisers                            | 9 (36%)   | 14 (56%)  | 2 (8%)        |
| May sell data in merger or acquisition | 13 (52%)  | 1 (4%)    | 11 (44%)      |
| May sell data otherwise                |           | 13 (52%)  | 12 (48%)      |
| Will be disclosed if legally bound     | 21 (84%)  |           | 4 (16%)       |
| Can be deleted/amended upon request    | 16 (64%)  |           | 9 (36%)       |

Rosenfeld, Torous J, Vahia IV. Data Security and Privacy in Apps for Dementia: An Analysis of Existing Privacy Policies. The American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry. 2017 Jun 1.

## 2. Evidence (in Depression Apps)

|  |         | Sample size          | 1         |
|--|---------|----------------------|-----------|
|  | Studies | (smartphone/control) | Hedges' g |
| Main analysis                            | 18      | 1,716/1,698          | 0.383     |
| Intent-to-treat or complete outcome data | 16      | 1,669/1,651          | 0.399     |
| Smartphone vs. active control            | 12      | 1,195/1,186          | 0.216     |
| Smartphone vs. inactive control          | 13      | 891/783              | 0.558     |

Significant values are highlighted in bold prints

Table 4 Post-hoc analyses: mood disorder samples

|   |         | Sample size          |         |
|---|---------|----------------------|---------|
|   | Studies | (smartphone/control) | Hedges' |
| Self-reported mild-to-moderate depression | 5       | 917/973              | 0.518   |
| Major depressive disorder                 | 2       | 56/62                | 0.085   |
| Bipolar disorder                          | 2       | 74/75                | 0.314   |
| Anxiety disorders                         | 2       | 259/242              | 0.250   |

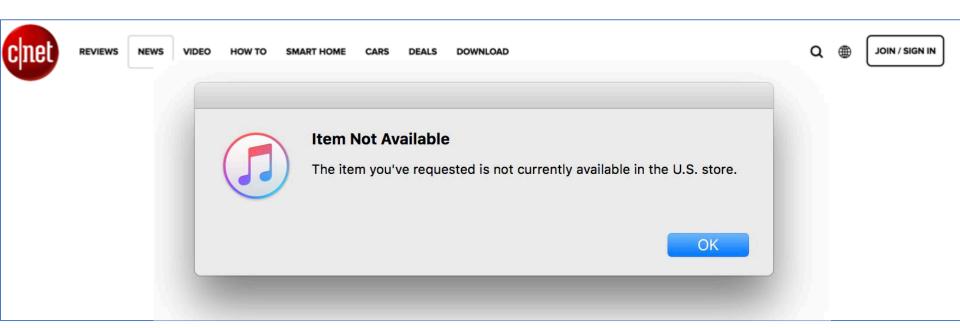


Torous J, Firth J. The digital placebo effect: mobile mental health meets clinical psychiatry. The Lancet Psychiatry. 2016 Feb 1;3(2):100-2.

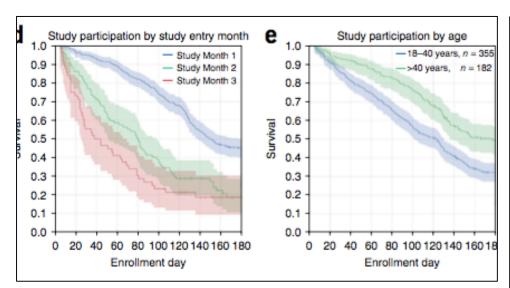
Firth J, Torous J, Nicholas J, Carney R, Pratap A, Rosenbaum S, Sarris J. The efficacy of smartphone-based mental health interventions for depressive symptoms: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. World Psychiatry. 2017 Oct 1;16(3):287-98.

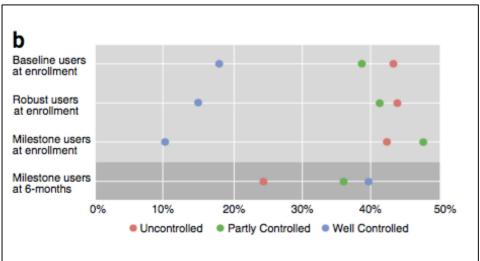
## 3. Engagement

## **ALREADY COVERED!!**



## **But Engagement with Asthma Apps**





- Eligible = 8,524
- Enrolled = 7,953
- Participants = 6,370
- Robust Users = 2,317 = >=5 total surveys
- Milestone Users = 175 = completed a survey at 6 months

Chan YF, Wang P, Rogers L, Tignor N, Zweig M, Hershman SG, Genes N, Scott ER, Krock E, Badgeley M, Edgar R. The Asthma Mobile Health Study, a large-scale clinical observational study using ResearchKit. Nature Biotechnology. 2017 Mar 13.

## **Informed Decision Making -> New Efforts**

#### Who are we?

- Safety-net health system
- ➤ 12 Primary Care sites, 3 hospitals
- > 140,000 patients
- 43% speak a primary language other than English
- Behavioral health providers embedded within Primary Care





#### **Current 1 Year Pilot Study**

- ✓ Reduce barriers to mental health care
- ✓ Clinical "Extender"
- ✓ Enhanced patient self-management

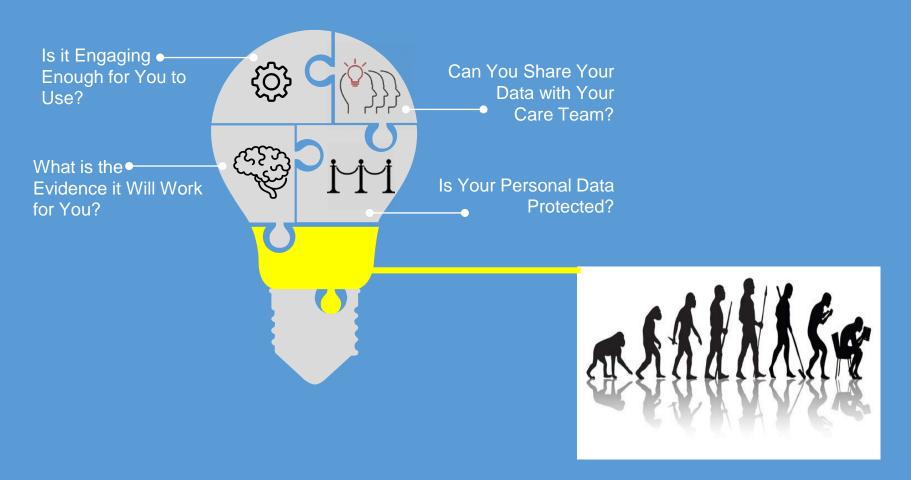
**CURATE APPS** 

APP TOOLKIT + SCRIPTS

TRAIN CLINICAL TEAM

TEAMS OFFER TO PATIENTS

# Collaborative Health App Rating Teams (CHART)



## Thank You!



jtorous@bidmc.harvard.edu

Funding: NIMH 1K23MH116130-01, NARSAD Young Investigator Award