







# Clinical Experiences with a Mobile Diet Logging Application

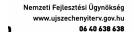
Istvan Kósa(1,2), István Vassányi(2), Márta Nemes (2), Krisztina H Kalmanne (1) Balázs Pintér(2),

Military Hospital Cardiac Rehabilitation Center, Balatonfüred, Hungary (1) Medical Informatics R&D Center, University of Pannonia, Veszprém, Hungary (2)

Telemedicine-focused research activities in the field of Mathematics, Informatics and Medical sciences TÁMOP-4.2.2.A-11/1/KONV-2012-0073











The project is supported by the European Union, with co financing by the European Social Found

European Congress on e-Cardiology & e-Health



#### We know

- Thousends of apps support diabetes care
- Transmission of blood glucose data is not a problem
- We have good solutions also for physical training monitoring





# **Depicting our patient**



Detailed Nutritional data

Workout through the day



Blood sugar values

Applied doses of Insilin



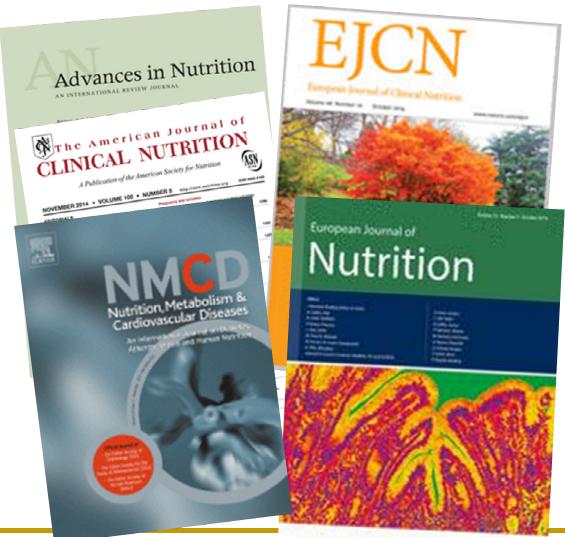






# **Nutrition** as a topic





However the routine of nutrition is not explored in most diabetic patients









# European Congress on e-Cardiology & e-Health



#### We also know

 we can use very simple and very sophisticated methods to solve our problems

#### We have seen solutions

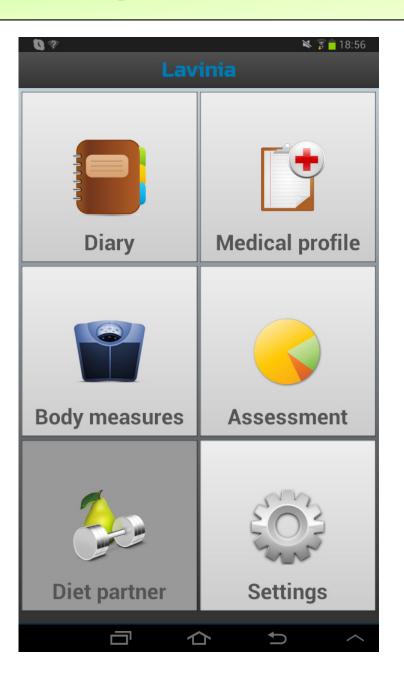
- which ignored the way information was generated and transferred to a well functioning telecare center
- which used very complex algorithms to generate information based on the image of the mobile phone camera





# **Concept of Lavinia Life style logging**

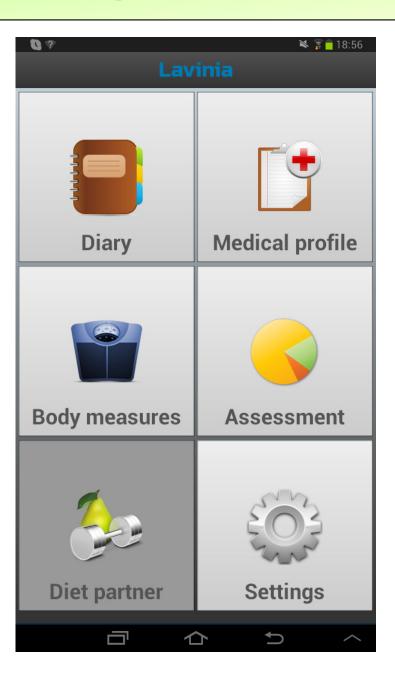




- Simplify the process
- Use simple
   manual data input
   in the first
   development
   phase
- Support for sensor integration later

# **Concept of Lavinia Life style logging**





#### Focus

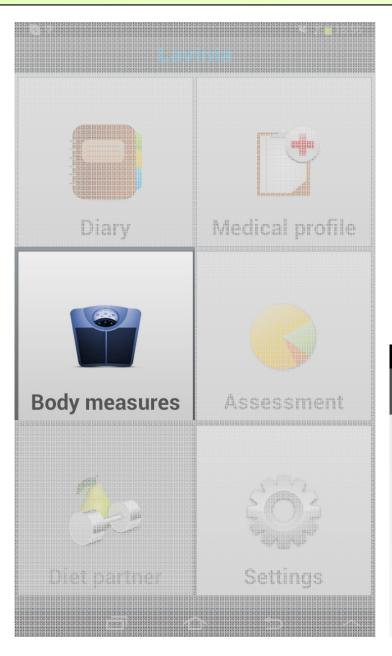
Nutrition

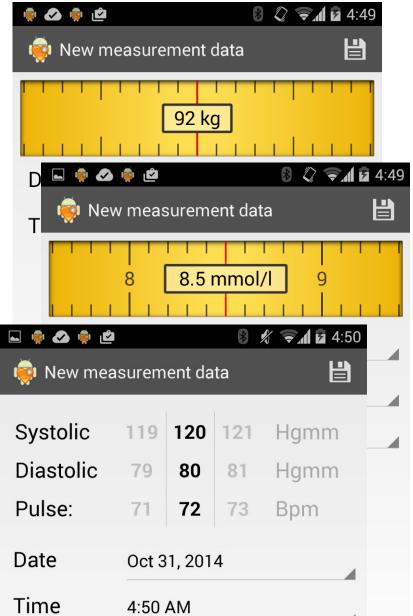
#### Consideration

Greatest problem
 in diabetes care is
 that the majority
 (up to 90-95%) of
 our patients do
 not calculate
 his/her diet

# **Logging of Physiological Measurements**

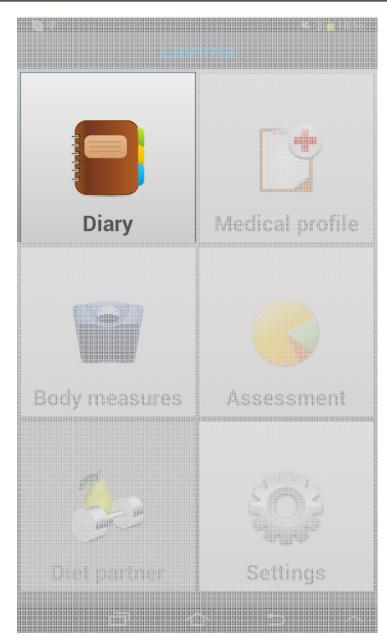


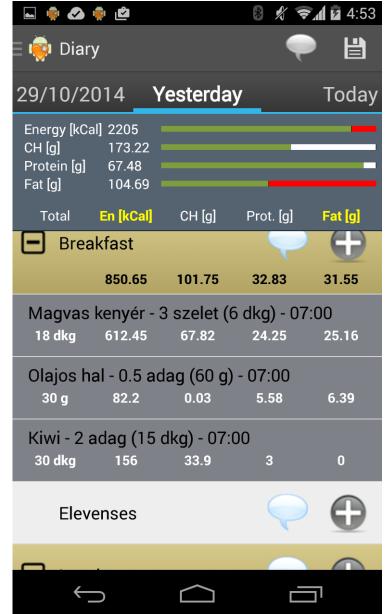




# Recording of meals on the Lavinia Android platform



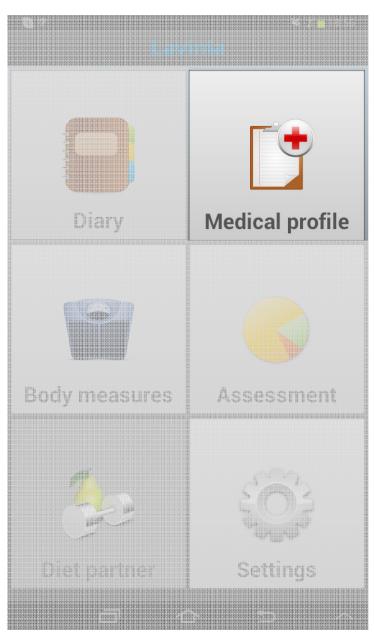


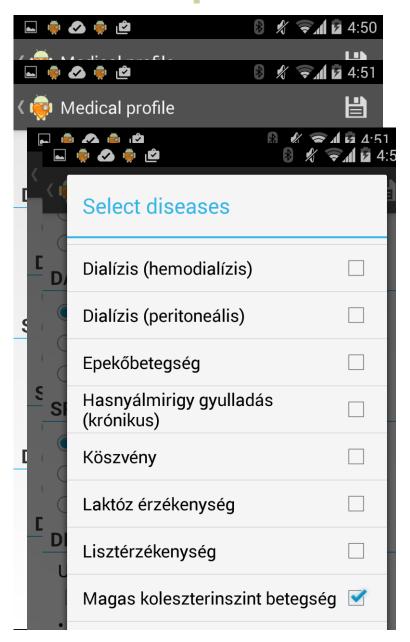


# **Basic patient data**

# on the Lavinia Android platform

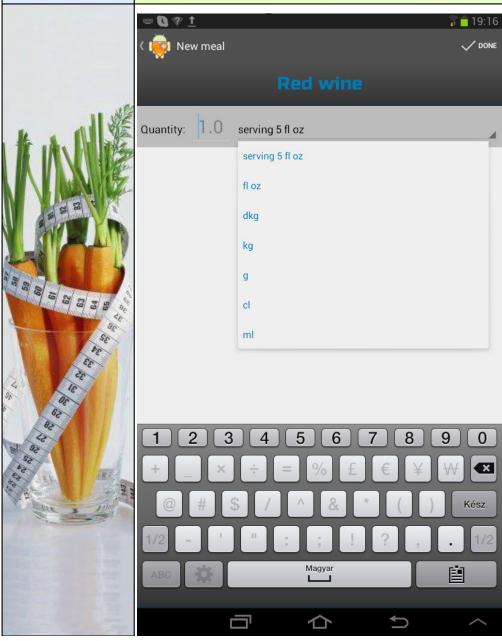






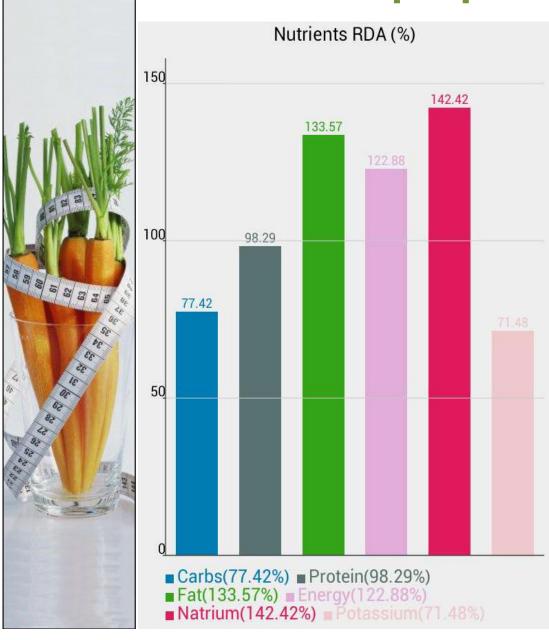


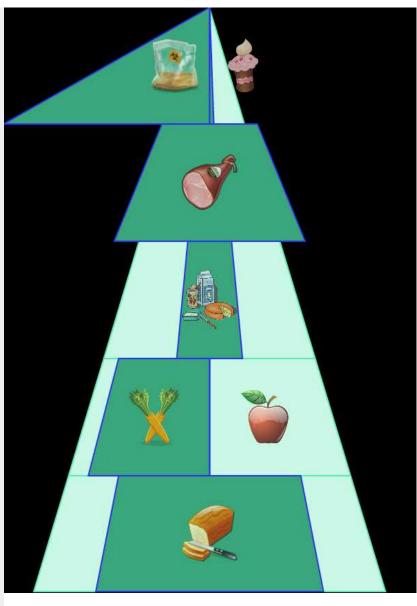
# Summary of nutriment contents of the logged meals





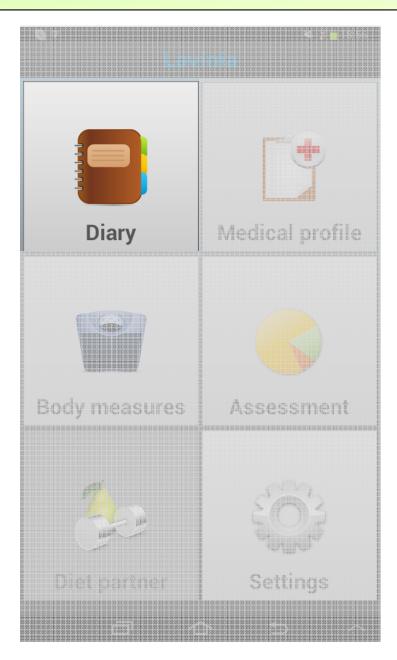
# Evaluation of proportionality of the diet

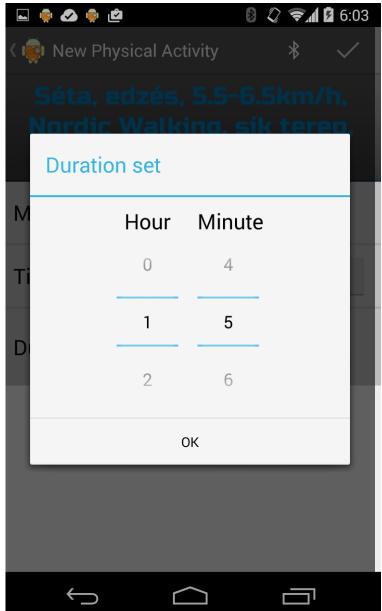




# **Logging of Physical Activity**



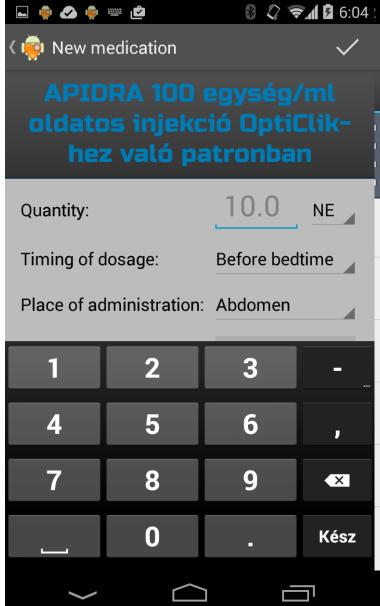




# **Logging of Drug Intake**







# Phases of preclinical evaluation



- Phase I
  - The completeness of the Lavinia database
- Phase II
  - The validity of the Lavinia database
- Phase III
  - The time expenditure of the mobile logging procedure





#### **Method - Phase I**



- Assessing the database support for a menu of a rehabilitation institute
- Two experts entered
   5 manually designed,
   22 days long menus

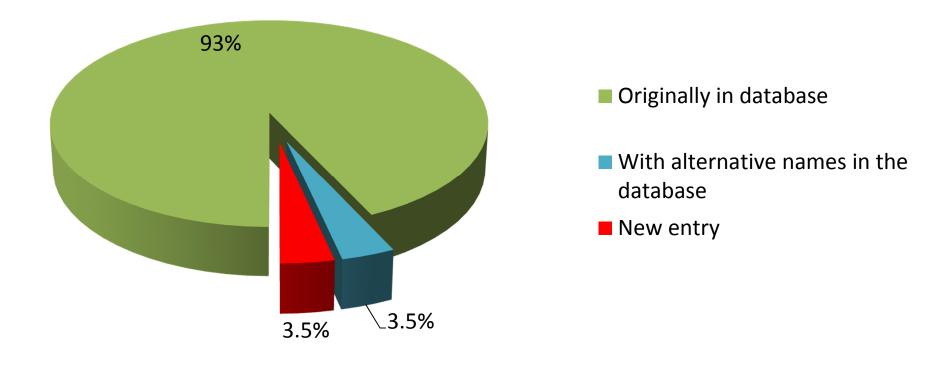
330 meals







#### 641 units of basic foods

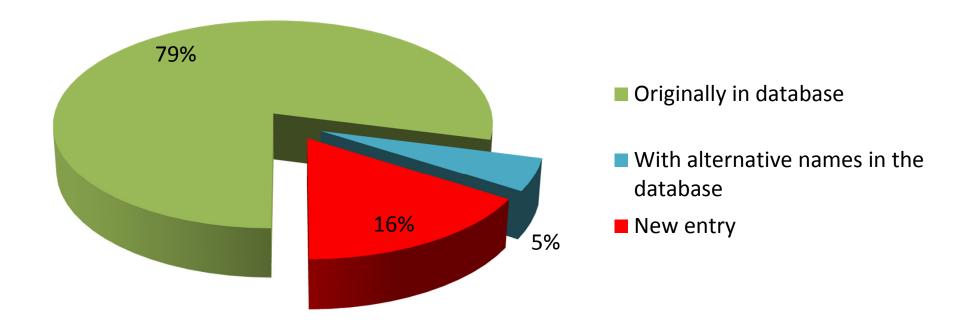








#### 538 units of dishes







### **Conclusions - Phase I**



- The chance of finding an item is around 90%.
- Although for such a dietary logging application the food and dish search list can be infinitively expanded, we must spare the user's time, so this ratio can be considered highly acceptable.





#### **Method - Phase II**

- Evaluation of differences of nutrient contents in Food Composition Databases (FCDBs)
  - Reference: Commercial database used for dietary calculations for inpatients at the Cardiac Rehabilitation Center of the Millitary Hospital, Balatonfüred, Hungary
- Step 1.
  - Normalisation of the serving units of the items to match the units in the Lavinia system





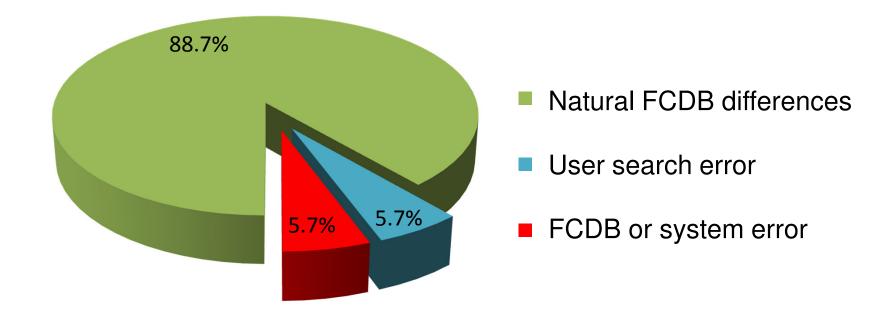
#### **Method - Phase II**

- 2.) Two dieticians compared the carbohydrates, protein and fat contents of the databases labelling each differing case with consensus as due to
  - 1) natural FCDB differences,
  - 2) user search error, or
  - 3) FCDB or system error.
- 3.) For the first group of cases, we then selected those items that had a nutrient content above 10 g.
- 4.) Differences were expressed as absolute (g) as well as relative values (percentage of amount in the Lavinia system).



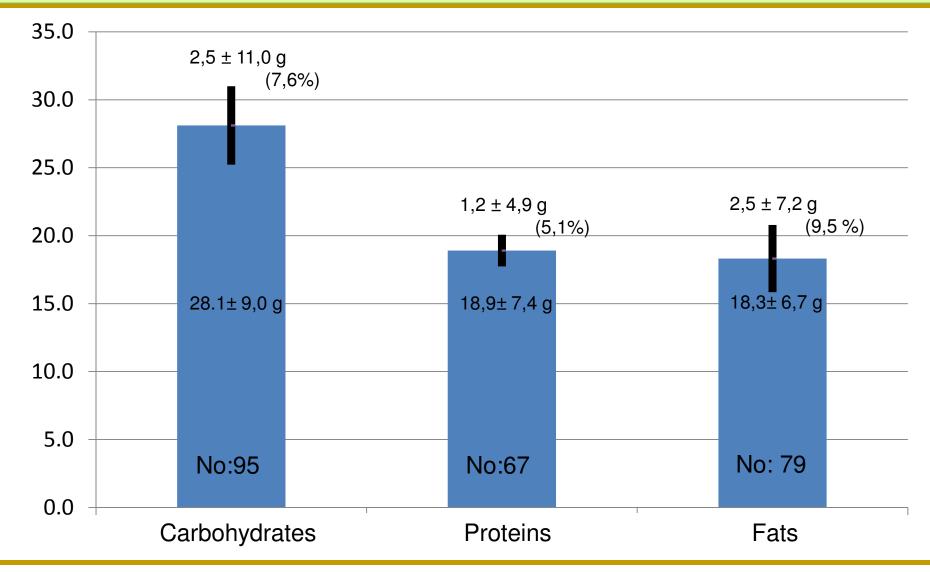


#### 194 items













#### **Conclusion-Phase II**

- This phase analysed the inevitable differences and errors in food composition databases, an often overlooked issue in dietary analysis.
- There are other types of errors that occur in nutritional logging, but the proper management of this error is imperative when building a complex logging system





#### Method – Phase III

# Measuring the logging time expenditure

- Five volunteers, familiar with android phones but new to Lavinia's set based food search system.
  - 3 to 5 minutes introduction to the operation of the Lavinia user interface.
  - Entering the 22 day long menu listing of the Cardiac
     Rehabilitation Center with three main meals for every day.
  - The activity of the test subjects was tracked using hidden time stamp logging from the beginning of any new item entry to the completion of the process.
  - The users were allowed to change from the set based search method to the keyword based search at any time





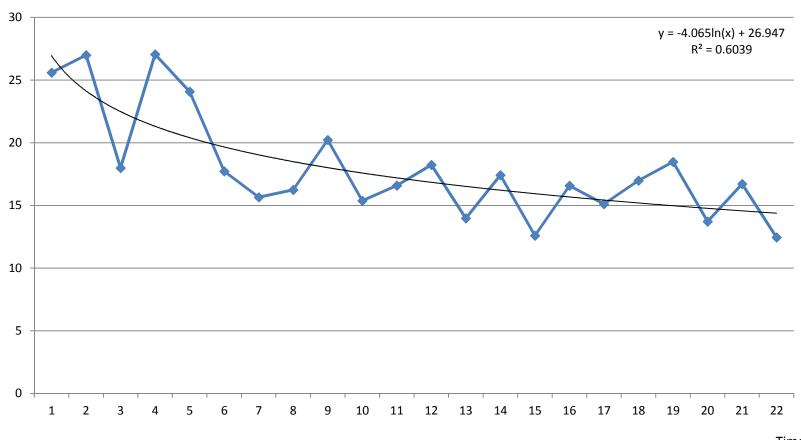
#### Method - Phase III

- 330 meals
  - -1179 dish or food items
  - -194 different items





#### Time (sec) Average time consumption of logging a meal

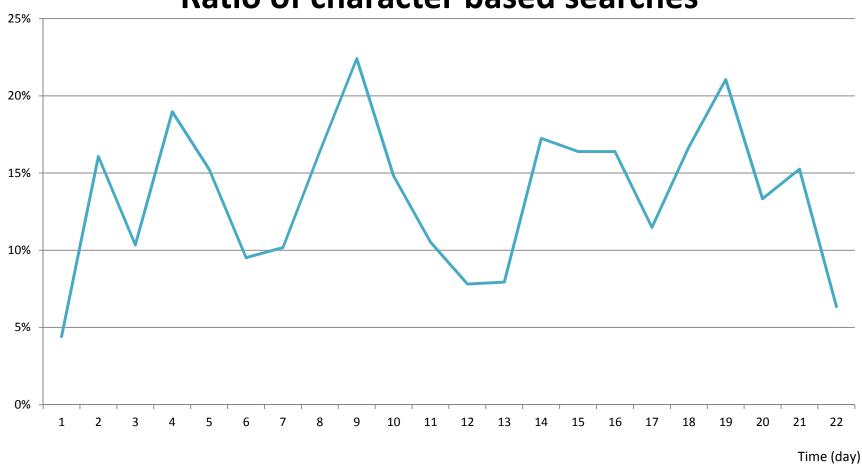








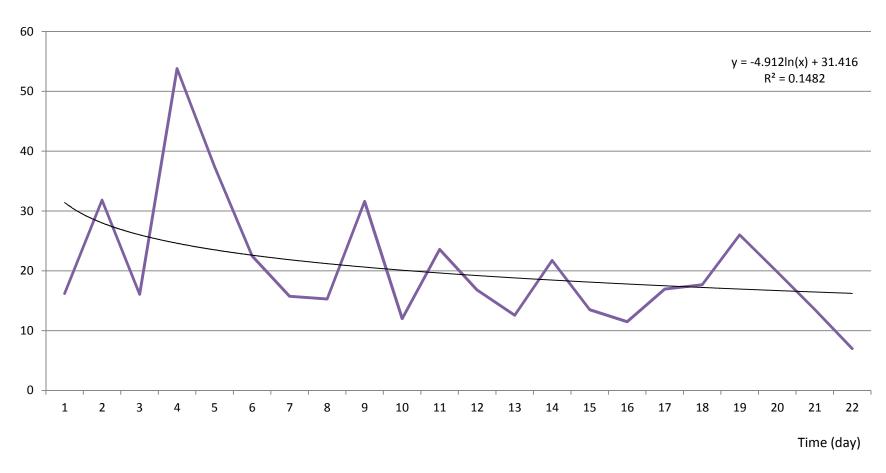
#### Ratio of character based searches









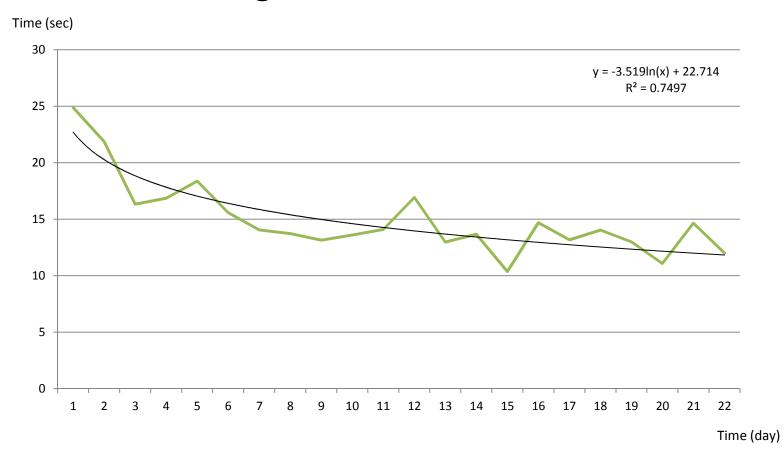




Time (sec)



#### Average set based search time

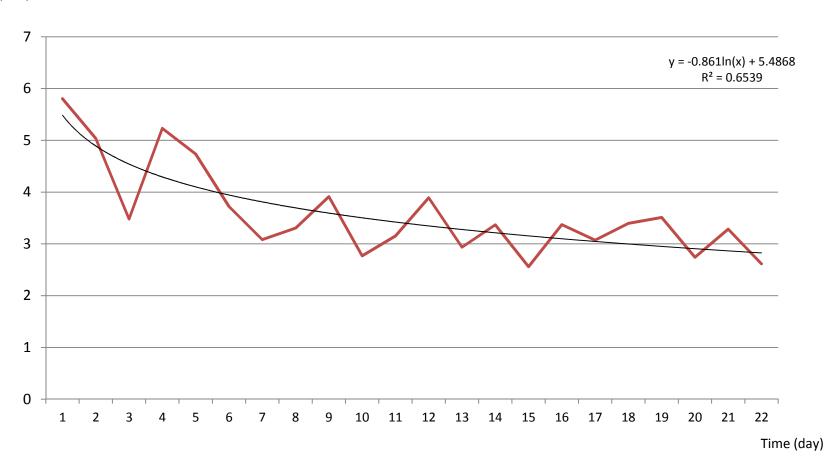






#### Average daily time consumption of dietary logging

Time (min)







#### **Conclusions – Phase III**

- The set based dietary logging application is a viable system to generate a nutrition mirror for the users.
- The daily total time consumption of dietary logging is highly acceptable.
- Users probably need more practice to reduce the extra effort connected with keyword based search.





#### Phases of clinical evaluation

- Phase I
  - Applicability of logging for typical patients of a cardiac rehabilitation center (closed)
- Phase II
  - Evaluation of the utilisation of external sensors (activity/weight scales)

(running)

- Phase III
  - Prediction of blood glucose evolution

(planned for 2015)



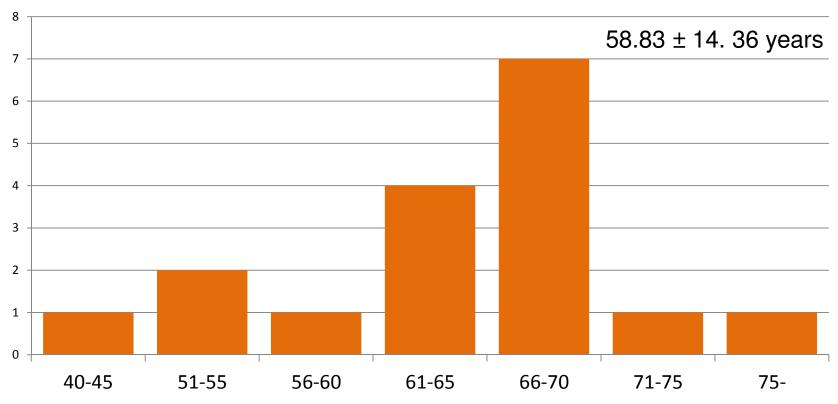


# **Clinical Study Patient Population**



17 patients (9 men / 8 women)

#### Age groups (years)





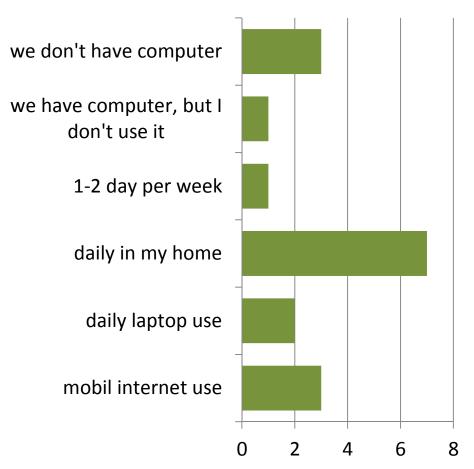




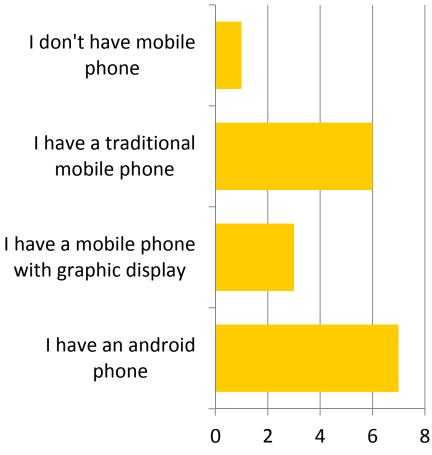
# **Clinical Study Patient Population**



#### **Earlier computer utilisation**



#### **Earlier mobile phone utilisation**





Nemzeti Fejlesztési Ügynökség www.ujszechenyiterv.gov.hu





# **Clinical Study Method**



- We asked the patients to log the menu served at the hospital
  - We allowed them to log other extra, individually purchased items
- Evaluation
  - Ratio of missing items
  - Ratio of extra items
  - Accuracy of weight estimation
  - Time consumption of logging
    - Calculated based on hidden time stamping





#### Results



Recorded items

-Total 3416 (100%)

• Menu 2109 (61,7%)

• Extra 1299 (38,0%)

• Double entry 8 ( 0,2%)

-Missing 518 (15,1%)





# Results (2019 Menu items)



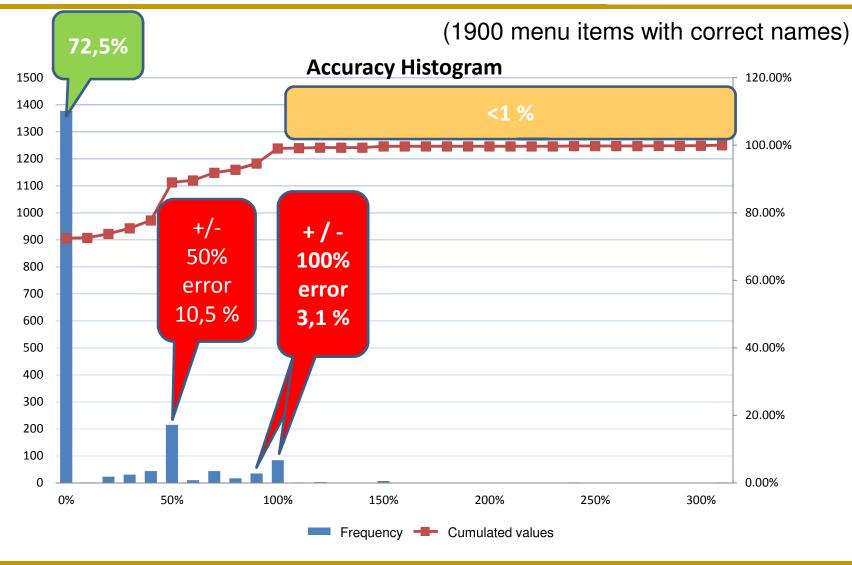
Total	2019	(100%)
<ul><li>Correct name / weight</li></ul>	1365	(64.7%)
<ul><li>Correct name</li></ul>		
Incorrect weight	535	(25.4%)
<ul><li>Incorrect name</li></ul>	203	( 9.6%)
<ul> <li>Group logged only</li> </ul>	6	( 0.3%)



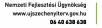


# Weight estimation errors







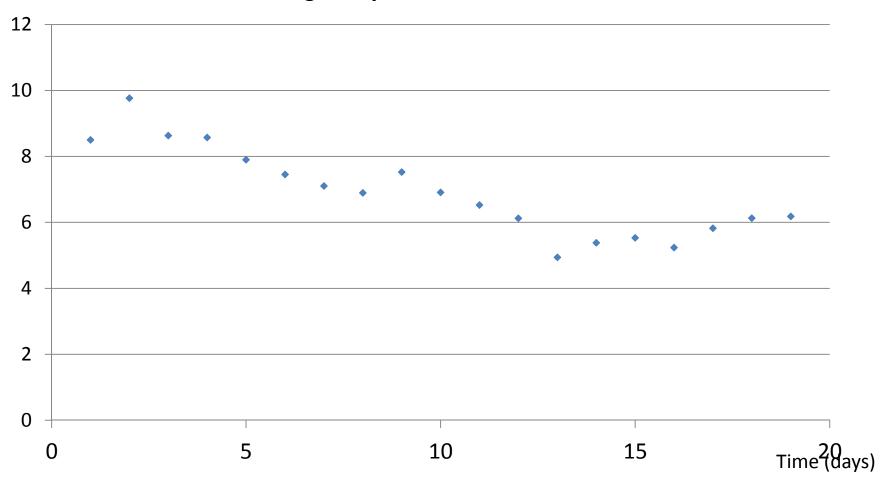






# Results Time consumption

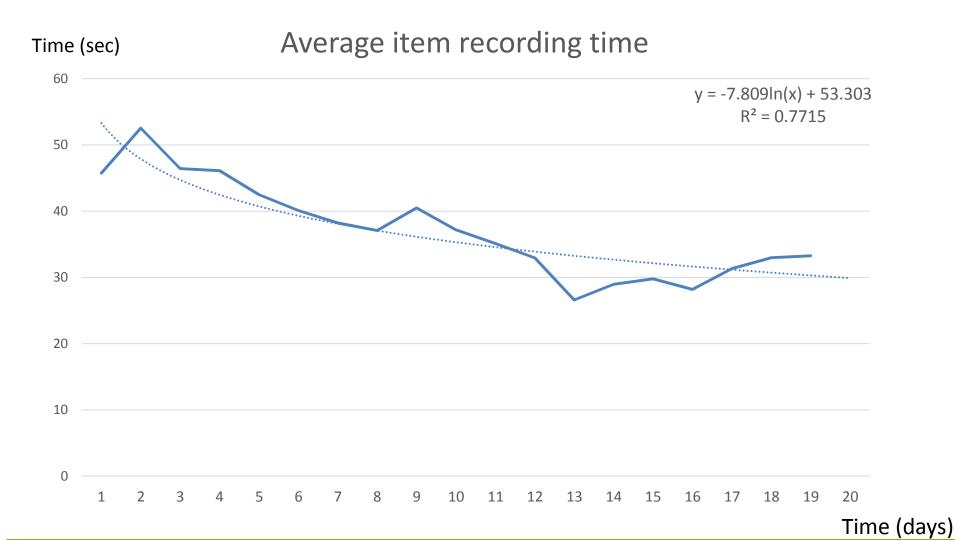
#### Average daily recorded item number







# **Results** Time consumption



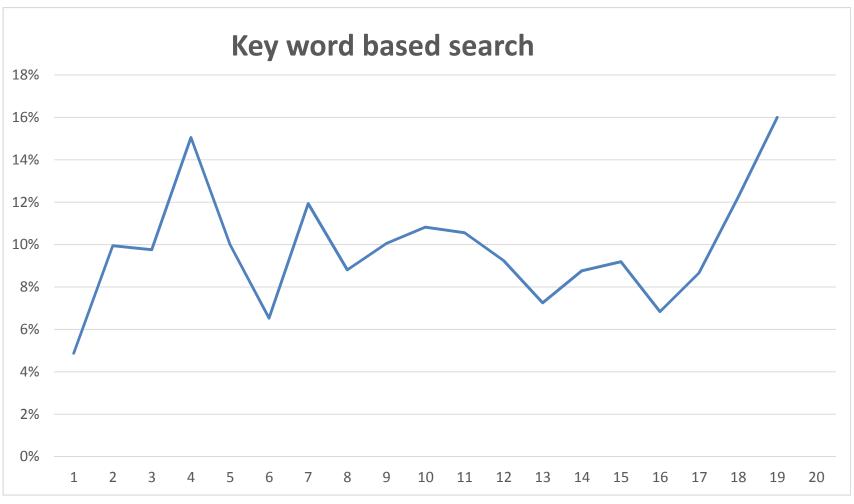


Nemzeti Fejlesztési Ügynökség www.ujszechenyiterv.gov.hu 06 40 638 638



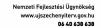


# Results Time consumption



Time (days)

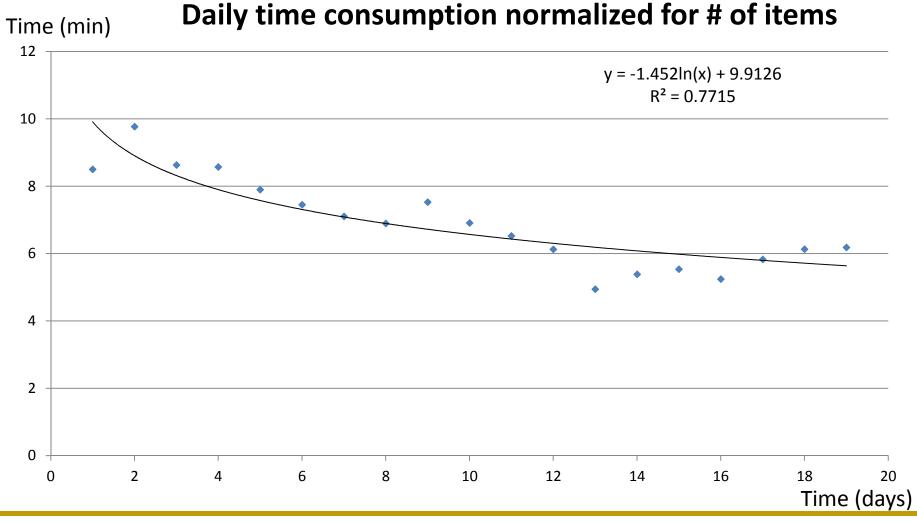








# Results Time consumption of logging











#### **Conclusions – Clinical Phase I**

- The set based dietary logging application is a viable system also for inpatients of a rehabilitation institute
- Information delivered by such an application is relevant for our patients
- We should deal with the weight estimation error
- The use of a simple dish weight scale in the introduction period can be a solution







#### Many thanks for your attention

#### Contacts:

István Kósa M.D., Ph.D.: kosa.istvan@virt.uni-pannon.hu István Vassányi Ph.D.: <a href="mailto:vassanyi@virt.uni-pannon.hu">vassanyi@virt.uni-pannon.hu</a>











The project was supported by the European Union, with co financing by the European Social Found



throught the TÁMOP-4.2.2.A-11/1/KONV-2012-0073 and the TÁMOP-4.2.2/B-10/1-2010-0025 projects