



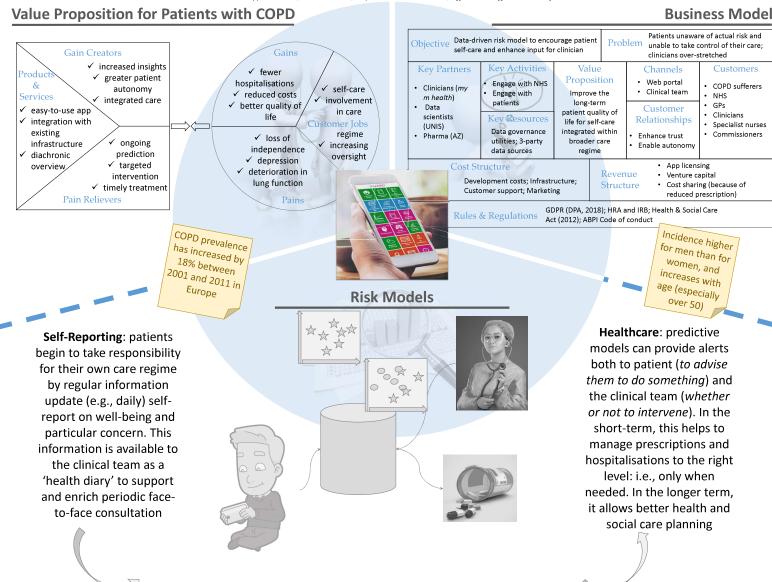


Population Health and Chronic Disease Management



Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

are inclusive of a set of progressive respiratory diseases including emphysema, chronic bronchitis and non-reversible asthma. Although incurable, with appropriate intervention and treatment, sufferers can manage their condition and live for many years. Not all patients are the same. And this, along with co-morbid presentation of other conditions like hypertension, heart disease, depression and diabetes, affects the effectiveness of treatment.



Data fusion and modelling: self-reports can be interrogated along with contextual information (such as environmental conditions, hospitalisation, etc.) to develop a pattern (or model) of typical exacerbation events. This helps healthcare providers to plan intervention and ongoing support. However, it may also be personalised to the individual to ensure their specific needs are understood and catered for.

Trust in technology: different trust models are relevant for different stakeholders, but each inter-related in a complex sociotechnical system. Patients are primarily concerned with that the technology should add to and enhance their care regime; clinicians need accurate data to improve and supplement time-constrained one-to-one consultation; but regulators and care providers want to see that data is secure and used appropriately, while improving the overall care strategy. Pilot 4 allows us to investigate some of these issues to extend and improve our understanding of trust leading to technology acceptance.











