

## Using mHealth Tools to Improve Rural Diabetes Care Guided by the Chronic Care Model

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### Abstract

**Background and objective:** Used as an integrated tool, mHealth may improve the ability of healthcare providers in rural areas to provide care, improve access to care for underserved populations, and improve biophysical outcomes of care for persons with diabetes in rural, underserved populations. Our objective in this paper is to present an integrated review of the impact of mHealth interventions for community dwelling individuals with type two diabetes.

**Materials and methods:** A literature search was performed using keywords in PubMed to identify research studies which mHealth technology was used as the intervention

**Results and discussion:** Interventions using mHealth have been found to improve outcomes, be cost effective, and culturally relevant. mHealth technology that has been used to improve outcomes include: seeking out health information via the web, access to appointment scheduling and medication refills, secure messaging, computerized interventions to manage a chronic condition, use of a personal health record, use of remote monitoring devices, and seeking support from others with similar health concerns through social networks.

**Conclusion:** Using the validated Chronic Care Model to translate what is known about mHealth technology to clinical practice has the potential to improve the ability of healthcare providers in rural areas to provide care, improve access to care for underserved populations, and improve biophysical outcomes of care for persons with diabetes in rural underserved populations. While these approaches were effective in improving some outcomes, they have not resulted in the establishment of the necessary electronic infrastructure for a sustainable mobile healthcare delivery model.

**Keywords:** mHealth, Rural, Diabetes, Chronic Care model

### **Using mHealth Tools to Improve Rural Diabetes Care Guided by the Chronic Care Model**

Mobile health (mHealth) is an emerging field that has been defined as “medical and public health practice supported by mobile devices, such as mobile phones, patient monitoring devices, personal digital assistants, and other wireless devices” (Istepanian, Laxminarayan, & Pattichis, & 2006). In the United States, there is widespread use of mobile devices and access to broadband internet service is improving (Smith, 2010). Applications using mHealth devices are being developed to improve and augment the care of type 2 diabetes patients in the community (Katz R, 2012). However, careful attention to existing healthcare delivery structures must be

considered during development of mHealth applications. Use of the validated Chronic Care Model will assist in successful and sustainable implementation of mHealth as a treatment option.

### **Background & Significance**

Rural populations with low socioeconomic status are at higher risk of poor diabetes control, decreased self-management, and development of complications (Utz, 2008). There are 62 million Americans currently residing in rural areas (DeNavas-Walt, Proctor, & Smith, 2011) and it is estimated that 20 percent of this rural population is uninsured. Even with healthcare reform, this number is projected to increase to 25 percent by 2019 (Garrett, Loan, Headen, & Holahan, 2010). In the United States, diabetes is most prevalent in the rural southeastern region (Barker, Kirtland, Gregg, Geiss, & Thompson, 2011). Nearly 12 percent of people in this region have diabetes compared to 8.5 percent in the remainder of the country.

Due to a lack of primary care providers in rural, underserved areas, there is a critical need for development and effectiveness testing of novel interventions that could improve health outcomes such as: effective patient-provider communication, adherence to treatment, self-management ability, and biophysical outcomes. Achieving these improved outcomes must be done while allowing primary care providers to deliver culturally acceptable interventions that optimize time-efficiency and affordability (Barker et al., 2011). The ability of such interventions to improve care and reduce strain on rural healthcare practices will depend on the effective use of technology (Effken & Abbott, 2009).

Our objective in this paper is to present an integrated review of the impact of mHealth interventions for community dwelling individuals with type 2 diabetes. The review structure is based on the Chronic Care Model and a model of evidence-based healthcare delivery is proposed. Structuring what we know about mHealth technology using the concepts of the model

adds clarity to the literature review and assists with translation to clinical practice. The Chronic Care Model has been used in clinical practice for over 12 years and is designed to assist healthcare practices to improve patient health outcomes by changing the routine delivery of care.

Figure 1: The Chronic Care Model

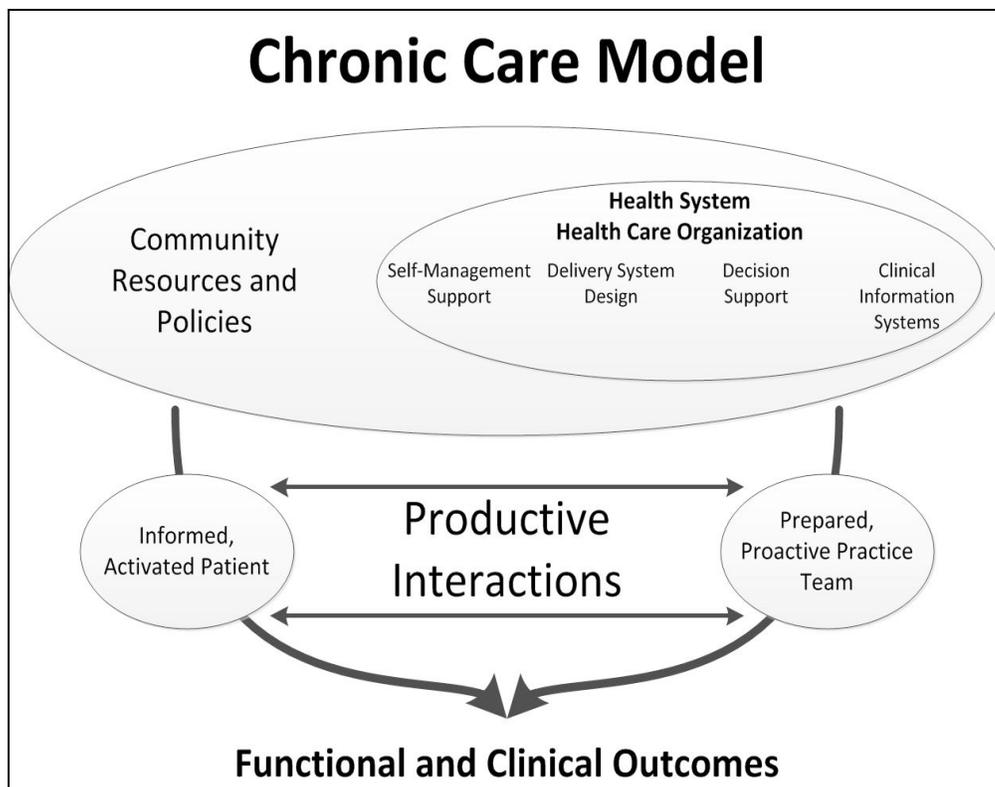


Figure 1: Edward H. Wagner, MD, MPH, Chronic Disease Management: What Will It Take To Improve Care for Chronic Illness? Effective Clinical Practice, Aug/Sept 1998, Vol 1 (Wagner, 1998). Disclaimer: The American College of Physicians is not responsible for the accuracy of the translation.

This is done through six interrelated system changes meant to make patient-centered, evidence-based care easier to accomplish (Roger et al., 2012). The major concepts in the model are the health system, community support, self-management support, decision support, clinical information systems, and delivery system design (Pullicino et al., 2011). A prepared healthcare

team delivering planned interactions, self-management support with effective use of community resources, integrated decision support, and supportive information technology (IT) are designed to work together to strengthen the provider-patient relationship and improve health outcomes (Pullicino et al., 2011). Therefore, the literature in this article will be presented based on the major concepts of the Chronic Care Model (See figure 1).

## **Methods**

The PubMed data base was searched from late June to mid-August 2012. The following search terms were used: 'Diabetes AND mHealth' 'Diabetes AND Telemedicine' 'mHealth AND health disparities', 'mHealth AND Chronic Care Model' 'mHealth AND Clinical Information Systems'. Limits were set for articles that were published in the last five years, and published in the English language. The inclusion criteria were:

- (1) Studies which included participants with type 2 diabetes;
- (2) mHealth technology was used in the intervention
- (3) There was randomization of participants to intervention and control groups.

Literature reviews and State of the Science papers were reviewed for individual references, but not included in this review. A total of 157 articles were found. After examining the title, abstract and keywords of retrieved records, we identified 23 articles meeting the inclusion criteria. The articles were then reviewed via a matrix method and placed into categories based on the concepts of the Chronic Care Model.

## **Health System**

Five articles were found that incorporated health system changes using mHealth interventions. Health system characteristics are traditional structure and process elements of organizations, such as size, ownership, skill mix, and technology. The health system

characteristics are considered to directly affect and be affected by patient outcomes. The system characteristics mediate the relationship between patient characteristics and interventions in producing patient outcomes (Mitchell, Ferketich, & Jennings, 1998).

The system of interest to us is the rural healthcare delivery system. Compared with their urban counterparts, rural residents are more likely to be poor, be in fair or poor health, and have chronic conditions. Rural residents are less likely than their urban counterparts to receive recommended preventive services and on average report fewer visits to health care providers. Uninsured, rural adults are more likely to report the following difficulties: access to care, referrals to specialists, and timeliness of care for an illness or injury (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2008).

In recent years, the United States through the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and a number of private health plans has relied on the use of technology with disease specific registries to facilitate tracking and the provision of quality care (Muntner et al., 2011). Diabetes is well suited to the use of clinical information technology and use of EMRs because its management is routinely characterized by easily quantifiable outcomes and process measures (Kleindorfer et al., 2011).

It is feasible to incorporate mHealth technologies into an existing Healthcare system (See Table 1). However, it is evident from this review that problems in mHealth technology use still exist and need consideration. Face-to-face communication, live technical support, and cost are found to affect use of mHealth tools by patients. Technical problems and difficulty of use increased the likelihood of patients stopping use of the mHealth technology and one study reported that telephone interventions were as likely to improve outcomes as mHealth interventions. Hence, developing a model of healthcare delivery using mHealth technologies

must incorporate live technical support, be easy for users, include face-to-face communications, have a lower cost to patients than traditional interventions, and incorporate back-up interventions for technical issues that cannot be resolved in real time.

Table 1

*mHealth and Health Systems*

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Results</b>
Rabin and Bock, 2011	14	To evaluate smart phone physical activity assistants	Smart phone physical activity assistants are feasible for tracking physical activity from a distance.
Basoglu, Daim, and Topacan, 2012	22	To evaluate the attributes and preferences of m-health service by users	Users preferred low input effort, availability of face-to face communication, live technical support, quick response time, and low cost
Istepanian et al., 2009	137	Bluetooth transmitted glucose readings that were viewed with a web-based application.	Attrition was higher in the intervention group due to technical problems. Those who completed the intervention group had lower A1C than those in the control group.
Zolfaghari, Mousavifar, and Pedram, 2009	77	Compare the effectiveness of SMS texting to nurse telephone calls for follow up care	Both groups had a significant reduction in A1C and were feasible for patients.

Reference	Sample Size	Purpose	Results
Lyles et al., 2011	8	Use of the web and cell phones with a case manager to provide feedback on finger sticks	Qualitative analysis shows that participants expressed frustrations with using the cell phones but liked the wireless system for collaborating with healthcare professionals and receiving automatic feedback on their blood sugar trends.

### Community Resources & Policies

The Chronic Care model recognizes the influence of community on patient outcomes (Kabagambe et al., 2011). Patients traditionally seek health information in three ways: on their own, from professionals, and from friends and family (Ahern, Woods, Lightowler, Finley, & Houston, 2011). The use of technology does not change this pattern. Due to the ubiquitous nature of mobile devices and the internet, our idea of community has expanded from the traditional definition, people living in a particular area or place, to a much boarder network of social connections. Patients seek support from others with similar health concerns or conditions through lists-serves and social networks (Fox, 2011). Social networks bring peer support directly to patients without leaving one’s home (Ahern et al., 2011). Therefore, current conceptualizations of community should include the on-line community, which can be defined as a network of individuals who interact through media, crossing geographical boundaries but united by a particular topic, interest, or goal.

Patients can now access health information, healthcare clinics, and providers through internet searches, secure e-mail, messaging, online medication refills, appointment requests, and secure patient access to electronic medical records (EMR) (Halanych et al., 2011; Judd et al.;

Muntner et al., 2012; Wadley et al., 2011). The internet allows patients to quickly access vast amounts of disease specific information. Enhanced understanding of how patients seek health information may improve the way healthcare systems incorporate technology into the delivery of care. While an enormous amount of information is available with the click of a button, the quality of that material varies.

In the United States, there is widespread use of mobile devices and access to broadband internet service is improving (Smith, 2010). The accessibility of 3G service is available and reliable in the most densely populated areas of the United States. However, when considering implementing mHealth interventions in a rural population, 3G service is not always reliable. Still, many of these areas have access to 1G and wired connections that could allow participation in mHealth interventions. It has been reported that even in the most rural areas of the United States, 77% of adults have a cell phone, which is only 10% less than more urban areas (Zickuhr, 2013). Six in ten adults (63%) go online wirelessly with one of these devices (Smith, 2010).

### **Self-management**

Diabetes self-management includes mindfulness related to: eating habits, physical activity, monitoring blood glucose, medication taking, and communicating with healthcare professionals (Unverzagt et al., 2011). Evidence shows that patients who participate actively in their care achieve valuable and sustained improvement in physical and psychological well-being (Howard et al., 2011). The use of technology is making it possible to empower patients to learn new skills, enhance their self-management abilities, and structure personal care routines related to their illness (Kleindorfer et al., 2011).

Handheld devices can be used by patients and health care providers to support self-management of diabetes. Through a phone and an internet site, patients can upload information

about their illness so that it can be interpreted by health care providers and patients can receive more immediate feedback. Technology allow patients to receive appointment reminders, education, and health behavior support, as well as measure glucose levels, blood pressure and weight and transmit this health information directly to data stores for clinical evaluation (Årsand, Tufano, Ralston, & Hjortdahl, 2008; Cho, Lee, Lim, Kwon, & Yoon, 2009; Cox et al., 2011; Earle, Istepanian, Zitouni, Sungoor, & Tang, 2010; Faridi et al., 2008; Jae-Hyoung, Hye-Chung, Dong-Jun, Hyuk-Sang, & Kun-Ho, 2009; Logan et al., 2007; Quinn et al., 2009; Soliman et al., 2011; Turner, Larsen, Tarassenko, Neil, & Farmer, 2009; Yoo et al., 2009; Zweifler et al., 2011).

Not only have patients found that the use of mHealth tools are feasible and culturally acceptable, but as shown in table 2 there have been improved outcomes for diabetes patients include improved A1C, decreased blood pressure, improved cholesterol levels, improved adiponectin levels, stable C-reactive protein and stable interleukin-6 levels (Årsand et al., 2008; Cho et al., 2009; Cox et al., 2011; Earle et al., 2010; Faridi et al., 2008; Jae-Hyoung et al., 2009; Logan et al., 2007; Quinn et al., 2009; Soliman et al., 2011; Turner et al., 2009; Yoo et al., 2009; Zweifler et al., 2011).

Table2

*Self-Management of Diabetes via mHealth Technologies.*

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Sample Size (N)</b>	<b>Length of Study</b>	<b>Intervention description</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
Yoo et al., 2009	123	3 Months	Text messages with Bluetooth glucose monitoring & exercise monitoring. Feedback	Improved A1C & BP, Cholesterol. Decreased adiponectin levels in intervention group. C-reactive protein and interleukin-6 levels

Reference	Sample Size (N)	Length of Study	Intervention description	Outcome
			provided immediately based on algorithms.	remained the same in both groups.
Faridi et al., 2008	30	3 Months	Impact on clinical outcomes using tailored daily messages via cell phone	Improved A1C and self-efficacy scores for intervention. Technology was not user friendly.
Jae-Hyoung et al., 2009	69	3 Months intervention	Glucose-monitoring data were automatically transferred to their EMR and they received medical recommendations by short text message.	Significant decrease in A1C levels.
Quinn et al., 2009	30	3 Months	Mobile phone application wirelessly obtained from the glucometer and transmitted glucose readings to automated database with real-time feedback and lifestyle recommendations	Significant decrease in A1C levels.
Turner et al., 2009	23	3 Months	Mobile phone wirelessly obtained and transmitted glucose readings; real-time feedback of input and semi-automated messages for self-	Significant decrease in A1C levels.

Reference	Sample Size (N)	Length of Study	Intervention description	Outcome
			management	
Logan et al., 2007	33	4 Months	Bluetooth enabled BP cuffs and mobile phones were provided to patients in order to transmit data to a central server for data processing then fax was used to send reports to physicians.	BP decreased significantly. Patients perceived the system as acceptable and effective.
Earle et al., 2010	137	6 months	Patients used adapted sensors via BP cuffs and mobile phone to transmit weekly BP readings and received real time feedback using a web-based application	BP decreased significantly. Those with the most decreased BP also had decreased glucose levels.
Zweifler et al., 2011	51	6 months	Text messages sent by providers based on review of data provided by patient via internet.	Significant decrease in A1C levels.
Soliman et al., 2011	43	6 months	PDA recording of blood glucose, medications, meals, exercise, etc., with summary output	Significant decrease in A1C levels.
Cox et al.,	40	3 Months	Customized schedule for	Significant decrease in A1C levels.

Reference	Sample Size (N)	Length of Study	Intervention description	Outcome
2011			SMS reminders to obtain blood glucose readings. Reading submitted via SMS resulted in positive feedback if in range, and instructions if out of range	
Cho et al., 2009	69	3 Months	Combination mobile phone and glucometer transmitting glucose reading to provider who sent treatment adjustments via SMS	Significant decrease in A1C levels.

### Decision Support

Decision support is defined as embedding evidence-based guidelines into daily clinical practice and integrating the expertise of specialists into primary care practices (Kabagambe et al., 2011). A typical way of interacting with specialists is for primary care practices to send patients to specialist visits and hope to get a letter back in return. Through the use of technology, we can get beyond traditional referral letters to real-time consultation and exchanges with patients and providers in different locations. Primary care providers, specialists, care teams, and individual patients can benefit from problem or case-based learning, collaborating across geographical boundaries through the use of chat, voice, and video communications (Basoglu et al., 2012; Istepanian et al., 2009; Lyles et al., 2011; Rabin & Bock, 2011; Zolfaghari et al., 2009). These technologies will allow providers to jointly inform patients about guidelines and information

pertinent to their care without lengthy waits between primary care visits and specialist appointments. This shift in the delivery of care allows for shared decision making and education between patients and the care team (Pullicino et al., 2011). This type of decision support will take a drastic change in the healthcare system. While mHealth tools have the potential to change practice, the authors could not find articles related to community dwelling type 2 diabetes patients and use of imbedded decision support.

### **Clinical Information Systems**

Clinical information systems are used to collect, integrate and distribute information within the context of a healthcare setting (Pullicino et al., 2011). The extent to which these resources and services are available varies widely. While rural healthcare clinics are often the last to adopt such practice changes due to cost, there are several free Electronic Medical Record programs that can be incorporated into non-profit and free clinic settings. Integration of secure messaging, e-visits, home monitoring with feedback, health-risk appraisal with feedback, medication refills, tailored interventions, social network services, and links to community programs is now possible (Ahern et al., 2011). A delivery system redesign is needed to develop patient-centered clinical information systems. These information systems can be incorporated, with little cost, into free clinic settings.

### **Delivery Redesign**

Living in rural areas presents multiple barriers, one of which is limited access to care due to distance (Arcury, Preisser, Gesler, & Powers, 2005). Rural populations with low socioeconomic status have poor outcomes and the lack of primary care providers in rural, underserved areas demands a shift in healthcare practices. Through the widely validated Chronic Care Model, it is possible to deliver care to patients in their homes in remote underserved areas. Bluetooth

enabled devices and the use of chat, voice, and video communications allows the healthcare team to provide many of the elements of a traditional office visit. A delivery system redesign is needed to develop patient-centered clinical information systems within the rural health care clinic setting. The use of innovative technology affords a low-cost, flexible means to supplement formal healthcare and is central in reshaping the care of rural populations. Developing a model of healthcare delivery using mHealth technologies should incorporate live technical support, be easy for users, include face-to-face communications, have a lower cost to patients and practices than traditional interventions and incorporate back-up interventions for technical issues that cannot be resolved. Provider approved educational content, social networking and access to EMR is still needed within the context of the healthcare system redesign (See figure 2).

### **Discussion**

Individuals with low socioeconomic status living in rural parts of the U.S. suffer disproportionately from poor health status, health disparities, and problems in accessing healthcare. The current rural healthcare system places the burden of caring for diabetes on patients and families who have very few resources. The cost of travel due to long distances between rural healthcare clinics and patients' homes frequently prevents patients from seeking needed healthcare. Mobile technologies are a promising approach to solving health disparities.

Used as an integrated tool and based on sound practice models such as the Chronic Care Model, mHealth may improve: the ability of healthcare providers in rural areas to provide care, access to care for underserved populations, and biophysical outcomes of care. Although individual interventions to impact outcomes for Diabetes patients using technology have been studied, no approach to date has used an integrated system of mHealth tools to deliver healthcare at a distance within existing rural health clinics. Individual mHealth interventions have been

found to improve outcomes, be cost effective, and culturally relevant. Examples of how technology has been used to improve outcomes include: patients seeking out health information via the web, access to services such as appointment scheduling and medication refills, communication with providers via secure messaging, engaging with computerized interventions to manage a chronic condition, use of a health record to store personal health information, use of remote monitoring devices such as blood pressure monitors, glucometers, and scales, and seeking support from others with similar health concerns or conditions through social networks.

### **Conclusion**

Using the validated Chronic Care Model to translate what is known about mHealth technology to clinical practice will assist in developing a model of healthcare delivery using mHealth technologies that is usable and meaningful to both patients and rural healthcare providers. A delivery system redesign using mHealth technology must incorporate live technical support, be easy for users, include face-to-face communications, have a lower cost to patients and rural providers than traditional interventions, and incorporate back-up interventions for technical issues that cannot be resolved in real time. This article supports ongoing research and implementation of a substantive departure from the status quo. Namely, the approach of integrating multiple mHealth tools into an existing rural health clinic to go beyond traditional office visits and shifting to real-time exchanges between patients and providers across geographical boundaries.

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