

The following slides are the original lectures. Only notes were added and they're mostly additional information. 431 team notes are in purple color and this year's notes are in green color.

For any mistakes contact informatics team leader:

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# CONSUMER HEALTH INFORMATICS (CHI)

empowered consumer + engaged in health care

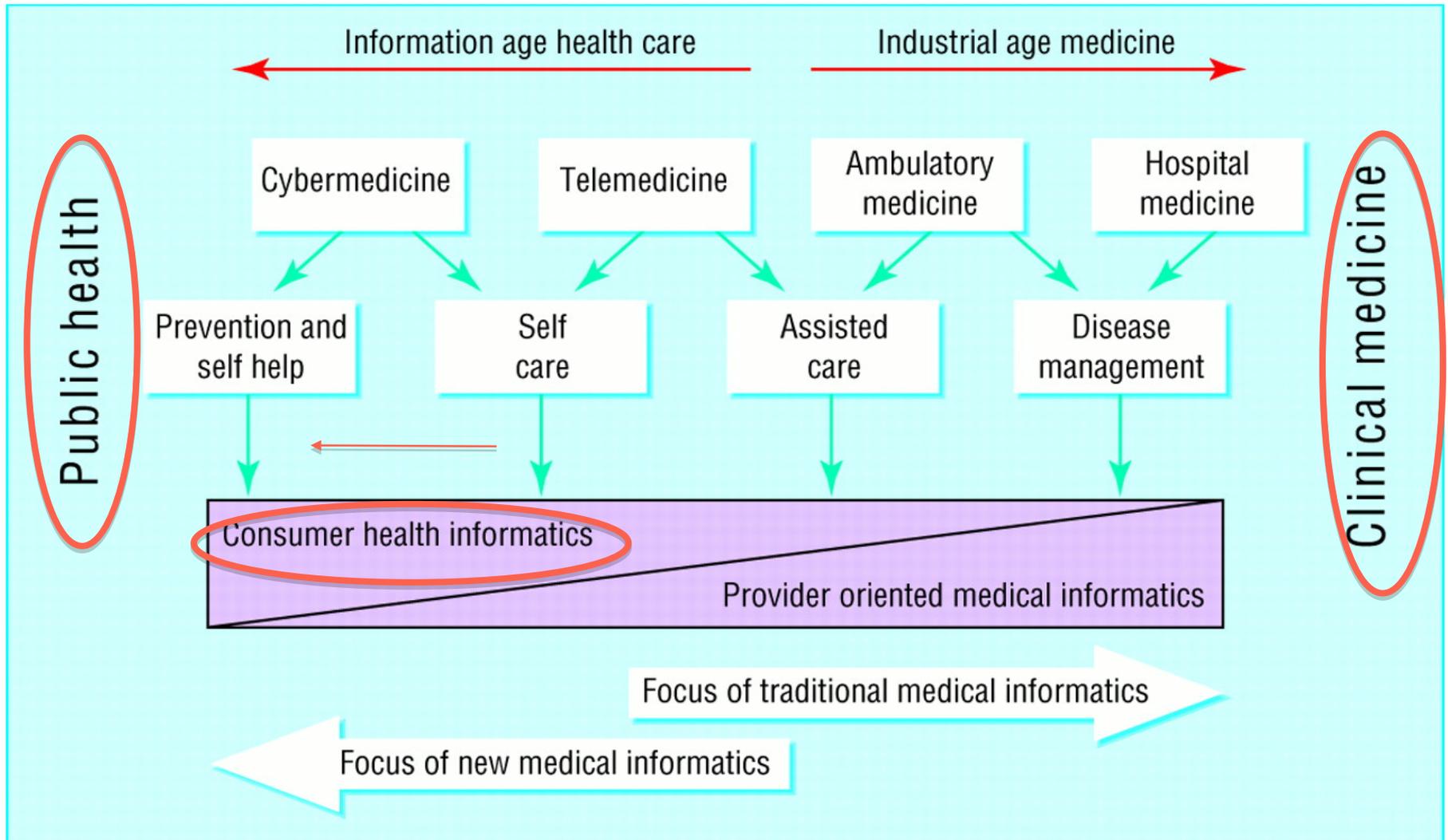
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Notes were provided by: Dana Aldubaib

# The focus of traditional medical informatics is shifting from health professionals to consumers

important to understand. Dr. said it's for higher levels but memories it just in case.



# Consumer Health Informatics

- Branch of health informatics that:
  - ✓ Analyzes information needs of consumers
  - ✓ Studies and implements methods of making health information accessible to consumers
  - ✓ Integrates consumer preferences into health care information systems

other definition of CHI

✓ Integration of consumer health information and information technology in an environment of shared healthcare decision-making that supports effective self-health action.

- Good public hygiene: protection against public issues and consumer strength
- 3 dimension: knowledge + attitude + skills

Lewis, D. & Friedman, C. (2002). Consumer health informatics. In M.J. Ball, K.J. Hannah, S.K. Newbold, & J.V. Douglas (Eds.). *Nursing informatics: Where caring and technology meet (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.)*. New York; Springer-Verlag.

# Consumers?

Health Consumer; could be anyone

- All persons, sick or well, who seek information and take action in accord with personal preferences, life situations and individual health goals.
- Broader than “patient “ – includes the well and caregivers
- Very diverse group

# Empowered Consumers

- Empowerment: Granting of power to a dependent group or enhancing an individual's ability for self determination
- “a social process of recognizing, promoting and enhancing people’ abilities to meet their own needs, to solve their own problems, and mobilize the necessary resources in order to feel in control of their lives” (Gibson, 1991)

goal: engage in health care process, take care of himself and others and control their health.

# Empowered Consumers

first we should have credible information ( true )

- Consumer Health Informatics applications support the ideology of empowered consumers (a power balance in the patient-health professional relationship) by: e.g

- ✓ Informing about health concerns to be positive and supportive with others can be anonymous if there are social barriers.
- ✓ Assisting in finding others with similar concerns
- ✓ Assisting in navigating the health care system skills of how to navigate and use personal health records
- ✓ Access to clinical records and personal care management tools. خدمات  
how to use it

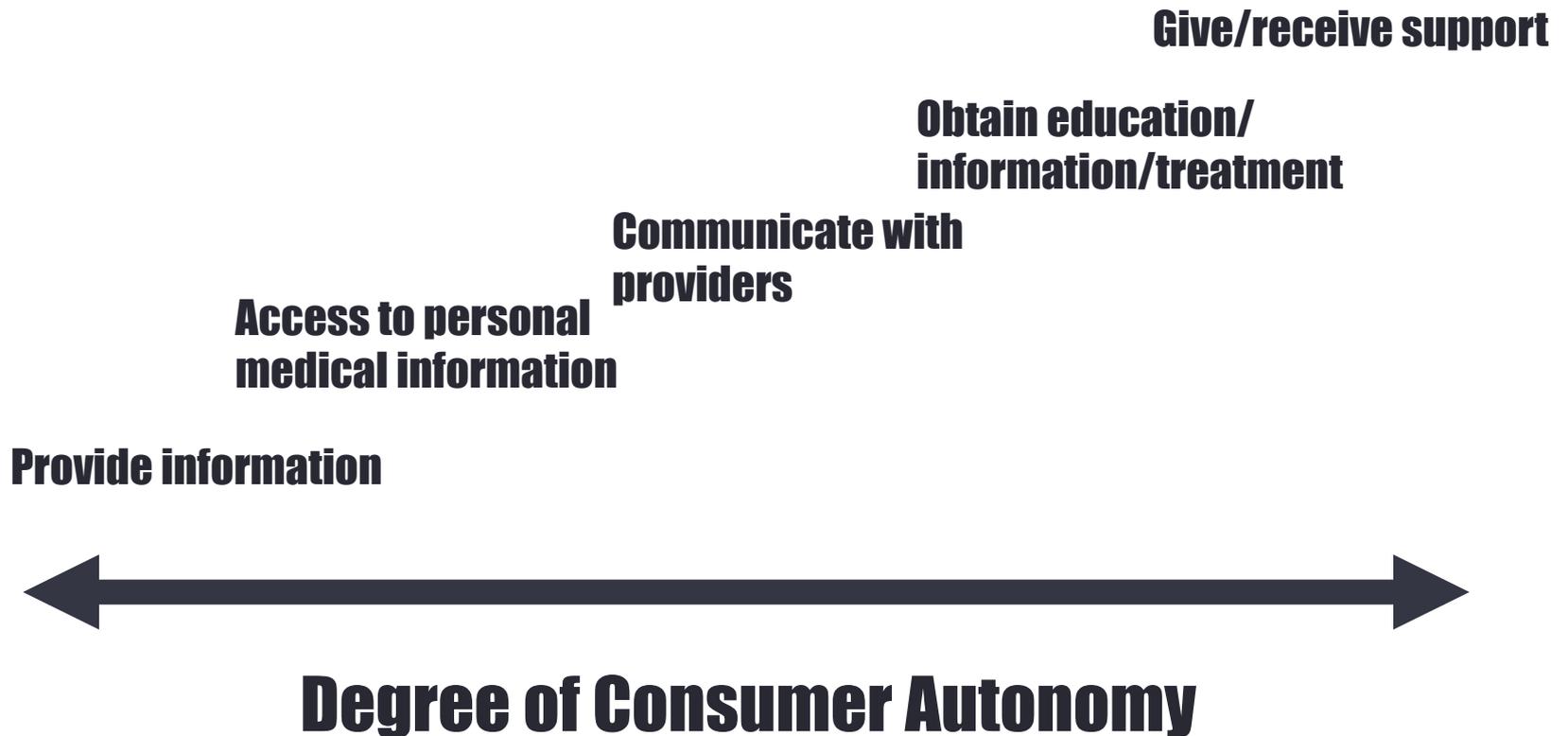
Brennan&Safran.Chapter 2 Empowered consumers.

In: Lewis, Eysenbach, Kukafka, Stavri, Jimison. Consumer Health Informatics  
Springer, 2005

# History of CHI

- Consumer movement of 1970s
  - Increased demand for information
  - Greater participation in “medical” decision making
- Prominence of “self-help” phenomenon of 1980s
  - Huge increase in health information for lay audience
- Widespread use of the Internet
  - Increased dramatically throughout 1990s

# CHI Continuum



# What is Consumer Health Informatics

- Branch of health informatics that:
  - Analyzes information **needs** of consumers
  - Studies and implements methods of making health information accessible to consumers
  - **Integrates consumer preferences into health care information systems**

So viel Information war nie

19.10.04 - Mit doch viel Informationsflut off die weniger versierten Patienten. Auch 100-Befragte sollten mehren mit dem Medizin umgehen.

Wie eine Meta-Analyse der Cochrane Collaboration zeigt, ist der informelle Patient nicht unbedingt der versiertere Patient. Das ist...

Sjuka blir sjukare när de hämtar kunskap på nätet

En ny studie visar att personer som hämtar sin sjukvårdsinformation från internet blir sjukare än de som hämtar den från sin läkare. Detta gäller särskilt personer som hämtar information från internet om sjukdomar som är svåra att bota.

Enligt en studie som gjorts av forskare vid Uppsala universitet, blev personer som hämtade sin sjukvårdsinformation från internet sjukare än de som hämtade den från sin läkare. Detta gäller särskilt personer som hämtade information från internet om sjukdomar som är svåra att bota.

HEALTH SPECTRUM

Is cyber medicine killing you?

By Amy Nelson  
2/2/2004

Value Of Internet Health Advice Questioned

A University College London study suggests that many people with chronic disease found the advice on the internet to be harmful.

**BBC NEWS**  
Fears over health 'cures' on the web  
Warning on internet health advice  
People with chronic illnesses should think twice before relying on the internet for health advice, research suggests.

Patient, don't try to heal thyself

Patients should be warned not to try to self-diagnose or self-treat their ailments, according to a new study.

Logging on can make you sicker

A new study has found that people who use the internet to get health information are more likely to be sick than those who do not.

YOUR HEALTH ADVISOR SAYS: Click To Get Sick?

People who get health advice from the Internet actually get sicker, a study shows.

A new study from the University of London has found that people who use the Internet to get health information are more likely to be sick than those who do not.

The study, which was published in the journal *Health Affairs*, found that people who used the Internet to get health information were more likely to be sick than those who did not.

The researchers found that people who used the Internet to get health information were more likely to be sick than those who did not.

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**BBC NEWS**  
Health Do Or Not Foundations  
Web Not Always Safe Health Source for Some

Internet makes us sick

A new study has found that people who use the internet to get health information are more likely to be sick than those who do not.

Warning over bad health advice online

People who use the internet to get health information are more likely to be sick than those who do not.

People who use their computers to find health information often wind up in worse condition than if they had listened to their doctor

A new study has found that people who use the internet to get health information are more likely to be sick than those who do not.

CBC Health & Science News

Internet-based health information may be hazardous: study

Too much information bad for your health, study shows

A new study has found that people who use the internet to get health information are more likely to be sick than those who do not.

BMJ 1997;314:1875 (28 June)

### Information in practice

## Reliability of health information for the public on the world wide web: systematic survey of advice on managing fever in children at home

Piero Impicciatore, *research fellow*,<sup>a</sup> Chiara Pandolfini, *research fellow*,<sup>a</sup> Nicola Casella, *research fellow*,<sup>a</sup> Maurizio Bonati, *head*<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Laboratory for Mother and Child Health Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche "Mario Negri", Via Eritrea 62, 20157 Milan, Italy

Correspondence to: Dr Bonati Mother\_Child@irmn.negri.it

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# Empirical Studies Assessing the Quality of Health Information for Consumers on the World Wide Web

## A Systematic Review

analysis of publication it self

# Main issues with CHI online:

- Quality of web based information
- Credibility

# Quality control of health information on the internet

- The quality control of health information on the internet rests on **four pillars**:
  - educating the consumer information
  - encouraging the self regulation of providers of health information to be a part of it
  - having third parties evaluate the information
  - enforcing consents in cases of dissemination of fraudulent or harmful information. by rules

# Credibility Criteria

important (but dr. didn't explain it)

- The FA4CT Algorithm: A New Model and Tool for Consumers to Assess and Filter Health Information on the Internet
- **CREDIBLE Criterion**
- Current and frequently updated
- Reference cited
- Explicit purpose
- Disclosure of sponsors
- Interest disclosed and no conflicts found (e.g financial)
- Balanced
- Level of Evidence
  - Eysenbach G, Thomson M. The FA4CT Algorithm: A New Model and Tool for Consumers to Assess and Filter Health Information on the Internet. In: Kuhn K (ed.) Medinfo 2007 Proceedings (in press)

# Where clinical IS and Consumer health informatics meet

- Patient Portals: Patient interface to clinical information systems
- Personal Health Record: Internet based- set of tools that allows people to access and coordinate their life-long health information and make appropriate parts of it available to those who need it

patient portals: provided by health care. Differs from personal health records that it's only one organization.

Personal health record: promote and maintain health, commercial base

\*\* all of them share the same idea: that the patients can access their own files in the web, consult and see the recent results \*\*

### Important Notes

Please phone the office 360-875-2288 for urgent medical problems or dial 911 for medical emergencies.

Your physician will respond to your message Monday through Friday during office hours. If you do not receive a timely response, please phone the office. During evenings and weekends, please

## Contact My Doctor/Provider

Please complete the following information:

To:

Subject:

Message:

Dr Jones, the sample medication you gave me at my last visit does not seem to be working. Should I continue to use this or should we change to something else?

Thanks,

Steve

snapshot of PHR ,  
Email system  
patient can request  
appointment , view  
labs .

### Important Notes

Please phone the office at 800-475-2000 for urgent medical problems or dial 911 for medical emergencies.

## Request an Appointment

Our appointment scheduling staff will handle your request, and will reply with date and time options for you to confirm.

### Please complete the following information:

Type of Appointment

Reason for Appointment (Optional)

Special Requests, Comments, etc.

[Calendar](#)

Date Requested:

Time

Morning  Afternoon  No Preference

[Send Appointment Request](#)

### Important Notes

Please report any medication side effects or allergies.

All patients must be seen at regular intervals to evaluate your medical problems and medications.

Some insurance plans will only permit enough medication for one month at a time.

We will forward your

## Refill/Renew My Medications

Please complete the following information regarding your medication refills. (Check only those medications you need refilled or renewed at this time. You must select at least one checkbox. If you do not see your medication listed below, please [Click here](#) to update your medication list. Once you have updated your medication list, you can return to this page and request a refill.)

Add/Edit Meds

Check to Refill	Medication Name	Dosage (mg, ml)	Dosage Frequency	Quantity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lantus	14 units	Once Daily	1 Days
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular insulin	as needed	Three Times	1 Days
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lasix	20 mg	Once Daily	1 Days
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lovastatin	20 mg	Once Daily	1 Days
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lisinopril	10 mg	Once Daily	1 Days

### Important Notes

This form will be reviewed by your doctor for approval. You will be notified about approval, the need to visit your primary care doctor, etc.

## Request a Referral

**To receive a referral to a specialist, please complete the following:**

Specialist Type	Allergist
Specific Doctor	Dr Green
Medical or Surgical Problem (Describe)	Allergies
Have you seen this specialist before?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Have you consulted your primary care physician for this problem?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Comments	

### Important Notes

Please phone the  
office 303-871-2205 for  
urgent medical  
problems or dial 911 for  
medical emergencies.

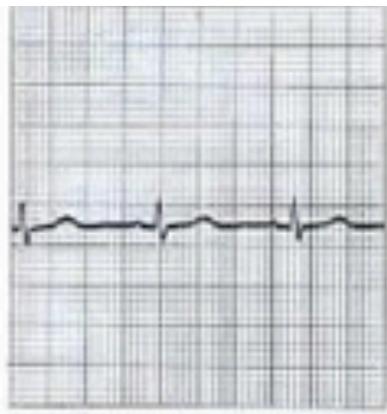
## View EKG

[view result](#)

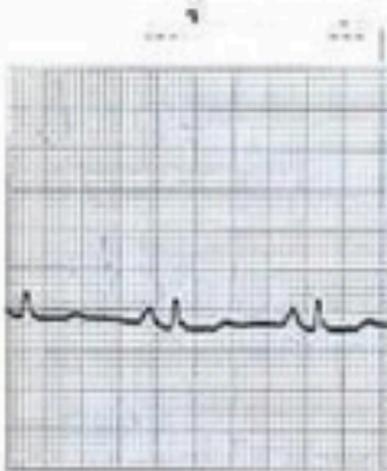
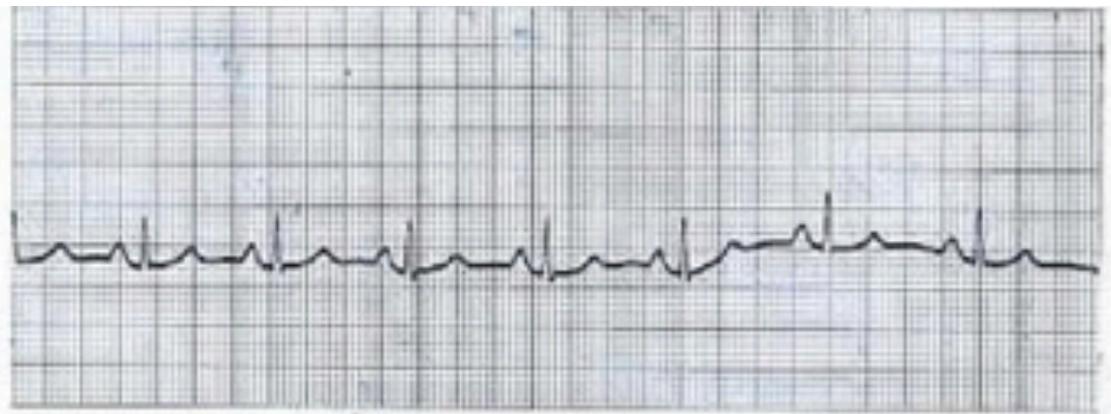
Click on the title to view a document.

Results for **Steve Johnson:**

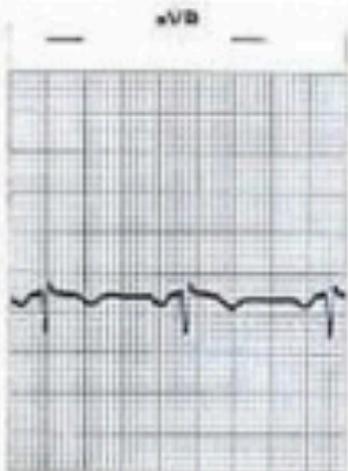
Title	Description	Print
<a href="#">3-30-2003</a>	Normal	



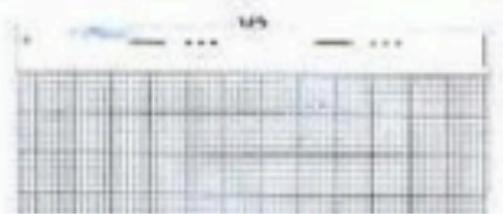
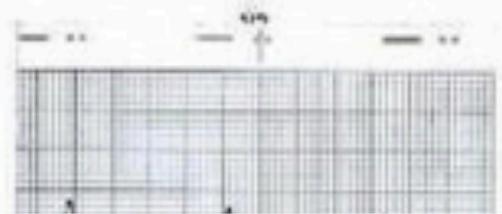
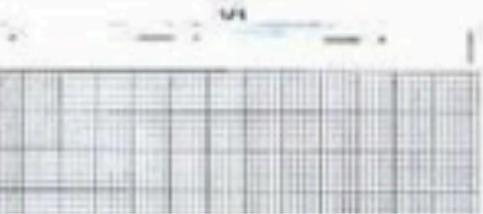
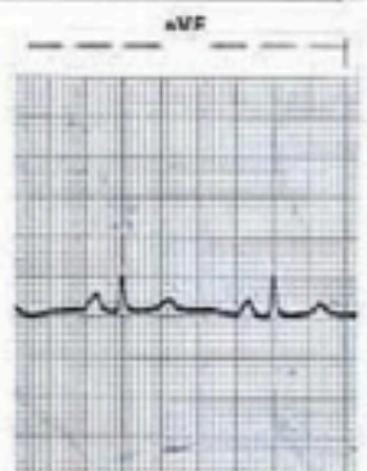
GRAPHICS



GRAPHICS



GRAPHICS



# Consumer Health Informatics

- Is not restricted to the use of computers and telecommunications but also includes:
  - The delivery of information to patients through other media: the theoretical framework of consumer informatics, for example the analysis of their information needs, is independent of the media through which the information is presented.

# Consumer Health Informatics Systems

- Consumer health informatics can be organized into three general systems that:
  - *provide* health information to the user (one-way communication)
  - *tailor* specific information to the user's unique situation (customized communication)
  - allow the user to *communicate* and *interact* with health care providers or other users (two-way communication)

# Consumer Health Informatics Systems

- **One-way communication:** CD-ROMs, on-line health articles
- **Tailor:** automated systems that obtain information from the consumer about his or her general health or other health-related factors (such as family disease histories and smoking habits) and, on the basis of this information, suggest a need for preventive health procedures (such as mammograms), or identify actions to curb high-risk behaviors.
- **Two-way communication:** electronic mail, electronic bulletin boards, on-line discussion groups.

it's like a discussion where anyone can ask questions for others to answer.

# Roles of Health Professionals in CHI

- Professionals serve as sources of content
- Professionals provide important guidance in moderating public electronic discussion groups and responding to patients' electronic messages
- Clinicians become information brokers and interpreters for patients.

# The Future Trends

Is for:

## Consumer Health Informatics

- Thank you

