Los Angeles PRISMS Center

An mHealth Platform for Predicting Risk of Pediatric Asthma Exacerbation Using Personal Sensor Monitoring Systems Sep 2018 | ASIC Meeting

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Outline

- Asthma
- Design of the platform
- Deployment of the platform
 - Preliminary pilot data

Air Pollution as an Underappreciated Cause of Asthma Symptoms JAMA The Journal of the American Medical Association

George D. Thurston, ScD David V. Bates, MD

EDITORIALS



"While physicians no doubt recognize that they cannot do much about modern urban air pollution on an individual level, they can make recommendations to patients with asthma to help them avoid the potentially adverse effects of air pollution."

Thurston, G.D. and Bates, D.V., 2003. *JAMA*, *290*(14), pp.1915-1917.

Pediatric Asthma



Clementine Bostantzoglou et al., Clinical asthma phenotypes in the real world: opportunities and challenges. *Breathe* 2015;11:186-193

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What if you could predict ahead of time, for a given individual, an asthma attack, and mitigate if not prevent it?

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Project 3, Real-Time Air Pollution and Asthma Study PIs Habre and Gilliland

- Build a secure, non-invasive, sensor-based informatics platform for pediatric asthma environmental health studies
- Enable individualized 'trigger discovery'
- Advance our scientific understanding of
 - Time lag between exposure and response
 - Relevant dose metrics for asthma (peak exposures vs average?)
 - Role of multiple exposures and behaviors in context
 - Variation in personal exposures and risk at short temporal and fine spatial scales

The Los Angeles PRISMS Center BREATHE Informatics Platform for Epidemiological Studies of Pediatric Asthma



Breathe Kit



Inhaler Spirometer

Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA) Surveys + mobile dashboards

BREATHE Kit: Biomedical REAI-Time Health Evaluation

Data Integration

Sensors

- GPS
- Spirometry
- Inhaler usage
- Activity monitoring (accelerometry to classify lying, sitting, standing, walking, running, etc.).
- Environmental measures (PM, NO₂, etc.)

Self-reported measures

- Ecological momentary assessment (EMA) for asthma symptoms, stress
- Questionnaires (health status, physical activity, etc.)

Geospatial data

- Weather
- Pollen
- Air quality indices
- Nearby traffic volumes
- Indoor/outdoor metrics

Electronic health record

- Demographics, vitals
- Medications
- Allergies and documented triggers
- Health status and comorbidities
- Pulmonary function tests, other labs
- Past exacerbations (e.g., ER visits)



High spatial and temporal resolution

U01 Sensors (2019)

- Black/brown carbon MA200 (Columbia)
- Particle sensor (UW)
- Ozone and VOCs sensor (ASU)

Breathe Kit Deployment in Asthma Study



Clinic-Based Recruitment



Study coordinator reviews medical records ahead of time to determine eligibility and medications. On day of appointment, recruitment, informed consent, in-clinic questionnaire and explanation of the study and the kit take place in the clinic during the doctor's visit.





Dr. Sande Okelo

Two Pediatric Pulmonology clinic sites led by Dr. Sande Okelo Westwood and Santa Monica

Participant Timeline



Throughout the monitoring period Regular contact and verification of data flows through BREATHE researcher dashboards and 24/7 support on standby

Data Collection



Symptoms, context, physical acitivity, etc.. with random and context-sensitive EMA surveys <u>5-8x/day</u> with tailored suppression logic and prioritization scheme to manage participant burden and select for suspected triggers (PM2.5 peaks from primary combustion sources, high physical activity, etc..)

Context-Sensitive Data Collection

Capture exposures and behaviors in real time (proximal to outcome) and in context to formally evaluate as potential asthma triggers

eg, PM_{2.5} peaks from primary combustion sources







Preliminary Data Explorations (n=9)



GPS



AirBeam, Personal PM_{2.5}



*NOT calibrated yet

Lung Function



Diurnal Variability in Lung Function



Controller and Rescue Medication Use



Propeller sensors

Preliminary Health Models (n=9)

 Basic mixed effects model at day-level (j), random intercept for subject (i)

 $Y_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_i + X_{ij} + \varepsilon$

• PEF lability or % diurnal variation as marker of airway responsiveness (Redell et al, BMJ. 1999; 319(7201): 45-47)

PEF Lability, n=13 person-days					
Effect	Est	Std Error	Pr > t		
Intercept	-12.6052	5.3777	0.0661		
lag_PM	0.7834	0.4691	0.1459		

Please do not cite.

Preliminary Health Models (n=9)

• FEV1 (PM, afternoon) • Cough Score

FEV1 (PM), n=25 person-days					
Effect	Est	Std Err	Pr > t		
Intercept	296.67	21.5493	<.0001		
РМ	-0.9281	0.4526	0.0570		

Cough, n=16 person-days					
Effect	Est	Std Err	Pr > t		
Intercept	-2.2467	1.7899	0.2777		
lag_PM	0.1750	0.1485	0.2659		

Cough, adjusted for % time spent indoors, n=16 person-days

Effect	Est	Std Err	Pr > t
Intercept	10.9610	29.3630	0.7337
lag_PM	0.7172	0.3631	0.0765
Pct_Indo ors	-0.2214	0.3601	0.5524

Please do not cite.



BREATHE: Biomedical REAI-Time Health Evaluation

Innovation for Pediatric Asthma Research

- Very promising <u>early exploratory</u> findings with very limited, small sample size pilot data
- Individualized 'trigger discovery' at high time and space resolutions, looking at *multiple* environmental *exposures, behaviors* and *psychological* factors *in context*
- Need sensor-based health studies to answer research questions – minutes to hour scales
 - Need health outcomes assessment at matching time resolution!
 - Repeated measures designs are very powerful

Thank You

- Questions? <u>habre@usc.edu</u>
- Acknowledgements
 - The Los Angeles PRISMS Center team, led by Dr. Alex Bui (UCLA), NIH U54 EB022002
 - Majid Sarrafzadeh and Anahita Hosseini (P1)
 - Rose Rochio and the OIT Mobilize Team
 - Frank Gilliland, Sandrah Eckel, Genevieve Dunton and the USC team
 - Sande Okelo and the UCLA Pediatric Pulmonology team
 - <u>http://www.mii.ucla.edu/research/projects/prisms/</u>
 - The NIH/NIBIB PRISMS Program: Pediatric Research Using Integrated Sensor Monitoring Systems
 - <u>https://www.nibib.nih.gov/research-funding/prisms</u>