

Video DOT in the Field: Translating Research to Practice

Katrina Rios, Director of Strategic Partnerships





emocha radically improves medication adherence with video DOT

Average adherence **50%**

Average adherence with emocha

90-95%

Directly Observed Therapy works



DOT is the gold
standard for
medication
adherence



Leverages human
observation
(Hawthorne effect)



Strengthens the
patient-provider
relationship

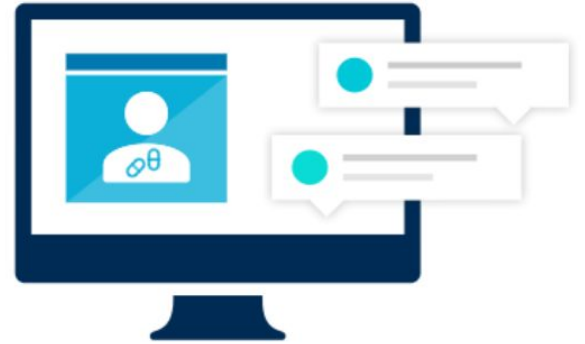


emocha allows DOT to
become a scalable,
tech-enabled service

How it Works



Patient App



Provider Web Portal

Created to address
high priority health challenges



HIV/PrEP



Tuberculosis



Opioid Addiction



Hepatitis C



Heart Failure



Asthma



Hypertension



High Cholesterol

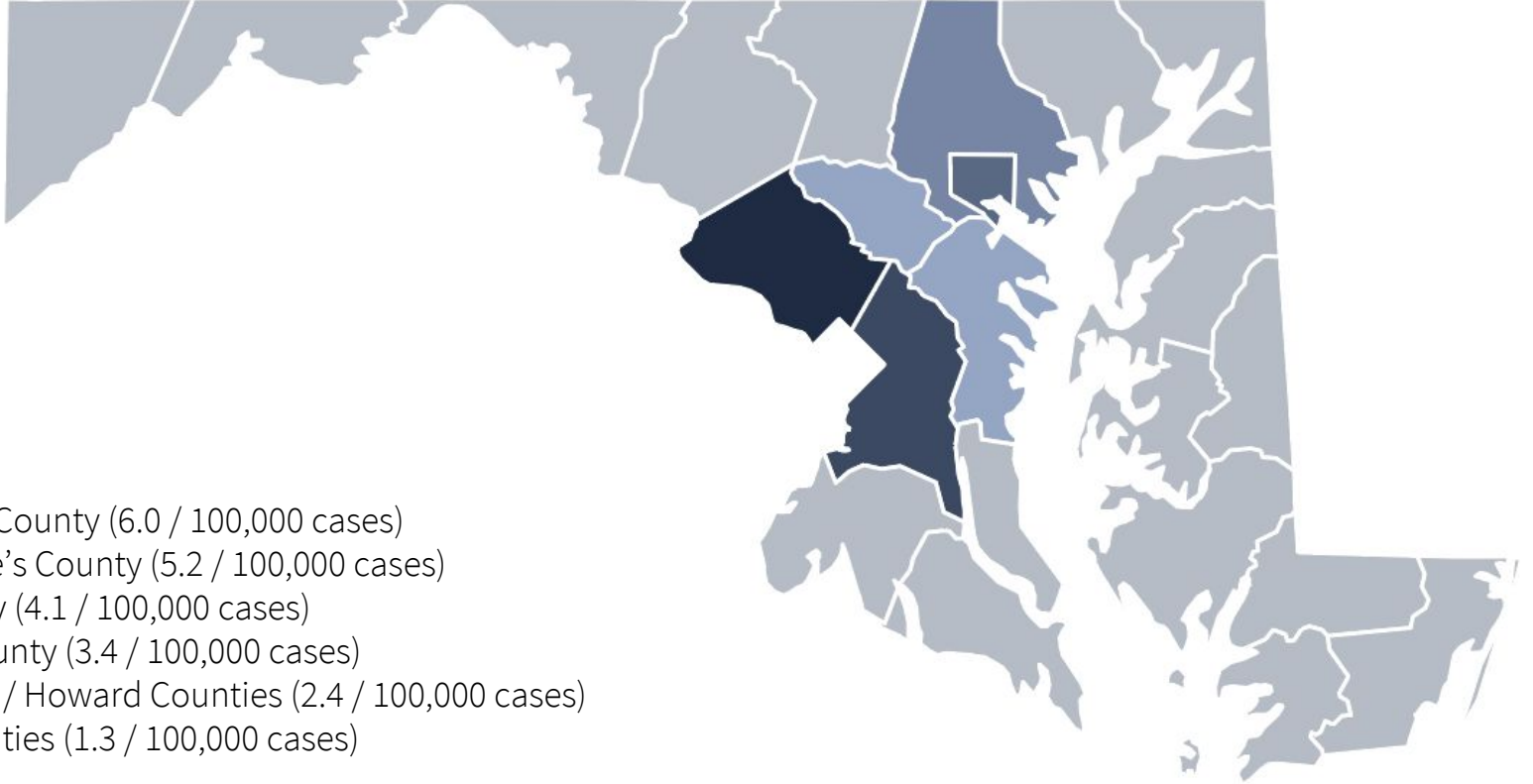


Diabetes



Kidney disease

TB prevalence in Maryland



NIH clinical research | Study design

STUDY DESIGN | Pragmatic, pilot prospective implementation study from April 2016-June 2017

INCLUSION CRITERIA | Adult TB patients in Montgomery Co., Baltimore City, or Anne Arundel Co. at the discretion of local providers

- + Intensive or continuation phase
- + No prior adherence requirement
- + Selected at the discretion of local providers based on individual considerations

PRIMARY OUTCOMES

Qualitative data: Staff and patients attitudes and impressions, before and after implementation of video DOT

Quantitative data:

- + Adherence: defined as the percentage of 'expected' doses that are verified by video observation per person during video DOT implementation (compared to before Video DOT implementation)
- + Percentage of 'observable doses' observed: defined as total doses prescribed during phase (DOT doses + self-admin) that are observed before and after Video DOT implementation

COST & IMPLEMENTATION OUTCOMES | Used an 'ingredients' approach in which we multiply quantity of consumables / labor utilized by their unit costs

- + Conducted time motion studies at each site, and obtained local costing information from clinics/clinic managers
- + Divide costs into Labor, Consumables (e.g. supplies), Equipment (e.g. vehicles, computers, etc)
- + Conducted 'sensitivity analysis' to examine different methods of implementation and different program structures

NIH clinical research study | preliminary results



Patients on emocha maintained high, comparable levels of adherence



Patients & staff felt emocha was less burdensome & more private than in-person DOT



emocha led to cost savings that varied by program structure

To be released April 26, 2018

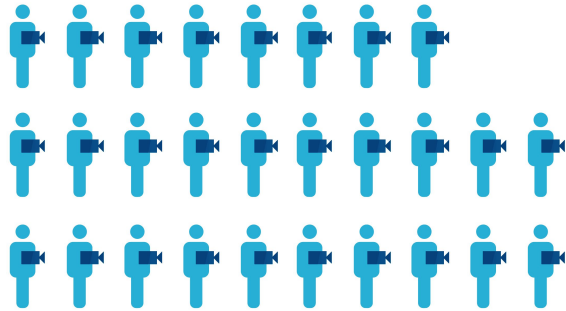
Open Forum Infectious Diseases



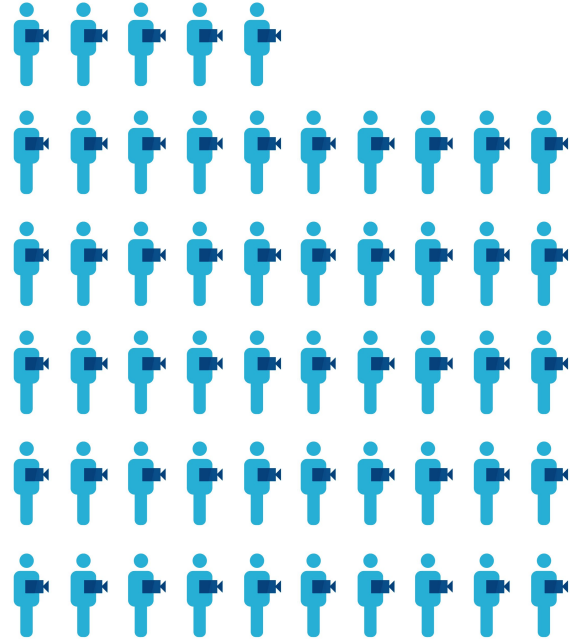
emocha experience in Maryland



emocha experience in Maryland



28 patients enrolled
in study



55 patients have used or are using
emocha post-study

emocha experience in Maryland

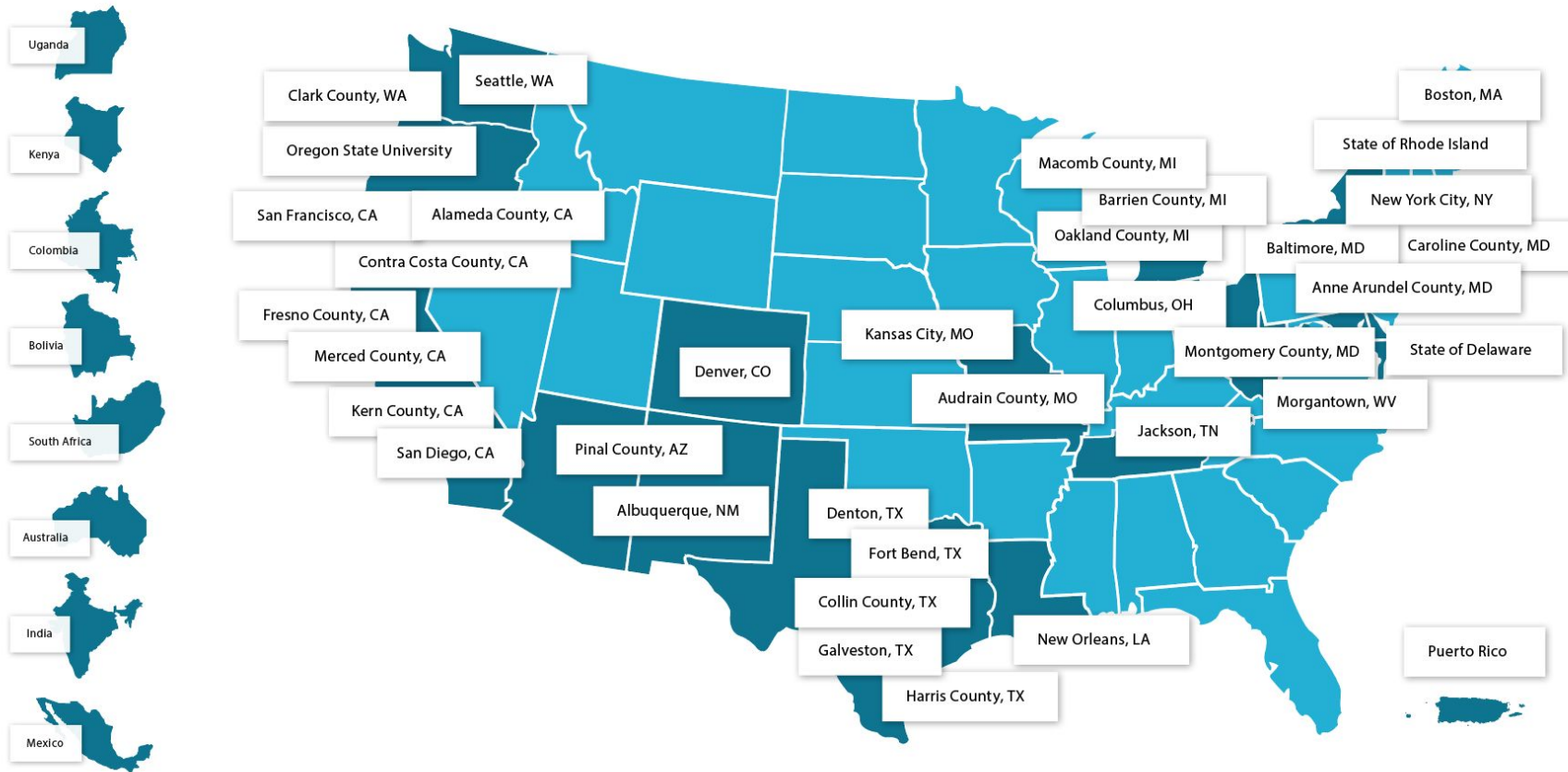


7,500+

Videos submitted since April 2016



National traction & global experience



emocha implementation & success beyond Maryland

PINAL COUNTY, AZ



Video DOT for patients
with LTBI on 3HP

FRESNO COUNTY, CA



\$88K saved in 1 year
62 patients



DELAWARE



Video DOT for first
patient with MDR-TB

RHODE ISLAND



Previously live-stream
Captures all in-person
dosing in emocha

CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Reports

Puerto Rico



Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)

[CDC](#) > [MMWR](#)

Notes from the Field: Use of Asynchronous Video Directly Observed Therapy for Treatment of Tuberculosis and Latent Tuberculosis Infection in a Long-Term-Care Facility — Puerto Rico, 2016–2017

Weekly / December 22, 2017 / 66(50):1386–1387



Format:

Henry Olano-Soler, MPH^{1,2,3}; Dana Thomas, MD^{2,3,4}; Olga Joglar, MHA^{2,3}; Katrina Rios^{5,6}; Milton Torres-Rodríguez, MPH^{3,7}; Greduvel Duran-Guzman, MD⁸; Terence Chorba, MD² ([View author affiliations](#))

[View suggested citation](#)

To treat a cluster of tuberculosis (TB) transmission cases in a long-term care facility for cognitively impaired adults located in Puerto Rico (facility A), the Puerto Rico TB Control Program used a novel video directly observed therapy (VDOT) application. In 2016, active TB disease was diagnosed in 11 residents and latent TB infection (LTBI) was diagnosed in

Article Metrics

Altmetric:



News (1)
Policy documents (1)
Twitter (43)



Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)

[CDC](#) > [MMWR](#)

Notes from the Field: Tuberculosis Control Activities After Hurricane Harvey — Texas, 2017

Weekly / December 15, 2017 / 66(49):1362–1363



Format:

Sandra Morris¹; Mark Miner²; Tomas Rodriguez^{1,2}; Richard Stancil³; Dana Wiltz-Beckham⁴; Terence Chorba² ([View author affiliations](#))

[View suggested citation](#)

On September 14, 2017, the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) reported that Hurricane Harvey had caused 82 deaths in Texas during August 25–August 30, 2017 (1), with property damage that could total \$180 billion (2). Houston alone received 45 inches of rain from August 24 to September 1, 2017, and some parts of Texas received 60 inches or more. Dozens of inches of rain also fell on the cities of Port Arthur and Beaumont. Several local health departments experienced closures during the week of

Article Metrics

Altmetric:



News (1)
Policy documents (1)
Twitter (56)
Facebook (5)

UNITE TO → **END
TB**

Thank you!

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