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Technological Developments for Delivery & Rapid Innovation

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- Delivery rather than content
- Traditional delivery
 - Strengths & Limitations
- Ideal characteristics of a delivery system
 - Technological developments to facilitate delivery
- Future directions

- Traditional delivery systems
 - Quit booklets, telephone quit lines,
individual counseling, group counseling ...

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Intervention	Number of arms	Estimated odds ratio (95% C.I.)	Estimated abstinence rate (95% C.I.)
Minimal or no counseling or self-help	11	1.0	8.5
Quitline counseling	11	1.6 (1.4–1.8)	12.7 (11.3–14.2)

Fiore et al, 2008

- Teach here – Apply there
 - Disconnect in learning & application
 - Need to reach smokers when & where they need help
- Typically passive & impersonal
 - Traditional personalised counselling is expensive (prohibitive?), especially for “reactive” content delivery

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- Barriers to perfect content delivery
- Technological advances have made optimal delivery more feasible

- Ideally, the delivery modality of a behavioural support program would allow:
 - Tailoring of content

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- Traditional outlets are often static (e.g., a booklet or static website)
 - One program / course to follow
 - Councilors can (and likely do) tailor approach to clients
- Static & dynamic factors
 - Static: demographics, life-style
 - Dynamic: clinical needs, progress
- Typically more effective ... but we don't know why
 - Little work done on mechanism of action

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- Ideally, the delivery modality of a behavioural support program would allow:
 - Tailoring of content
 - Multimodal information presentation

- Traditional program delivery is “single channel”
 - Audio OR Text OR ...
- Promotes learning / understanding
 - Education research suggests that learning outcomes are improved if a variety of modalities are used

- Ideally, the delivery modality of a behavioural support program would allow:
 - Tailoring of content
 - Multimodal information presentation
 - Proactive & reactive content delivery

- “Push” content to the client
- Allow the user to access content when they need it
 - Relapse crisis situations
- React to changes
 - e.g., in the quit process & tailor accordingly

- Ideally, the delivery modality of a behavioural support program would allow:
 - Tailoring of content
 - Multimodal information presentation
 - Proactive & Reactivity content delivery
 - Scalability

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Treatment	Number of arms	Estimated odds ratio (95% C.I.)	Estimated abstinence rate (95% C.I.)
0–1 session plus medication	13	1.0	21.8
2–3 sessions plus medication	6	1.4 (1.1–1.8)	28.0 (23.0–33.6)
4–8 sessions plus medication	19	1.3 (1.1–1.5)	26.9 (24.3–29.7)
More than 8 sessions plus medication	9	1.7 (1.3–2.2)	32.5 (27.3–38.3)

Fiore et al, 2008

- Resource limitations
- Costs associated with scaling

- Ideally, the delivery modality of a behavioural support program would allow:
 - Tailoring of content
 - Multimodal information presentation
 - Proactive & Reactivity content delivery
 - Scalable
 - Data collection

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- Data necessary for innovation
 - How is a program being use?
 - When is content being viewed?
 - How much content is necessary?
- Constantly refining content & delivery

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- Technological advances can improve content delivery
 - Allow more flexibility in program delivery
- Online chat groups
 - Modern day group counseling
- Internet programs
 - Greater flexibility than static quit booklets they were designed to replace

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- SMS or stand-alone apps
- (Almost) your very own cessation counselor 24/7
 - Essentially limitless access
 - Real-time support in real world
 - Medication compliance & adherence
 - Tailor support
 - CPD, time since quit, proactive & reactive
 - Potential for geo-tagging

- 4-5 per day; randomly timed; potential unlimited duration
 - Also available as needed (reactive)
- Some tailoring is common
 - Baseline characteristics, medication use etc

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- Meta-analysis of previous studies
- RR = 2.2; 28% quit
 - Need for more efficacy data (n=4 at the time), particularly longer-term data
- Larger effect size than traditional offerings
 - Similar to pharmacotherapy

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- Program content: *What exactly works?*
- Mechanism of Action
 - How does the intervention promote abstinence?
 - Reduces withdrawal & craving? Improve use of coping strategies? AVE reduction?
- When is it useful?
 - Which quitting milestone does the intervention act on?
- What types of tailoring are effective?



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Questions?

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