

Crowdsourcing: Using Social Media for CER-PCOR Data Capture

UMD CER-PCOR Summer Institute

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Today's Goals

1. Identify ways in which crowdsourced data can be used in research projects

and ...

2. Understand the strengths and limitations of this data

What is PatientsLikeMe?

About PatientsLikeMe

Our mission is to improve the lives of patients through new knowledge derived from shared real-world experiences and outcomes

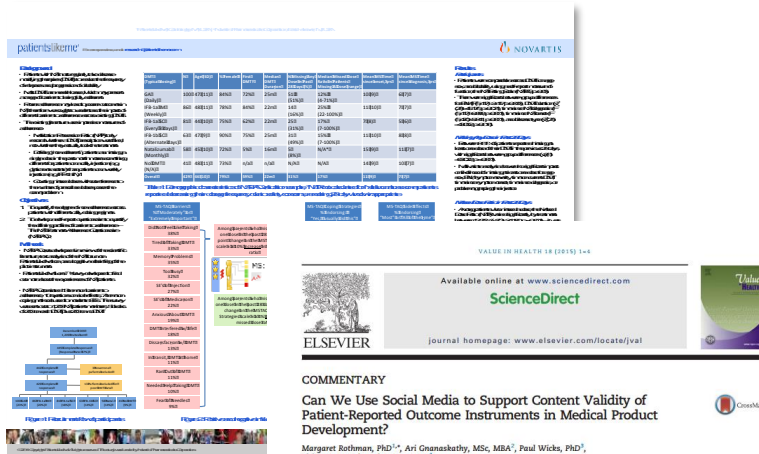
- Founded in 2004 as a direct response to their family's experience with chronic disease
- It is an online, open, patient-facing community for patients with life changing diseases
- Started in ALS in 2004 and expanded to all conditions in 2011. Deep patient data and experience in 30-40 chronic diseases
- Bringing together an ecosystem of forward thinking healthcare partners



PatientsLikeMe at a Glance

Patients		Data	Insights
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 430,000+ patients• 2,500+ conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 30+ million structured data points• 3+ million free-text posts• 15+ PROs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 70+ publications, most peer reviewed• Patient-generated taxonomy• Safety monitoring platform• Endpoints in clinical trials	

Commercial & Partner Research



Patient (2014) 7:73-84
DOI 10.1007/s00271-013-0033-0

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Quality of Life in Organ Transplant Rx in an Online Transplant Community

Paul Wicks · Katherine A. Sulham · Ari Gnanasekthy

Published online: 6 November 2013

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Abstract

Background The PatientsLikeMe Organ Transplants online community allows patients to share detailed health information for research.

Objectives The objectives of our study were to describe and contrast data collected through an online community with the broader organ transplant population.

Methods Quantitative data were examined with respect to basic demographic characteristics and quantitative data including treatment, symptoms, side effects, and the PatientsLikeMe Quality of Life (PLMOQL) scale. Qualitative data including forum discussion posts and treatment evaluations were examined to support future development of standardized questions that could be added to the platform. Online data were compared with US national registry data from the United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS).

Results Within 30 days of account creation, 1,924 single-organ transplant patients provided spontaneous, patient-reported data in the form of 915 reported symptoms, 938

with epilepsy, fibromyalgia, mood disorders, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, or ALS. Site users generated 2,169 posts to 346 unique topic threads in the transplant forum.

Conclusions Organ transplant patients are willing to report detailed health data through online communities across key domains—symptoms, treatment effects, and generic quality of life—that constitute the essential core of patient-reported outcomes. Patient-reported outcomes captured online have the potential to accelerate learning about patient experiences but suffer methodological challenges that must be overcome to maximize their utility.

Key Points for Decision Makers

- The Internet is no longer just where patients go to read leaflets or chat in forums, they are using the same tools used in clinical research studies to learn more about managing their disease and contribute to research.
- The number of patients online today is relatively small

and response options through cognitive debriefing [3]. Best practices usually include either individual interviews or focus groups with participants who are experiencing the target condition or have recent experience with it. These traditional methods of collecting qualitative data to support the content validity of a new or existing PRO instrument, however, are labor intensive, time consuming, and relatively expensive. Although

ucb Inspired by patients. Driven by science.



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Academic Research and Nonprofits



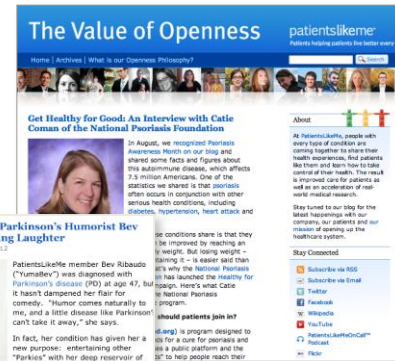
Food and Drug Administration



Who Joins PatientsLikeMe?

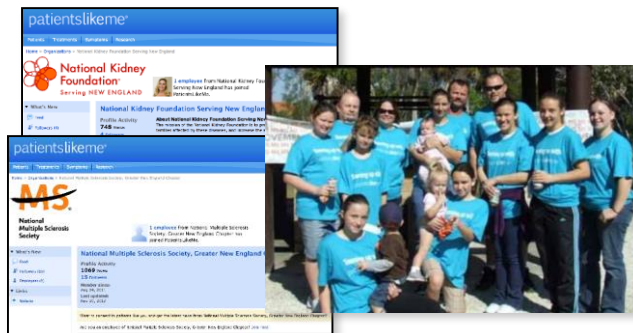
Patient Outreach

- Facebook, Twitter, banner ads
- Search engine optimization
- KOL outreach
- Partnerships with targeted non-profits
- Blogs and support groups

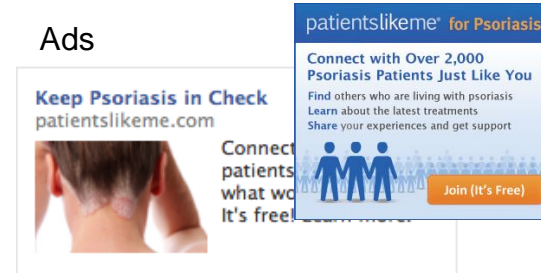


PatientsLikeMe Blog

Non-Profit Pages



Ads



PatientsLikeMe Members

- 70% Female
- 16% non-Caucasian
- 40s-50s
- Chronic diseases (“PLM-able”)
- Multiple comorbidities
- English-speaking
- 60% US



Conditions on PLM

Neurological and brain

- Multiple Sclerosis (50,580)
- Parkinson's Disease (12,799)
- Epilepsy (10,054)
- Migraine (8,646)
- ALS (Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis) (8,271)

Muscle, bone, and joint

- Fibromyalgia (65,154)
- Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) (9,643)
- Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (22,020)
- Osteoarthritis (5,452)
- Degenerative Disc Disease (3,701)

Mental health

- Major Depressive Disorder (27,036)
- Generalized Anxiety Disorder (21,463)
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (17,021)
- Panic Disorder (11,543)
- Bipolar Disorder (10,710)

Metabolism and nutrition

- Diabetes Type 2 (18,737)
- Diabetes Type 1 (2,548)
- Obesity (2,191)
- High Cholesterol (Hypercholesterolemia) (2,013)
- Vitamin D Deficiency (1,775)

Gastrointestinal

- IBS (Irritable Bowel Syndrome) (5,040)
- GERD (Gastroesophageal reflux disease) (4,419)
- Crohn's Disease (4,418)
- Ulcerative colitis (1,281)
- Celiac Disease (866)

Respiratory

- Asthma (6,557)
- Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (5,765)
- COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease) (2,479)
- Sleep Apnea Disorder (1,979)
- Cystic Fibrosis (1,241)

Oncology

- Lung Cancer (4,360)
- Multiple Myeloma (2,592)
- Breast Cancer (1,782)
- Prostate Cancer (848)
- Colon Cancer (434)

Cross-disease symptoms

- Anxious mood (134,489)
- Depressed Mood (135,272)
- Fatigue (136,940)
- Pain (123,649)
- Insomnia (133,659)

What is the Member Experience?

Data Domains



Engagement



Data Integrity



Standards *



Evidence



Knowledge



Empowerment



Why Would I Use This Data?

Advantages

Patient Voice

- Need to understand the patient journey or experience
- Avoid helicopter research
- Folksonomy
- Need patient partner(s) in research
- Patient conceptual models valued
- Patients as research partners and not “subjects”
- Patient defined outcomes
- Patient led studies

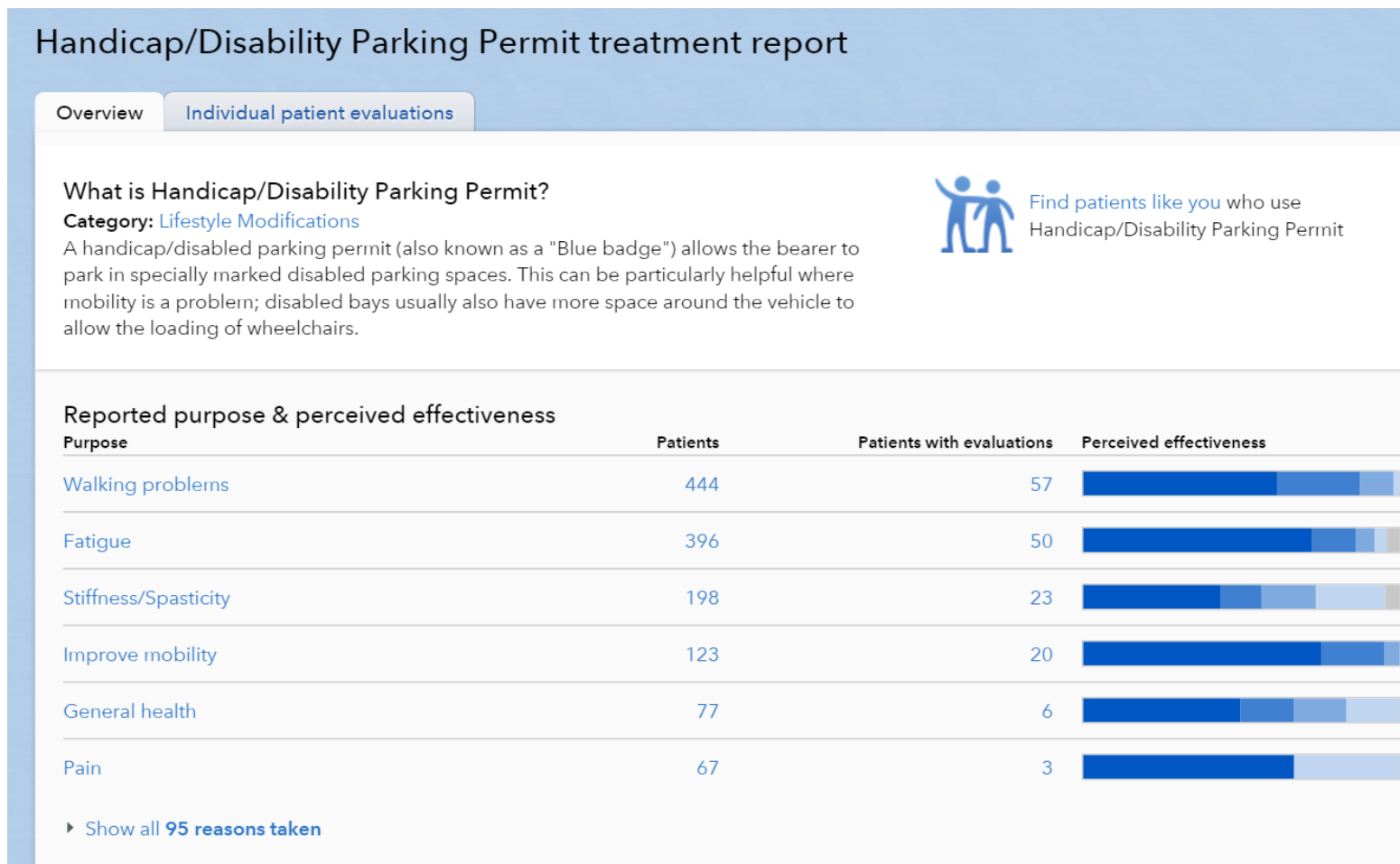
Data Enhancement

- Data is not locked up in research databases – patients have access
- Multiple comorbidities – often these people do not qualify for other studies
- Ability to consider symptoms across conditions (break out of diagnostic categories)
- Rare conditions
- Stigmatized conditions – fibromyalgia
- Rapid recruitment and sampling
- Longitudinal picture
- Engage patients beyond funding limits

Folksonomy



A Broader View of “Treatments”



Why Would I Not Use This Data?

Challenges

Engagement Burden

- Patient reported data is hard to get/need sustained effort
- Engagement infrastructure should you pay participants
- Forced data entry vs. engagement

Measurement

- Self-report driven
- Measure validity vs. patient friendliness
- Length of measures
- Longitudinal assessment
- Temporality
- Missing data

Sampling Issues

- Representativeness (but ... many of these people are not often represented!)
- Likely attracting a more health conscious and knowledgeable population
- Diagnostic validation - lack of provider documentation
- Inaccuracies in primary condition designation

How Do You Involve Patients?

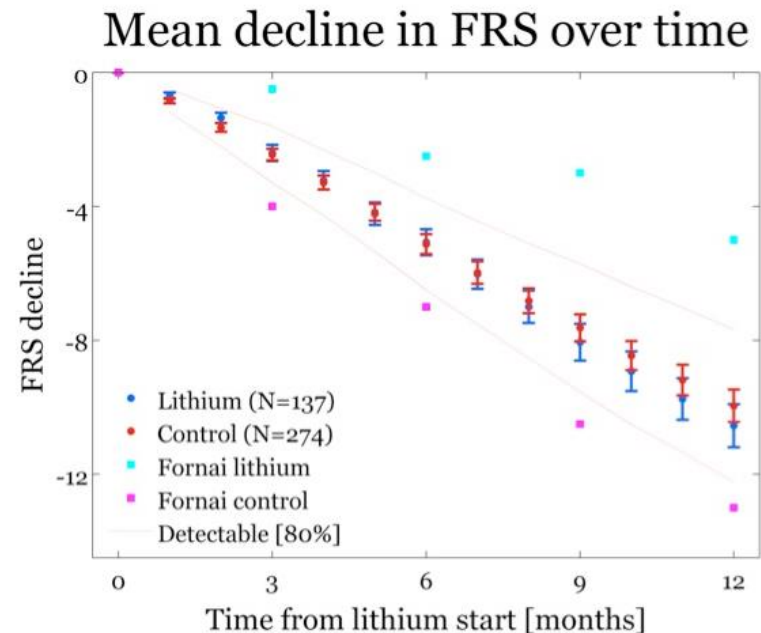
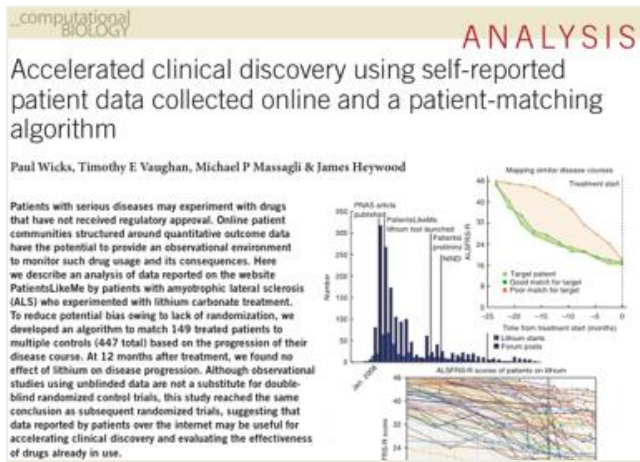
Steps in Continuous Engagement	Purpose of Patient Engagement	Patient Activities	PLM Research
Topic Solicitation	Define potential research topics that are relevant to patients	Contribute real world research questions Input on challenges / facilitators in patient disease journey that require further investigation	Ask patients to provide research questions at the end of surveys – we have obtained over 1000 questions Community build interviews
Prioritization	Determine relative importance of potential topics	Determine topics of greatest urgency and impact on patients Determine questions that have greatest impact in patients’ daily lives	Forum events to determine key research questions in managing Type II diabetes – comorbidities, lifestyle, social contexts Evaluation of cognitive symptoms as a target in antidepressant treatment
Framing the Question	Define research questions with a “real world perspective”	Structure questions in the voice of the patient so that real world impact is addressed	Elicited research questions from Mood Community, e.g., “What were you diagnosed with before bipolar?”
Selection of comparators and outcomes	Determine treatment comparators and outcomes that match real world research questions	Act as patient representatives to help finalize research questions Assure inclusion of real world outcomes Determine most realistic treatment comparisons (re: affordability, access, and burden)	Found that different “shapes” of nausea per disease and drug, e.g. duration, severity, timing, amelioration Different perceptions of insomnia re: stage of sleep disruption Fatigue (e.g., RA) is consistently an important outcome across diseases and studies
Creation of conceptual framework	Determine potential hypotheses and research questions	Gather peer perspectives Communicate on social media Review proposed research questions and suggest possible factors and barriers that might affect results	Concept mapping to develop a conceptual model for provider performance quality metrics

Steps in Continuous Engagement	Purpose of Patient Engagement	Patient Activities	PLM Research
Analysis plan	Determine the data sources most likely to deliver “real world” patient perspectives	Provide input on importance of key factors and variables Assist in selection of valid measures that reduce participant burden Review of informed consent materials for comprehension and burden Feedback on logistics of study	Clinical trial optimization to assess study logistics Feasibility evaluation to assess PLM study logistics, e.g., app study
Data collection	Determine sources and methods of data collection	Assist in defining potential real world data sources Pilot testing of measures and surveys Craft study name and materials to reduce stigma	Pilot testing of a survey for patients with major depression
Reviewing and interpreting results	Determine meaningful results	Input on relevance of findings Provide feedback on believability of results	Patient-led study to develop a patient-reported outcome instrument for pain (RWJF)
Translation	Define results with highest impact for professional and patient audiences	Integration of the patient voice in linking findings to real world experience Assist in development of dissemination plan	Patient givebacks
Dissemination	Distribute findings to professional and patient communities	Plain language summaries Participate as authors on publications	Open access publishing Follow-up interviews after studies/blogs Patient participation in publications and conference presentations (e.g., sleep data at AMIA)

Patient-Driven Study: ALS Lithium Study

Background

- Fornai *et al.* [PNAS **105**(6): 2052:2057] results motivated patients to take lithium
- PatientsLikeMe provided tools to enable sharing of information on lithium use and FRS progression



Wicks P, Vaughan TE, Massagli MP, Heywood J. Accelerated clinical discovery using self-reported patient data collected online and a patient-matching algorithm. Nat Biotechnol. 2011 May;29(5):411-4. doi: 10.1038/nbt.1837.

Quality of Care in Long-Term Care Facilities



Steve was diagnosed with ALS in 2006. He used his expertise as an architect and his interest in technology to spearhead the ALS Residence Initiative (ALSRI), starting with the Steve Saling ALS Residence at the Chelsea Jewish Foundation's Leonard Florence Center for Living in Chelsea, Mass. The ALSRI has grown into a series of fully automated residences – now in multiple cities nationwide – that allow pALS the freedom of independent living alongside 24-hour care.

patientslikeme®



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