**Meeting with Prof Tamas Hickish – Intel-PA Demo**

03 Nov, 2021

The intel-PA applications can start with small and simple but focused applications. This will help to initiate connection to the health/care systems and build up trust. There are three possible areas to look into:

1. Providing visual interface for 111 services,
   1. Action: need to write to 111 and initiate contacts;
2. Covid-19 related triage system and tools to support patients with post covid-19 syndromes; differentiate the syndrome of flu and covid;
   1. Even simple questions related to Covid to reach simple diagnose; This will help reduce the face-to-face consultation.

b. could try to contact Prof Tim Spector at King’s College

[tim.spector@kcl.ac.uk](mailto:tim.spector@kcl.ac.uk)

<https://www.kcl.ac.uk/people/professor-tim-spector>

do they have any useful database to help us?

1. Cancer diagnostic and supporting tools for treatment, e.g. collecting/providing information for side-effects, whether patients are getting benefit from treatment, their quality of life, etc. It could also link to the electronic prescription system.
   1. possible contacts, Mr Matthew Hayes, Wessex Cancer Alliance

<https://wessexcanceralliance.nhs.uk/portfolio/matthew-hayes>

Tomas will introduce the team to him.

* 1. developing library for patients with bower cancers; diagnostic questions could be found at NHS bower cancer information page, e.g. NHS-wiki

The Intel-PA has potential and useful for collecting/processing vast amount of data. The design must consider the end users, considering interaction with patients. Potential users are doctors, nurses, and elderly community. It is useful for groups which are hard to reach.

The intelligence of the system will be useful, e.g. use camera information to provide useful information before asking questions, e.g. gender, age, etc.

It will be valuable to offer diversity support and multi-lingual support. It will be important to understand the cultural sensitivity. For example, it can support muslin community.

The team need to conduct further marketing research to identify potential competitors and collaborators.

Tamas has mentioned Xim (https://lifelight.ai/) which is a local company in Southampton, - healthcare monitoring

from your face to the palm of your hand.

A company Babylon (<https://www.babylonhealth.com/> ) offers private GP support and have been using mobile apps already in triaging. It is worth to explore the possibilities to work together or use their database.

Patients poral has been used in NHS private sectors.

Hospitals in Australis has used triaging tools, e.g. The Sydney Triage to Admission Risk Tool (START) (https://bmcemergmed.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12873-016-0111-4)

Richard-Tamas: General questions are helping support people emotional well-being, caring their psychology state. It is also useful to drill down the diagnosis.

Methodology:

Training- It will be possible to have patients who are interviewed by both health professional and software.

How to build-up knowledge from text book? – e.g. there are a set of questions for bower cancers and guidance of diagnosis to follow, which provides diagnostic criteria in various conditions. There are one-stop diagnostic centre for cancer: questions, examination and tests to confirm.

It will be helpful to work with local NHS represents, e.g. University Hospitals.

Preference between stylisation and realistic? Everyone is different and it is hard to tell which one is better. It will be useful to employ a customised interface such a camera can capture user basic information and offer recommendation based on this.

Medical device need to follow strict procedures to go on to the market. A certificate is needed. Process to build the tool, code the testing, validation, removing bugs should follow the standard. Lesley Hutchins (BU legal) can offer support in this area. ISO-13485 is the standard to look into for medical device compliance.