

Monitoring Patient Systolic and Diastolic Blood Pressure

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1 BACKGROUND AND SIGNIFICANCE

Remote patient tracking is a relatively newer method in the medical industry for improving patient health outcomes and lowering healthcare costs. Providers remotely monitoring hypertension patients would be extremely beneficial as the chronic condition can lead to complications such as heart disease and stroke if not managed properly ("Chronic Illnesses", n.d.). It costs hypertension patients \$2000 more in healthcare expenditures annually which is about \$131 billion nationally (Hoffman, 2018) including hospital admissions (Kirkland et al., 2018).

1.1 Problem

There is a burden on the healthcare system due to the risk of patients with hypertension. Nearly half of Americans suffer from hypertension, putting them at risk of heart disease and stroke - the two leading causes of death in the U.S. ("Facts About Hypertension", 2020). Due to the complexity and nature of hypertension, it is difficult for a provider to monitor their patient's during their doctor visits.

1.2 Proposed Idea

Remote patient monitoring could assist providers and patient's with hypertension. It could also serve as a preventative tool for patients with normal blood pressure. Doctors can provide their patients with an IoT blood pressure monitor and access to download the Bluetooth-enabled app that connects with the device. The patient could be instructed (and reminded via the application notifications) to measure their blood pressure at the same time, once a day. This data will be parsed and sent to the doctor's portal for monitoring and analytics. The doctor's portal will allow them to monitor if the patient is in trouble, needs a doctor's visit, different medications, early signs of complications, etc.

1.3 Complexity or Effort

My proposed idea works with many patients, even those that do not have hypertension. This could be used as a preventative measure for patients with hypertension history in their family. Currently, my app has limited blood pressure data. The next steps for my app include adding

additional data and analytics so the provider can see the trends in the patient's blood pressure readings. This would help the doctor conclude a better analysis of the patient's health outcomes. This can also be expanded to other conditions such as obesity, hypercholesterolemia, etc. My app is using the SMART on FHIR JavaScript library to connect my SMART app to FHIR servers. The SMART App Launch framework supports app security by allowing app creators to give permissions for someone to launch the app using their secure authorization protocol.

2 DEMONSTRATION

I created a demonstration of a provider portal utilizing the data provided using [HL7 FHIR](#) and I deployed a SMART on FHIR app that works in conjunction with an existing EHR system. My app promotes interoperability by providing the doctor with useful information regarding their patient's blood pressure measurements.

2.1 SMART App Launcher

As seen in Figure 1, my project can be launched by visiting this [here](#).

The screenshot displays the SMART App Launcher configuration interface, divided into two main sections: 'App Launch Options' and 'Launch'.

App Launch Options:

- Launch Type:** Includes radio buttons for 'Provider EHR Launch' (selected), 'Patient Portal Launch', 'Provider Standalone Launch', 'Patient Standalone Launch', 'Backend Service', and 'CDS Hooks Service'. A checkbox 'Simulate launch within the EHR user interface' is also present.
- FHIR Version:** A dropdown menu set to 'R4'. Below it are fields for 'Open FHIR Server Endpoint' and 'Protected FHIR Server Endpoint', each with a 'Test' button.
- Patient(s):** A dropdown menu for 'Patient ID' with a scope indicator 'launch or launch/patient'. A note explains that no Patient ID or multiple comma-delimited IDs will trigger a patient picker.
- Provider(s):** A dropdown menu for 'Provider ID' with a scope indicator 'openid and fhirUser'. A note explains that no provider or multiple comma-delimited IDs will trigger a login screen.
- Advanced:**
 - Active Encounter in EHR:** Radio buttons for 'Show encounter selector' and 'Use the patient's most recent encounter if available' (selected).
 - Simulate Authentication Error for Testing:** A dropdown menu set to 'None'.

Launch:

- Header: 'Launch' with a 'Test With Sample App' link.
- Warning: A yellow box with an 'i' icon states that 'client_id' and 'client_secret' are not validated on the SMART test server and provides instructions on using the error dropdown to simulate invalid values.
- App Launch URL (required):** A text input field containing 'https://github.gatech.edu/pages/helfayoumy3/mp3/launch.html' and a 'Launch App!' button.
- Footnote: 'Full url of the page in your app that will initialize the SMART session (often the path for a launch.html file)'.

Figure 1—SMART App Launcher. Source: Honya Elfayoumy

2.2 Doctor Portal

Utilizing figure 2, my portal analyzes the patient's systolic and diastolic rate and lets the doctor know which range the patient is in.

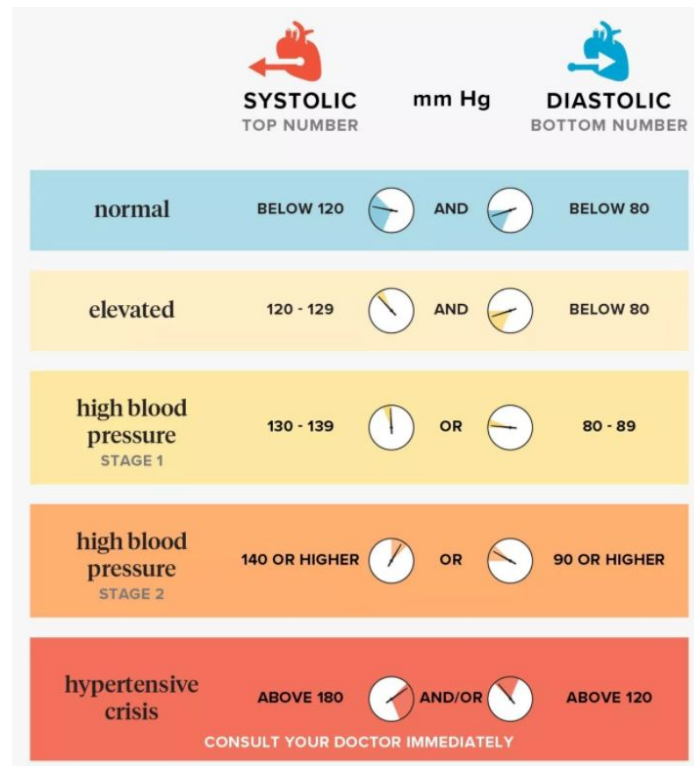


Figure 2 —Systolic and Diastolic ranges. Source: [Blood Pressure Readings Explained](#).

My portal is shown in Figure 3. The doctor can clearly see which range the patient falls in. The doctor can act accordingly based on which range the patient is in. My full app code can be reached [here](#).

Patient Name: Geoffrey Abbott Gender: male DOB: 1990-09-01

Height	171.72 cm	Weight	73.61 kg	Systolic Blood Pressure	193.57 mm[Hg]	Diastolic Blood Pressure	116.36 mm[Hg]	Blood Pressure Range	high blood pressure - stage 2
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Medication Requests

- Hydrochlorothiazide 25 MG
- Amoxicillin 250 MG / Clavulanate 125 MG Oral Tablet
- Amoxicillin 250 MG / Clavulanate 125 MG Oral Tablet

Figure 3 —Doctor Portal. Source: Honya Elfayoumy

3 REFERENCES

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