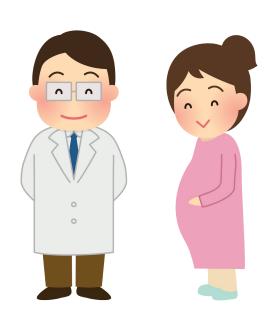
# Mama's Digital Diary: Guided Note-taking for Mothers in Antepartum Care

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Midterm Presentation

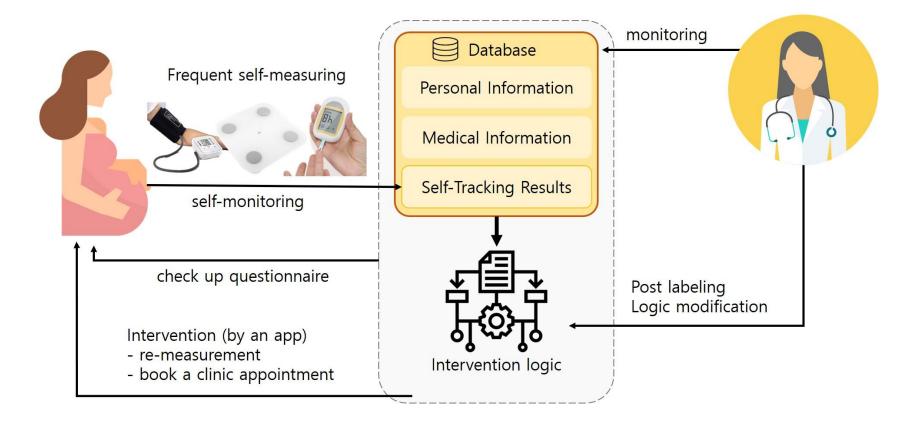
#### Our Initial Project Idea



**Problem:** The data communication is poor between patients in antepartum care and their doctors and timely medical interventions cannot be made

- An imbalance between patients' questions and doctors' feedback
- Data of patients are imperfectly reconstructed and has limited availability
- Contextual and non-standard data are easily neglected or arbitrarily considered

## System Overview of Initial Project Idea



#### Feedback and Challenges

#### Scope is too broad

- a. Target user should be narrowed to either doctors or patients
- b. Too many components
  - i. Self-monitoring with phones and wearables
  - ii. Application-based interventions
  - iii. Doctor-side monitoring

#### 2. Lack of datasets

- a. "Antepartum care involves heterogeneous data types"
- b. "Patients ask too many questions to doctors"
- c. But we couldn't start the design process until we get that dataset
  - i. However, it was impossible to get the dataset before the experiment

# Field Study

- OPD(outpatient check up; 외래진료) observation
  - Visited 4 OPD sessions at OB/GYN department
  - h. Monitored a total of 54 cases (among which 42 cases were about antepartum care)
- Interview with two doctors and one nurse

- Two babies inside - The second baby is a little bit small

  - The first baby is 800g, second 700g. Difference 100g is pretty observable. I think the local hospital can take a look at that. If the baby is too small then we will see

High protein is good. Meat, beans, eggs. But if the baby has some problem inside, then

- again.
- No hospitalization, no medication.
- Eat a lot

for 24h.

- drink juice. Get hydratred.
- P: Getting lied to left side right side? → doesn't matter Another appointment 6 weeks later.
- Go the local hospital regularly
- Bleeding coming out, vaginal pain, feel not good → go to 4th floor. Delivery unit open

La separation.

- The kidney is a little brong the reference a norm and baby timin. A little broke, but if oe will take a block till at..Bu 7. vor vi
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- Clisi will be about end on a time. When Workers a countries of the both, who are the facilities and the US to SMI.
- If the baby's head goes down then we will try VD.
- P: Can I do my household? D: sure. But without very heavy weight. Exercise would be okay too."

#### Findings: (1) Possible app positions are limited

There are not many things for apps to do in the current practice

- Limited user group (from OPD observation)
  - Tracking health measures is important only for patients who have specific disease and are in a certain period (28-36 weeks)
  - o However, severe patients tend to be already hospitalized and cared by nurses
- Limited capability (from interview with a nurse)
  - "Nothing can be confirmed until an outpatient visits the delivery unit (i.e., EMR of OB/GYN)"
  - "What apps can do then?"
- Still, there exists a niche (from OPD & doctors)
  - Blood pressure tracking is a really needed feature for some type of patients
  - Apps can give feedback for emergency screening
  - About 1 out of 5 patients brought a long list of questions in their diary app

### Findings: (2) Symptom-based Communication

- Describing the symptoms were the dominant method of communication
  - "Your belly can get bigger and hard, but it's okay."
  - "Come if you see blood or have contraction every 5 minutes."
- The communication was ambiguous and metaphorical
  - "You can distinguish amniotic fluid from discharge as it flows like water."
  - "Labor is when an uterus contracts every 5 minutes. It feels like wave."
  - "I felt pain as if my uterus was falling out."
- Sometimes it depended on the prior context
  - "Come if you feel even a little more pain than now"

#### Findings: (3) Gaps in Describing Symptoms

- Doctors' description of expected symptoms were consistent
  - o ex) blood, amniotic fluid, uterine contraction, stomachache, headache ...
- Doctors gave patients checklists in systematic way
  - To high-risk patients: "If you see blood, then come to the hospital ASAP"
  - o To normal patients: "A little of blood is okay, but contact us if it flows"
- Patients' questions were abstract and diverse
  - General questions
    - What is the normal pain?
    - How it should be feel like?
    - How much of amniotic fluid is okay?
  - Peripheral symptoms
    - indigestion, itching, ...
  - Non-standard descriptions
    - "It feels weird that when I'm going to urinate, I have to relax completely."
  - Trivial or administrative questions
- Also, a majority of patients' questions were not "severe" ones in terms of safe delivery

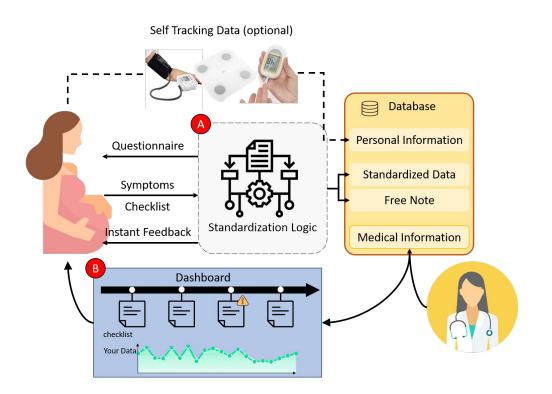
#### Refined Project Idea

**Target User:** Patients

Our system helps patients in antepartum care to

- Articulate: to describe their symptoms in standard and systematic way
- Manage: to organize symptom notes with doctors' checklist
- **Track**: to easily observe changes in their symptoms
- Resolve: to give early feedback if their questions are trivial enough.

#### System Architecture Overview



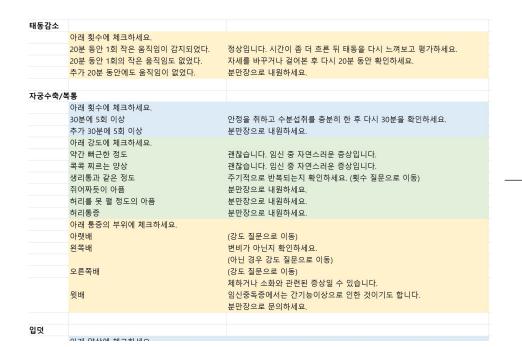
- A patient inputs symptoms and checklist from doctor into system
  - In efficient manner!
- Standardization Logic
  - Q&A-based standardization
  - Instant feedback
    - e.g., "It is normal phenomenon, rest and check it again!"
- Dashboard
  - Visualization for all diary data

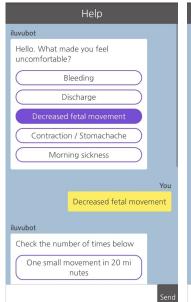
#### Key Technical Challenges

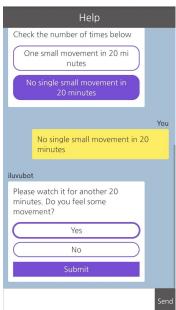
- How to implement standardization logic?
  - Possible solution
    - Data-driven clustering and automatic recommendation
- Visualization for free-form diary notes along with standardized tags
  - Harmonic visualization for quantitative measures, doctor's checklist, and patient's diary
  - Effective visualization for textual data is widely uninvestigated area!
  - Possible solution
    - Semantic similarity using NLP models
    - Mixed-initiative interface

#### Prototype

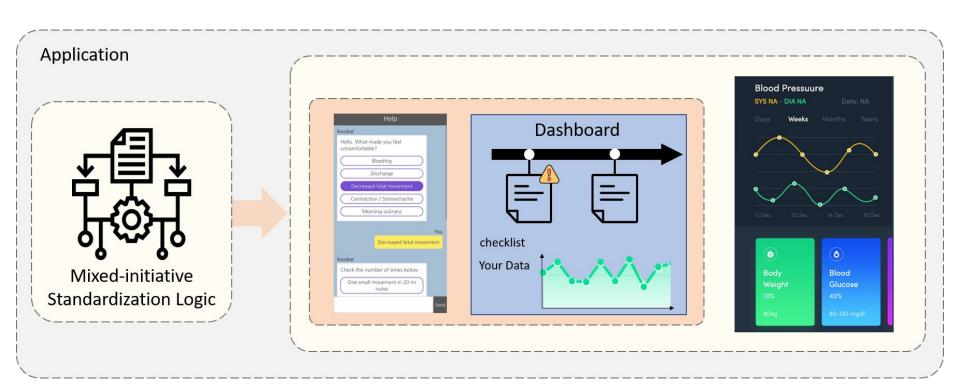
Initial standardization logic from a doctor is implemented as a chatbot-like interface







#### Final Deliverable



# **Project Schedule**

		Assignee	3/23	3/30	4/5	4/12	4/19	4/26	5/3	5/10	5/17	5/24	5/31	6/7
Domain Research	Proposal Presentation (Milestone 1)	Seokweon												
	Domain expert Interview (@Regular Meetings)	All												
	Define Problem Situations (Outpatient Observation)	All												
	Define Target User & Goals (@Regular Meetings)	All												
	Mid-Presentation (Milestone 2)	Aeri												
Design	Brainstorming / Searching (w/ Pair Programming Sessions)	All												
	Chatbot Prototype	Kiroong												
	Iterative Design Process (w/ Real-World Deployment)	All												
Implementation	Standardization Logic	Seokweon, Kiroong												
	Interface	Aeri, Seokweon												
	Dashboard	Kiroong, Aeri												
Evaluation	Pilot Study	All												
	User Study		X											
	Final Presentation (Milestone 3)	Kiroong Choe												

#### Findings: (2) Data scale is not too big

- Our former statement 1: "Patients ask too many questions to doctors"
  - Most OPD sessions were routine and doctor-driven
  - Also, questions asked by patients were in diverse topics
  - o If we only collect quantitative health measurement, then the data size will to be moderate
- Our former statement 2: "Heterogeneous data types are involved"
  - o Doctors said that blood pressure, blood sugar, and fetal movements are the most important
  - We also observed a case of a patient who do not regularly track her blood pressures
  - However, other types of data were much less appreciated

→ A trivial tracking + dashboard app would suffice!