

Biomarker, Sleep, and Activity Patterns Data: Insights for Personalized Recommendations

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PROPRIETARY & CONFIDENTIAL

OUR MISSION



Our goal is to improve the quality of life

- by giving nutrition and lifestyle advice
- based on scientific research and data

This is our version of making the world a better place

EAT
SLEEP
RUN
REPEAT.

RECOMMENDATIONS INPUTS QUALITY AND VALIDITY

Data source	Dynamic / Static	Data Frequency	# of Users	Actionability
Blood biomarkers	Dynamic	Every 3-12 months	Everyone	Very High
Genetics	Static	Once in a life time	30 million	Currently Mid
Activity tracker	Dynamic	Every second	100's of millions	Low
Microbiome	Unclear	Not clear	Few	Currently Low



RECOMMENDATIONS INPUTS: ACTIVITY TRACKERS

Microbiome



Genetics

Activity
Tracker



Blood
biomarkers

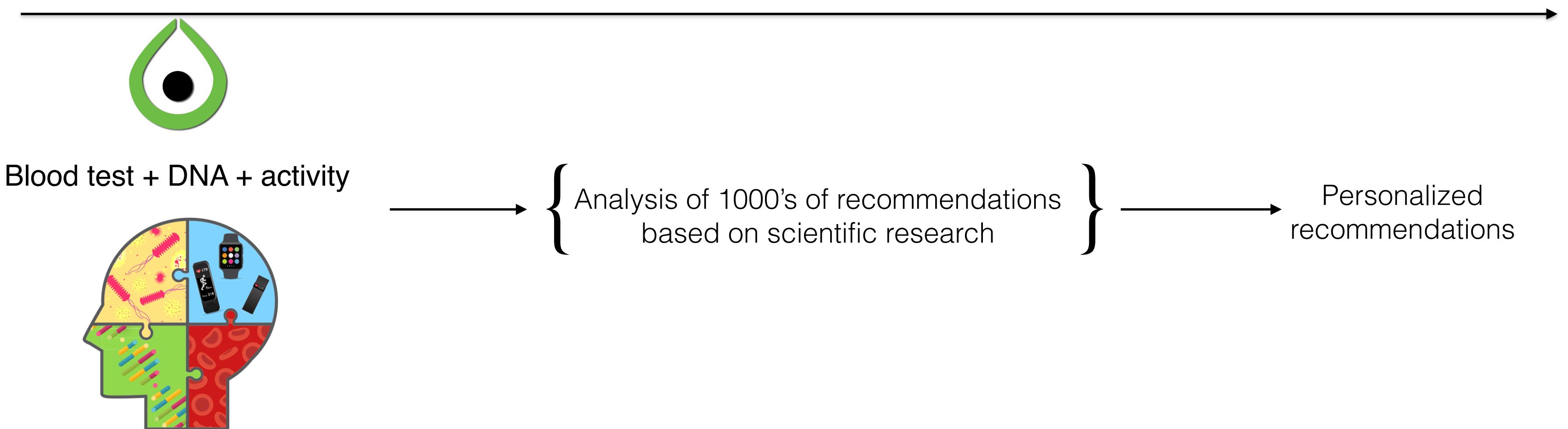


<https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2018/sep/03/watch-your-step-why-the-10000-daily-goal-is-built-on-bad-science>

In 1960s, Japanese company Yamasa designed the world's first wearable step-counter, a device called a manpo-kei, which translates as "10,000-step meter"

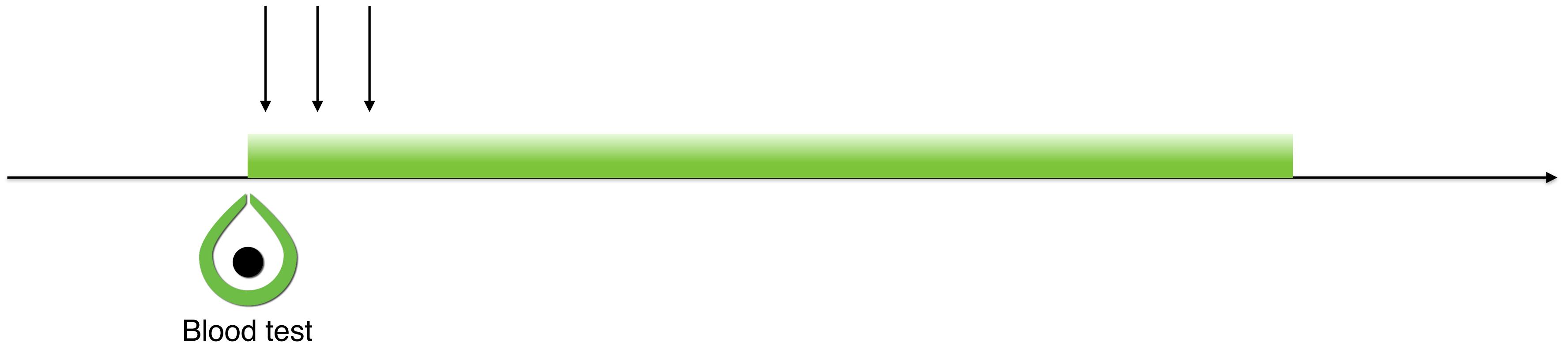
Why 10,000? Does it fit everyone?

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BASED ON YOUR DATA



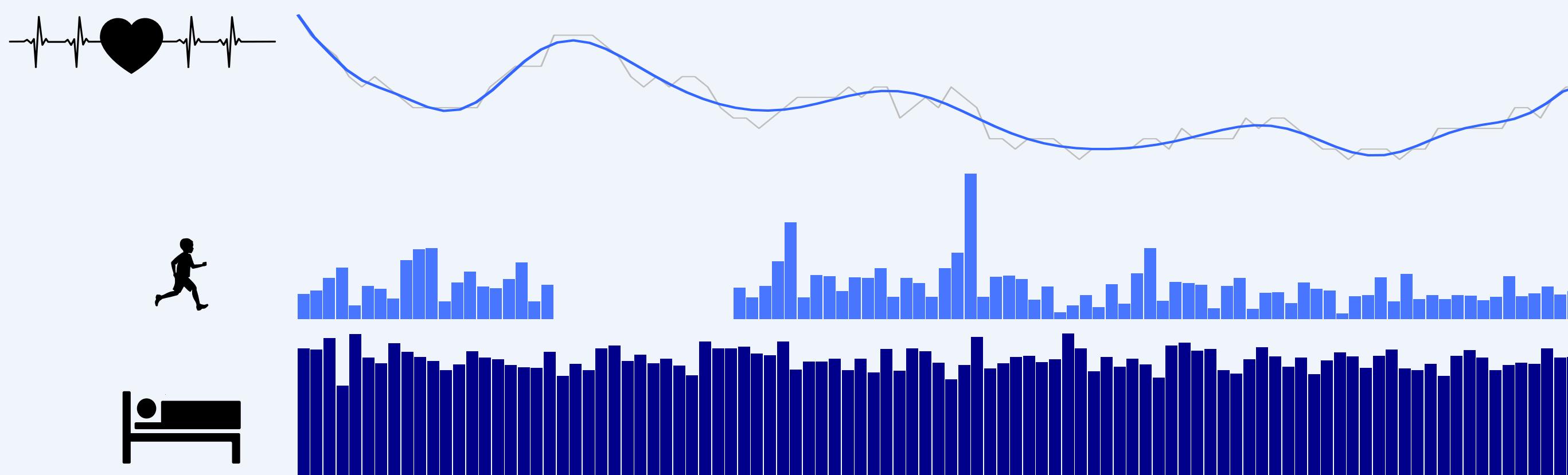
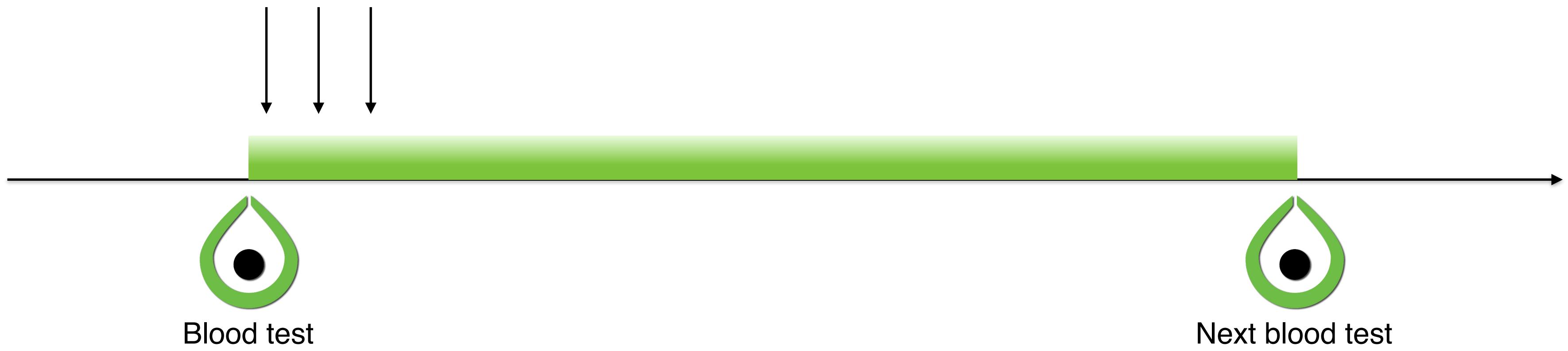
FOLLOWING YOUR PROGRESS

- How do we track your progress over time?

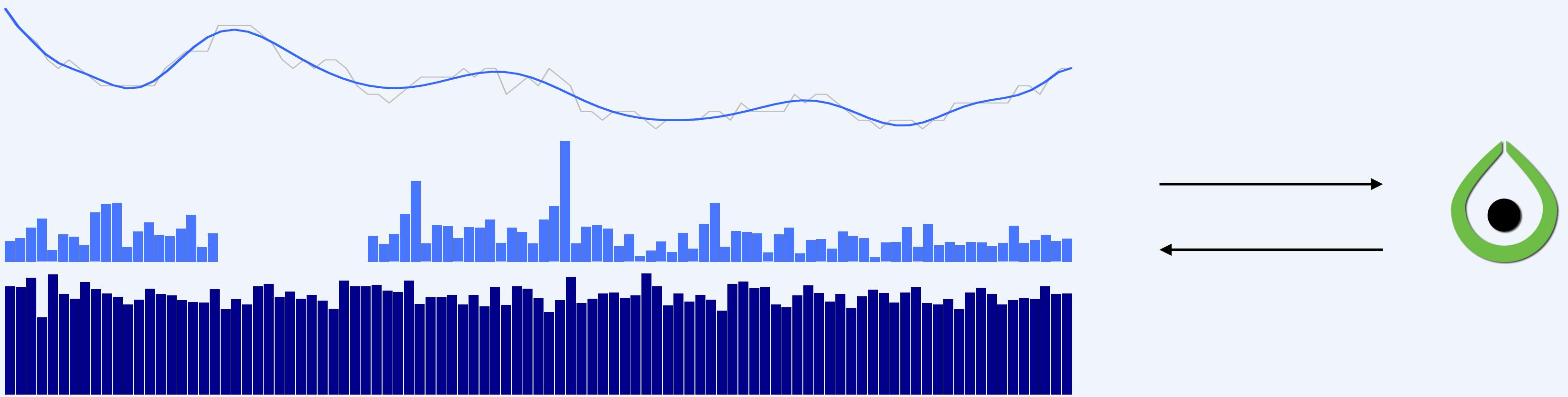


- Questionnaire (check-ins)
- Next blood test
- Objective data from wearables

FOLLOWING YOUR PROGRESS

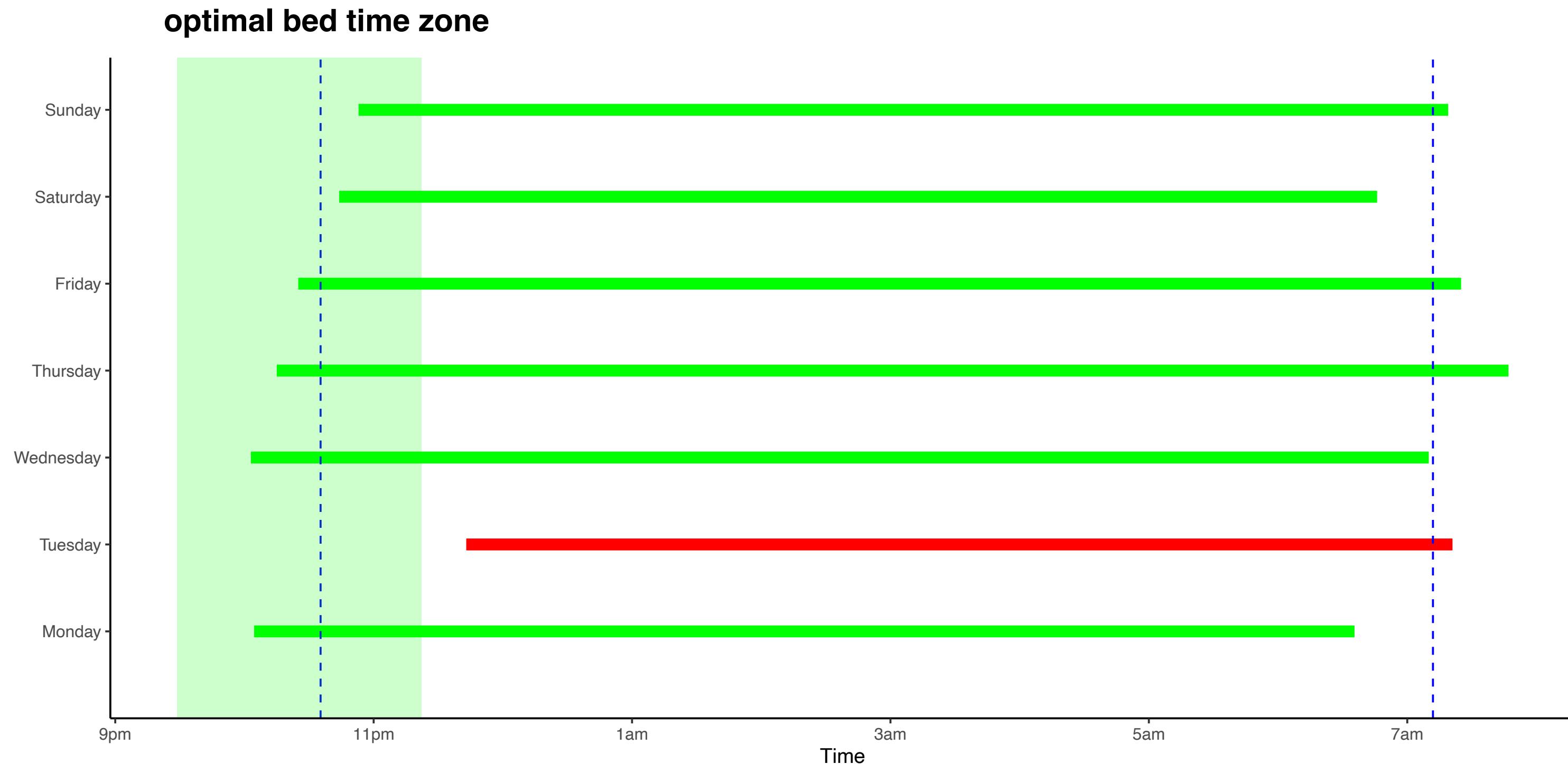


ACTIONABLE DATA FROM WEARABLES



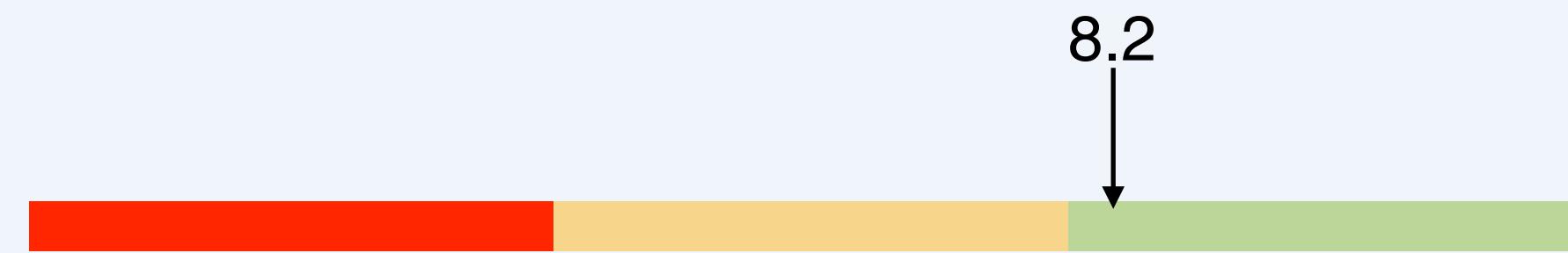
- Sleep recommendations: improve sleep quality and sleep hygiene
- Activity recommendations: optimize your training schedule and volume
- Resting heart rate: get you in your optimal heart rate zone

SLEEP DATA: BED TIME



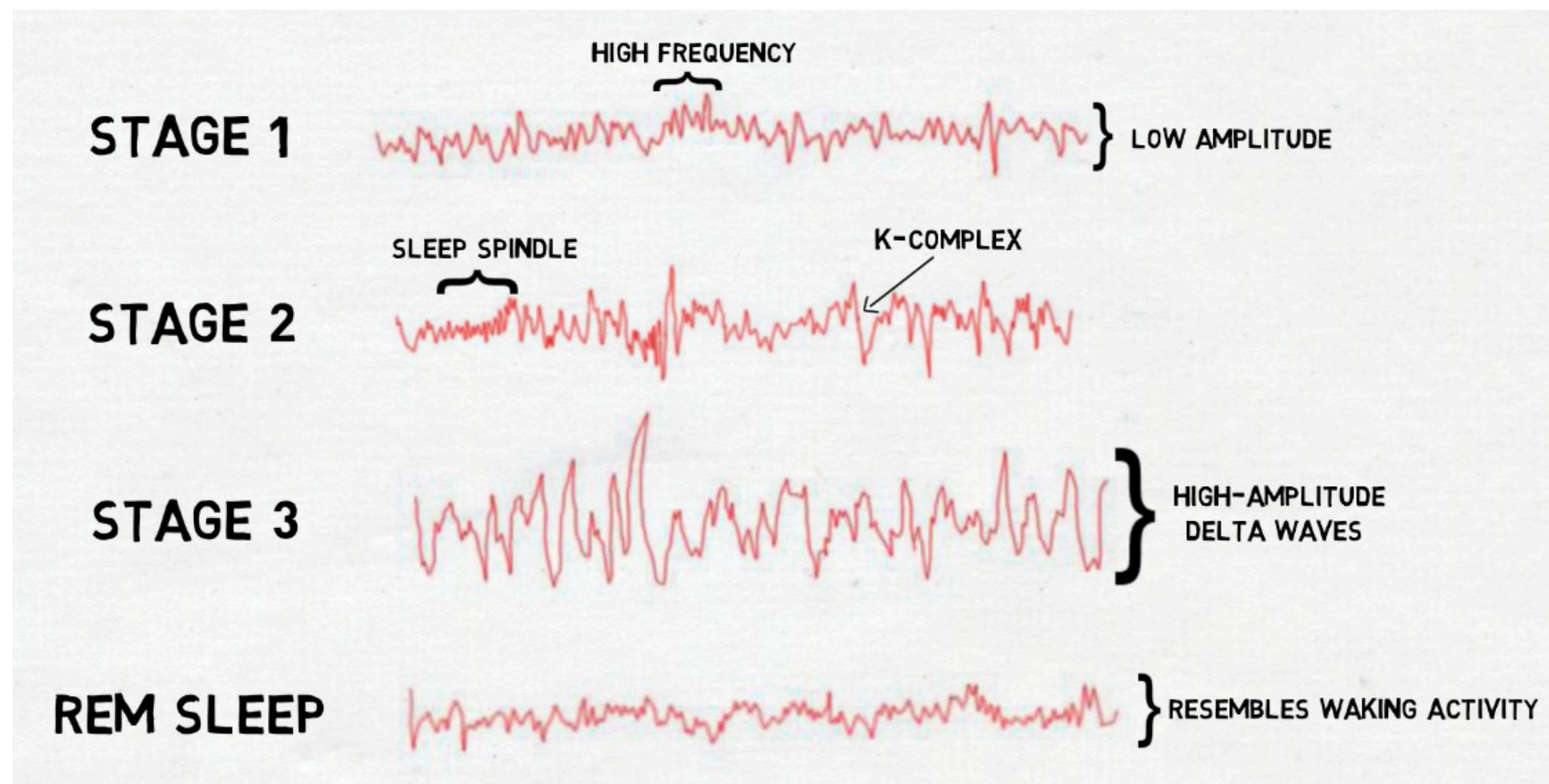
We develop sleep scores based on

- Bed time consistency
- Sleep duration
- Overall sleep quality



SLEEP DATA: STAGES

- Sleep stages are defined based primarily on the measurement of electrical activity in the brain using an [electroencephalogram](#), or EEG
- EEG represents fluctuations in brain electrical activity in voltage as a wave with variable frequency and amplitude



- Wearables: based on **night-time heart rate** and **movement patterns**, wearables are able to provide estimates on how much time you spend in light, deep, and rapid eye movement (REM) sleep

SLEEP STAGES

REM sleep

- Your heart rate tends to increase during REM sleep and breathing may become irregular
- Your body is recharging the brain, and filtering through the memory process at this time
- REM accounts for around 20-25% of the night

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- Deep sleep is crucial for physical renewal, hormonal regulation, and growth
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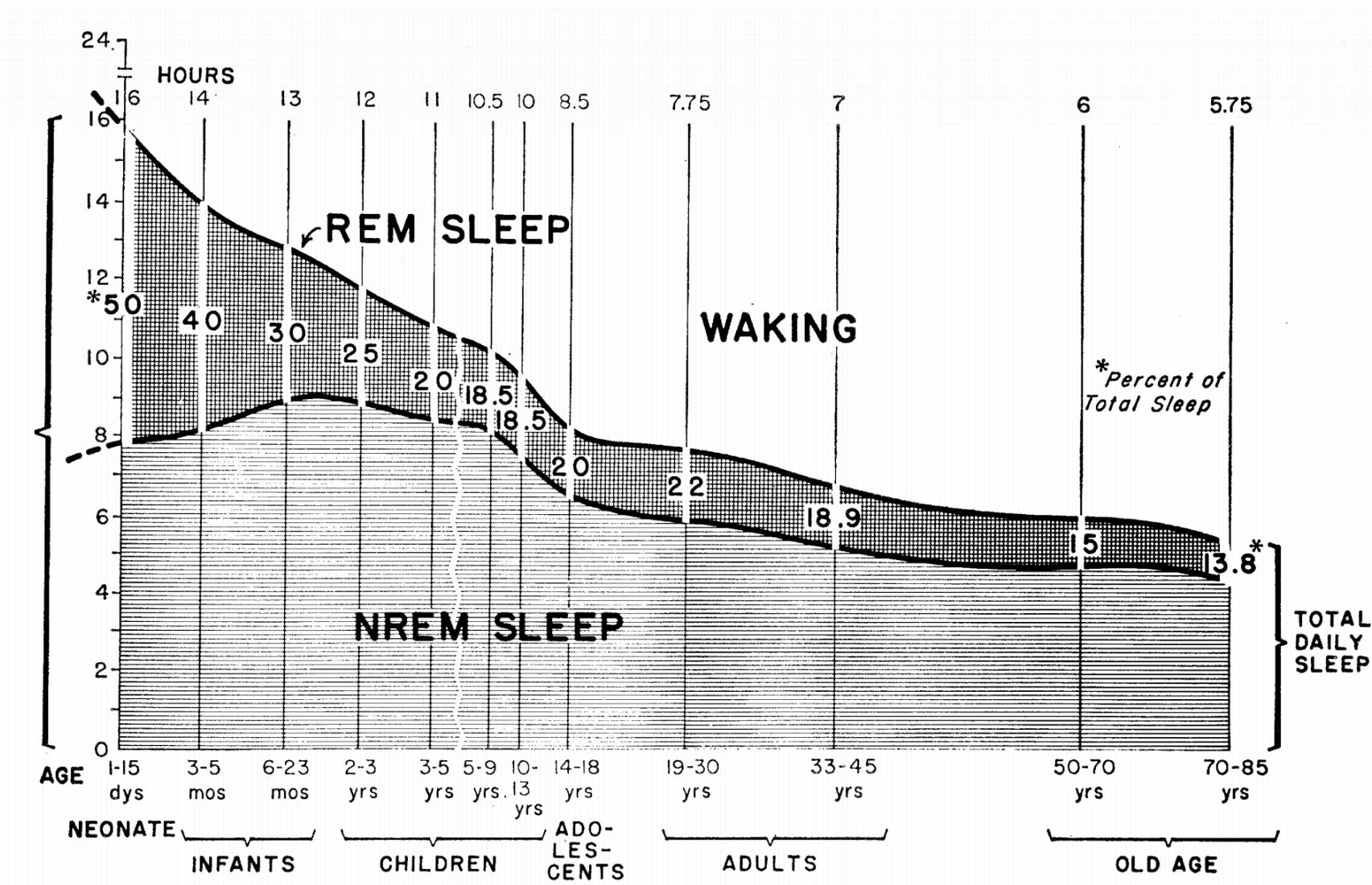
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Light sleep

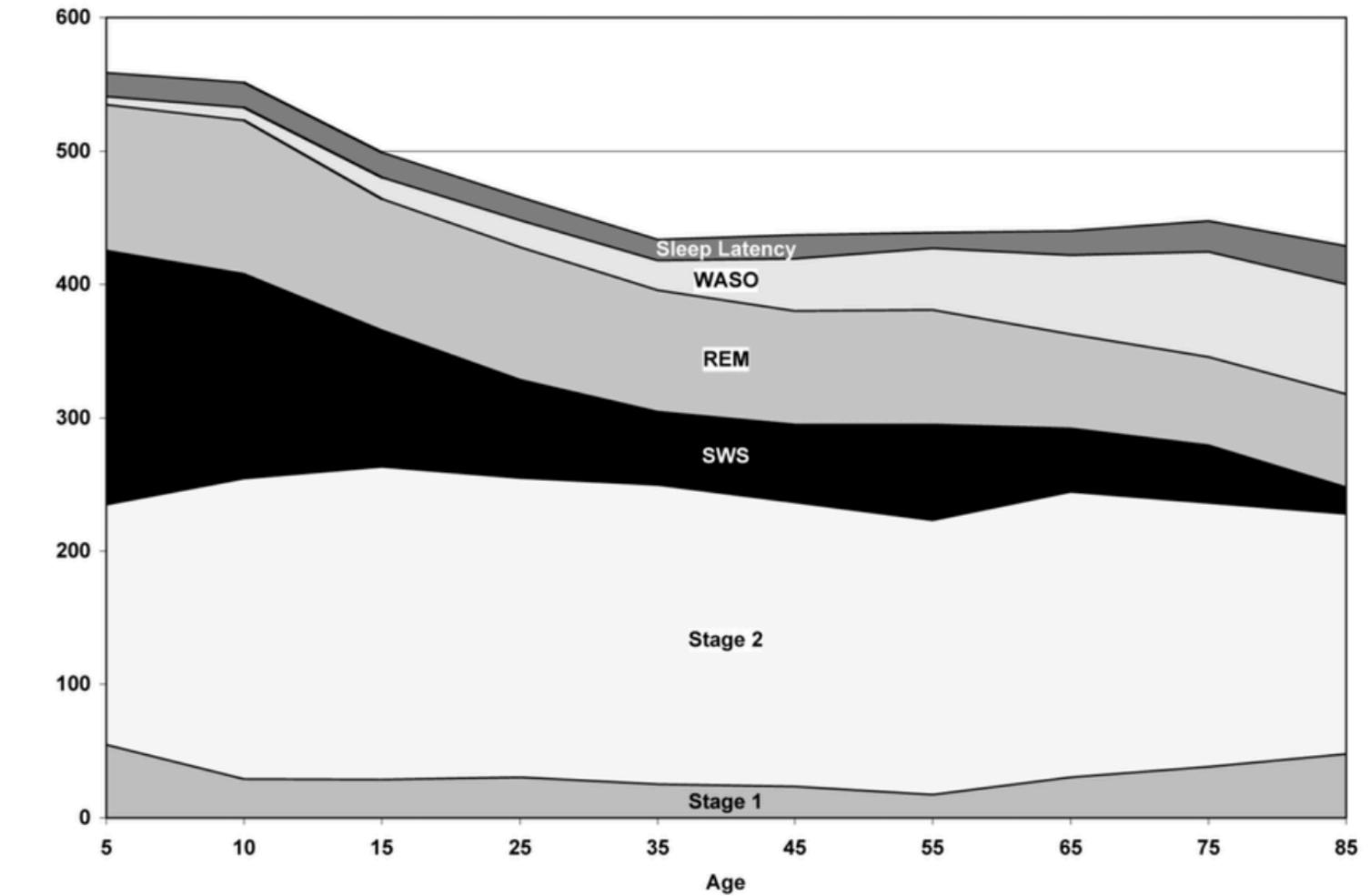
Awake time

SLEEP STAGES VERSUS AGE

- How much time do you need to spend in each sleep zone?
- Does it change with age?
- Does it depend on gender or ethnicity or anything else?

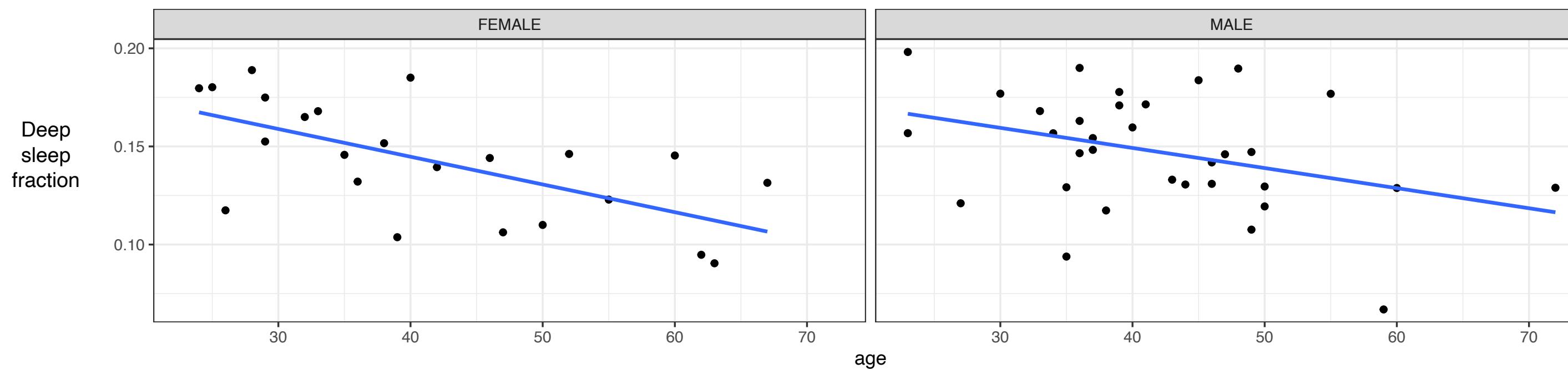
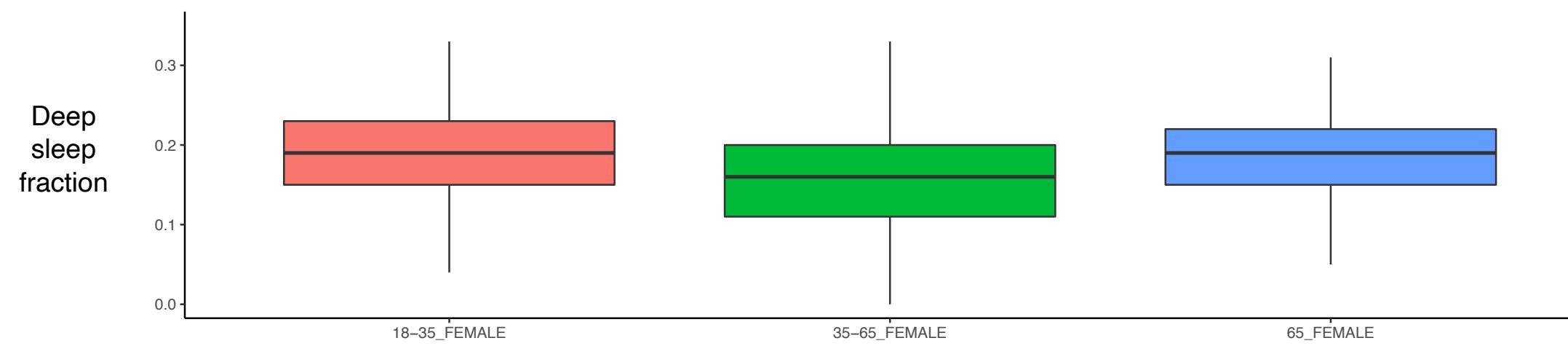
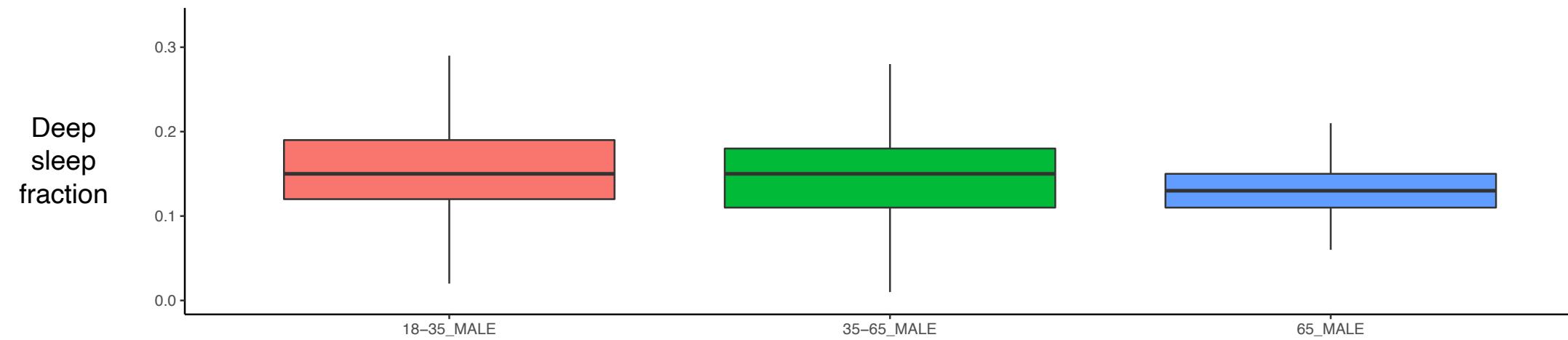


Roffwarg, H. P., Muzio, J. N., & Dement, W. C. Ontogenetic Development of the Human Sleep-Dream Cycle.



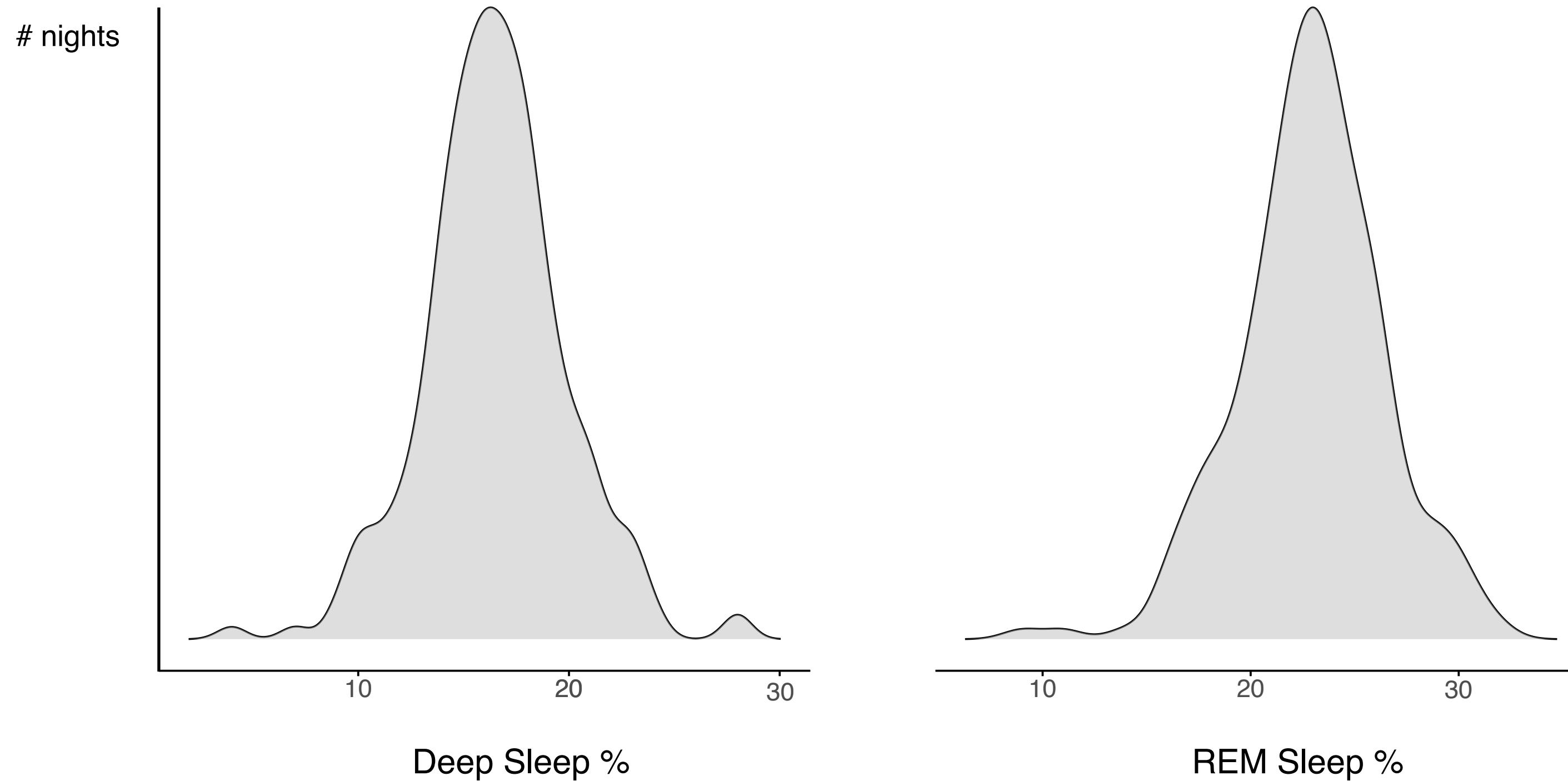
Roenneberg T, Kuehnle T, Juda M, Kantermann T, Allebrandt K, Gordijn M, Merrow M. Epidemiology of the human circadian clock.

DEEP SLEEP DECREASING WITH AGE



SLEEP STAGES: OPTIMAL ZONES

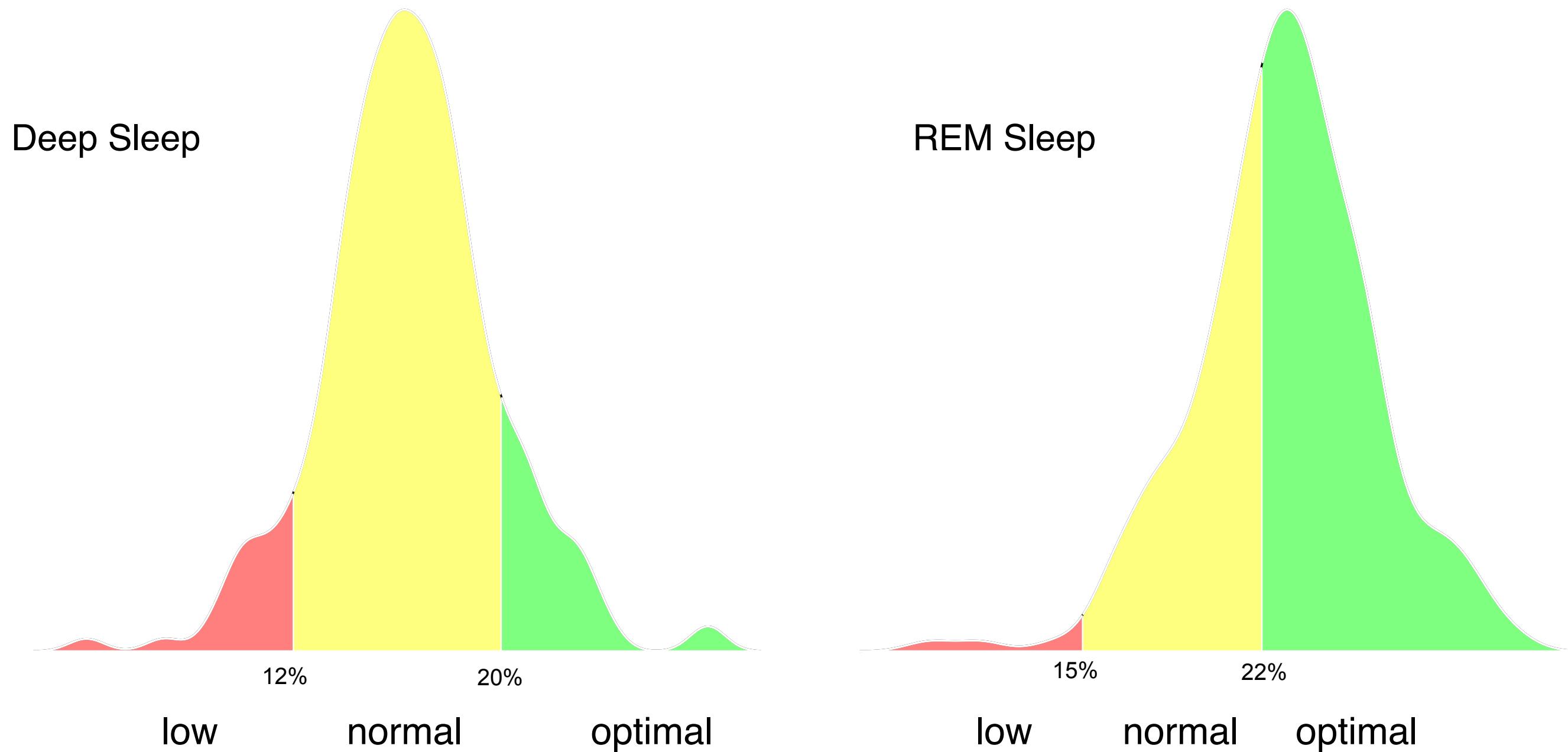
Each night → { Deep sleep %
REM sleep % } → Statistics on Deep and REM over 30 days or lifetime



Am I getting enough deep and REM sleep?

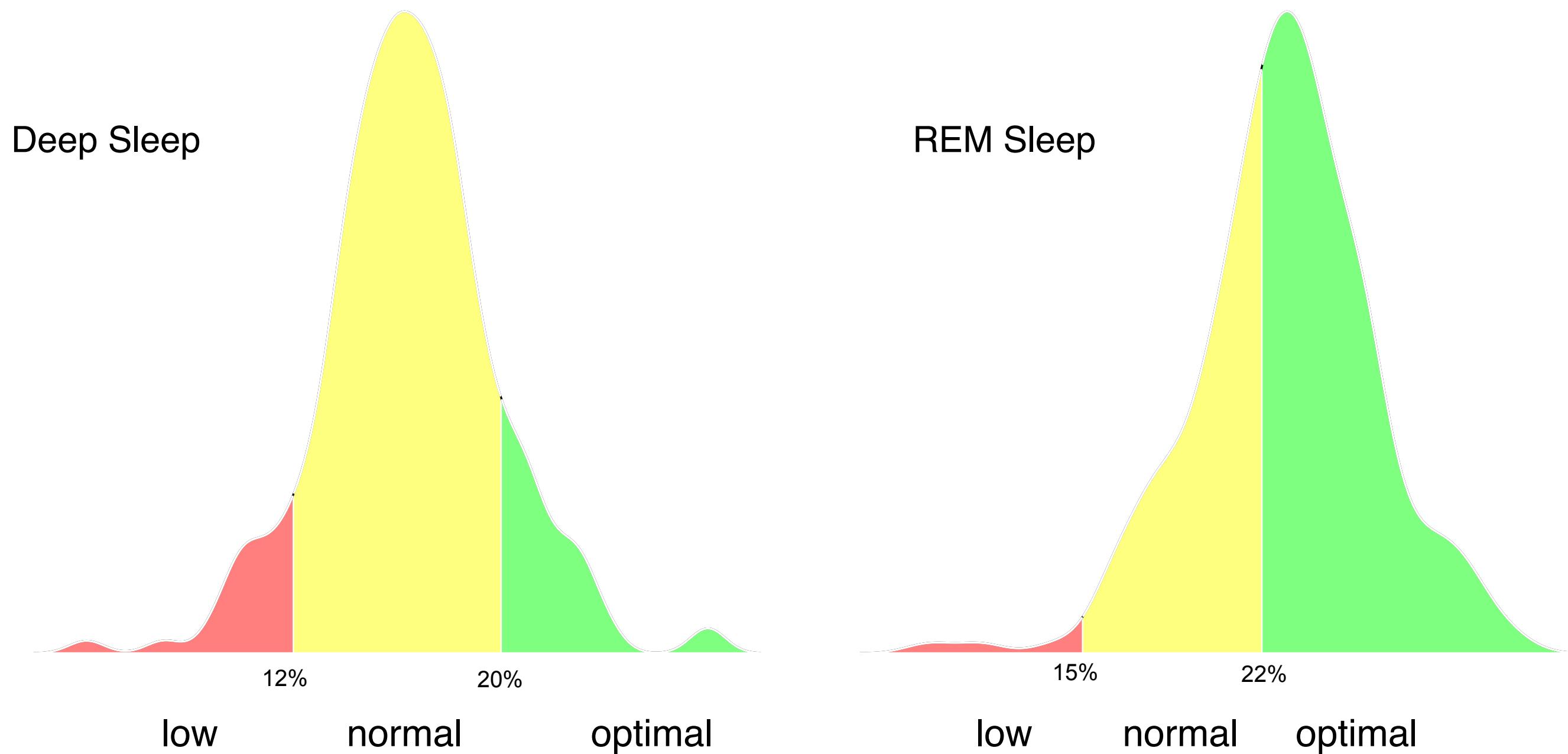
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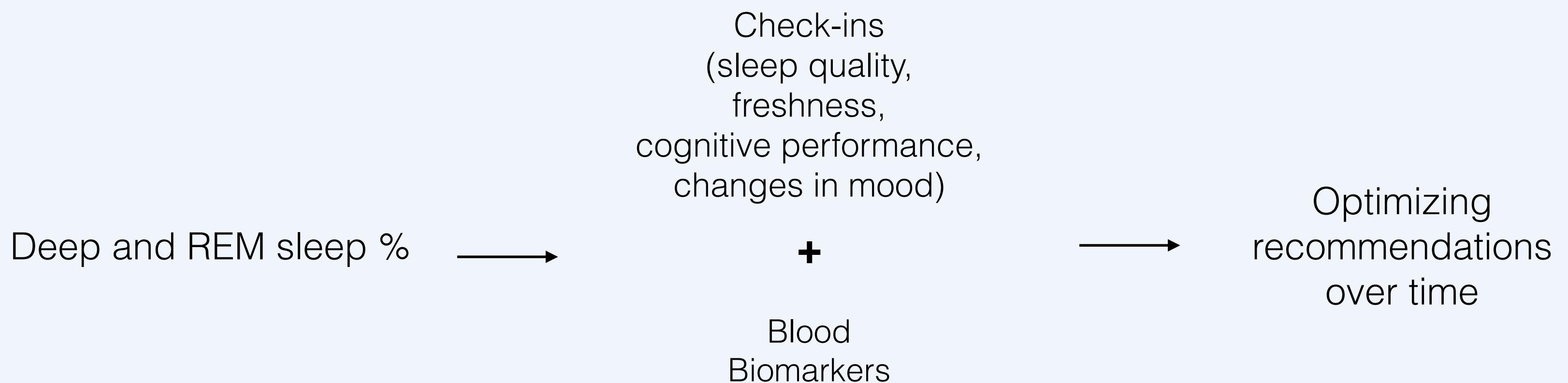
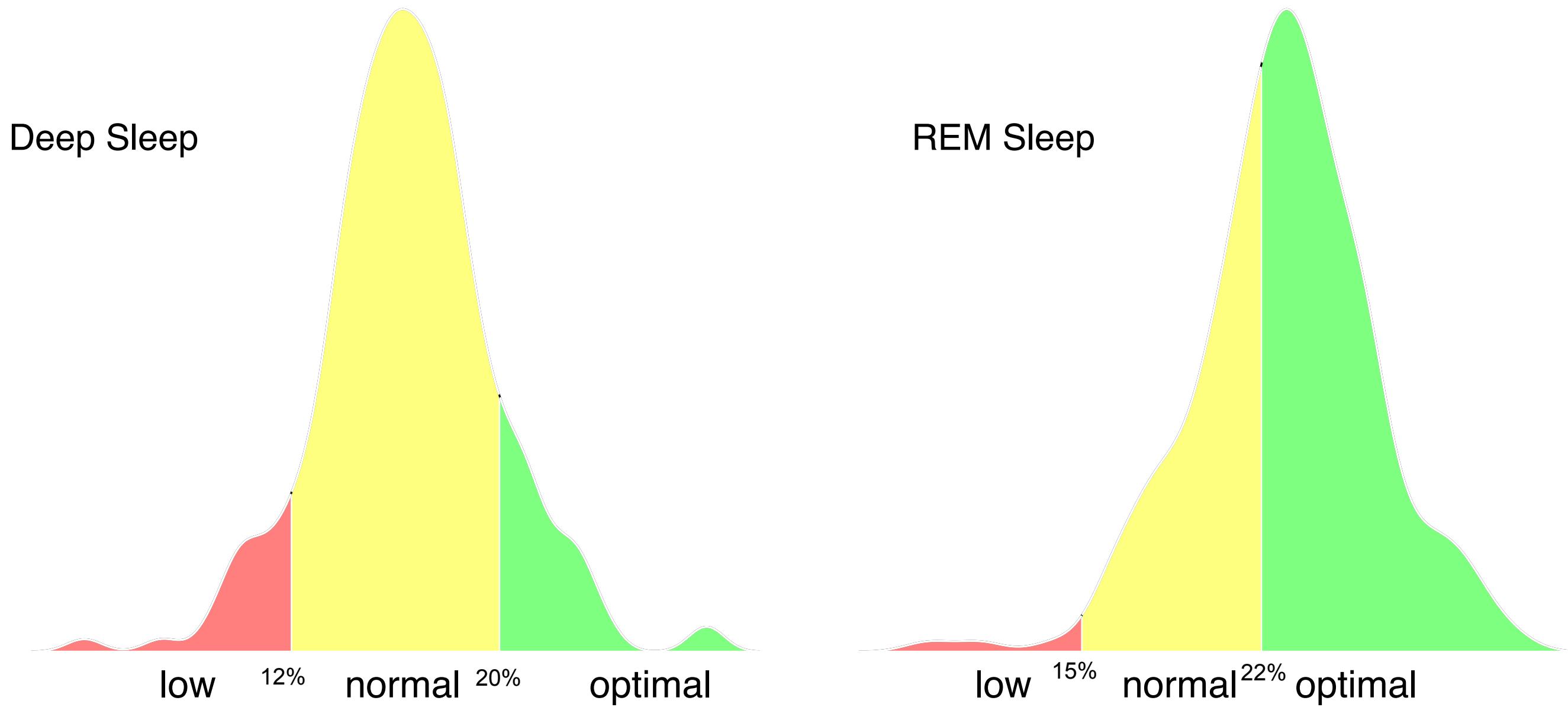


Optimal zones are based on data from research papers and our own data

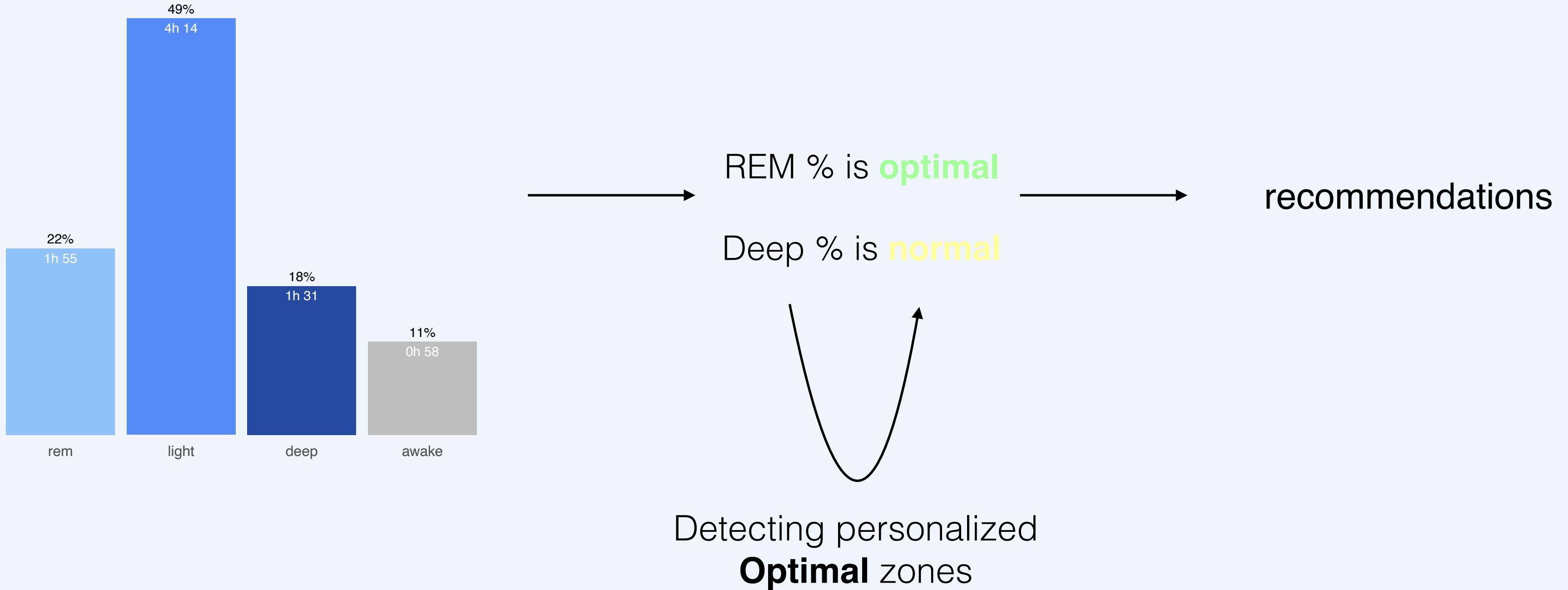


Sleep stages are
measured with a
different method/device

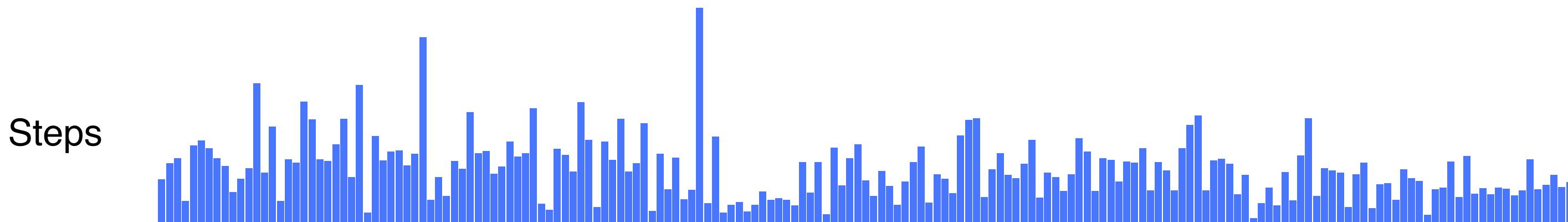
SLEEP STAGES: OPTIMAL ZONES



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ACTIVITY DATA



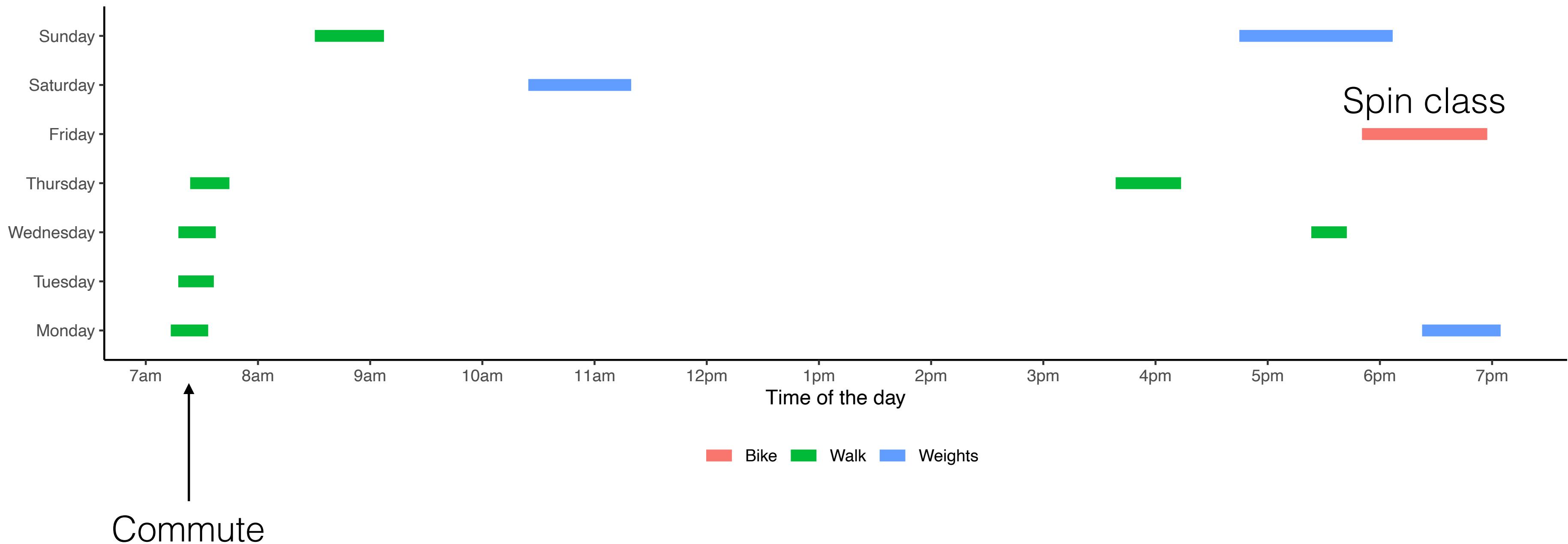
Metrics directly reported by Fitbit:

- Average number of steps per day
- Time of activity
- Calories burnt per activity
- Sedentary versus active minutes

What metrics are **actionable**?

- Time of activity relative to sleep
- MET (hrs / day)
- Heart rate during activity (maximum / average)
- Sedentary minutes
- Activity patterns during the day (commute, etc.)

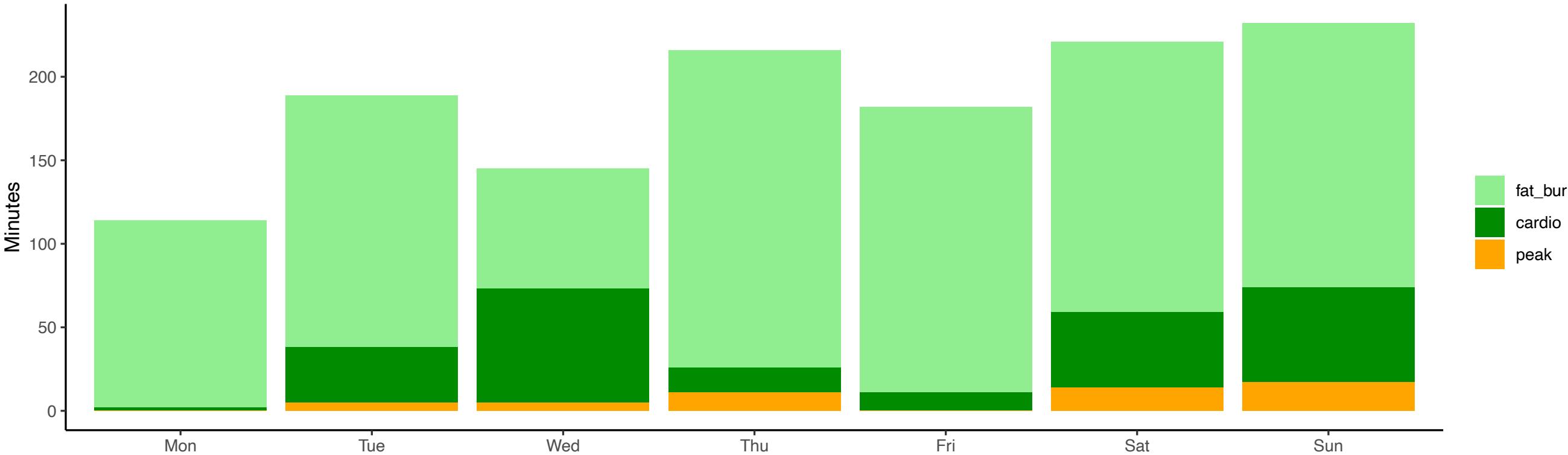
ACTIVITY DATA: DETECT PATTERNS



We can detect weekly activity patterns and give more **personalized** recommendations based on:

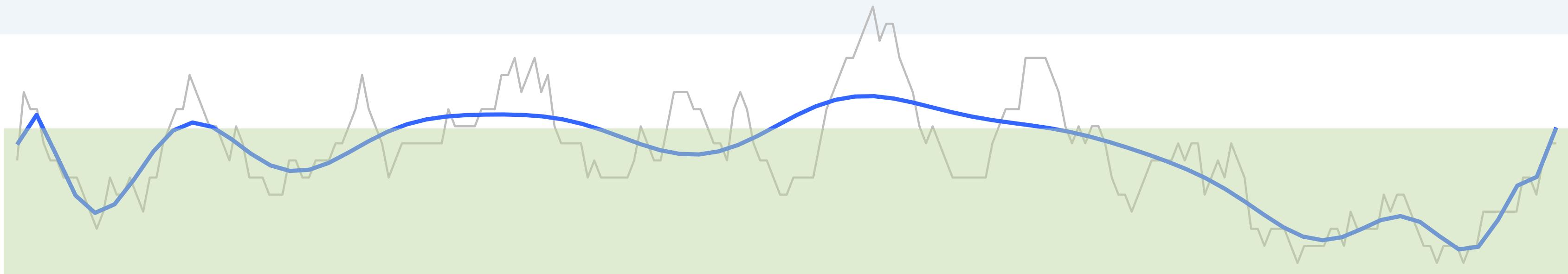
- commute patterns
- heart rate during activities
- typical time of activity relative to sleep

ACTIVITY DATA: MINUTES IN PULSE ZONES

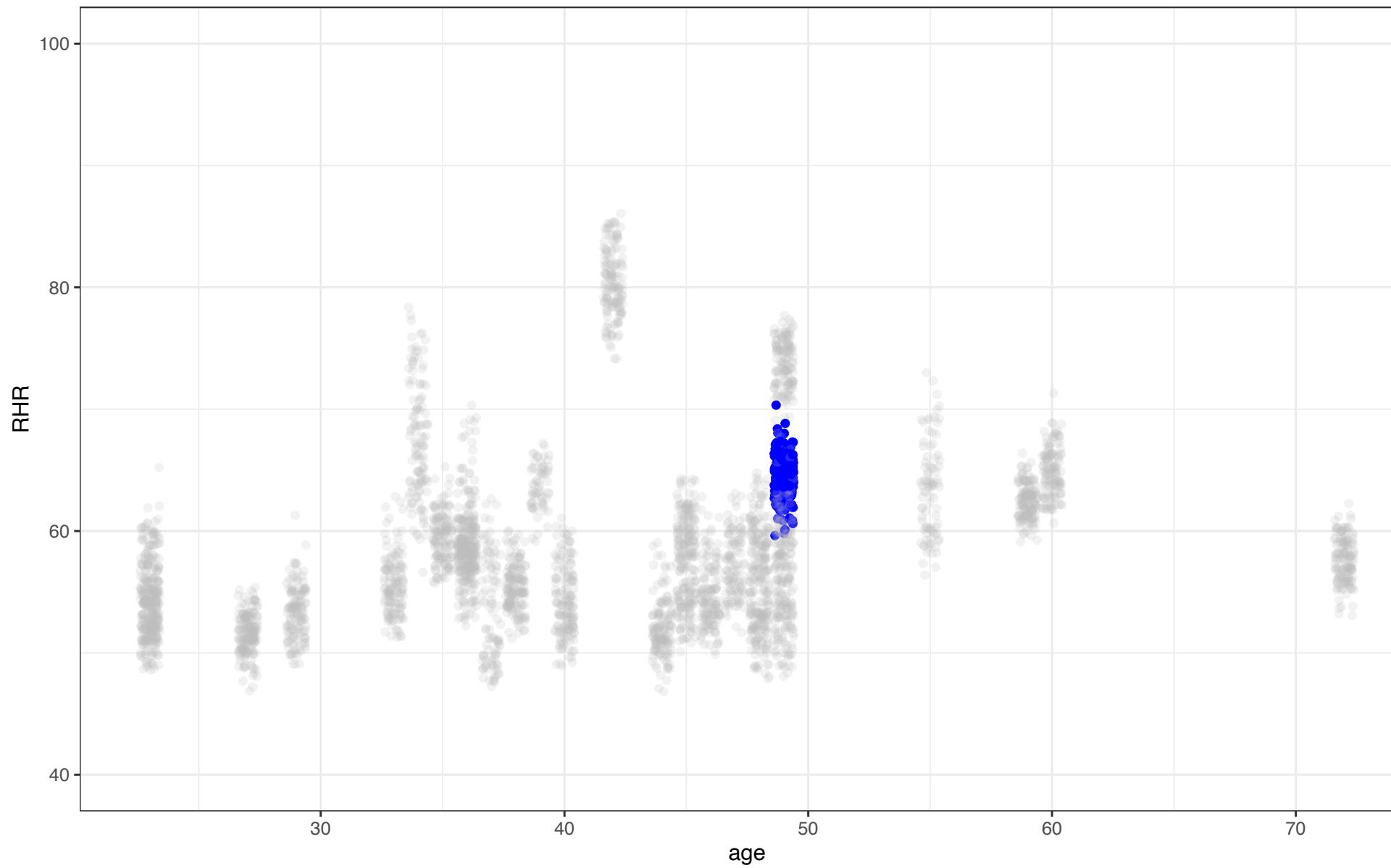


Zone	Pulse zone	Minutes this week	Minutes last week
Fat Burn	94 - 132	1016	1088
Cardio	132 - 160	231	266
Peak	160 - 220	52	46

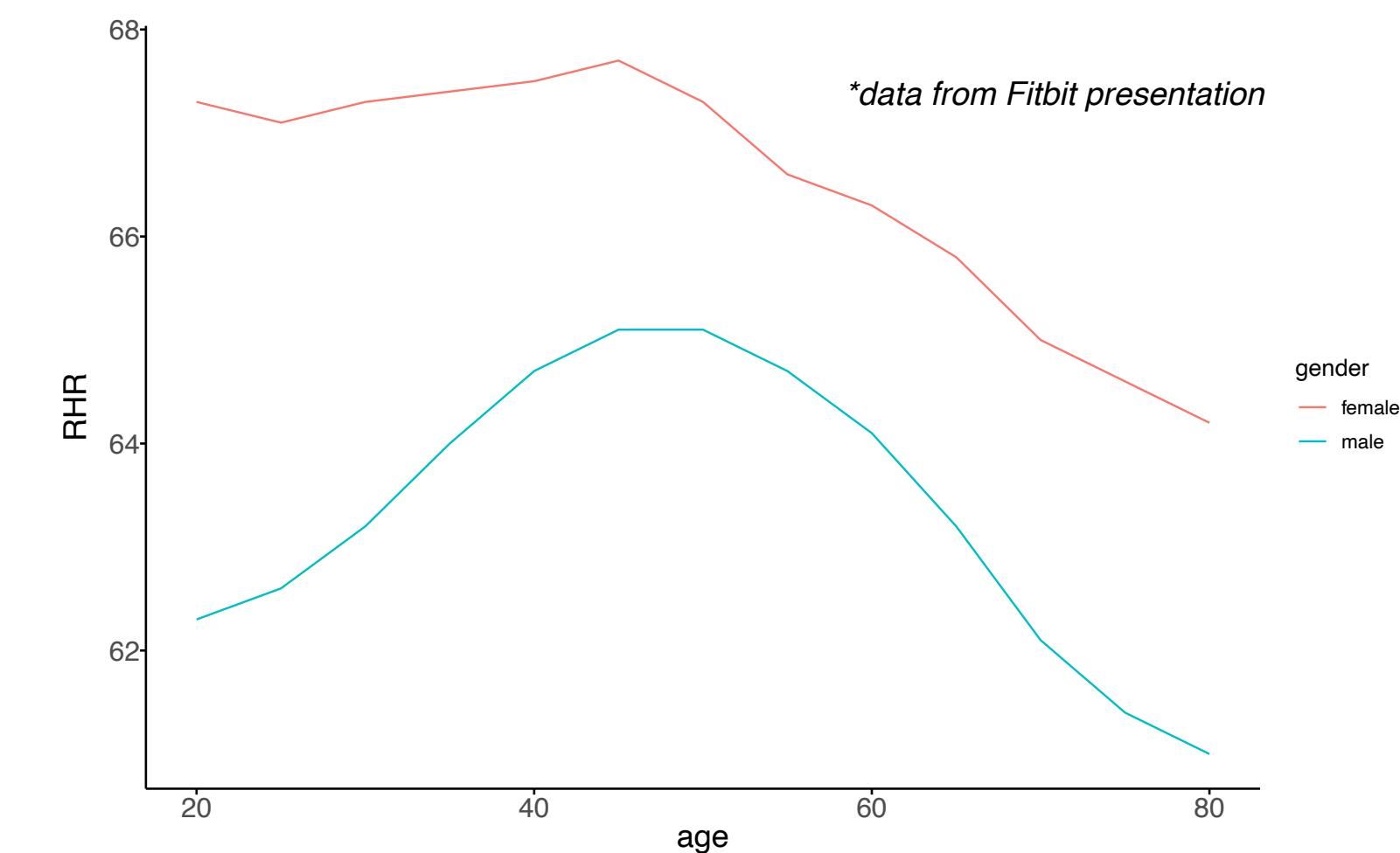
RESTING HEART RATE DATA: OPTIMAL ZONE



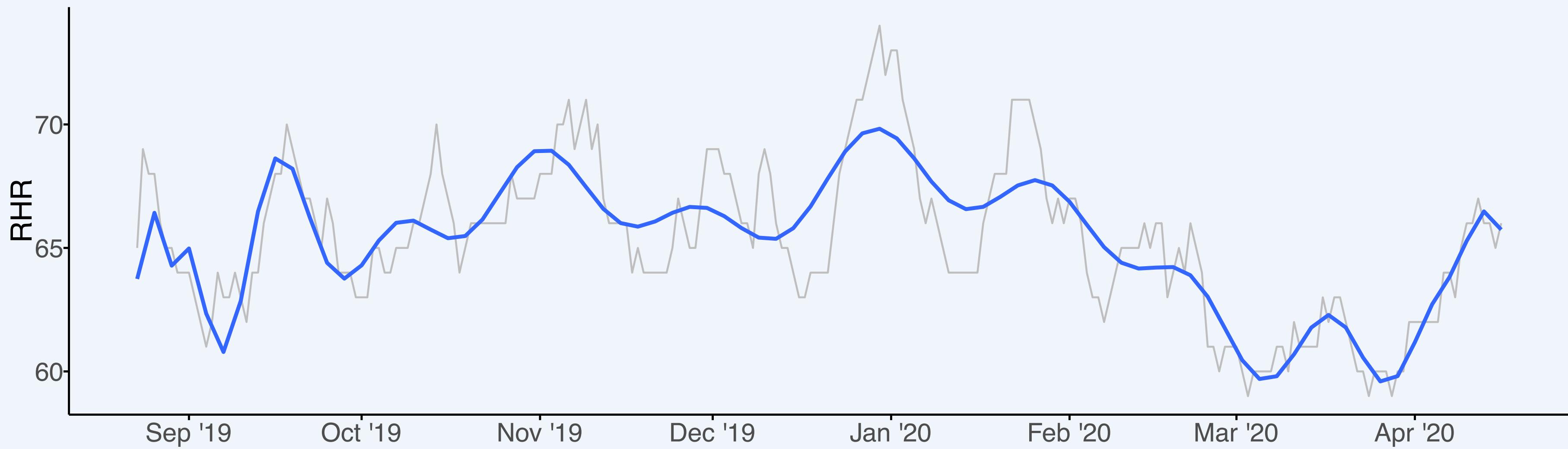
Compare with other users of your gender,
how variable is your RHR



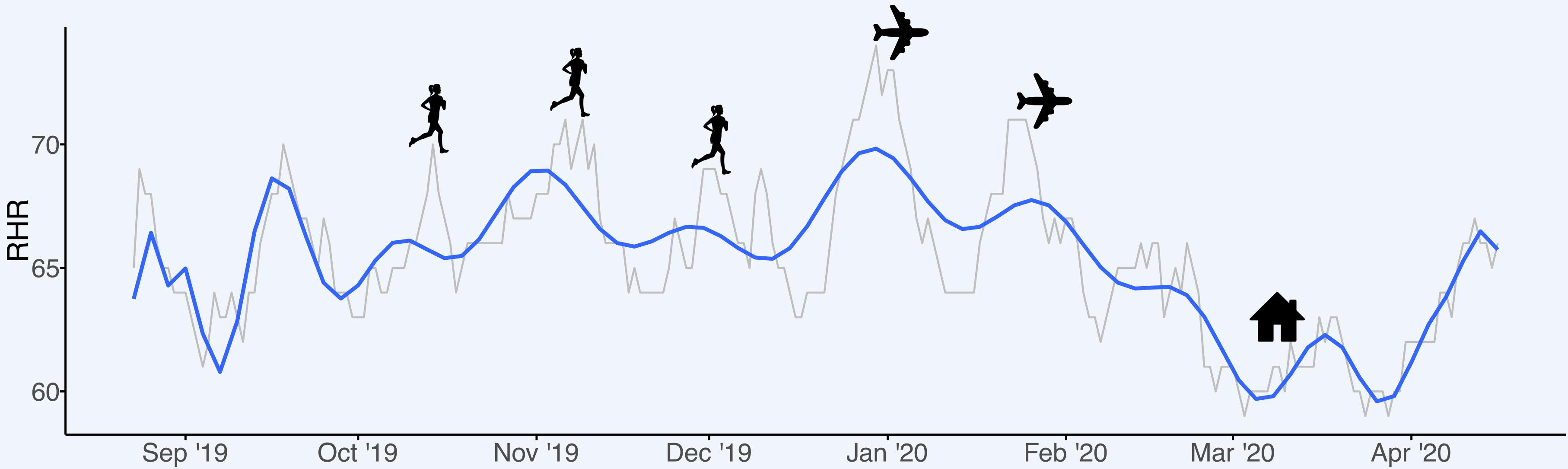
Compare with group averages



RESTING HEART RATE DATA: PATTERNS



RESTING HEART RATE DATA: PATTERNS



Insights
for one person

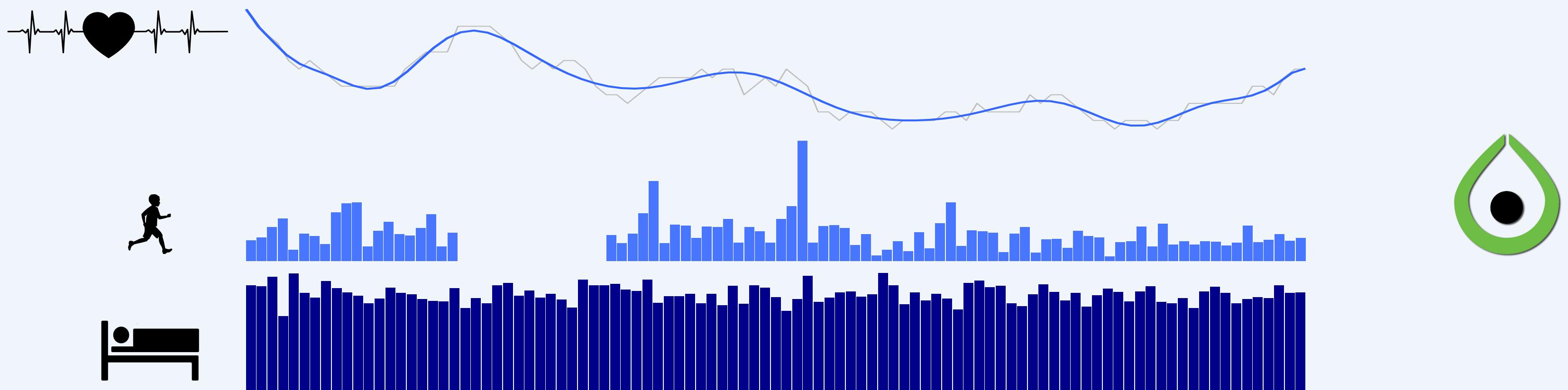


Overall patterns
and causation

- We need much more data to understand patterns and causations between different activities, sleep, and resting heart rate
- Open anonymized data from wearables would facilitate sleep and resting heart rate research

SUMMARY

- Data from wearable is **actionable**: we can improve recommendations based on sleep, activity, and resting heart rate
- Open anonymized data from wearables would facilitate sleep and resting heart rate research, and help us determine optimal zones for many **physiological biomarkers**
- Machine learning methods can be applied to sleep and heart rate data and will help with our understanding of the underlying biological processes



TEAM AND CONTACT INFORMATION



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VP of Science



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Scientist



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