Introducing



15th October, 2013 Oxford Centre for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolism

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Available to download from Oct 15th 2013

Monster Manor is a free game for iPod, iphone, ipad and android that helps families of children (age 6-13) with Type 1 diabetes stay on top of their blood glucose monitoring. It aims to engage children in their health management and improve adherence to treatment while having fun. Download on the GET IT ON





App Store



Google play



Agenda

Launching Monster Manor

15th October, 2013 19.00 – 21.00

Location

Robert Turner Lecture Theatre, Oxford Centre for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolism (OCDEM)

Panel members

Stephen Dixon, Sky News Presenter

Richard Lane OBE, President Diabetes UK

Dr Katharine Barnard, CPsychol AFBPsS, Senior Research Fellow, University of Southampton

Dr Katharine Owen, Senior Clinical Researcher and Honorary Consultant Physician, OCDEM

Paul Dixey, Ayogo Consultant, Europe

Mimi Astle, Case Study







18.45 – 19.15	Arrivals Upon arrival all delegates will be registered. Name badges will be given to speakers only.	All
19.15 – 19.25	Introduction and overview Setting the scene, introduction to the expert panel and housekeeping • Stephen will also field questions from the floor by directing them to the appropriate panel member and encourage an interactive discussion between panelists as well as between panelists and the audience	Stephen Dixon (Sky News presenter and moderator)
19.25 – 20.00	Panel presentations Richard Lane OBE Paediatric diabetes care in the UK and a personal perspective Dr Katharine Barnard The psychological impact of Type 1 diabetes for children with the condition as well as their carers and family, including barriers to testing Dr Katharine Owen The role of Oxford AHSN in the evaluation of the App and the role of technology in the self-management of diabetes Paul Dixey, Ayogo Consultant, Europe The origin of Monster Manor and its future role and validation, featuring a video presentation from Adrian Estergaard, Associate Project Manager & Diabetes Consultant at Ayogo Health Mimi Astle, Case Study A personal perspective	
20.00 – 20.30	Questions from the floor and open discussion	All and moderated by Stephen Dixon
20.30 – 21.00	Wrap-up and carriages	

Richard Lane OBE Diabetes UK



Children's Care

- The National Paediatric Diabetes Audit 2010-11 reported that
- Only 5.8% of children received all of the 8 care processes recommended by NICE
- Only around 15-16% of children achieve an HbA1c below 7.5% the level recommended by NICE to reduce risk of long term complications – with one third having an HbA1c over 9.5%
- There has been a worrying increase in the numbers of children being admitted to hospital with Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) – a potentially life threatening short term complication of Type 1 diabetes



Children's Care cont'd

- Many children say they hate testing more than injecting insulin.
- Many children don't like to test because they then get 'nagged at' if the results aren't "good"
- Studies have shown that many young people (and adults)
 make up blood glucose test results to show their doctor.



Diabetes UK – My Life, young people's web section

• "I'm 13 and I've had diabetes for 7 years now. I could jut lie about everything and say my life's fine with diabetes and I control it well but me and diabetes are worst enemies.

 Having diabetes is the most depressing thing in the world for a teenager like me. I rebel against everything anyone tells me I should do."



Southampton

Psychological Impact of T1DM: Barriers to Blood Glucose Testing

Oxford, 15th October 2013

Dr Katharine Barnard CPsychol AFBPsS



Suboptimal Diabetes Control

- Many children with type 1 diabetes have suboptimal glycaemic control:
 - 81% 0-11 year olds have HbA1c >7.5% (England and Wales); 90% for Scotland
 - 28% have >9.5% HbA1c
 - 86% of 11-16 year olds have HbA1c >7.5%
- Suboptimal control can cause lasting damage: "metabolic memory" even if control later improves
- Need optimal control from diagnosis!



Psychological Impact

- Childhood / adolescence is supposed to be carefree
- Diabetes is often seen as a 'life sentence'
- Diabetes requires relentless daily self-management
- Treatment is often painful, inconvenient and difficult to achieve optimal outcomes
- Social stigma increasingly reported
- Challenges with schools



The Patient: Early Concerns

	First 3 Months	3-6 Months	6 Months to One Year
Medical Needs	 Referral to endocrinologist Make decisions about what regimen to follow Learn how to test blood glucose and administer insulin 	 Monitoring of glucose levels, changing insulin doses Check ups with HCPs, dietician, therapist Adapt to new routines 	 Monitoring of glucose levels, changing insulin doses Check ups with HCPs, dietician therapist
Emotional Characteristics	SadnessFearConfusion	 Anger Denial/desire to ignore diagnosis Embarrassment Depression 	 Gaining ability to understand and cope with diagnosis Desire for independence
Questions	 Am I going to die? How will this change my lifestyle? What can I eat? How will my peers react? 	 Stay on same regimen? What happens if I forget my insulin or become more lax with injections? 	Changing insulin dose?End of honeymoon period?Future living with diabetes
Constant Concerns	Developing related complicatioChanging insulin requirementsEmergency situations like hypo		

Source: Silverstein 2005



+ Reinforcement In Practice

- Supports development of age appropriate skills acquisition
- 'Scaffolding' from parents in teamwork approach
- Cements tasks e.g. SMBG as 'routine' to build on
- Promotes success in behaviour change modification
- Need innovative and exciting ways to engage children
- Need data in 'manageable' chunks easy on the eye



Thank You. Any Questions?

For further information

contact:

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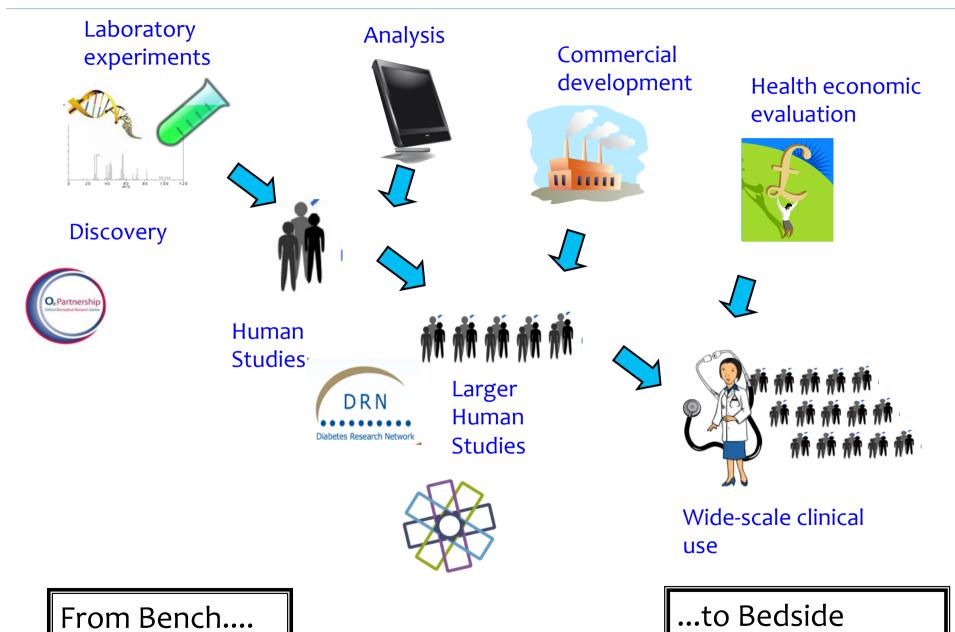
Introduction to the Oxford AHSN

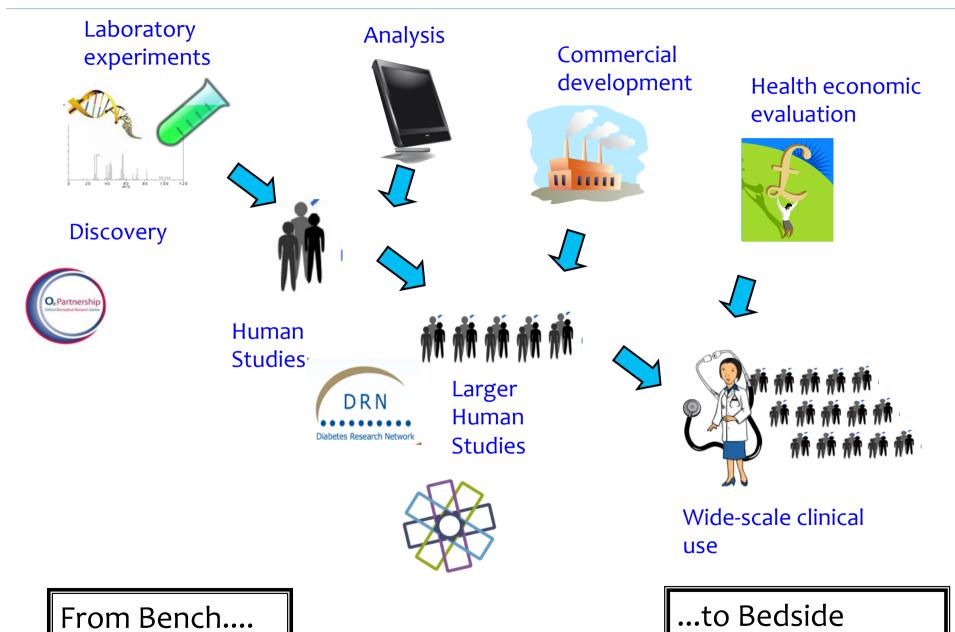
Dr Katharine Owen
Diabetes Network Clinical Lead

15 October 2013

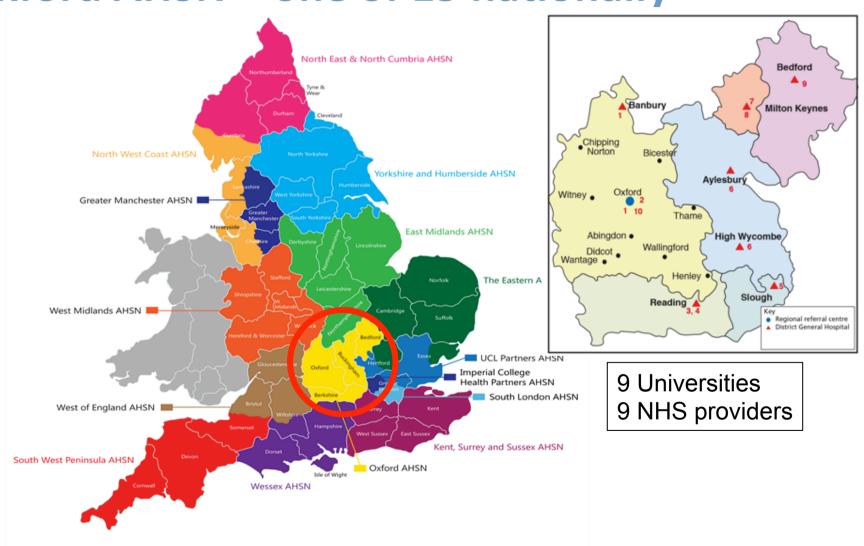
What is an Academic Health Science Network?

- New organisations funded by the NHS
- Create partnerships of health, academia and industry
- Identify health needs and promote best care
- Speed up movement of research into clinical practice
- Create wealth by supporting and introducing new products and services





Oxford AHSN – one of 15 nationally



The Oxford AHSN

- An important aim is providing Best Care through clinical networks
- The Diabetes Clinical Network is the first to be supported
- Why?
 - Diabetes is a significant health problem
 - Diabetes research and clinical care is wellestablished in the Oxford AHSN locality







Oxford ASHN Funding Priorities

- Best Care Programme Clinical Networks:
 - Diabetes
 - Dementia
 - Depression and anxiety
 - Mental and physical co-morbidity
 - Early intervention in mental health
- Continuous Learning Patient Safety Academy with funding from Local Education and Training Boards
- Patient & Public Involvement Engagement & Experience
- Next Maternity, Paediatrics, Pharmacy, Imaging and Informatics

Diabetes Clinical Network Priorities

- Address variation in clinical care and outcomes across the AHSN region
- Evaluate innovative technology for diabetes selfmanagement
 - e.g. #MonsterManorUK
- Young adult clinics
- Islet cell transplant service
- Integrating primary and secondary care for diabetes

Monster Manor & the Oxford AHSN

Encourage uptake of the game in local hospitals



- Questionnaire to users before and while playing the game
- Analyse outcome of playing game on frequency of blood glucose testing and see if effect is sustained

Paul Dixey Ayogo Consultant, Europe



Mimi Astle Personal Perspective







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