

Tim.anstiss@virtualhealthlabs.org



Reactance

Ambivalence

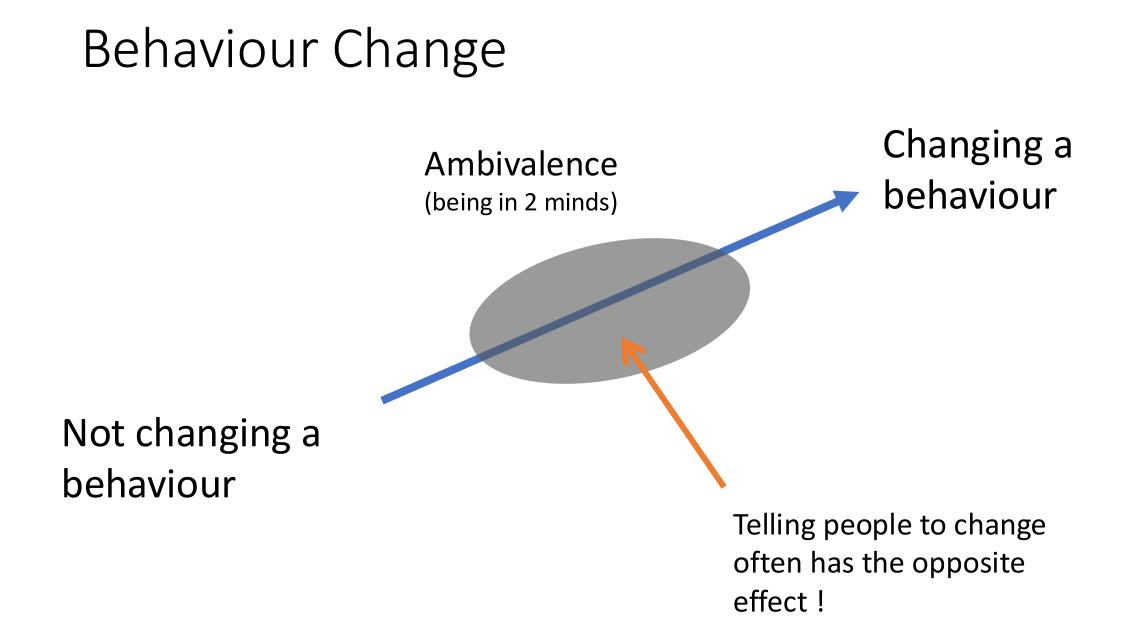


- Unsure
- In 'two minds'
- Undecided
- Wanting and not wanting something at the same time

- A very <u>natural</u> state
- A very <u>common</u> state
- Not pathological
- People get stuck
- Can stay stuck for years !

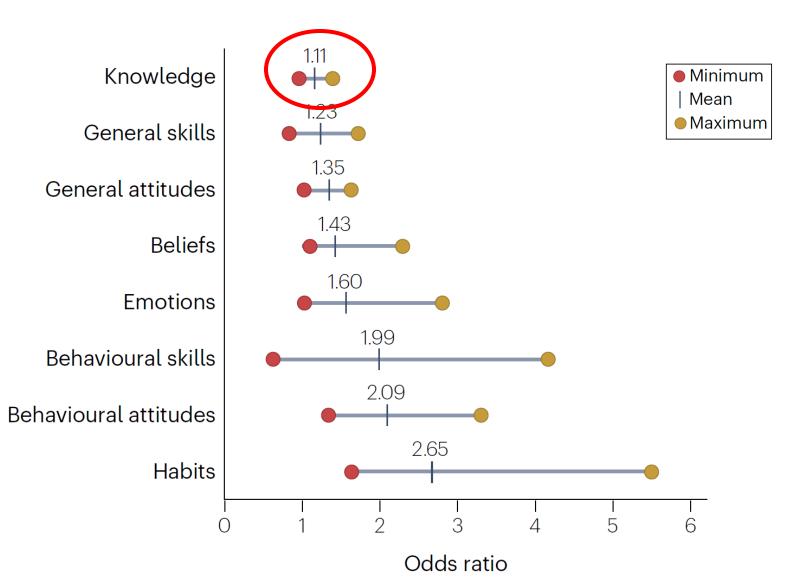
e.g:

Having Surgery Stopping Smoking Changing Job Becoming more acticce Leaving a relationship



nature reviews psychology https://doi.org/10.1038/s44159-024-00305-0 Check for updates **Review article** Determinants of behaviour and their efficacy as targets of behavioural change interventions Dolores Albarracín @ 1.2.3.4.5 , Bita Fayaz-Farkhad² & Javier A. Granados Samayoa^{1,3} Abstract Sections Unprecedented social, environmental, political and economic Introduction challenges - such as pandemics and epidemics, environmental Behavioural determinants degradation and community violence - require taking stock of Individual determinants and how to promote behaviours that benefit individuals and society at interventions large. In this Review, we synthesize multidisciplinary meta-analyses Social-structural determinants of the individual and social-structural determinants of behaviour and interventions (for example, beliefs and norms, respectively) and the efficacy of Summary and future directions behavioural change interventions that target them. We find that, across domains, interventions designed to change individual determinants can be ordered by increasing impact as those targeting knowledge. general skills, general attitudes, beliefs, emotions, behavioural skills, behavioural attitudes and habits. Interventions designed to change social-structural determinants can be ordered by increasing impact as legal and administrative sanctions; programmes that increase institutional trustworthiness; interventions to change injunctive norms; monitors and reminders; descriptive norm interventions; material incentives: social support provision: and policies that increase

Meta-analyses of interventions



Dr Tim

- Medical Doctor
- Specialising in behavioural science and behaviour change
- Several national and international projects
 - National Cancer Surivorship Initiative
 - Moving Medicine
- Trained thousands of health professionals in motivational interviewing
- Lecture on Coaching at Henley, UCL and Cambridge University
- Pole Vaulted for GB
- Contender on ITV's Gladiators



The Product

- White Label Smart Health Coach (some AI)
- Rapidly Tailored for Different:
 - Conditions
 - Behaviours
 - Places
 - Populations
 - Pathways

Personalised & Preventive

Precision Health Coaching

Plug In

Population Health Intervention





Proof of concepts

Developed algorithms for:

- CV Risk
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Mental Health
- Hazardous Drinking
- Physical Activity
- Service Uptake
- Waiting Lists
- Healthy Weight
- Smoking Cessation

Developed for:

- NHS Trust
- Local Government
- Primary Care Networks
- Big Pharma
- Leisure Operator
- Talking Therapies
- Health Charities
- Central Government
- Public Health
- International (Slovenia)

Developed In:

- English
- German
- Slovenian
- Arabic



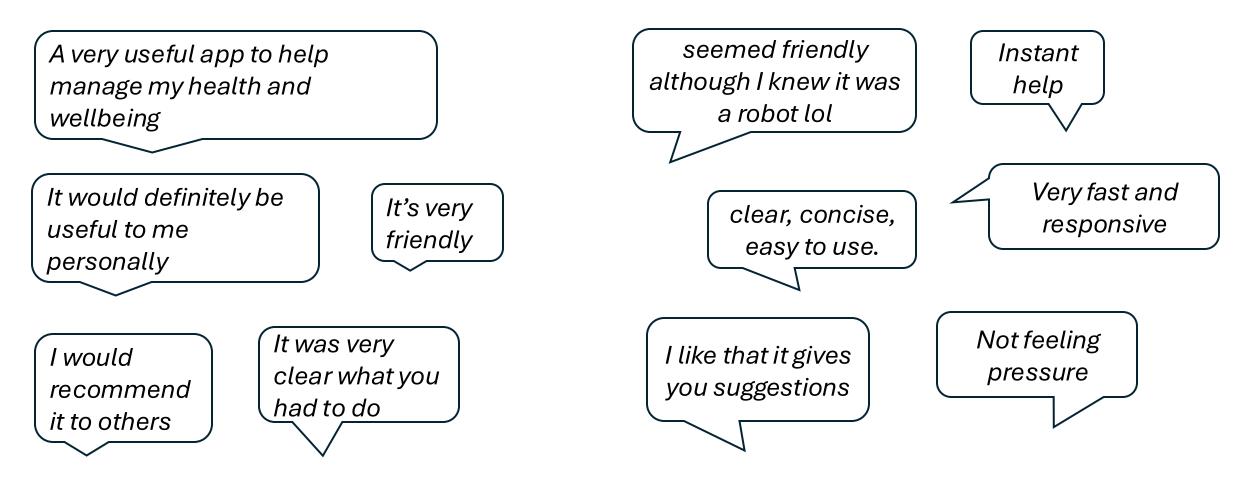
>10,000 conversations

Proof of Concepts



Cancer Survivors MACMILLAN

Increased risk for CVD



Proof of Concepts





Waiting for Link Worker



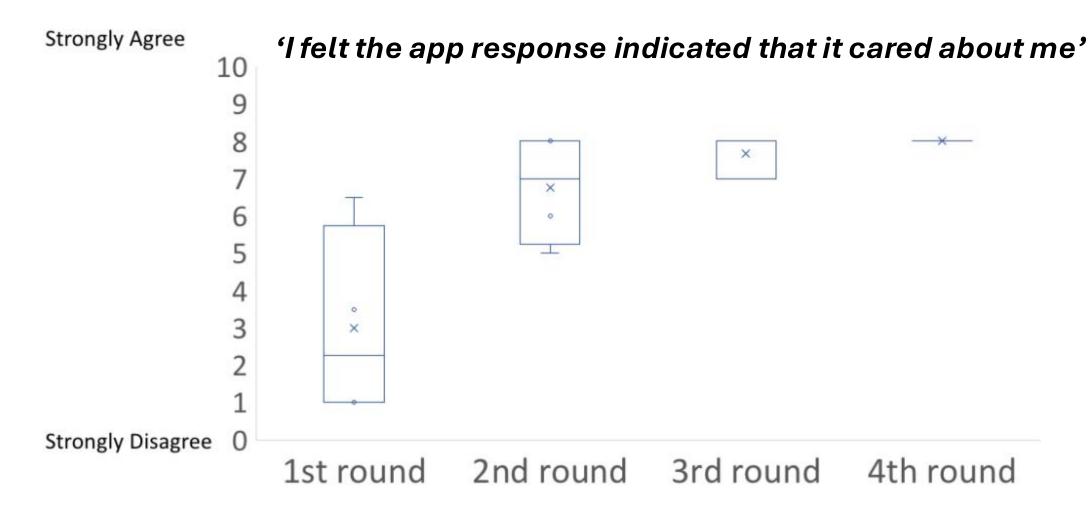
Depression and Anxiety

Very helpful For being at ease in It helped me off Being given the and communication, this space to think and load some of my Nottingham Trent supportive not being judged interface could be a NTU concerns University godsend Admitting 58% would use again issues to This is a lot easier myself this feels like a friendly 56% found information helpful as it can be hard to say these things in conversation now. 54% satisfied/very satisfied front of a person 52% trusted the agent 46% felt reassured Identifying Much better prepared things I can Helped to talk 38% more likely to attend work on while 80% through and Better prepared waiting for CBT unravel part of The Coachbot[®] was effective at the problems I'm No change dealing with reducing cancellations and Less prepared DNAs compared to controls

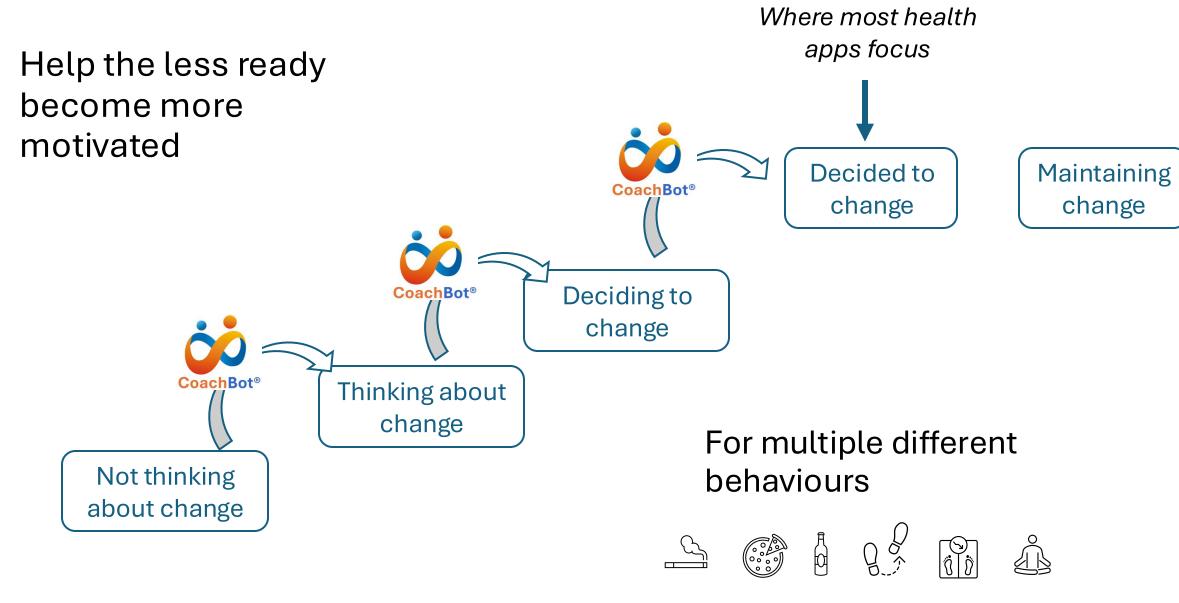
Voice Interface



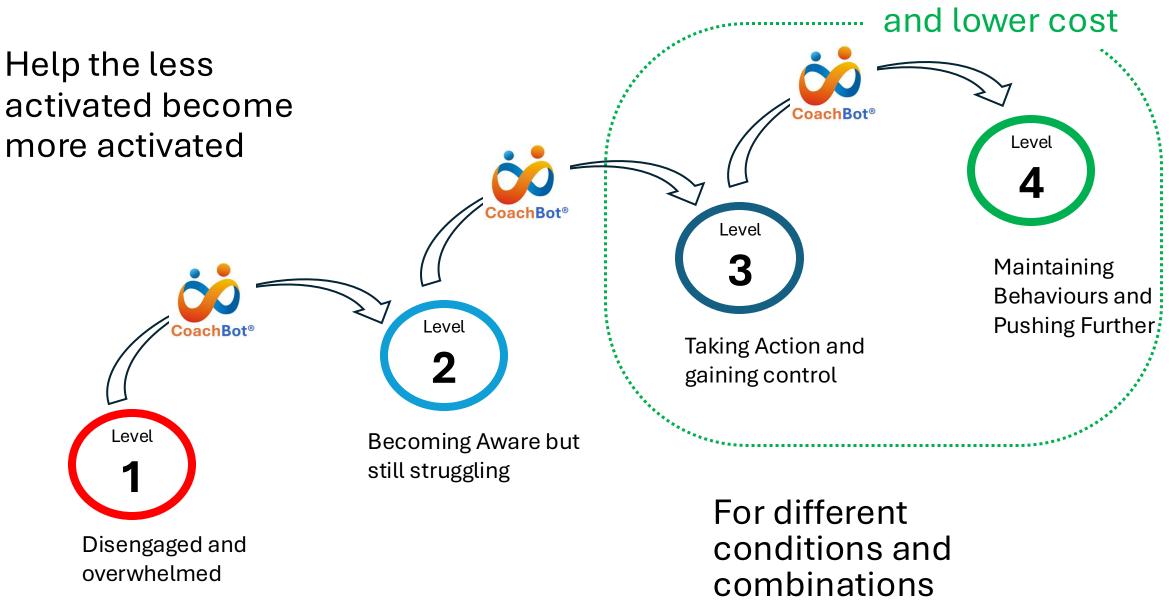
To what extent do you agree with the statement:



Differentiation



Differentiation

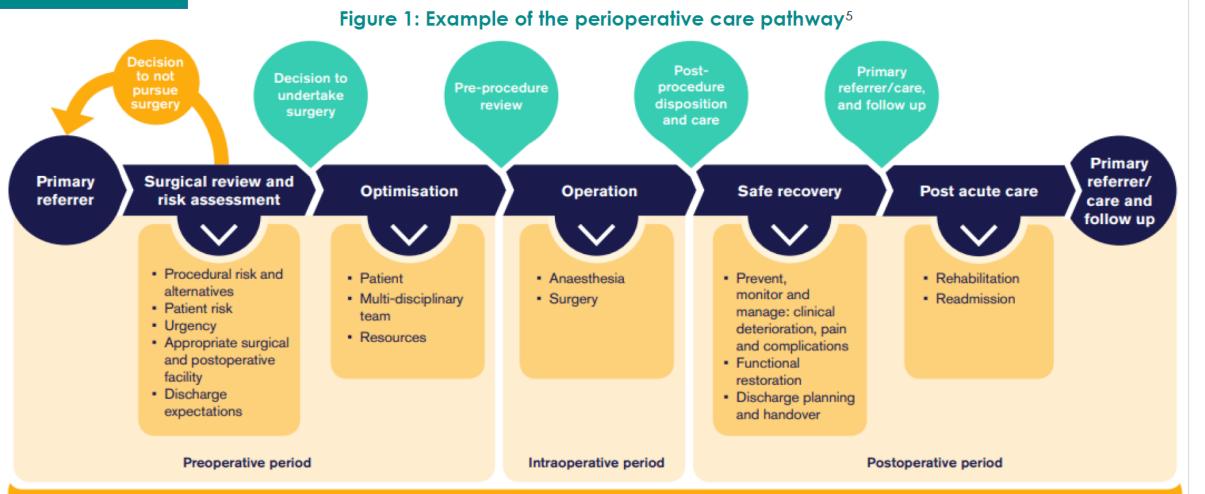


Better outcomes



Impact of perioperative care on healthcare resource use

Rapid research review



Shared decision making



onh	act of perioperative care healthcare resource use	Effect on cancellations	Effect on complications	Effect on length of stay	Effect on healthcare costs	Effect on readmissions	Effect on survival	Effect on patient satisfaction
	Integrated care pathways							
	Shared decision-making							
	Structured risk assessment							
	Prehabilitation							
	Manging long term conditions							
	Discharge planning	-	-					
	Follow-up after discharge	-	-	-				

Green = Large amount of good quality evidence available to suggest a positive impact, Amber = Some evidence of positive impact but more quality or quantity needed to be definitive, Red = Available evidence suggests little or no positive impact or very mixed findings, Grey = Not enough evidence to draw conclusions



Impact of perioperative care on healthcare resource use

Rapid research review

Multicomponent initiatives

Effect on functioning and complications

A number of systematic reviews and individual studies have found that prehabilitation is feasible for a people undergoing surgery for various conditions, is associated with improved patient satisfaction and may have positive impacts on functional status, postoperative complications and length of stay, with no adverse effects.^{212,213,214,215} A review of 18 studies of prehabilitation for people with **cancer** included psychological support, education and/or exercise. Preoperative exercise programmes significantly reduced the length of hospital stay (mean reduction 4.2 days, 95% CI 2.9 to 5.4 reduction, p<0.05) and post-surgery complications (odds ratio 0.2, 95% CI 0.1 to 0.7, p<0.05) in people with lung cancer.

Bots help some people change



Systematic review and meta-analysis of the effectiveness of LIQUUUS UII IIIUSIYIU UUIIA VIUUIS Ben Singh 🖉 🖗 Timothy Olds¹, Jacinta Brinsley¹, Dot Dumuid¹, Rosa Virgara¹, Lisa Matricciani¹, Amanda Watson 🔅¹, Kimberley Szeto S², Emily Eglitis ¹, Aaron Miatke¹, Catherine E, M. Simpson¹, Corneel Vandelanotte² and Carol Maher¹ www.nature.com/npjdigitalme Chatbots (also known as conversational agents and virtual assistants) offer the potential to deliver healthcare in an efficient appealing and personalised manner. The purpose of this systematic review and meta-analysis was to evaluate the efficacy of Chatbots (also known as conversational agents and virtual assistants) offer the potential to deliver healthcare in an efficient chatbot interventions designed to improve physical activity, det and sleep. Electronic databases were searched for randomised an appealing and personalised manner. The purpose of this systematic review and meta-analysis was to evaluate the information of the provided training and pre-post training the valuated chatbot interventions targeting physical activity. Give and Steep Electronic databases were searched for randomised and the efficacy of the second training physical activity, diet and second training physical activity. Check for updates chatbot interventions designed to improve physical activity, det and sleep. Bectronic databases were searched for traids, and pre-post traids that evaluated chatbot interventions targeting physical activity, steps, moderate-to-vigorous physical activity, det and of the steps. The steps is that the searched for the steps is the steps in the steps. The steps is the step is the non-randomised controlled trials, and pre-post trials that evaluated chatbot interventions targeting physical activity diet and vegetable consumption, sleep quality and sleep duration. Standardised mean differences (SMD) were calculated sleep, published before 1 September 2022. Outcomes were total physical activity: steps, moderate-to-(MVPA), fruit and vegetable consumption, sleep quality and sleep duration. Standardised, moderate-to-to compare intervention effects. Subgroup analyses were conducted to assess chabbot type, intervention (NVPA), fruit and vegetable consumption, sleep quality and sleep duration. Standardised mean differences (SMD) were calculated use of artificial intelligence. Risk of bias was assessed using the Effective Public Health Practice Project Quality Assessment tool. to compare intervention effects. Subgroup analyses were conducted to assess chattor type, intervention type, duration, output of antificial intelligence. Risk of bias was assessed using the Effective Public Health Practice Project Quality Assessment tool subscription of the size ranged between 25–958, and mean participant age ranged between 9-71 years. Most Use of artificial intelligence. Risk of bias was assessed using the Effective Public Health Practice Project Quality interventions (n = 15, 79%) targeted physical activity, and most trials had a low-quality rating (n = 14, 74%). N Intervent trads were included. Sample sizes ranged between 25–958, and mean participant age ranged between 9–71 years. Most showed significant effects (all p < 0.05) of chatbots for increasing total physical activity (SMD = 0.28 (95% CI = 0.16, 0.40)), daily interventions (n = 15, 79%) targeted physical activity, and most trials had a low-quality rating (n = 14, 74%). Meta-analysis results steps (SMD = 0.28 [95% CI = 0.17, 0.39]), MVPA (SMD = 0.53 [95% CI = 0.24, 0.83), fruit and vegetable consumption (SMD = 0.50) and the steps (SMD = 0.28 [95% CI = 0.17, 0.39]). MVPA (SMD = 0.53 [95% CI = 0.24, 0.83), fruit and vegetable consumption (SMD = 0.50) and the steps (SMD = 0.50) and the steps (SMD = 0.50) and the steps (SMD = 0.51) and the steps (SMD = 0.53 [95% CI = 0.24, 0.83)). Further steps (SMD = 0.51) and the steps (SMD = 0.53 [95% CI = 0.24, 0.83)). Further steps (SMD = 0.53 [95% CI = 0.24, 0.83)). Further steps (SMD = 0.53 [95% CI = 0.24, 0.83)). Further steps (SMD = 0.53 [95% CI = 0.54, 0.83)). Further steps (SMD = 0.55 [95% CI = 0.24, 0.83)). Further steps (SMD = 0.55 [95% CI = 0.24, 0.83)). Further steps (SMD = 0.55 [95% CI = 0.24, 0.83)). Further steps (SMD = 0.55 [95% CI = 0.24, 0.83)). Further steps (SMD = 0.55 [95% CI = 0.24, 0.83)). Further steps (SMD = 0.55 [95% CI = 0.24, 0.83)]. Further steps (SMD = 0.55 [95% CI = 0.24, 0.83)]. Further steps (SMD = 0.55 [95% CI = 0.24, 0.83)]. Further steps (SMD = 0.55 [95% CI = 0.24, 0.83)]. Further steps (SMD = 0.55 [95% CI = 0.24, 0.83)]. Further steps (SMD = 0.55 [95% CI = 0.24, 0.83)]. 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MVPA (SMD = 0.53 [95% CI = 0.24, 0.83)), sleep duration (SMD = 0.44 [95% CI = 0.32, 0.55]) and sleep quality (SMD = 0.53 [95% CI = 0.32, 0.55]) and sleep quality (SMD = 0.56 (95% CI = 0.32, 0.55)) and sleep quality (SMD = 0.56 (95% CI = 0.56)). 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Subgroup analyses showed that text-based, and artificial intelligence chatbots were more efficacious than speech, voice chatbot see duration and sleep quality (all p < 0.05). Findings from this systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot only interventions for the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the strength of the strength of the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the strength of the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chatbot on the systematic review and meta for fulk and vegetable consumption, and multicomponent interventions were more efficacious than chattor of the systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that chattor interventions are efficacious for increasing physical activity, fruit and vegetable consumption, sleep duration and sleep quality interventions are efficacious for increasing physical activity, fruit and vegetable consumption, sleep duration and sleep quality interventions are efficacious for increasing physical activity fruit and vegetable consumption, sleep duration and sleep quality interventions are efficacious for increasing physical activity fruit and vegetable consumption, sleep duration and sleep quality interventions are specificacious for increasing physical activity fruit and vegetable consumption and sleep quality interventions and sleep quality interventions are specificacious for increasing physical activity fruit and vegetable consumption and sleep quality interventions are specificacious for increasing physical activity fruit and vegetable consumption sleep duration and sleep quality interventions are specificacious for increasing physical activity fruit and vegetable consumption sleep duration and sleep quality interventions are specificacious for increasing physical activity fruit and vegetable consumption and sleep quality interventions are specificacious for increasing physical activity fruit and vegetable consumption activity fruit and vegetable consumption and sleep quality interventions are specificacious for increasing physical activity fruit and vegetable consumption and sleep quality interventions are specificacious for increasing physical activity fruit and vegetable consumption and sleep quality and the specificacious for increasing physical activity fruit and vegetable consumption and sleep quality and the specificacious for increasing physicacious for ep duration and sleep quality (all p < 0.05). Findings from this systematic review and meta-analysis indicate that charbon interventions are efficacious for increasing physical activity. fruit and vegetable consumption, sleep duration and sleep quality in the ventions were efficacious across a range of populations and age groups, with both short- and longer-term Interventions are efficacious for increasing physical activity, fuit and vegetable consumption, sleep duration and sleep interventions, and chatbot only and multicomponent interventions being efficacious. the future. Overall, changing these behaviours requires sustained intervention, which can be cost; time- and resource intensive is Therefore. cost-effective and feacible behaviour change intervent. intervention, which can be cost, time- and resource-intensive intervention. Therefore, cost-effective and feasible behaviour change interventions are required to reduce the prevalence of physical intervention. Therefore, cost-effective and feasible behaviour change interven-tions are required to reduce the prevalence of physical inactivity, noor diet and boor sleep. Dog diet and poor sleep. Advances in technology and increased access to the internet and devices such as smartphones and computers has offered nev Advances in technology and increased access to the internet and devices such as smartphones and computers has offered new onnontrunities to deliver accessible individualised and cost and devices such as smartphones and computers has offered new opportunities to deliver accessible, individualised, and cost effective behaviour chance interventions. Provinsely evaluation of the statistical sta opportunities to deliver accessible individualised and cost effective behaviour change interventions. Previously evaluated online and dinital-based interventions targeted towards interventions targeted towards interventions. effective behaviour change interventions. Previously evaluated online and digital-based interventions targeted towards improv-ing nhusical activity, deen and healthy eating have shown to be Online and digital-based interventions targeted towards improv-ing physical activity, sleep and healthy eating have shown to be effective in the several studies have highlighted various challennee including a local of inaccional distribution of inaccional distrib effective^{13,13}, Yet several studies have highlighted various challenges including a lack of initial and sustained engagement of users, boor long-term adherence, attrition, and a lack of ability challenges including a lack of initial and sustained engagement of users, poor long-term adherence, attrition, and a lack of ability of the intervention to adapt to the changing nearly of ability 5. Poor long-term adherence, attrition, and a lack of ability a intervention to adapt to the changing needs of bants¹⁰⁻¹⁹ Chatbots are conversational agents that act to replicate huv Interactions are conversationar agents that act to replic interaction through text, speech, and visual forms of c programmed with scripted conver and Confidential ability to provide individual the user. Artificial

Effectiveness

- Lifestyle change
- Smoking cessation
- Physical activity
- Diet ٠
- Sleep quality
- Treatment adherence

And

- Scalable
- Non-judgemental





GM Prehab4Cancer Independent Evaluation

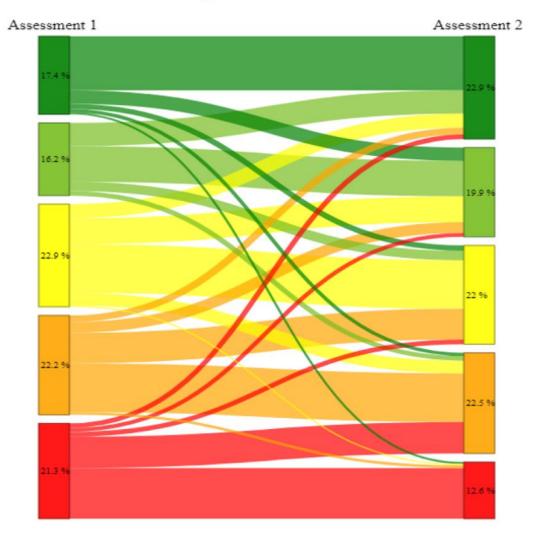
Catherine Neck / Zoe Bristow / January 2022

Joining the dots across health and care

(c) Virtual Health Labs 2024 Private and Confidential

Figure 8: WHODAS Scores for Patients who "Completed Prehab"

Change in WHODAS Score





Effect of Prehab on the Older Patient (70 years +)

Number of Patients in Cohort		Mean Total Length of Stay (days)			Mean Critical care Length of Stay (days)		Bed-days	CC Bed-	Bed-days released	CC Bed- days released
In Prehab	Not in Prehab	In Prehab	Not in Prehab	Significance (95% confidence)	In Prehab	Not in Prehab	released	days released	per Prehab Patient	per Prehab Patient
196	267	10.5	12.5	Prehab significant	2.5	2.8	380.8	56.8	1.9	0.3

- Two days shorter length of stay, 'releasing' 381 bed days
- Less critical care bed days used, 57 bed days 'released'
- Lower ED attendances within 30 and 90-days
- Lower 30 and 90-day emergency readmissions



Joining the dots across health and care

The colorectal patients who completed prehab were the largest cohort. Headline results include:

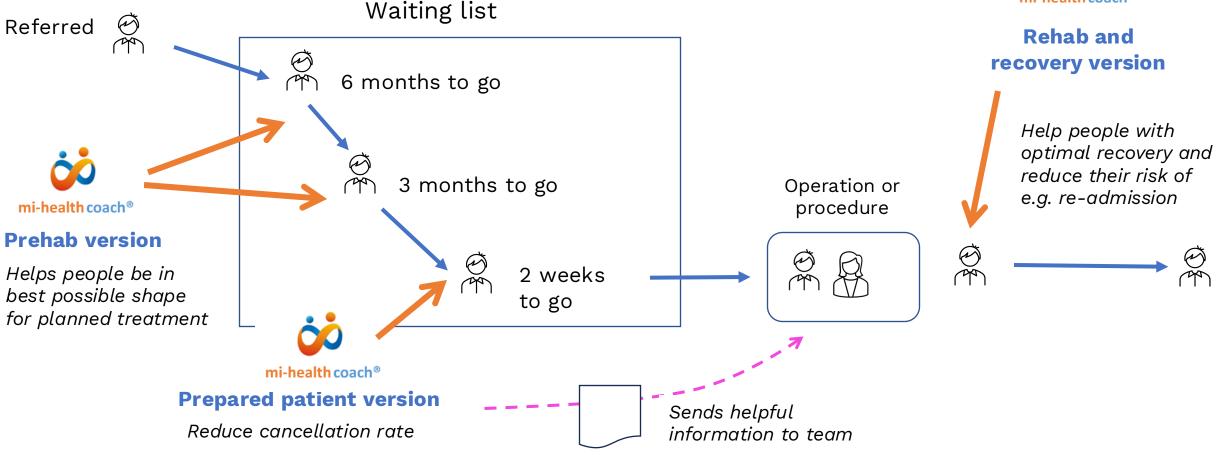
- 1.5-day reduction in hospital length of stay per prehab patient
- 0.4-day reduction in critical care length of stay per prehab patient
- 550 ward bed days 'released'
- 146 critical care bed days 'released'
- Bed days 'released' from 1000 colorectal prehab patients enable 179 additional patients to access timely surgical pathways.

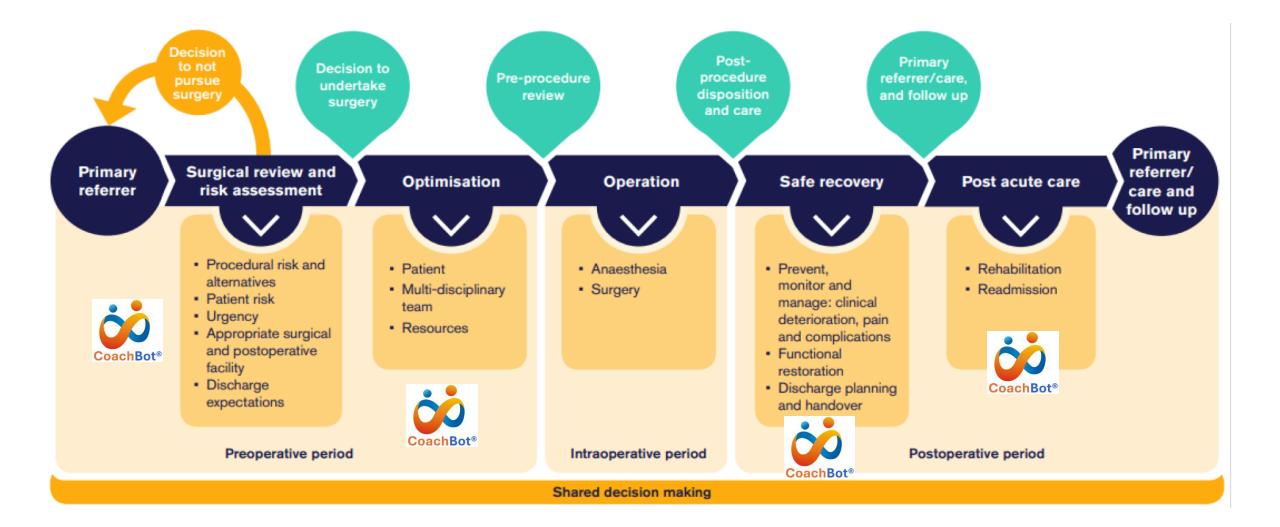
Bed days 'released' per prehab patient cover the costs involved in setting up and delivering P4C for a year and this is sustainable on a recurrent basis.

Other significant findings include a two-day reduction in length of stay for colorectal cancer patients over 70 years of age. This cohort also have fewer emergency readmissions and emergency department attendances.

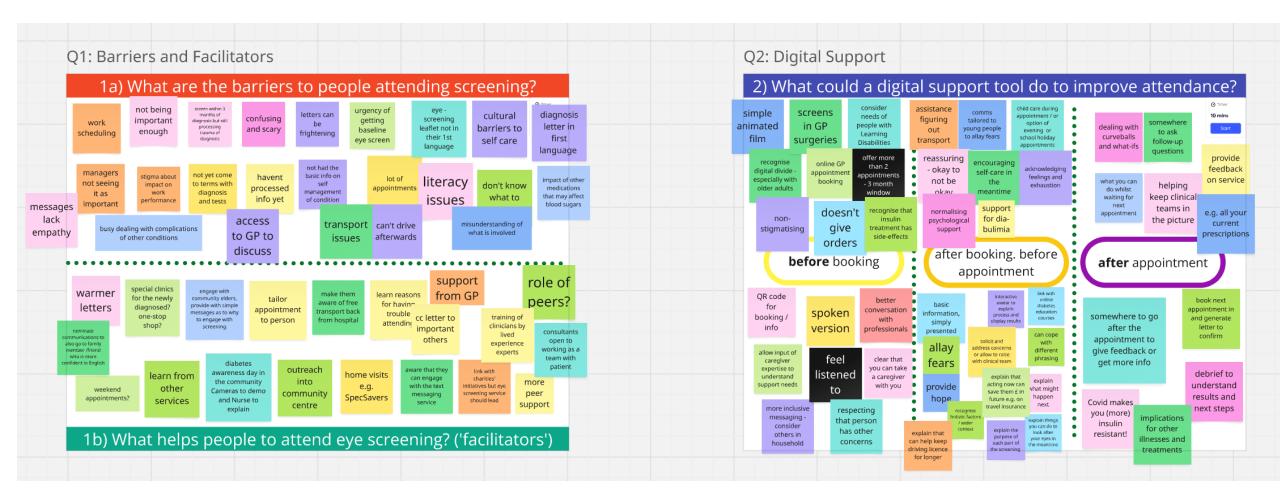
On demand personalised, precision health coaching along the care pathway





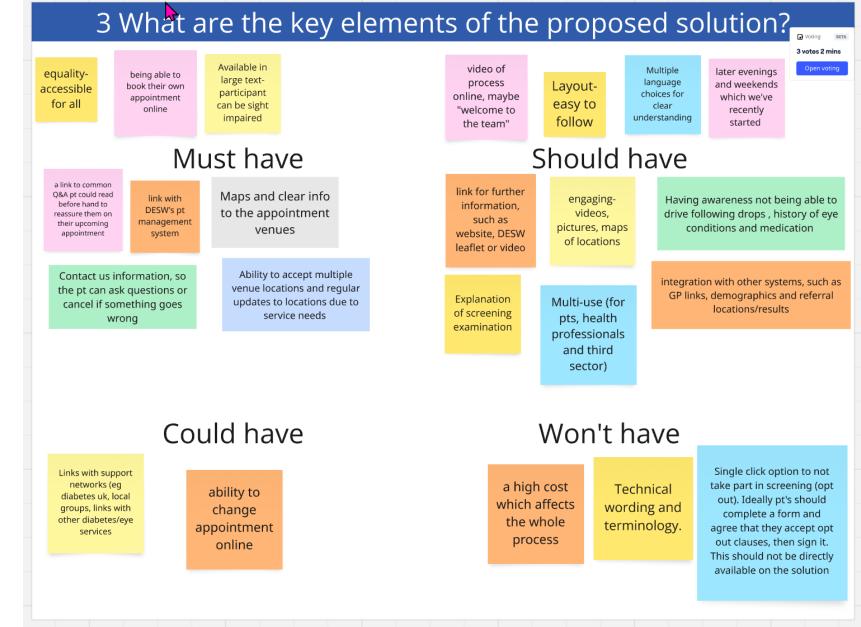


User Involvement in Design



Q3: MoSCoW Analysis





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Looking for...

- Research collaborations
- Economic impact / ROI studies
- Seed Funding (currently raising)

Thank You



Helping busy health teams offer patients on demand heath and wellbeing coaching, 24/7



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