

Interim Analysis of Patient Satisfaction With the Digital Ecosystem Used in the STARLINER Study of Disease Behaviour in Interstitial Lung Disease

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Background on the STARLINER study

- People with interstitial lung disease (ILD) – including people with lung fibrosis – sometimes have to wait a long time for a diagnosis¹
- Some of the reasons why people might wait a long time for a diagnosis include:
 - The symptoms of ILD can be confused with those of other conditions²
 - People with ILD are usually treated at specialist hospitals by doctors who are experts in ILD. Some patients have to wait a long time for an appointment at these specialist centres and have to travel long distances to their nearest centre²
- If doctors could learn more about ILD from clinical studies and how symptoms change over time, they might be able to diagnose ILD faster and start treatment sooner
- The STARLINER study was carried out with two objectives³:

1 To learn more about how ILDs behave in the time periods directly before and after diagnosis

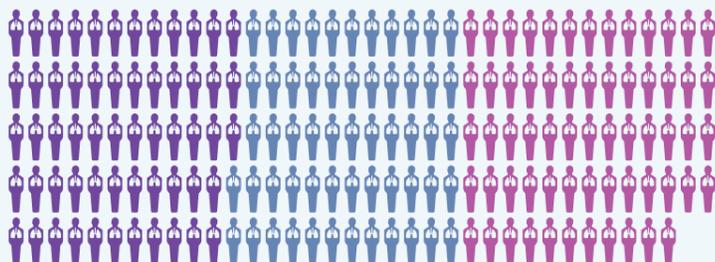
2 To help people with ILD, specialist centres and community centres to work together using an online digital platform

- The STARLINER study used technology to collect information on disease behaviour – this technology was called the digital ecosystem³
 - People were asked to measure their lung function at home and to wear a smartwatch that measured how many steps they took each day. This information was sent via a tablet computer to the hospital
 - People were also asked about their symptoms and their general well-being – known as their quality of life
- When leaving the study, people were asked to complete a survey that asked questions about the technology used in the study
 - Researchers wanted to know if people in the study found the technology useful and if it was easy to use

Who took part in this survey?

Adults (aged 44–89 years) whose doctors thought they might have an ILD

As of June 2019, this study included:

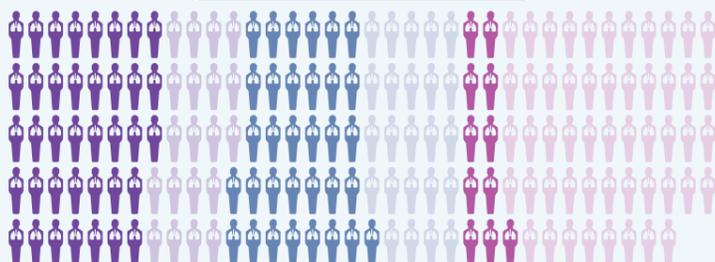


58
people diagnosed with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), which is a type of ILD

57
people diagnosed with a type of ILD other than IPF, described here as non-IPF ILD

The remaining 63 people in the study were diagnosed with a disease other than ILD, or did not receive a diagnosis or left the study early for another reason

People who completed the survey:

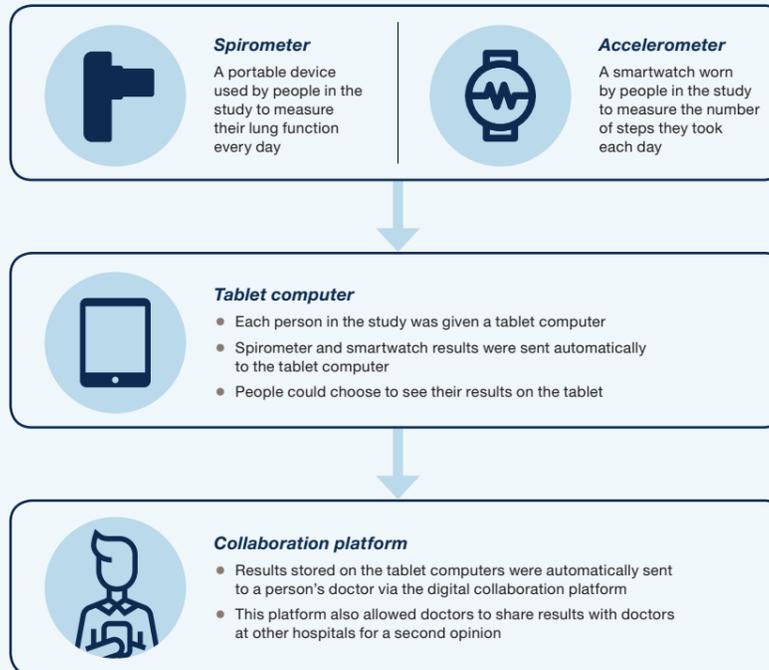


38
people with IPF completed the survey about the study technology

33
people with a non-IPF ILD completed the survey about the study technology

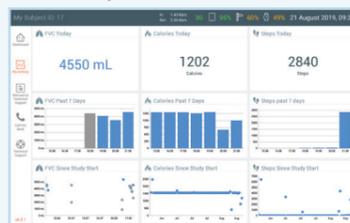
11
people diagnosed with a disease other than ILD, or who did not receive a diagnosis or left the study early for another reason, completed the survey about the study technology. These results are not presented as these people did not have an ILD

Background on the digital ecosystem used in this study

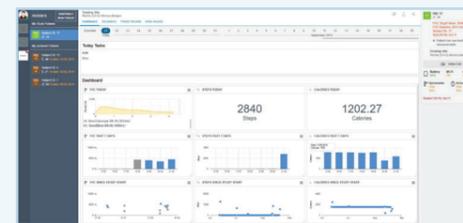


Collaboration platform interfaces

What the patient sees on their tablet



What the doctor sees



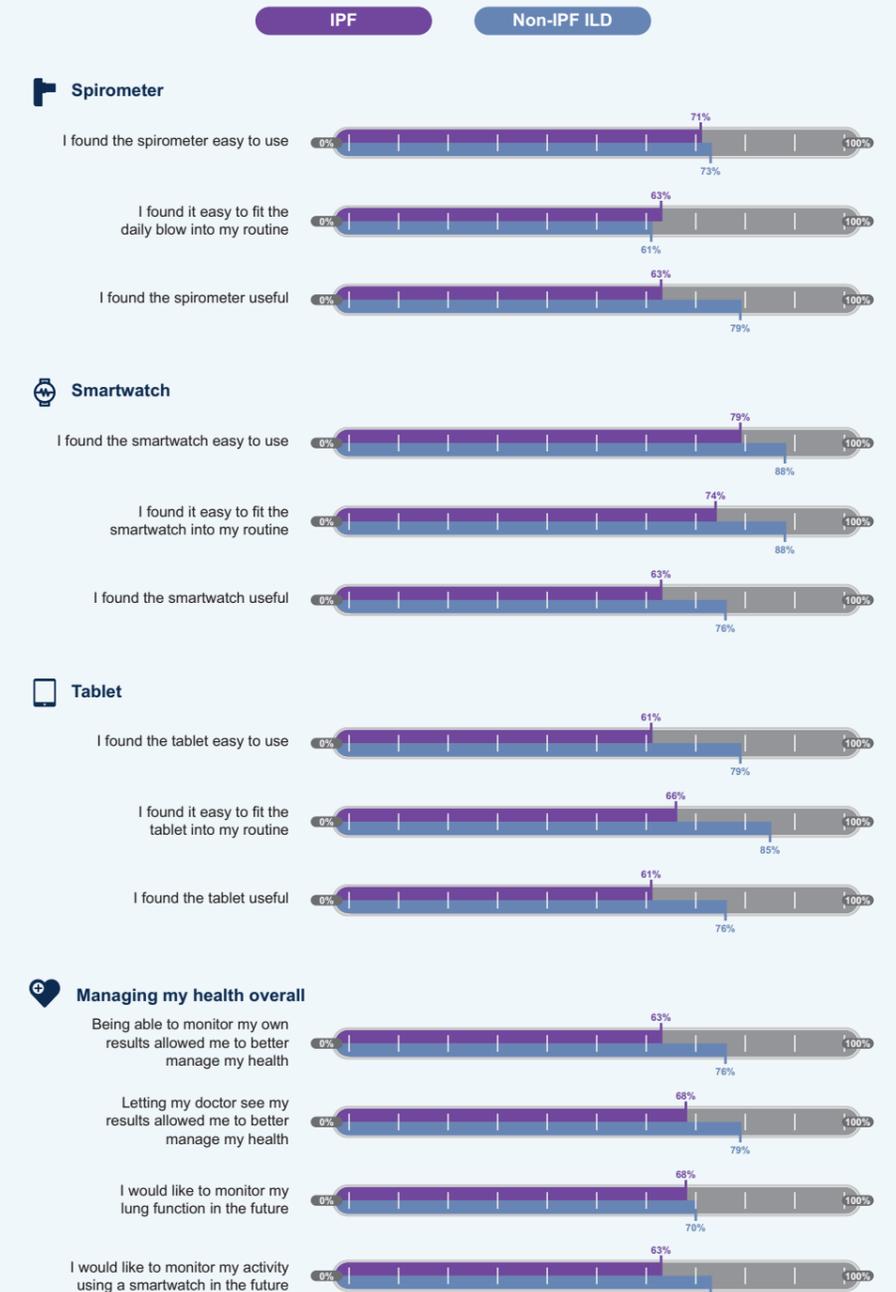
Key messages from this survey

The majority of people diagnosed with an ILD during the STARLINER study reported that the technology used in the study (spirometer, smartwatch and tablet) was easy to use, useful and helped them better manage their health

This poster presents results from part-way through the study – known as an interim analysis. This poster includes the results from the patient survey collected up to June 2019. Results from the final completed study will be available soon.

What were the results of the survey?

The scales below show the percentages of people with IPF or non-IPF ILD who agreed with the following statements:



KEY RESOURCES

You can find more information on this study at: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03261037>

REFERENCES

1. Russell AM, et al. *BMC Pulm Med.* 2016;16:10.
2. Bonella F, et al. *Eur Respir J.* 2016;47:597–606.
3. Wijsenbeek M, et al. *Adv Ther.* 2019;36:232–243.

DISCLOSURES

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