



Using consumer wearables in healthcare and research

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City, University of London





St. Thomas' Hospital

St. Thomas' Hospital

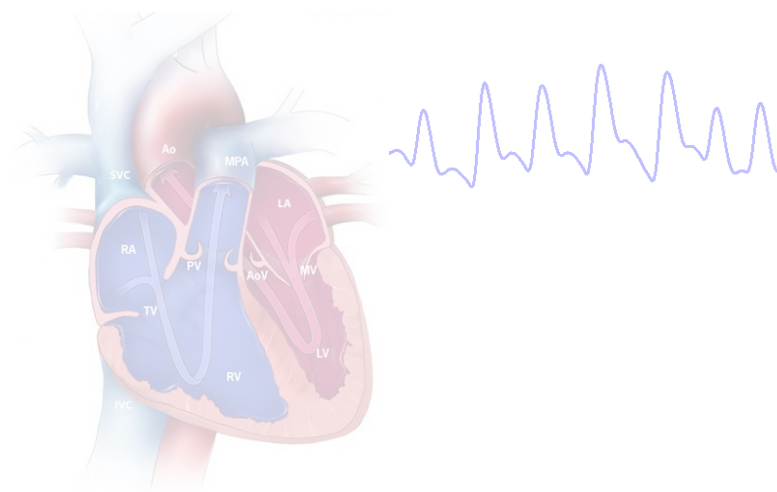


(artistic license – this heart rate is fictional)

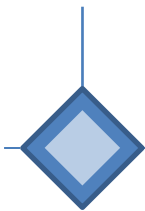
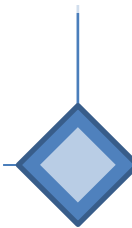
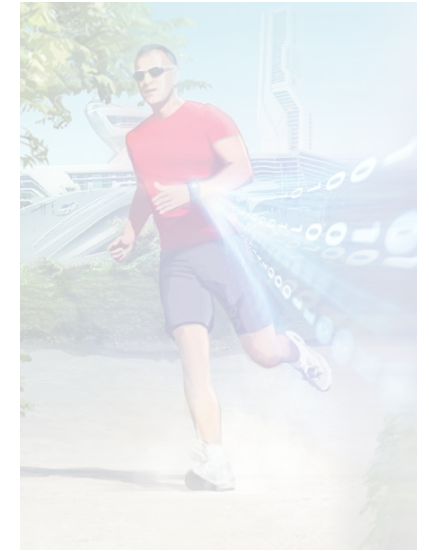
Consumer Wearables



Challenges & Opportunities



Next Steps





Virgin Money
FARAH
New Balance

WORLD MARATHON MAJORS

22km

one Ryden

Women's Trust



one Ryden

WORLD MARATHON MAJORS

22km

one Ryden one Ryden one Ryden one Ryden

Women's Trust

RA...





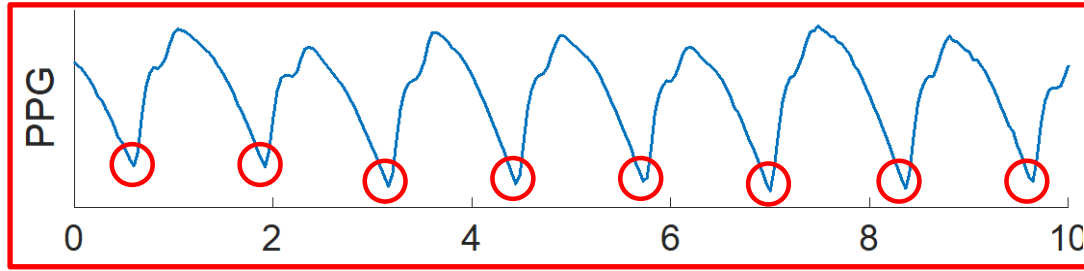




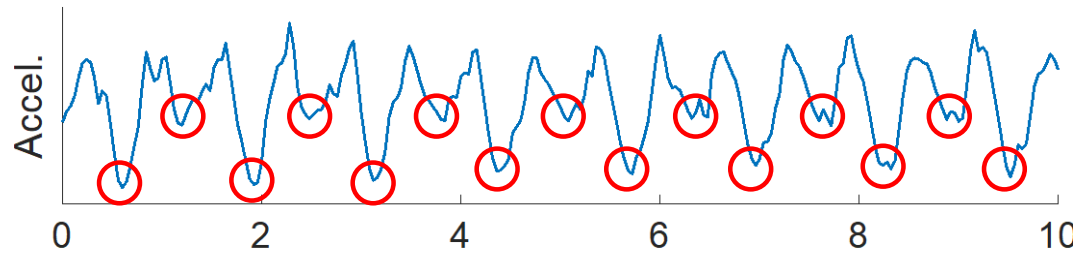


Source: [Charlton et al.](#) Individual images: [P. Charlton](#) under [CC BY 4.0](#); cropped from [image by Marco Verch](#) ([CC BY 2.0](#)); cropped image from [Passler et al.](#) under [CC BY 4.0](#); cropped from [image by GEEK KAZU](#) ([CC BY 2.0](#)); cropped from [image by Pixels](#) ([Pixabay License](#)); cropped from [image by Luke Chesser](#) ([CC0 1.0](#)).

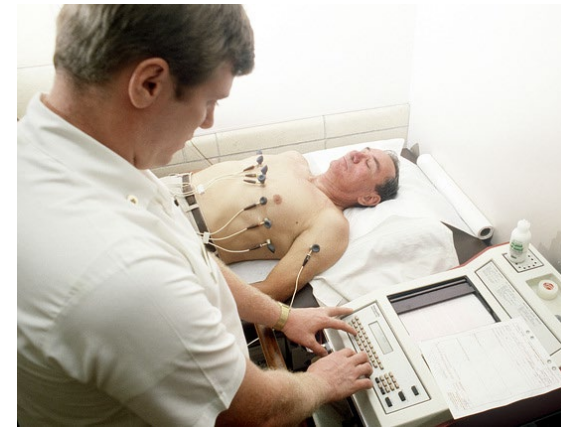
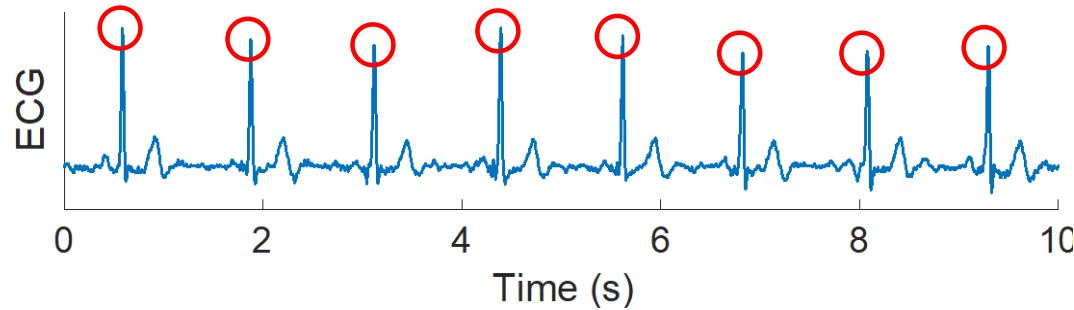
A **Fitness tracker** which acquires photoplethysmography (PPG) and accelerometry (Accel.) signals



○ **Pulse waves** used to:
- estimate heart rate
- identify an irregular pulse



○ **Steps** used to:
- estimate step count

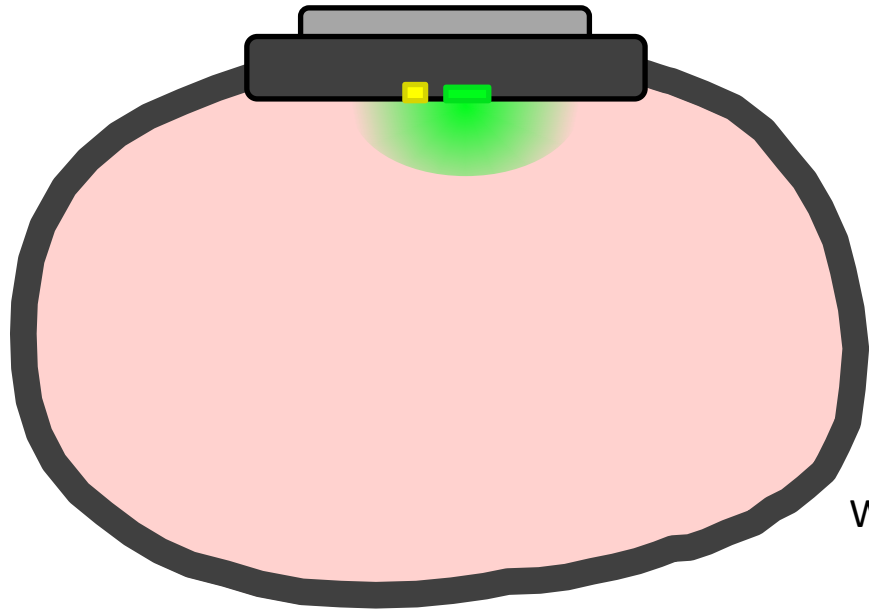


A **Smartwatch** which acquires electrocardiography (ECG) and accelerometry (Accel.) signals

The Photoplethysmogram

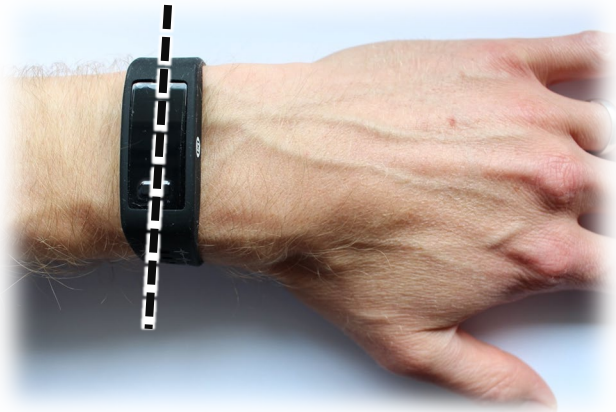


Photoplethysmogram (PPG) Sensor

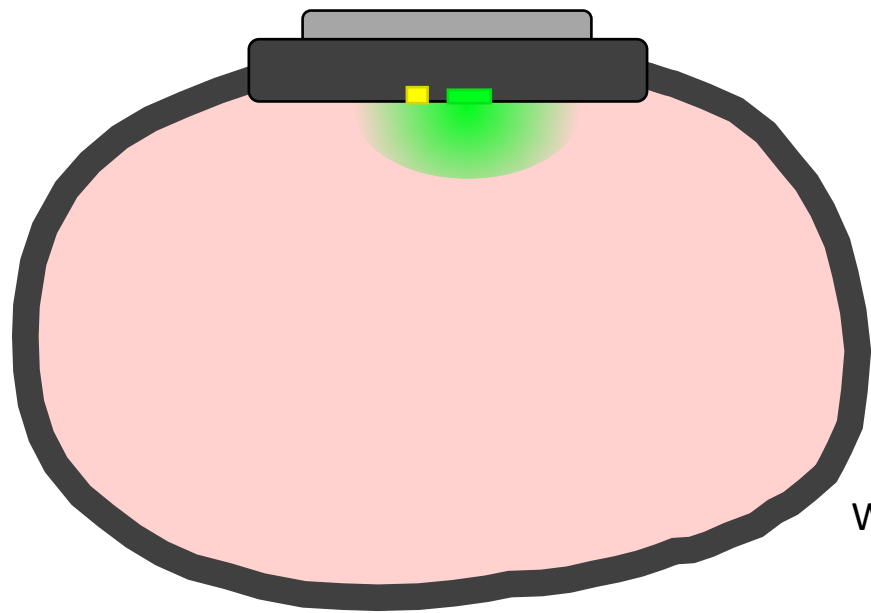


Wrist cross-section

The Photoplethysmogram



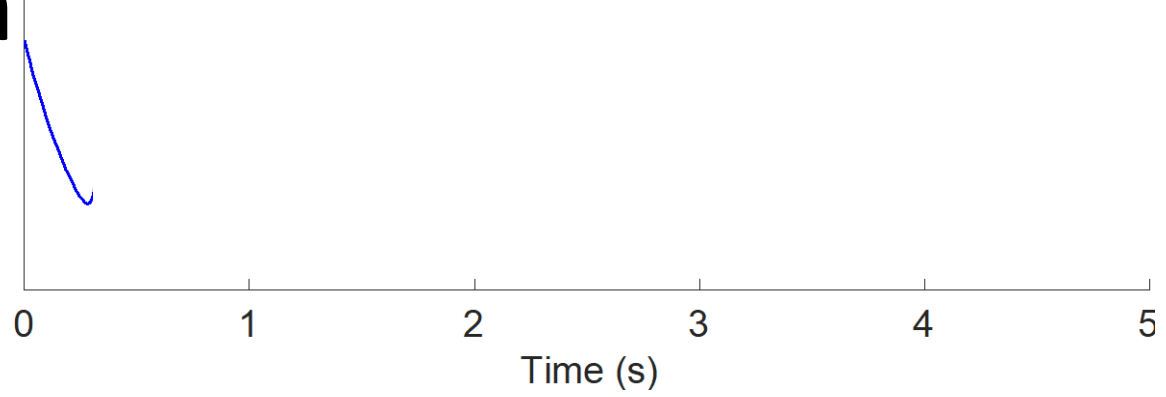
Photoplethysmogram (PPG) Sensor



Wrist cross-section

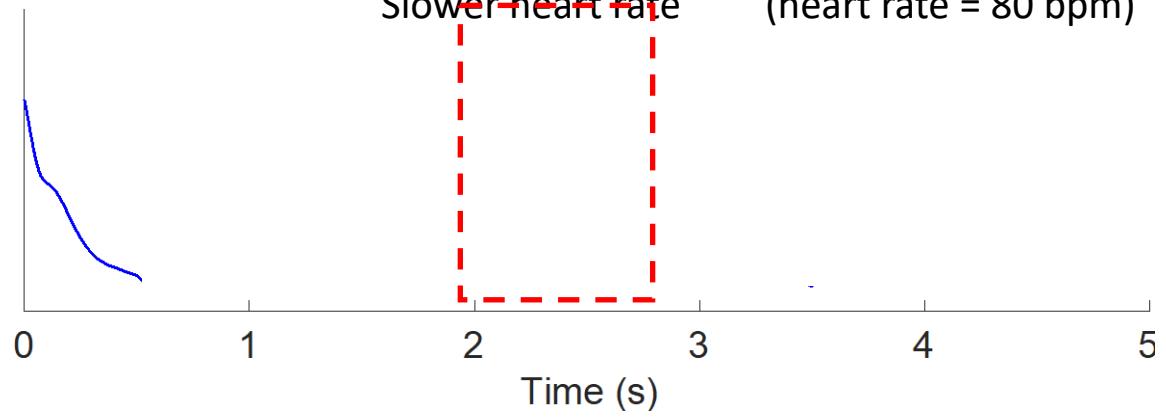
Photoplethysmogram

(heart rate = 100 bpm)



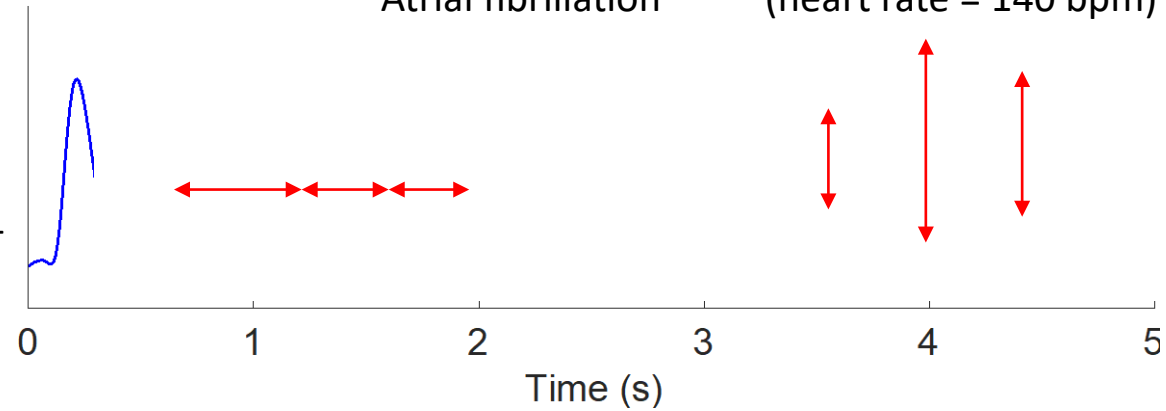
Slower heart rate

(heart rate = 80 bpm)

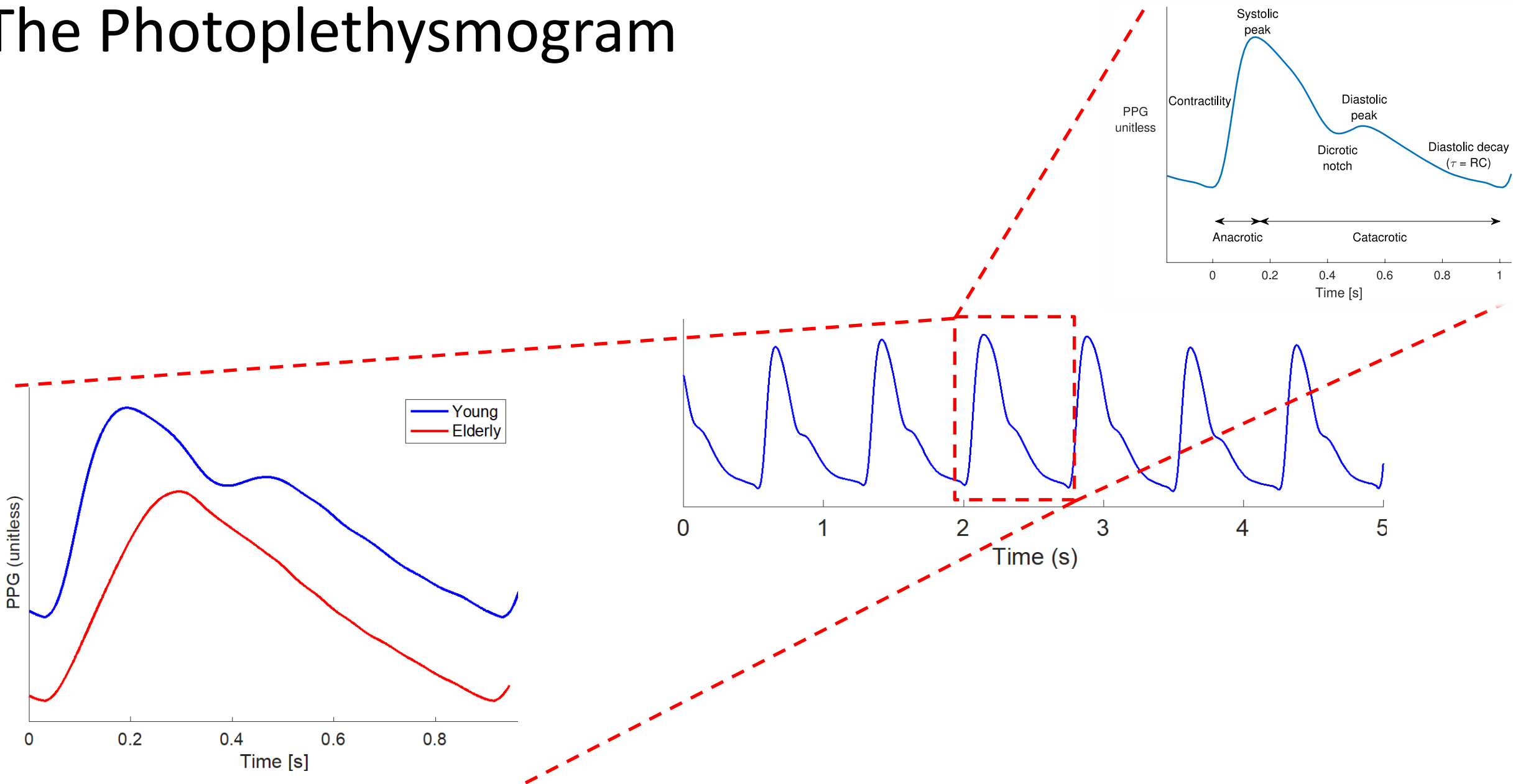


Atrial fibrillation

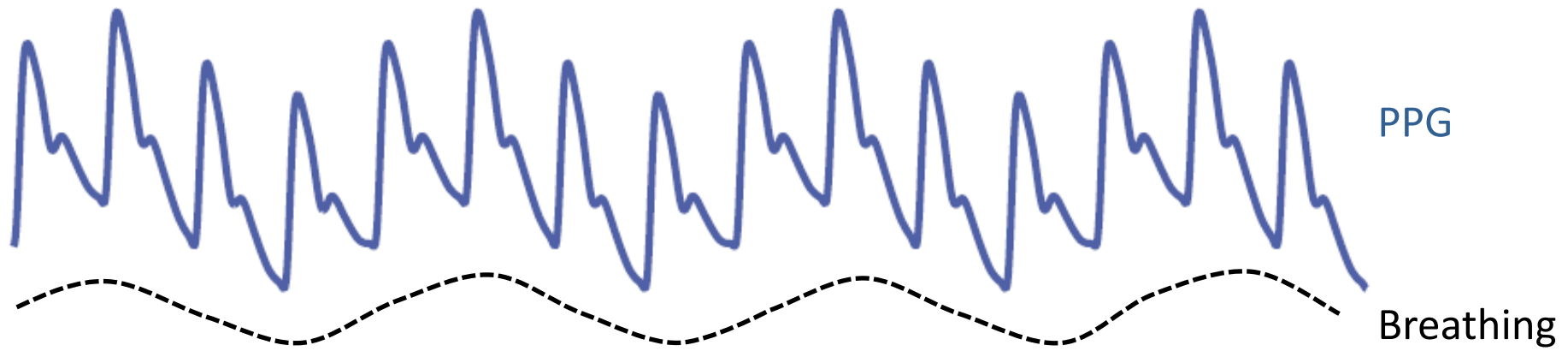
(heart rate = 140 bpm)



The Photoplethysmogram



The Photoplethysmogram



Alternative pulse wave sensing approaches


Piezoresistive

- Simple structure
- High resolution
- Wide response range
- Serious hysteresis
- Complex production process
- High temperature error




Capacitive

- High temperature stability
- Low electrostatic gravitational force
- Good dynamic response
- High impedance
- Poor load capacity
- High parasitic capacitance effect



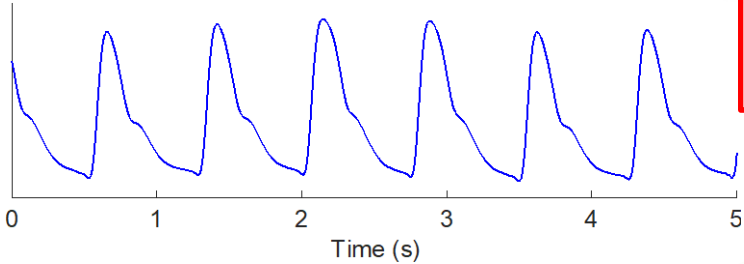
Optical

- High accuracy
- Long service life
- high reliability
- High resolution
- High optical coupling
- Vulnerable to perspiration




- Advantages:
- Not limited to arteries
 - Oxygen saturation
 - (non-contact)

- Disadvantages:
- Power hungry
 - Noisy




Piezoelectric

- Wide frequency response range
- High sensitivity
- High signal to noise ratio
- Simple structure
- Easy leakage of electric charge
- Dynamic signals only



Triboelectric

- High sensitivity
- Low production costs
- Simple construction
- Wide range of materials
- Dynamic signals only
- High inner impedance



Magnetoelastic

- Intrinsic waterproofness
- High stretchability
- High biocompatibility
- Low inner impedance
- Susceptible to magnetic fields interference



Alternative pulse wave sensing approaches

Alternative sensing technologies

Potential alternatives to photoplethysmography:

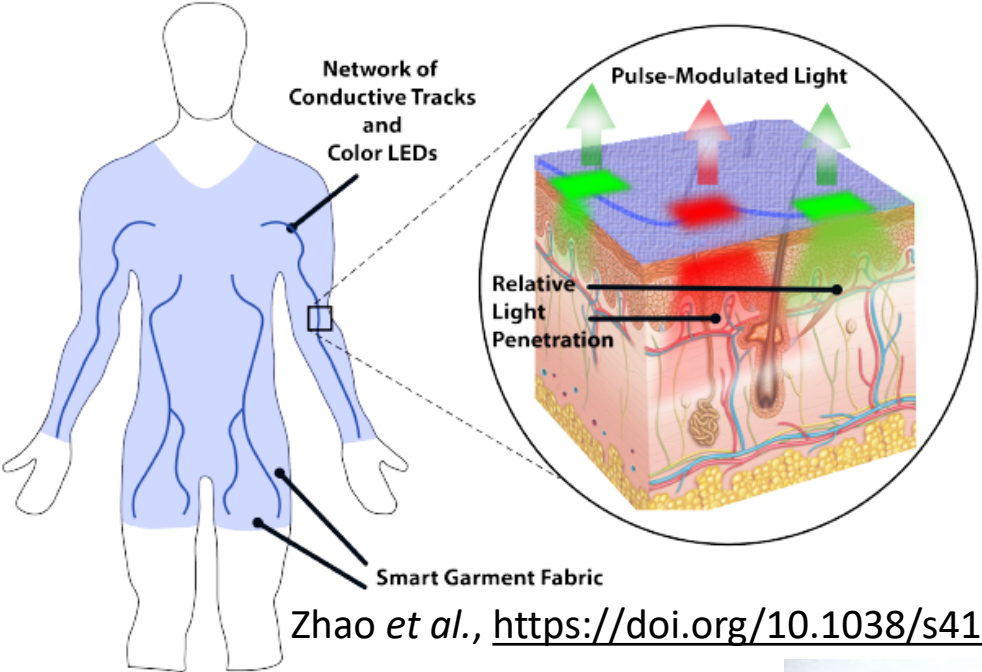
- *Trieboelectric sensing
- *Piezoresistive sensing
- *Piezoelectric sensing
- *Capacitive sensing
- *Magnetoelastic sensing
- Magnetic induction plethysmography
- Doppler ultrasound and acoustic sensing
- Impedance plethysmography
- Speckle plethysmography

* See: Meng K *et al.*, <https://doi.org/10.1002/adma.202109357>

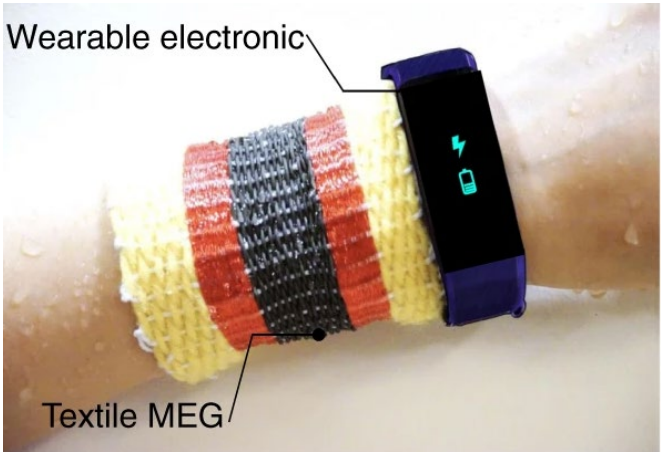
Alternative pulse wave sensing approaches

Alternative form factors

- E-textiles



Zhao *et al.*, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-27066-1> (CC BY 4.0)

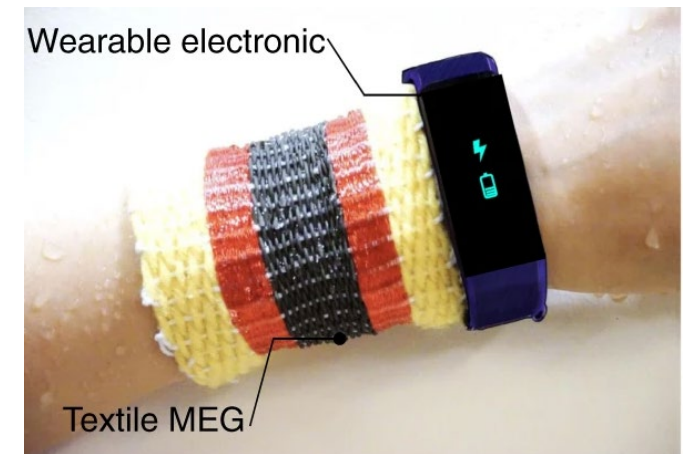
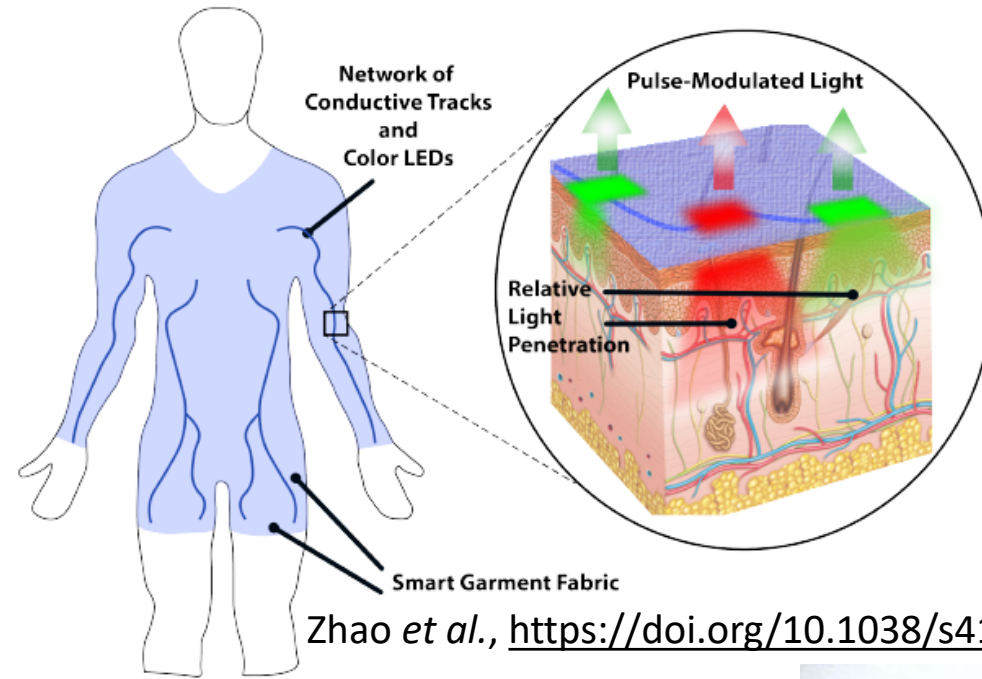


Iakovlev D *et al.*, <https://doi.org/10.3390/bios8020033> (CC BY 4.0)

Alternative pulse wave sensing approaches

Alternative form factors

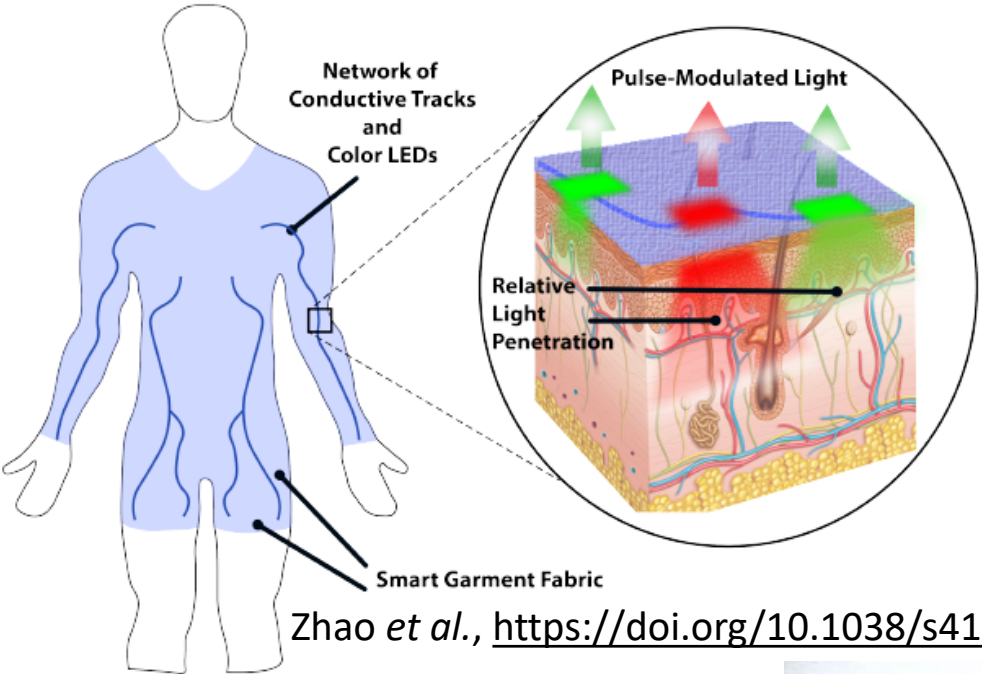
- E-textiles
- Miniaturize inorganic sensors



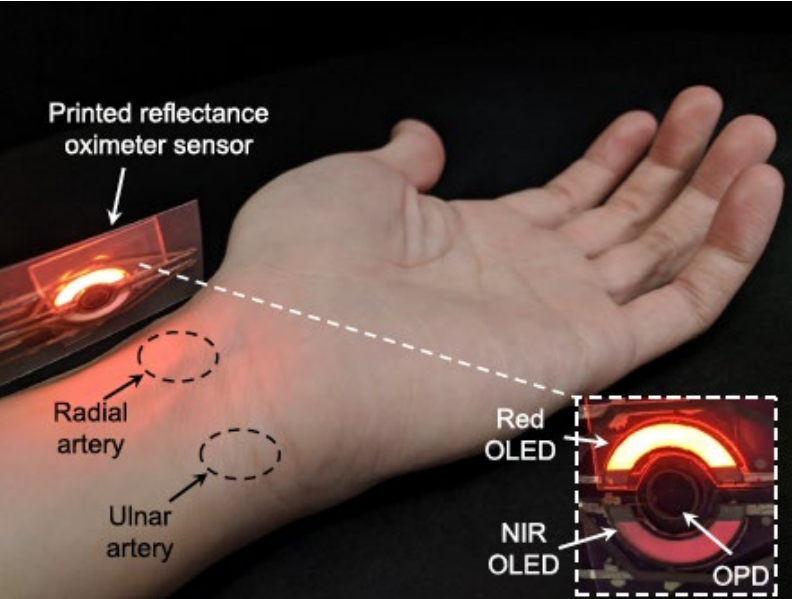
Alternative pulse wave sensing approaches

Alternative form factors

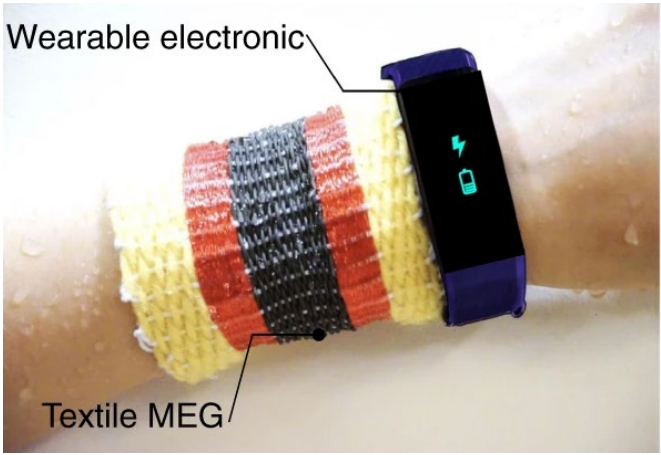
- E-textiles
- Miniaturize inorganic sensors
- Organic, flexible sensors



Zhao *et al.*, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-27066-1> (CC BY 4.0)



Khan Y *et al.*, <https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2939798> (CC BY 4.0)



Iakovlev D *et al.*, <https://doi.org/10.3390/bios8020033> (CC BY 4.0)

Potential Applications

- Heart failure
- Asthma
- Atrial fibrillation
- Orthostatic hypotension
- Obstructive sleep apnea
- Seizure detection
- Sleep monitoring
- COPD
- Sepsis
- Infectious diseases
- Fitness tracking
- Biometric authentication
- CV risk prediction
- Health insurance
- Clinical deterioration
- Menstrual cycle
- Vascular age
- Chronic kidney disease
- Mental stress
- Pre-eclampsia



Further Reading

Broad overview:

Charlton P.H. *et al.*, **The 2023 wearable photoplethysmography roadmap**, *Phys Meas*, 2023, <https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6579/acead2>

Review article:

Charlton P.H. *et al.*, **Wearable Photoplethysmography for Cardiovascular Monitoring**, *Proc. IEEE*, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1109/JPROC.2022.3149785>

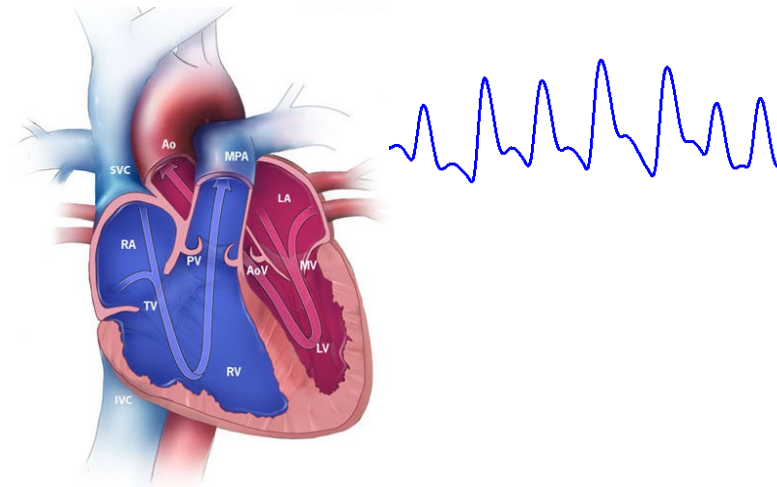
Textbook chapter:

Charlton P.H. and Marozas V., **Wearable photoplethysmography devices**, *Photoplethysmography*, 2021, <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-823374-0.00011-6>

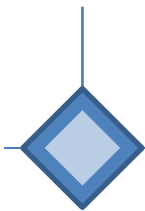
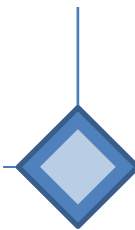
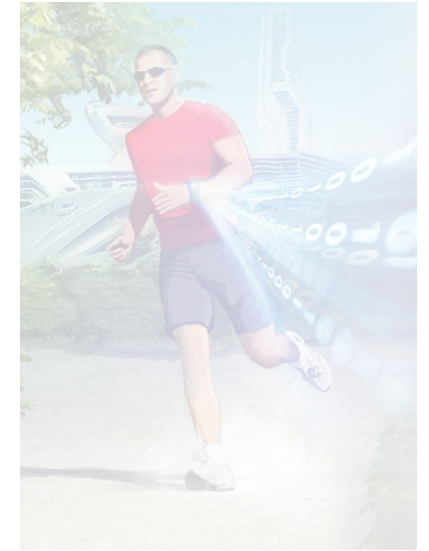
Consumer Wearables



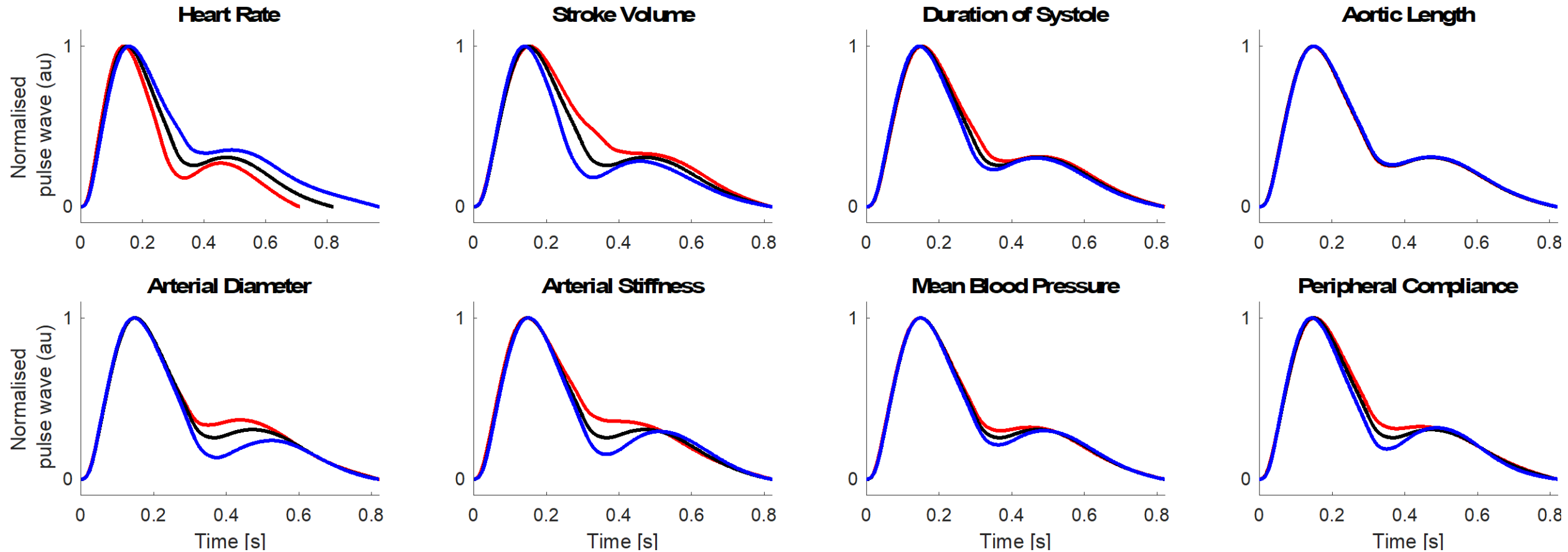
Challenges & Opportunities



Next Steps



The photoplethysmogram contains a wealth of cardiovascular information

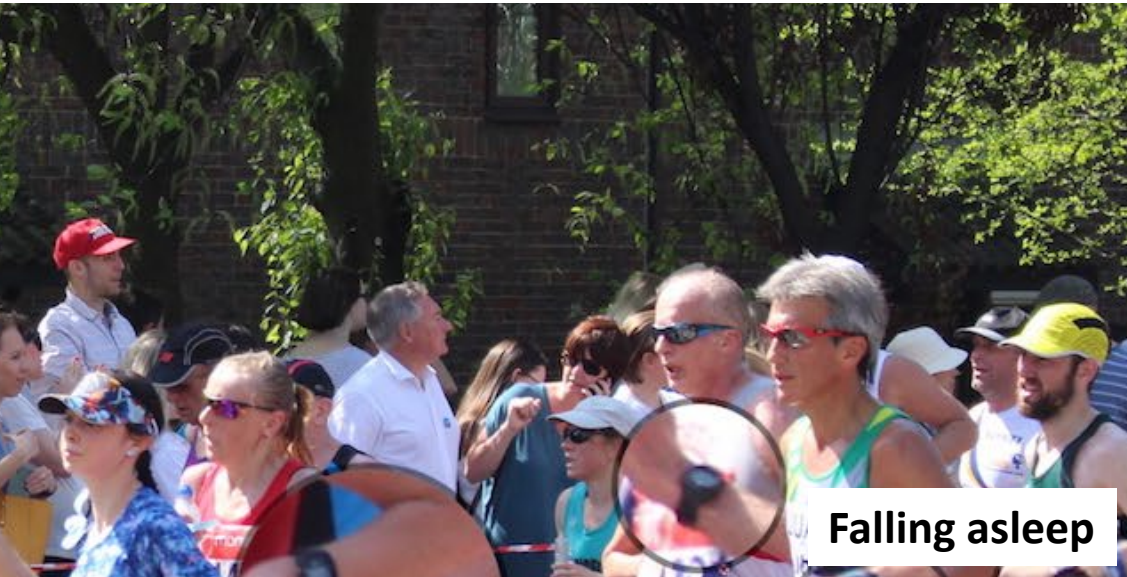
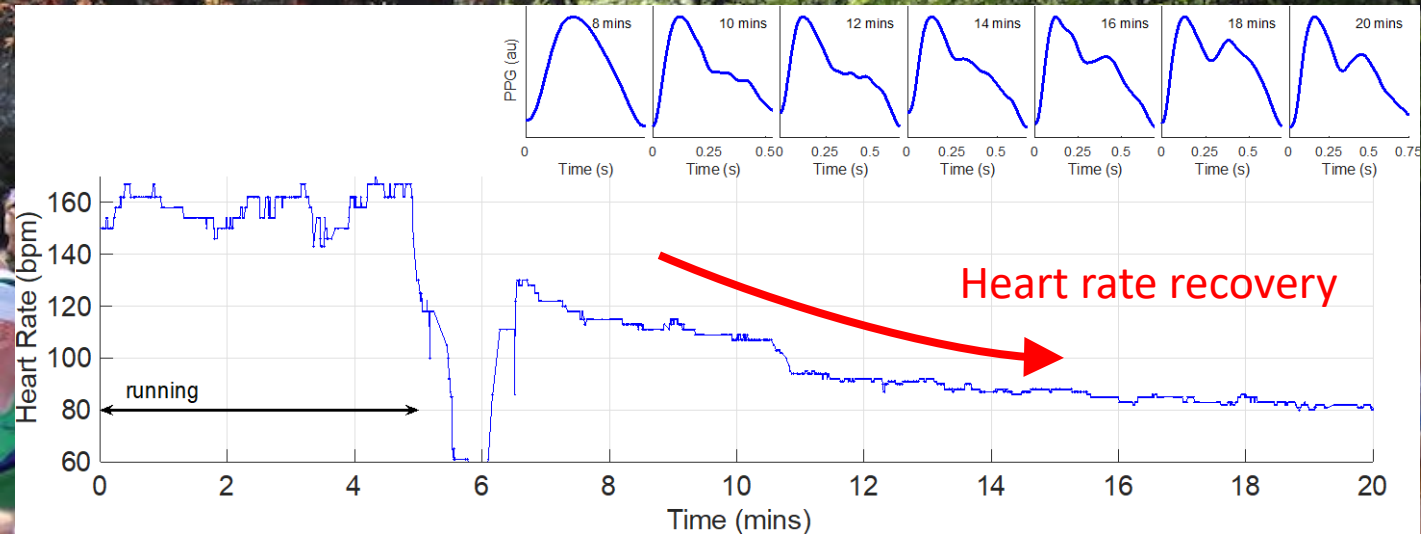


Black – mean value for 25 year old; **Red** – 1 standard deviation above mean; **Blue** – 1 standard deviation below mean

Many people use wearables ...

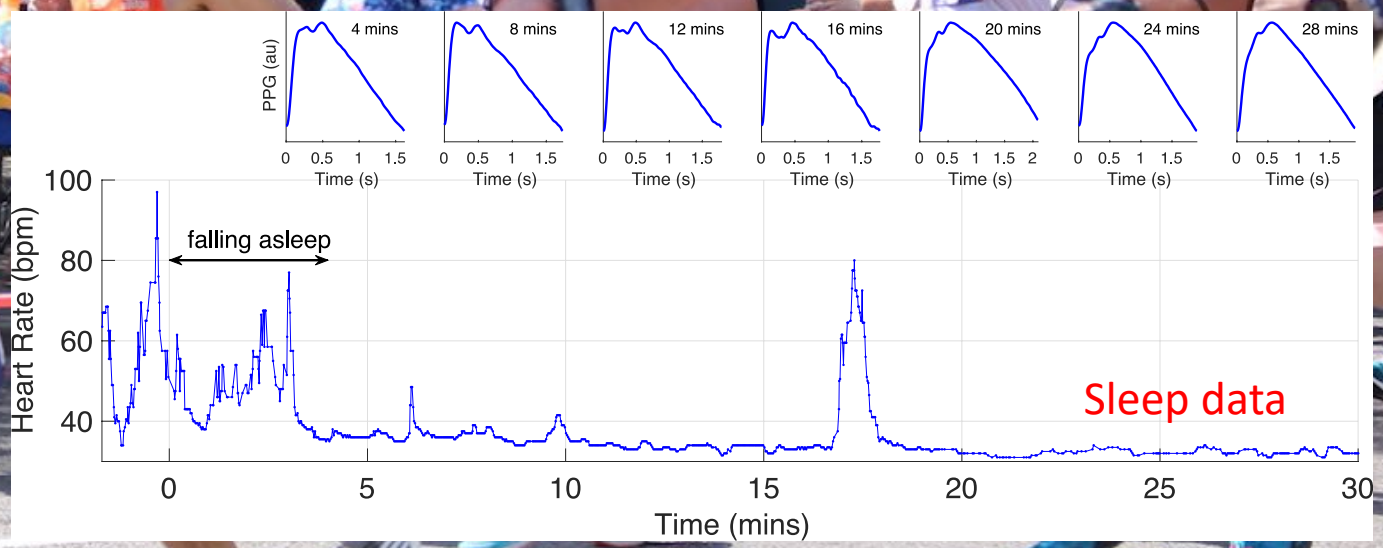


Many people use wearables ... in daily life

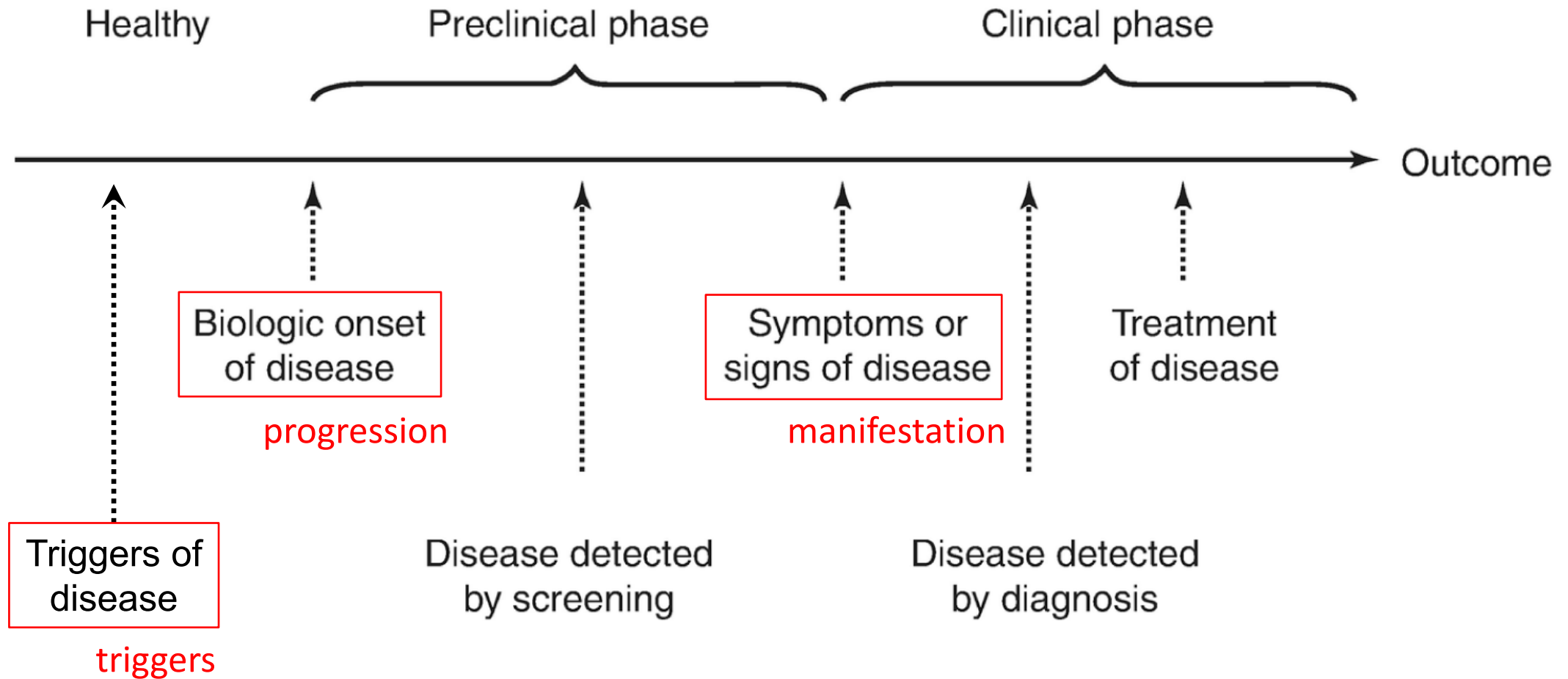


Recovering from exercise

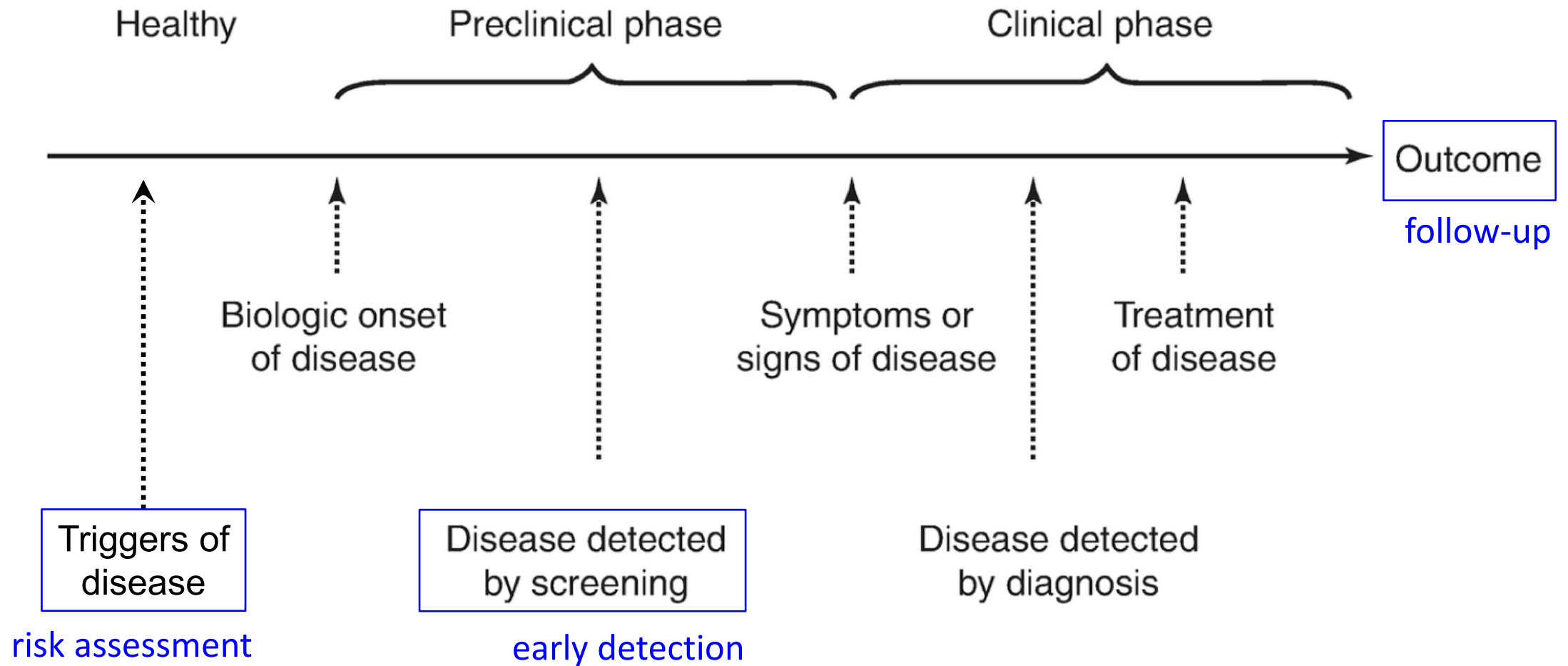
e.g. Enhancing cardiovascular risk assessment



Opportunities afforded by wearables in research:



Opportunities afforded by wearables in healthcare:



Opportunities afforded by wearables in healthcare:



Healthy

Pi

Inequality in access to consumer wearables



- Apple Watch series 9 currently £399

Biologic onset of disease

Responding to patient-reported wearable data

risk assessment

Reply slip:

Reply Slip

Please complete and return this form only if you do NOT wish to join the SAFER Wearables Study

Title: The SAFER Wearables Study:
A study of the acceptability and performance of wearables for atrial fibrillation screening in older adults.

Chief Investigator: Dr Peter Charlton, University of Cambridge

IRAS Project ID: 283812 **{Invite ID: XXXX}**

If you are willing, please indicate why you do not wish to take part:
(tick as many as apply)

I don't want to take part in another research study

I don't want to wear the devices

I don't have time

Other reasons:

Assessing performance and acceptability of wearables for detecting atrial fibrillation

Questionnaire:

3. If you removed any device before the end, then why?

I didn't remove them before the end

I removed the chest-patch because:

Chest-patch



I removed the wristband because:

Wristband



I removed the watch because:

Watch



Using wearables in research:

Healthy

Preclinical |

Data linkage

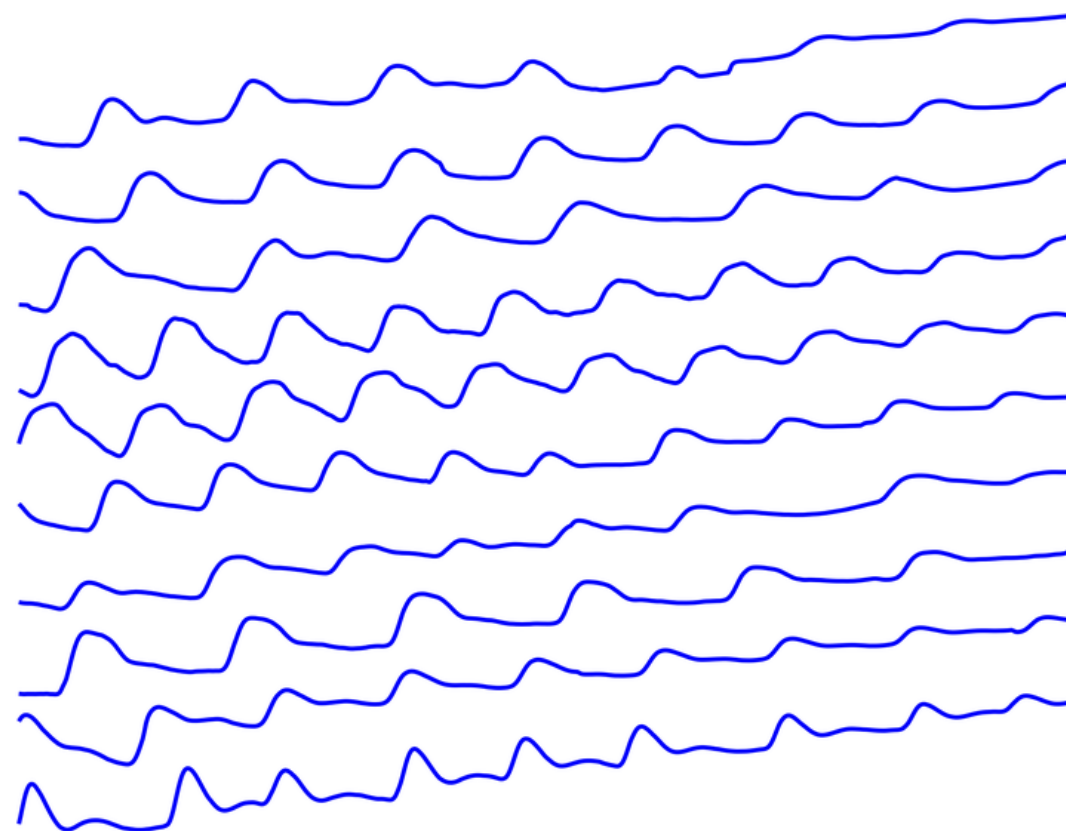
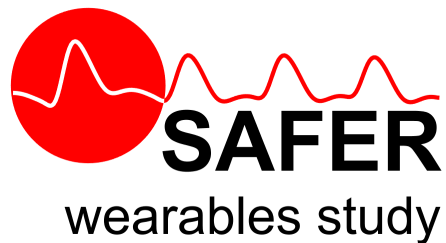
Biologic onset

Limited (if any) access to raw data

Triggers of disease

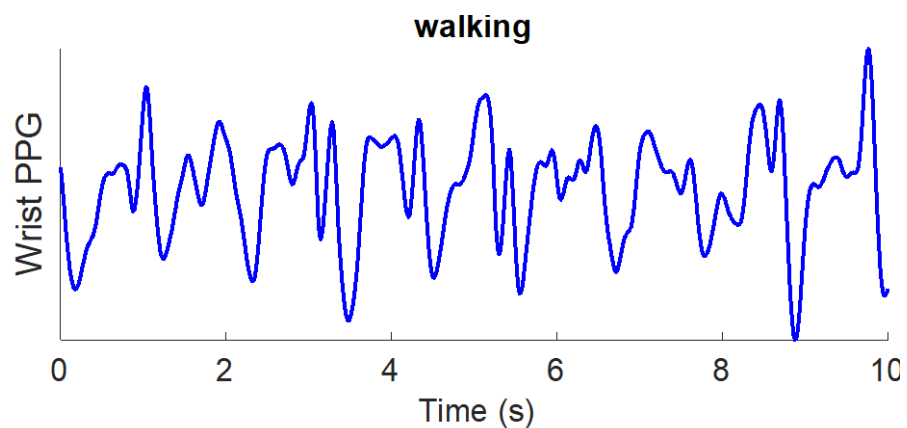
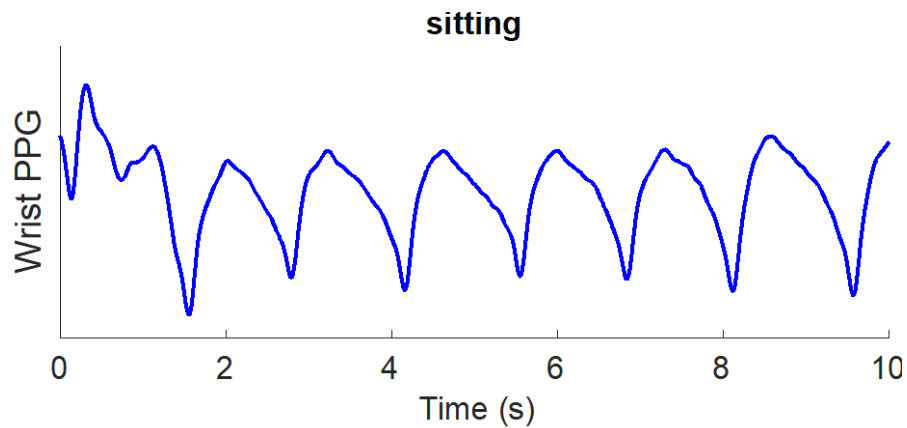
triggers

Disease det
by screer



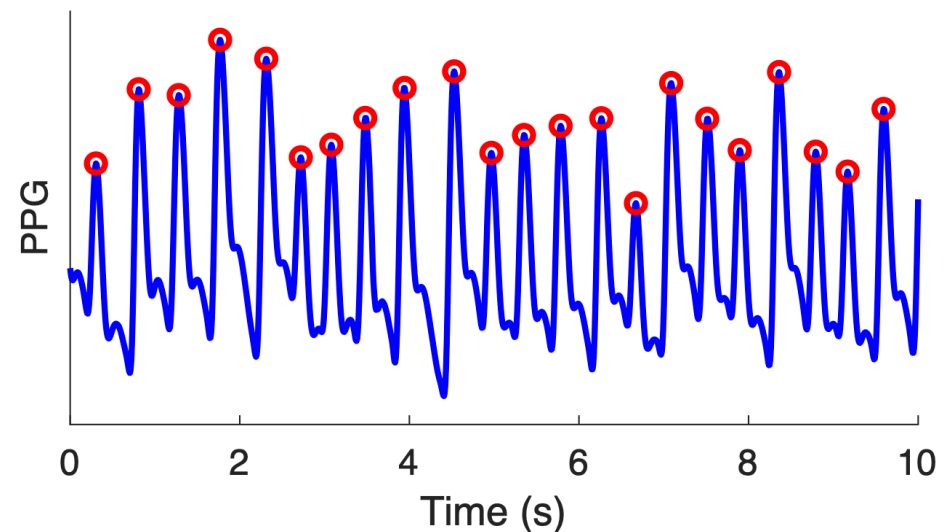
Many people use wearables ... in daily life

Motion artifact



Our Contributions:

- Established threshold levels of activity below which inter-beat intervals can be accurately measured from the photoplethysmogram.
- Compared beat detection algorithms to identify the best performing algorithm for use in daily life.



Many people use wearables

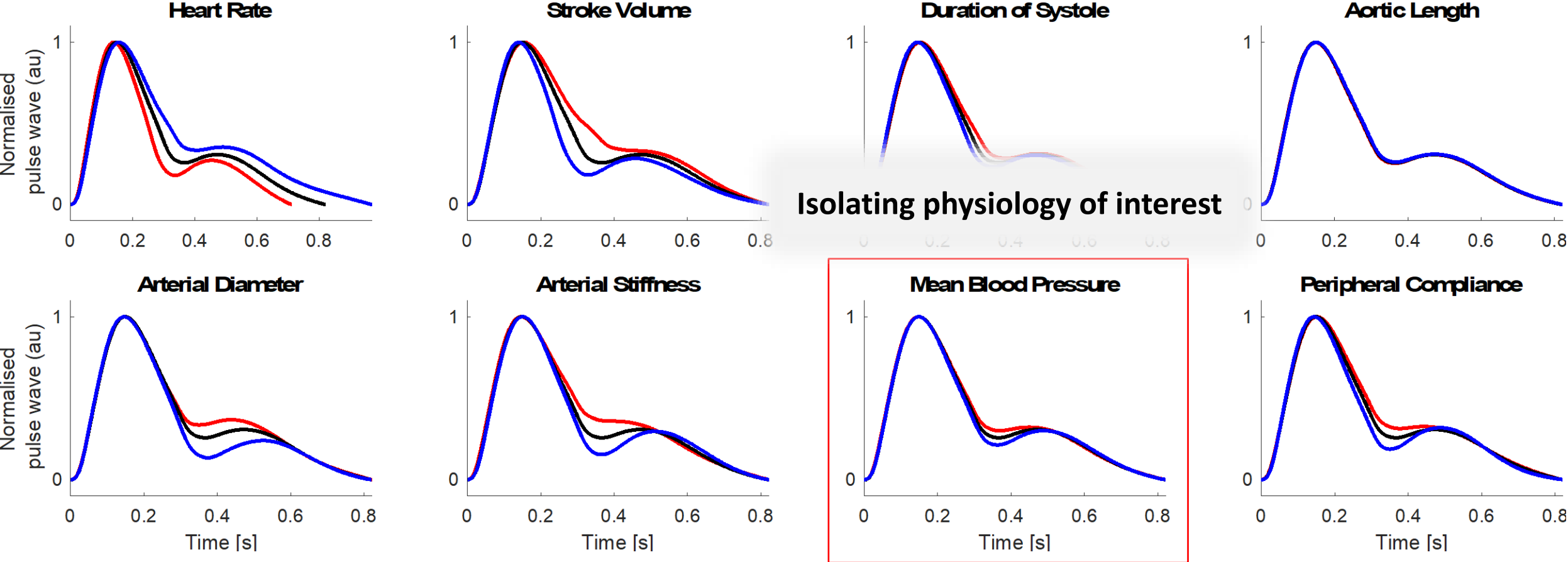
Performance across different subjects

Our Contribution:

Al-Halawani R. *et al.*, A review of the effect of skin pigmentation on pulse oximeter accuracy, *Phys Meas.*, 2023, <https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6579/acd51a>



Cardiovascular determinants of the photoplethysmogram



Black – mean value for 25 year old
Red – 1 standard deviation above mean
Blue – 1 standard deviation below mean

Case Study: Detecting hypertension



Aktiia bracelet

- Much research on estimating blood pressure from the photoplethysmogram
- Mixed performance
- Estimating absolute blood pressure vs. detecting potentially elevated blood pressure

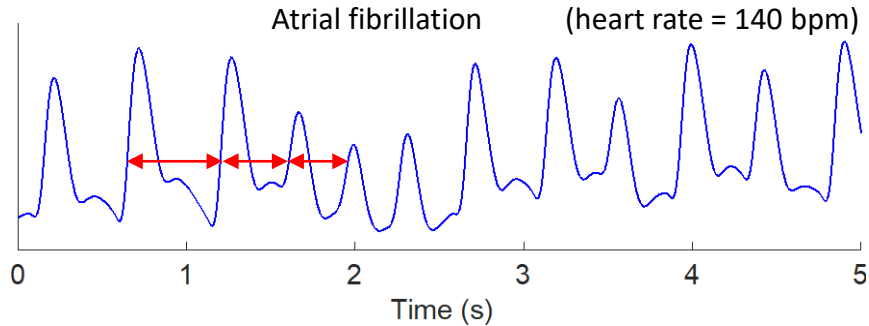
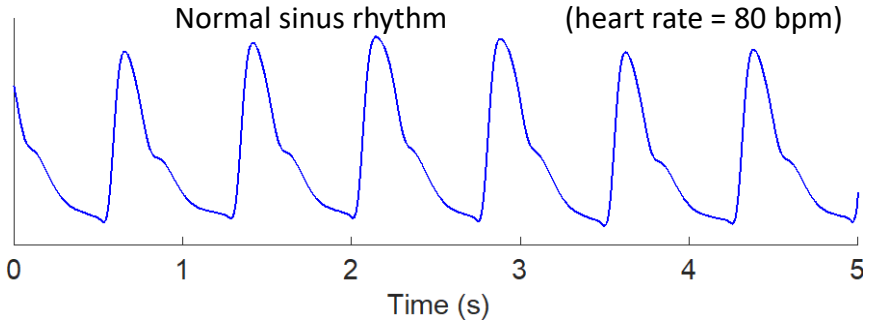
Case Study: Detecting obstructive sleep apnea



Key publications:

- Behar *et al.*, [Feasibility of single channel oximetry for mass screening of obstructive sleep apnea](#), *EClinicalMedicine*, 2019
- Behar *et al.*, [Single-channel oximetry monitor versus in-lab polysomnography oximetry analysis: Does it make a difference?](#), *Physiological Measurement*, 2020

Case Study: Atrial fibrillation detection

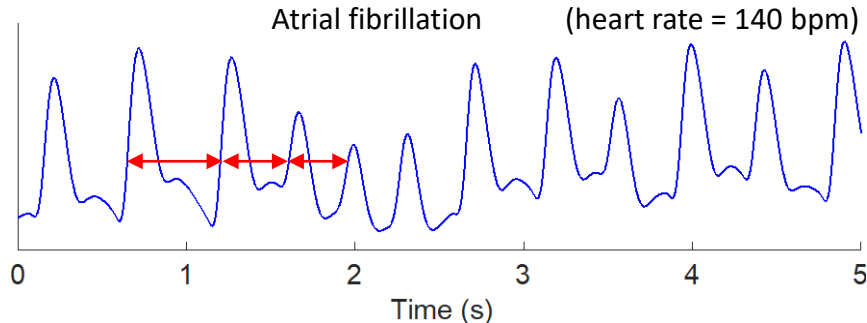
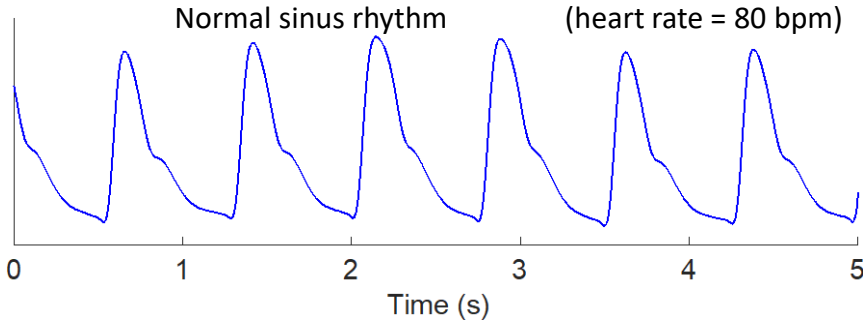


Irregular beat-to-beat intervals

Case Study: Atrial fibrillation detection



Perez M.V. *et al.* Large-scale assessment of a smartwatch to identify atrial fibrillation. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **2019**, *381*, 1909–1917, doi:[10.1056/NEJMoa1901183](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1901183)



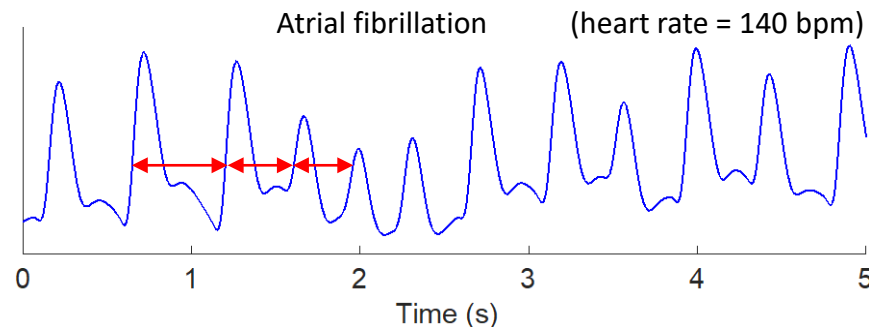
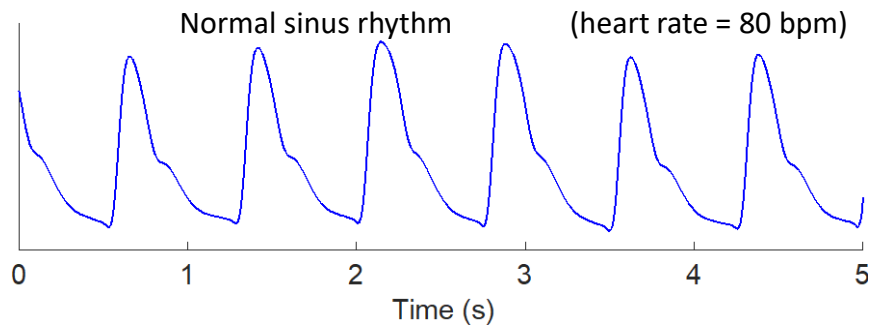
Irregular beat-to-beat intervals

- 0.5% alert rate
- 84% positive predictive value
- 117 days monitoring per individual

Case Study: Atrial fibrillation detection



Lubitz S. *et al.* Detection of Atrial Fibrillation in a Large Population using Wearable Devices: The Fitbit Heart Study. *Circulation*. **2022**, doi: [10.1161/CIR.0000000000001041](https://doi.org/10.1161/CIR.0000000000001041)



0.2%

alert rate

98%

positive
predictive
value

Irregular beat-to-beat intervals

Case Study: Atrial fibrillation detection

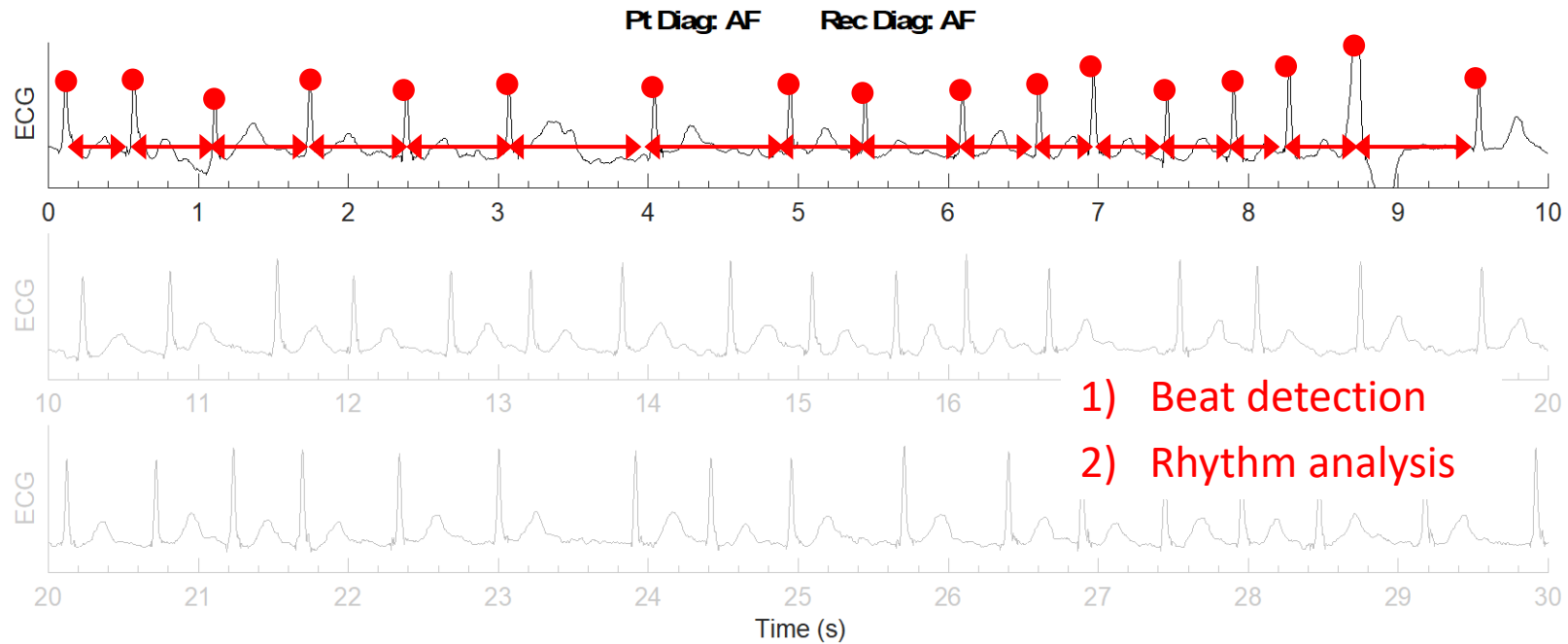
Our Contributions:

- Using photoplethysmography to detect inter-beat intervals

Case Study: Atrial fibrillation detection

Our Contributions:

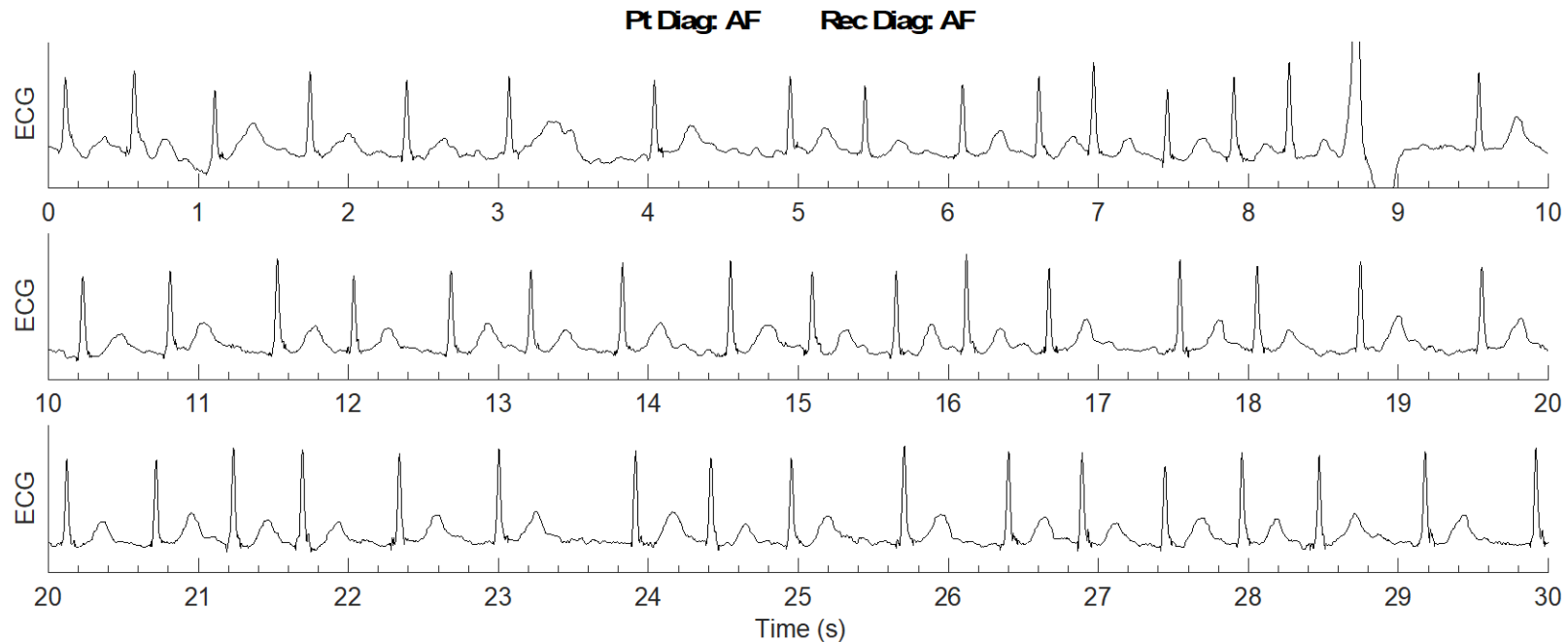
- Using photoplethysmography to detect inter-beat intervals
- Identifying AF reliably from inter-beat intervals



Case Study: Atrial fibrillation detection

Our Contributions:

- Using photoplethysmography to detect inter-beat intervals
- Identifying AF reliably from inter-beat intervals
- Diagnosis of AF from single-lead ECGs



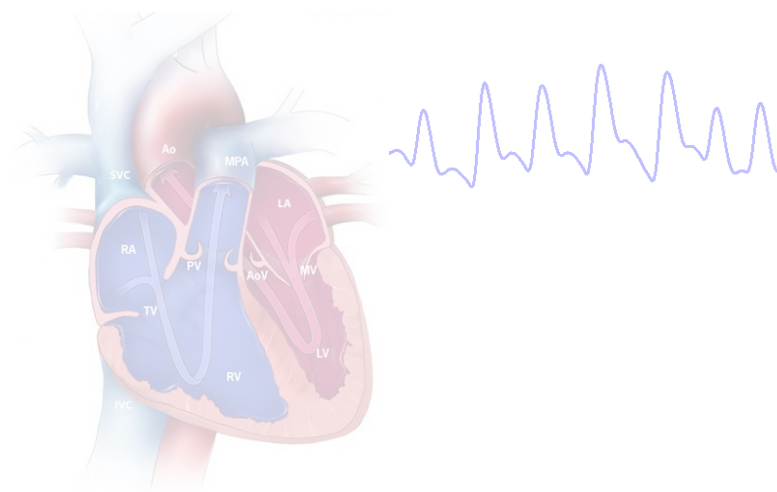
Case Study Summary

Case Study	Technology	Clinical Setting	Confirmation	Potential benefits
Detecting hypertension	Difficult to estimate blood pressure from photoplethysmography	established – detection of hypertension in daily life	Clear – subsequent cuff measurement	Ubiquitous Early detection In daily life
Detecting obstructive sleep apnea	Challenges in oxygen saturation assessment (reflectance, skin type)	new – opportunistic detection at home	Unclear	Ubiquitous Early detection
Atrial fibrillation (AF) detection	(relatively) Straight-forward implementation	(relatively) new – opportunistic screening for asymptomatic AF	Emerging – simultaneous ECG on wearable device	Ubiquitous Early detection Asymptomatic AF

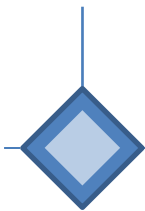
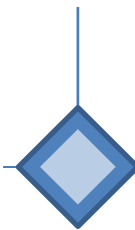
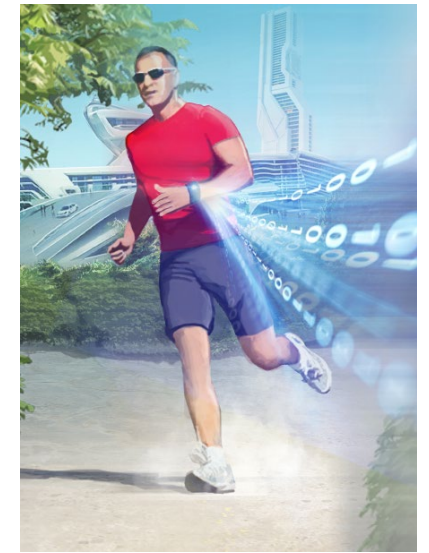
Consumer Wearables



Challenges & Opportunities



Next Steps



Selecting a clinical use case

Consider:

- Would a wearable add value to current practice? *e.g.*
 - Physiological assessment where it would not otherwise be performed
 - Frequent monitoring where measurements would otherwise be intermittent
- Would the results be actionable? *e.g.*
 - Prompt further assessment (relatively safe)
 - Diagnosis (and treatment) (higher risk)
- Could it be integrated into a clinical pathway?
- Is it cost-effective?
- Many use cases focus on "prevention of avoidable illness and its exacerbations" (NHS Long Term Plan)

Advancing the technology

Several potential directions:

Charlton P.H. *et al.*, **The 2023 wearable photoplethysmography roadmap**, *Phys Meas*, 2023, <https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6579/acead2>

Open-source algorithms:

The screenshot shows the 'PPG-beats' website. The top navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Toolbox', 'Datasets', 'Functions', and 'Tutorials'. A search bar and navigation arrows are also present. On the left, a sidebar lists various 'PPG Beat Detectors' such as 'Adaptive Threshold Beat Detector', 'Automatic Beat Detection', and 'Percentile Peak Detector'. The main content area is titled 'PPG Beat Detectors' and describes algorithms for detecting beats in PPG signals. It features a sub-section for the 'Adaptive Threshold Beat Detector' with its original publication information, a description, and a license. Below this is a graph showing a PPG signal over 10 seconds with red dots marking detected beats. Another sub-section for 'Automatic Beat Detection' is partially visible.

<https://ppg-beats.readthedocs.io/>

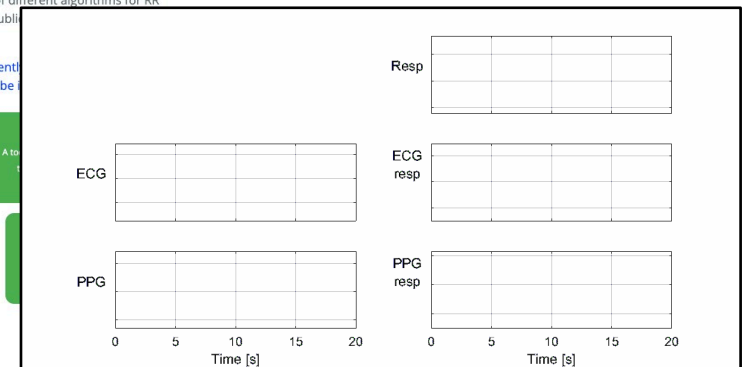
Respiratory Rate Estimation
Research into estimation of respiratory rate from physiological signals

The Respiratory Rate Estimation project.

The aim of the Respiratory Rate Estimation project is to develop and assess methods for automated respiratory rate (RR) monitoring. It consists of a series of studies of different algorithms for RR estimation from clinical data, complimented by the provision of public resources.

News: The 'Respiratory rate algorithms for wearables' project recently published its findings. For further details, and contact Peter Charlton if you would like to be involved, please see the project page.

- Background**
The rationale for estimating RR from physiological signals
- Datasets**
Datasets for evaluation of RR algorithms
- Publications**
A selection of publications arising from or related to the project
- Resources**
A selection of additional resources related to project publications
- Acknowledgments**
Thank you to all who have helped make this possible



<https://peterhcharlton.github.io/RRest>

Validating devices

The INTERLIVE Network:

Goal: “To develop gold standard protocols for the validation of wearables in order to improve the accuracy and reliability of physical activity patterns assessment.”

Validation protocols published for:

- Step counts
- Heart rate
- Energy expenditure
- Maximal oxygen consumption

See: <https://www.interlive.org/>

Cuffless blood pressure estimation:

- New IEEE standard being developed
- Requiring a new approach

See: [Mukkamala et al., Hypertension, 2020](#)

Understanding the needs of stakeholders



Identifying potential clinical pathways

- Screening
- Patient-led measurements to prompt clinical assessment *e.g.*
 - Bradycardia as sign of possible heart block: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaccas.2019.11.087>
 - Smartwatch ECG capturing ventricular tachycardia: <https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.hrcr.2020.08.003> ;
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cjco.2021.12.003>
 - Incidental findings during follow-up of smartwatch-detected tachycardia:
<https://doi.org/10.1177/20542704211068651>
- Identifying side-effects of treatments, *e.g.*
 - Bradycardia or arrhythmia after medication: <https://doi.org/10.1177/23247096211069761>
- Population-level surveillance
- Self-directed health monitoring

Large-scale studies

Heart rate variability with photoplethysmography in 8 million individuals: a cross-sectional study

Aravind Natarajan, Alexandros Pantelopoulos, Hulya Emir-Farinas, Pradeep Natarajan

[https://doi.org/10.1016/S2589-7500\(20\)30246-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2589-7500(20)30246-6)

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Large-Scale Assessment of a Smartwatch to Identify Atrial Fibrillation

Marco V. Perez, M.D., Kenneth W. Mahaffey, M.D., Haley Hedlin, Ph.D., John S. Rumsfeld, M.D., Ph.D., Ariadna Garcia, M.S., Todd Ferris, M.D., Vidhya Balasubramanian, M.S., Andrea M. Russo, M.D., Amol Rajmane, M.D., Lauren Cheung, M.D., Grace Hung, M.S., Justin Lee, M.P.H., Peter Kowey, M.D., Nisha Talati, M.B.A., Divya Nag, Santosh E. Gummidipundi, M.S., Alexis Beatty, M.D., M.A.S., Mellanie True Hills, B.S., Sumbul Desai, M.D., Christopher B. Granger, M.D., Manisha Desai, Ph.D., and Mintu P. Turakhia, M.D., M.A.S., for the Apple Heart Study Investigators*

<https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1901183>

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The 50 co-authors of 'The 2023 wearable photoplethysmography roadmap', who greatly helped shape my thinking on this topic.



Wearables can provide a wealth of physiological information unobtrusively.

Much work is required to understand how to extract physiological data reliably, and how to use it in healthcare and research.

Perhaps in the future, wearables could be as essential in maintaining health as a rope is for climbing safely.



Using consumer wearables in healthcare and research

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Charlton P.H. *et al.*, **Wearable Photoplethysmography for Cardiovascular Monitoring**, Proc. *IEEE*, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1109/JPROC.2022.3149785>

Slides available at: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10517773>