

ISRII Panel Charlottesville, Oct 11, 2007 Isaac Marks, Chair

Reducing Health Disparities in the Americas (and beyond)

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National Implementation of Net-therapy in the Americas

- USA: "While there is not a centralized govt activity, you could report that according to a highly placed but unnamed source in the CDC, that agency is launching a major initiative in the area in FY 08."
- Some agencies do have Web interventions available. NCI: smokefree.gov
- But, most countries in the Americas have no organized activities in this area.

Why Web Interventions? Limitations of Traditional Health Interventions

- The World Health Organization lists
 - 1.1 billion smokers
 - 121 million people with clinical depression
 - 76 million with alcohol use disorders
- Even developed countries do not have the capacity to offer face-to-face services to all who need them.



- We need to reach people whose local health care system cannot provide them with the interventions they need
- We need interventions that can be shared widely without taking anything away from local populations

An Analogy: Medications vs. Web Interventions

Agent	Medication	Information	
Standardized	Yes	Yes	
RCT evaluation	Yes	Yes	
Global access	With \$, yes	Via the Web	
Cross cultural	In theory, yes	If adapted, yes	
Development cost	Very high	Moderate	
Per person cost	Moderate to high	Negligible	

Using the Web to reduce health disparities

Imagine a scenario in which:

- 1. A major health problem has *similar* characteristics across populations, and
- 2. There is *unequal utilization* of standard health interventions across populations

If a Web intervention produced similar outcomes comparable to standard interventions across these populations,

Then, making the Web intervention widely available would help reduce health disparities.

Proof of concept: Can Web-based smoking cessation interventions match the patch?

 A benchmark: Nicotine Patch studies yield the following six-month quit rates:

-Placebo patch:

5% - 8%

-Nicotine patch:

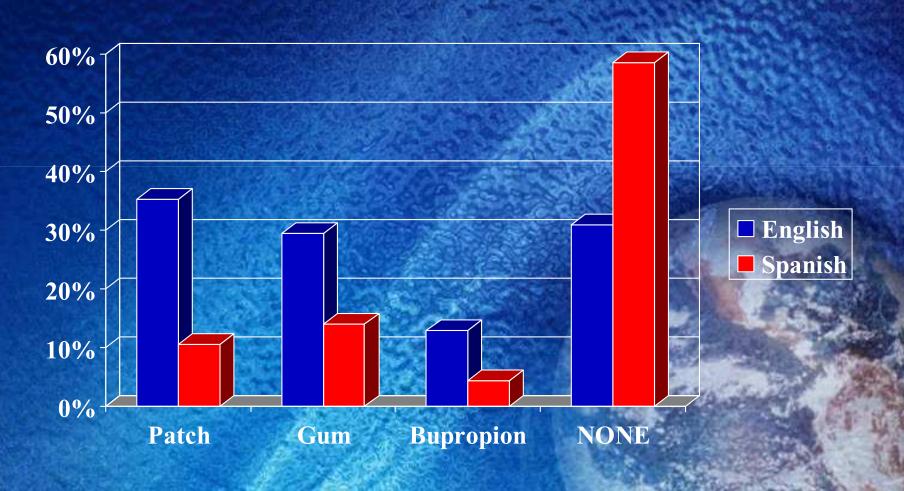
14% - 22%

Can Web Interventions do as well?

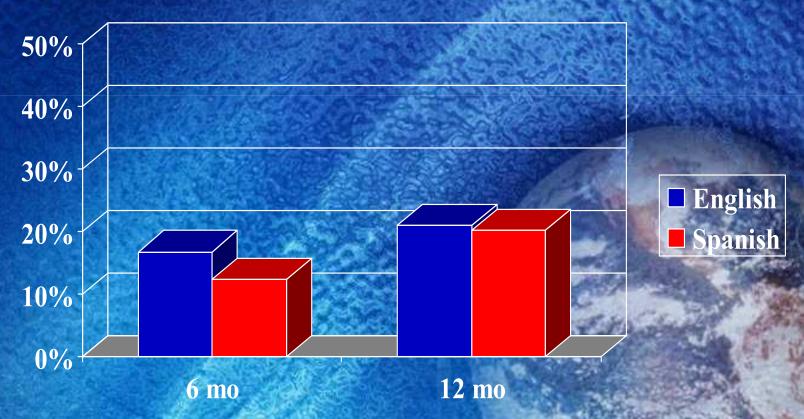
We find very similar smoking patterns across languages

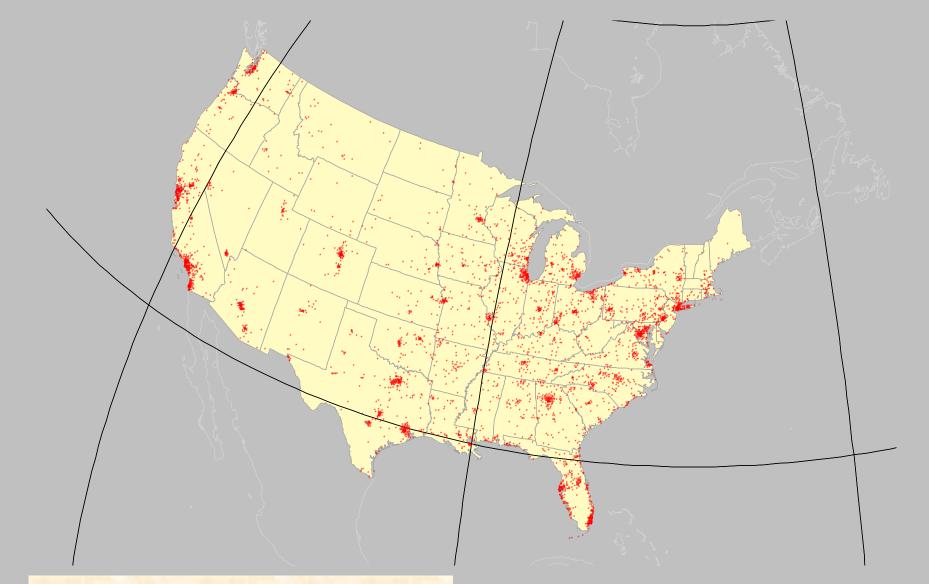
	English Spanish (<i>n</i> =10,303) (<i>n</i> =13,552)		
Age, first cigarette	15.6 (4.4)	15.6 (3.2)	
Age, regular smoker	18.0 (4.3)	18.5 (4.2)	
Cigarettes per day	21.0 (10.7)	21.1 (10.8)	
FTND (nicotine addiction) score	5.5 (2.3)	5.3 (2.5)	
Quit Confidence	6.7 (2.2)	7.1 (2.0)	

But great disparities in the use of smoking cessation aids by language



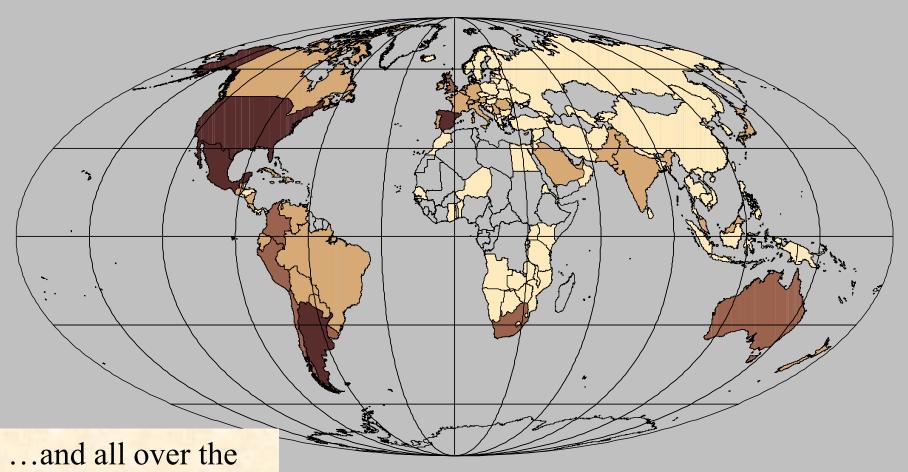
However, Web quit rates (%) are similar across languages: 20% quit rates at 1 year (Missing = Smoking)





From San Francisco, we can reach people all over the country...

Based on 6,759 U.S. participants who provided zip codes



world

Visits TC2 & TC3



Based on 158,304 visitors to

from 134 countries (90,971 from the U.S.) documented by WebTrends

Countries with > 500 participants

Spain	14001
United States of America	10297
Argentina	6639
Mexico	6628
Chile	3734
Venezuela	1826
Colombia	1586
India	1448
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1242
South Africa	1077
Uruguay	1033
Australia	7.42
Ireland	738
Ecuador	559
Perú	A849
Canada	52.4

2-D Ever-expanding Sample Grid For Evidence-based Web Intervention Development: Health Problems x Languages

	Smoking	Depression	Alcohol	Obesity	Pain
English					
Spanish					
Chinese					
Russian					
Arabic					
Etc					

Beyond National Implementations: Why Stop at the Border?

- Let's create a public worldwide service of self-help evidence-based Web interventions
- Let's create a virtual lab for randomized controlled trials with the best interventions from all over the world
- Let's fund the most efficacious Web interventions using with private donations and corporation and foundation sponsorships.