

Uso de las tecnologías de la información para la promoción de actividad física

Octubre 25,
2018

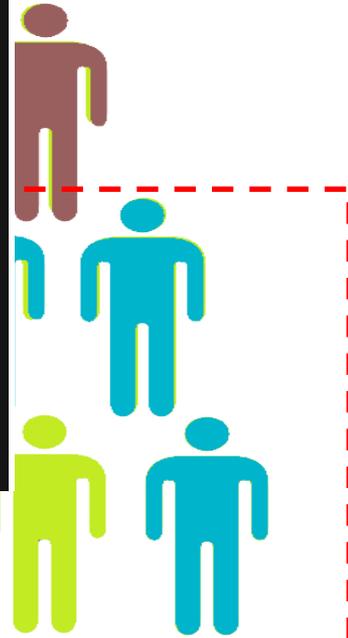
Felipe Montes, Olga L Sarmiento, Ana Maria Jaramillo, Ana Maria Guerra, Andrés Useche, Catalina Obando, Silvia González, Ruth Hunter, Abby King



SOCIAL AND HEALTH
COMPLEXITY CENTER

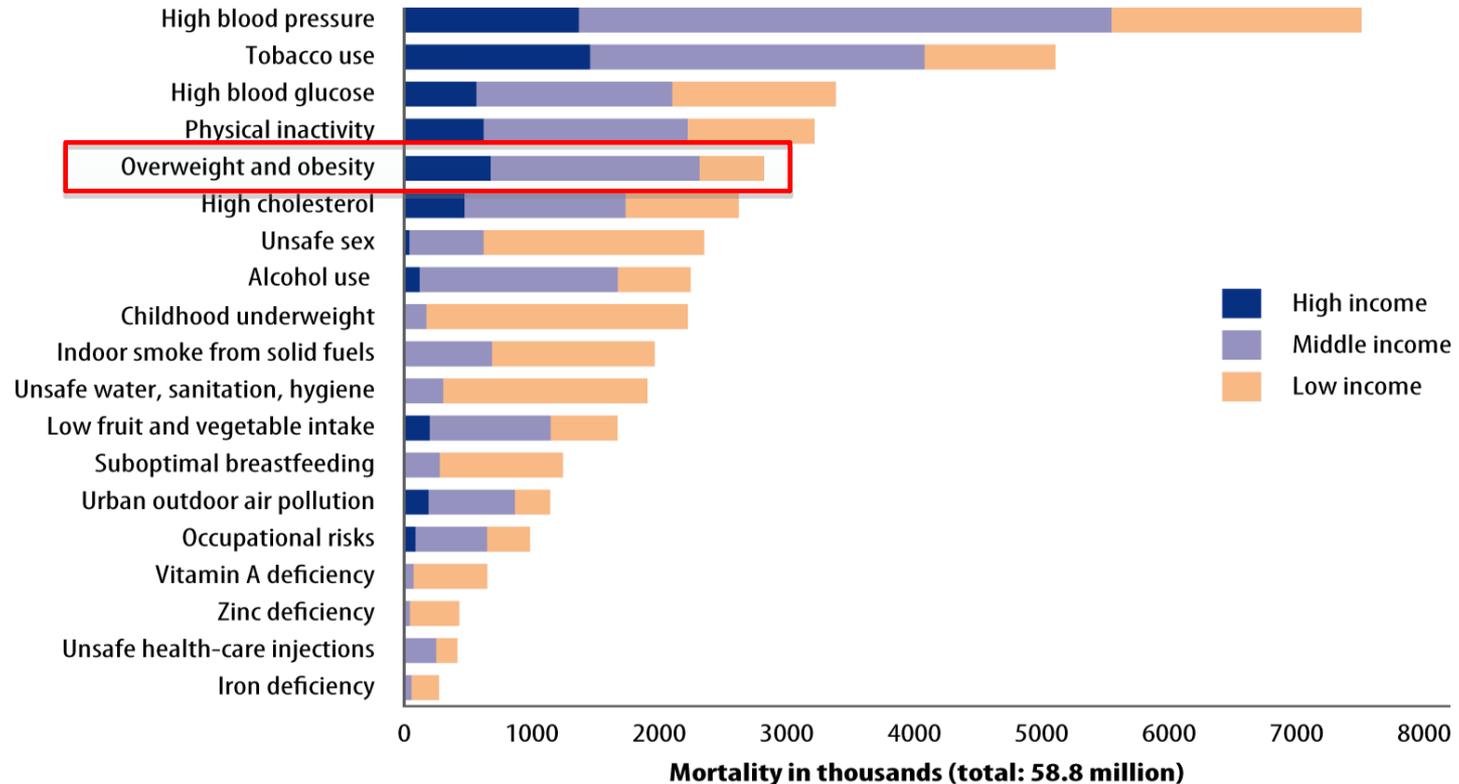
2025

- 60% de las muertes por enfermedades crónicas atribuidas a la obesidad y la inactividad física en los países de bajo



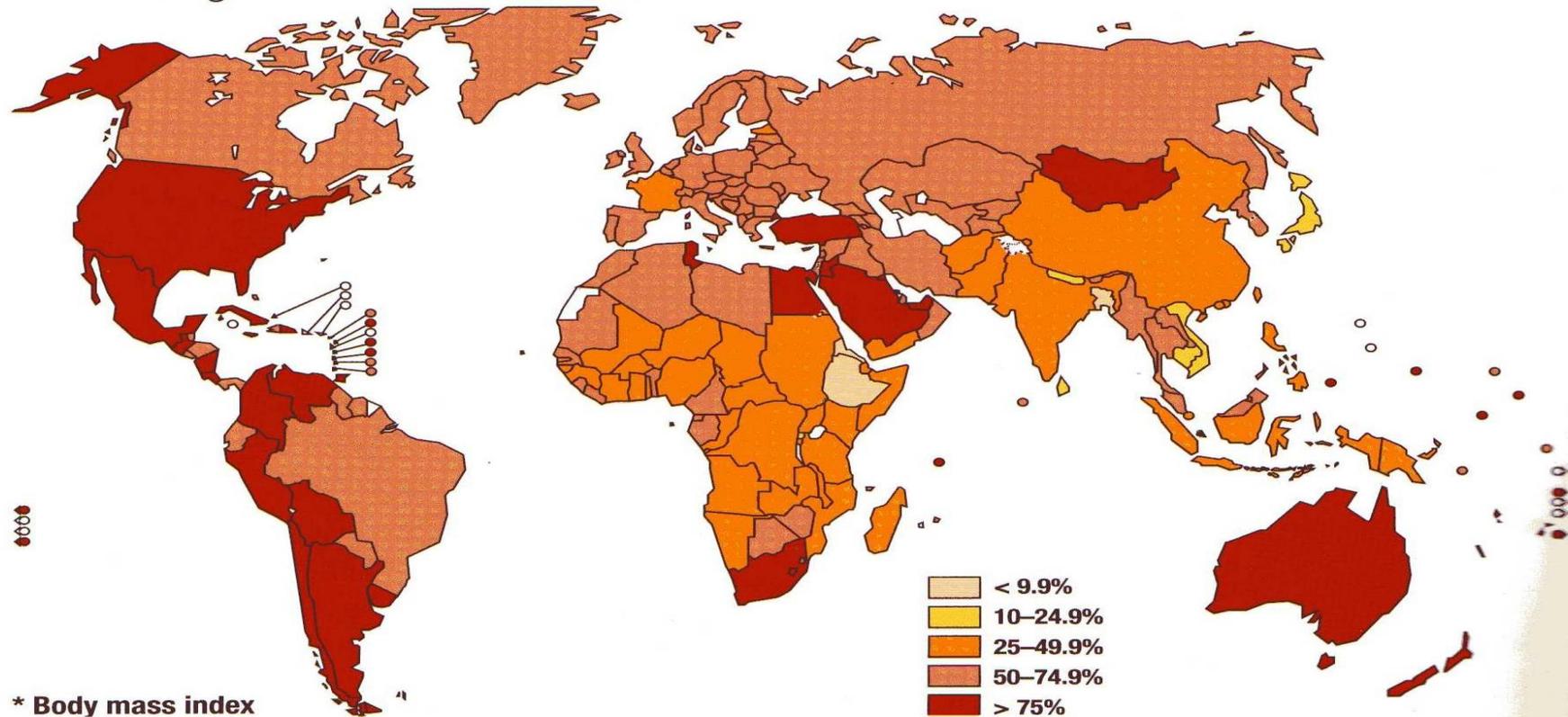
Factores de riesgo:
obesidad e inactividad física

Número de muertes atribuidas a los 19 principales factores de riesgo. Clasificación por nivel de ingresos de países a nivel mundial, 2004.



WHO Global health Risks report, 2004.

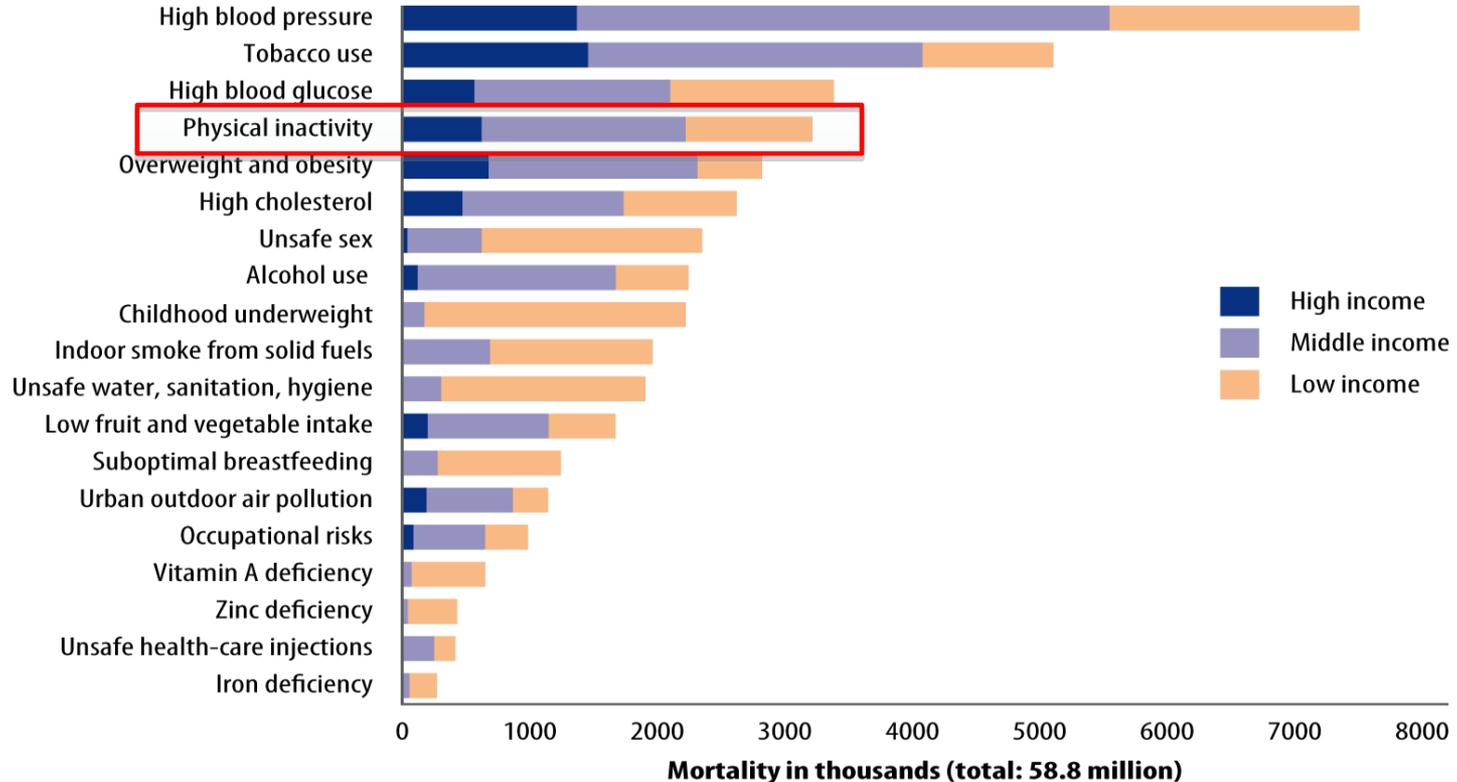
Projected prevalence of overweight (BMI* ≥ 25 kg/m²), women aged 30 and above, 2015



* Body mass index

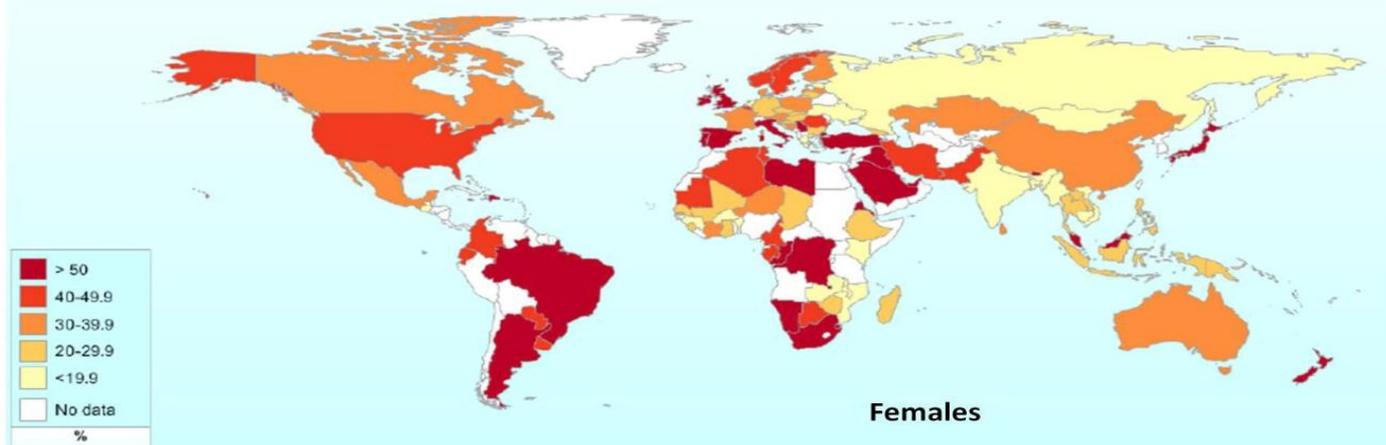
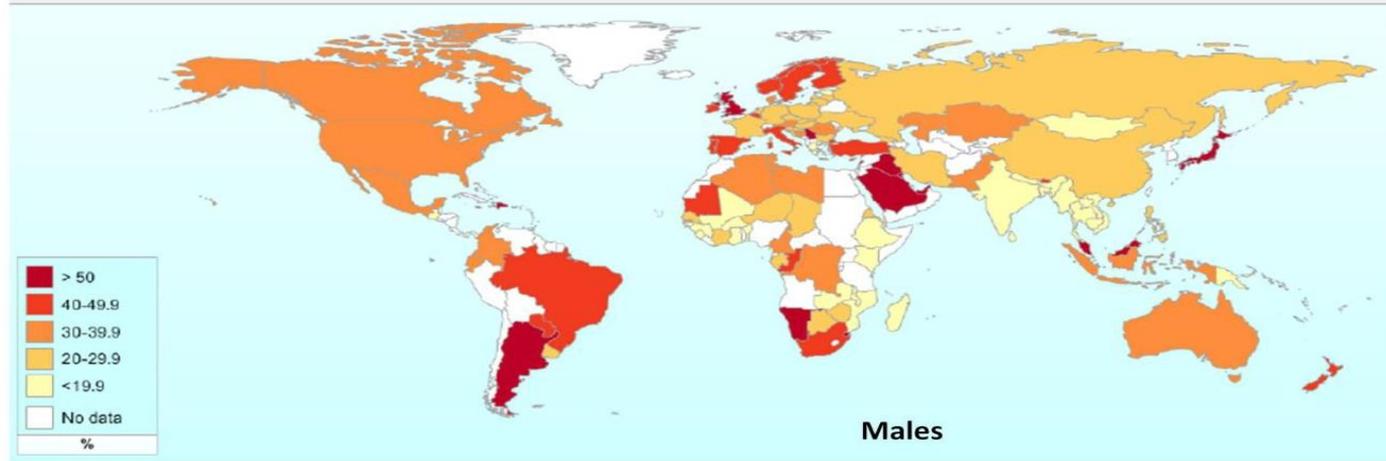
(FUENTE: World Health Organization)

Número de muertes atribuidas a los 19 principales factores de riesgo. Clasificación por nivel de ingresos de países a nivel mundial, 2004.



Prevalencia de inactividad física en adultos (> 15 años)

(Hallal et al, 2012)



Poporción de adolescentes (13-15 años) con AF <60 min/día

(Hallal et al, 2012)

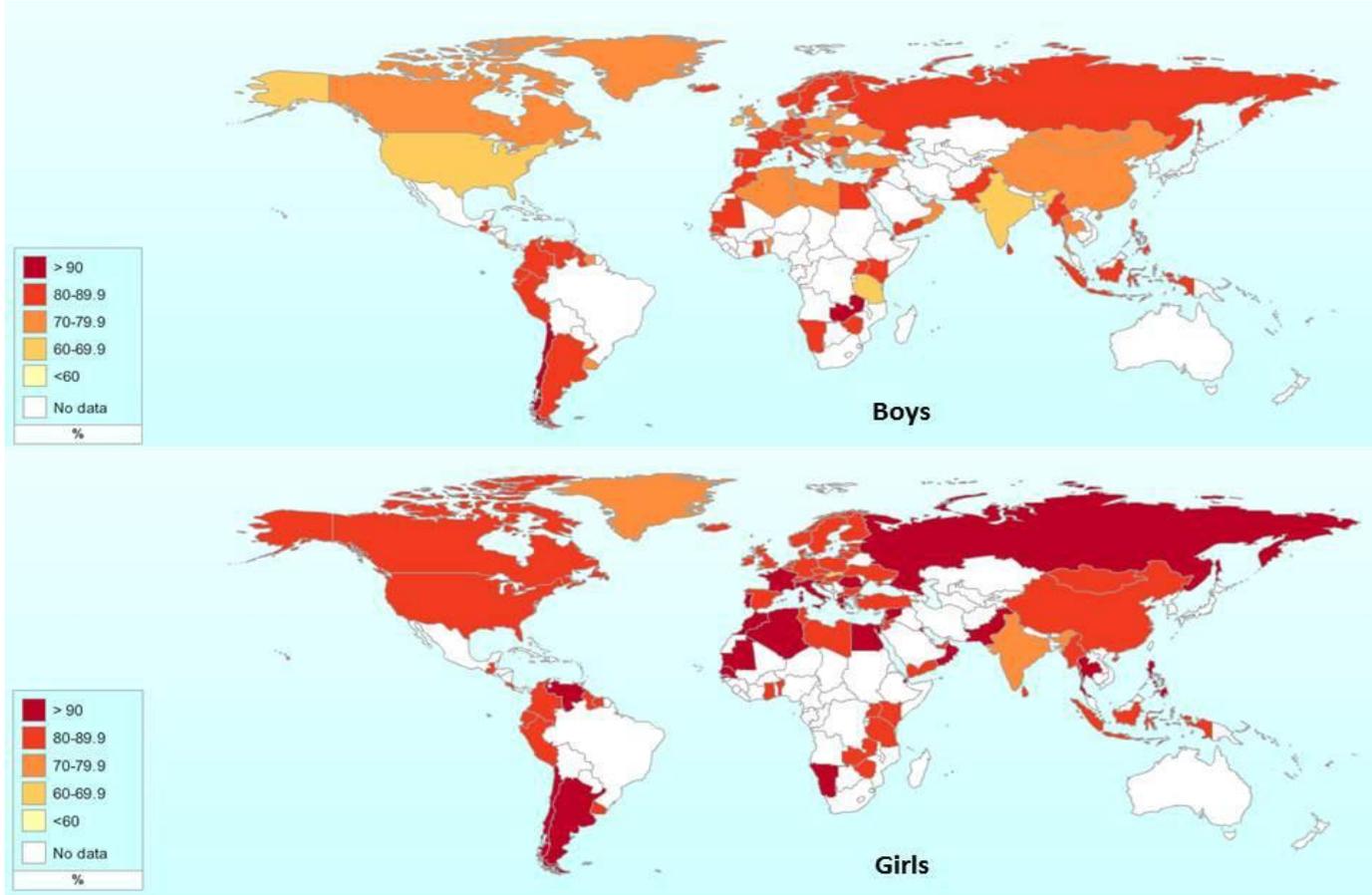
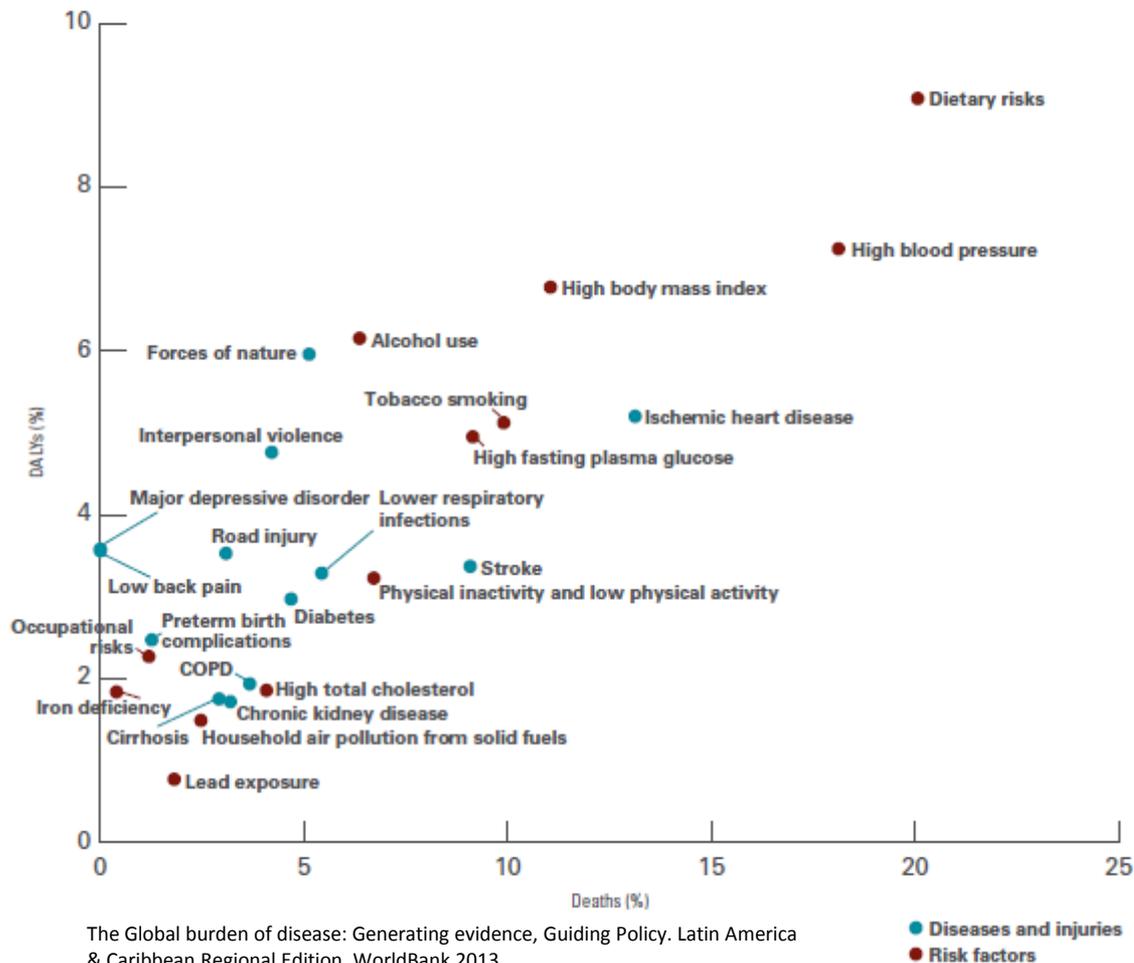


Figure A3: The 10 leading diseases and injuries and 10 leading risk factors based on percentage of deaths and DALYs in Latin America and Caribbean, 2010



The Global burden of disease: Generating evidence, Guiding Policy. Latin America & Caribbean Regional Edition. WorldBank 2013.

● Diseases and injuries
● Risk factors

Más de **150 minutos** de actividad física por **semana** reduce el riesgo de adquirir enfermedades crónicas (CDC, OMS).

Promoción AF

SE HAN REALIZADO DIFERENTES TIPOS DE INTERVENCIONES

Efectos estimados de la revisión de las revisiones de intervenciones en AF (Heat et al. 2012)

Efectos pequeños o moderados



12tl1020

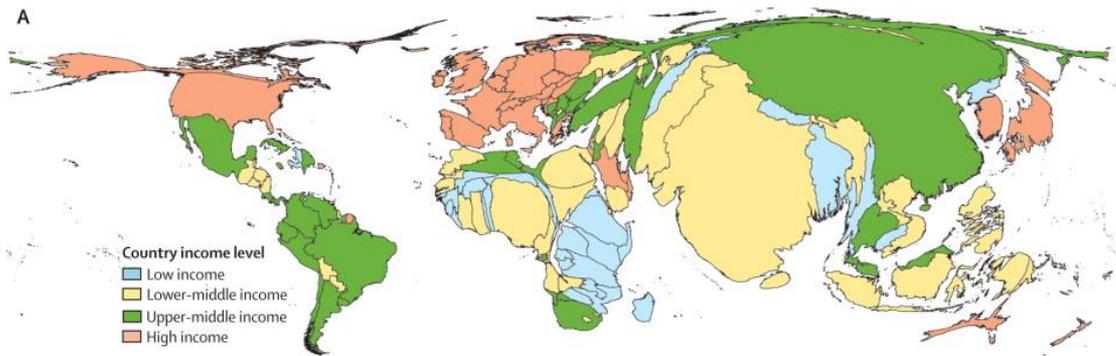
Series
AC



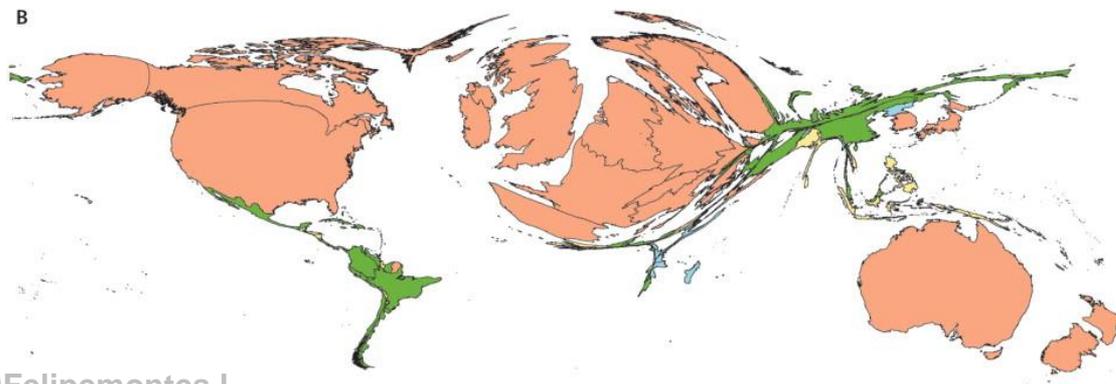
y Published Online
n July 17, 2012, 2012
l [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-5736\(12\)60816-2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-5736(12)60816-2)
† *Members listed at the end of the paper
d This is the third in a Series of five papers about physical activity
y University of Tennessee at Chattanooga and University of Tennessee College of Medicine, Chattanooga, TN, USA
n (Prof G.W. Heath DHSC);
d Prevention Research Center in St Louis, Brown School of Social Work and School of

Discrepancia

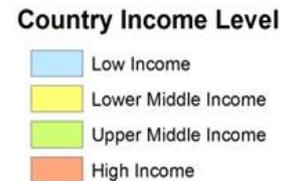
MAYORÍA DE ACCESO EN PAÍSES DE ALTO NIVEL DE INGRESO



Población mundial (2009)



Evidencia de intervenciones de AF
medida en número de
publicaciones (2009)



¿Cómo promover Actividad Física a **Nivel global**?

¿Cómo **potencializar** las intervenciones existentes?

El sector salud trabaja **en conjunto** con colegios, empresas, tomadores de decisiones, recreación, transporte.

La **comunicación** para promover AF incluye campañas en comunidades, campañas por **medios masivos y TICs**.

Existe **apoyo social** dentro de las comunidades, barrios específicos y lugares de trabajo.

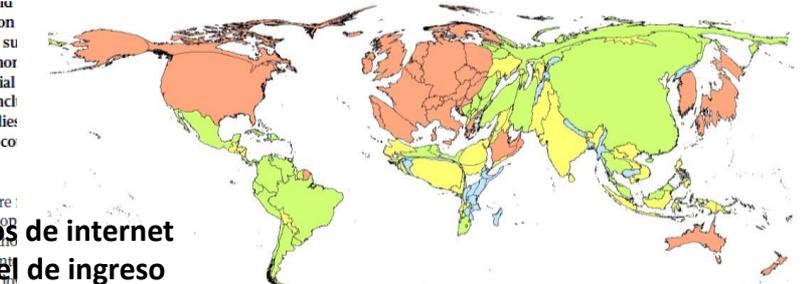
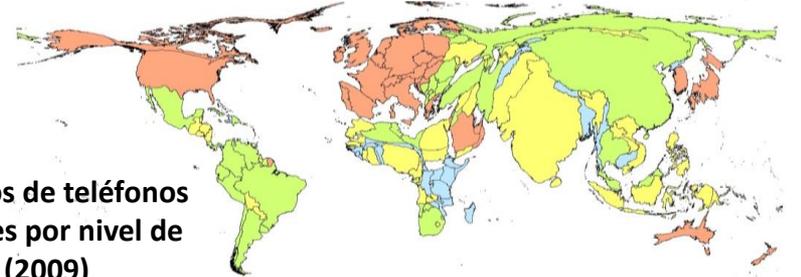
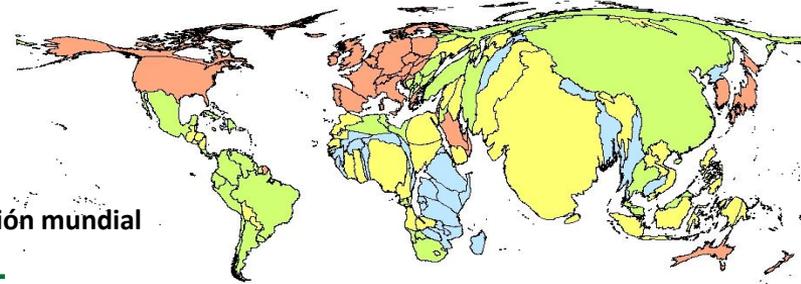
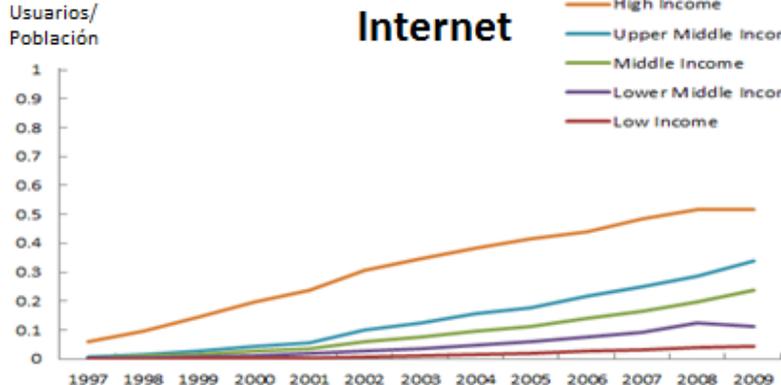
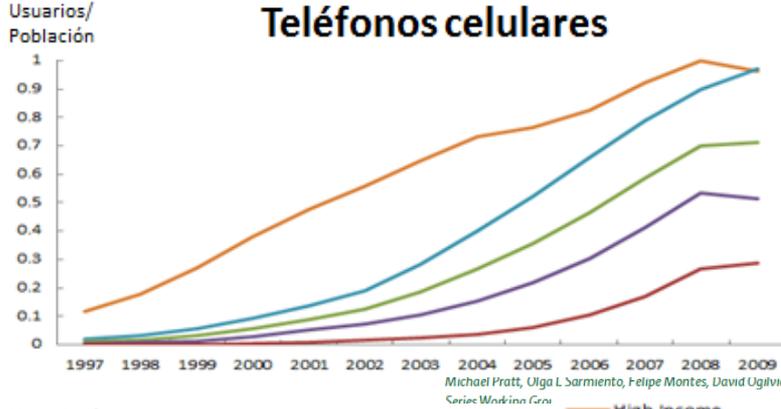
Existen **estrategias** de educación física, actividades en clase, deportes extracurriculares y transporte activo para los niños.

**Sistemas
multisecto
riales**

Megatendencias

FUERZAS DEL DESARROLLO SOCIAL QUE PUE DAN DAR FORMA A LA VIDA DE LAS PERSONAS EN LOS PRÓXIMOS 10-15 AÑOS.

Acceso a TIC clasificado por nivel de ingreso (1997-2009)



Trends in information and transportation

Deaths per year, most from injuries and falls of physical activity interventions and communication technology and transportation, middle, and high income. The model suggests that education, especially mobile phone and physical activity interventions. The greatest potential public policies in sectors outside health including glaring mismatch between where studies are conducted and where the greatest need lies in low-income and middle-income countries.

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Simulación Monte-Carlo

EFFECTOS POTENCIALES ESTIMADOS DE INTERVENCIONES DE AF VÍA TIC

δ : efecto por

Internet

Teléfonos celulares

δ

0.7

0.6

0.5

0.4

0.3

0.2

0.1

0

Low income Middle income Lower-middle income Upper-middle income High income

Internet

Overall

SME

Mean effect (min per week)

WPE (min per week)

Website interventions

SME

Community interventions

SME

Clinical interventions

SME, population-wide effect 2-6%

SME, population-wide effect 40%

SME, unadjusted

Mobile phones

Overall

SME

Mean effect (min per week)

WPE (min per week)

Telephone interventions

SME

Community interventions

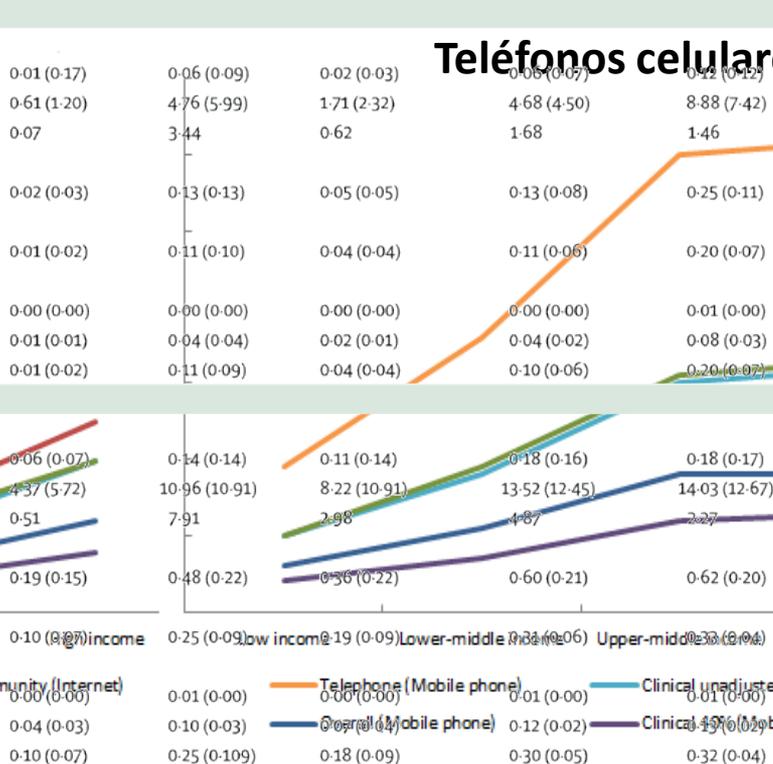
SME

Clinical interventions

SME, population-wide effect 2-6%

SME, population-wide effect 40%

SME, unadjusted



Website (Internet)

Clinical unadjusted (Internet)

Community (Internet)

Overall (Internet)

Clinical unadjusted (Mobile phone)

Community (Mobile phone)

Telephone (Mobile phone)

Clinical unadjusted (Mobile phone)

Community (Mobile phone)

Overall (Mobile phone)

Clinical unadjusted (Mobile phone)

Community (Mobile phone)

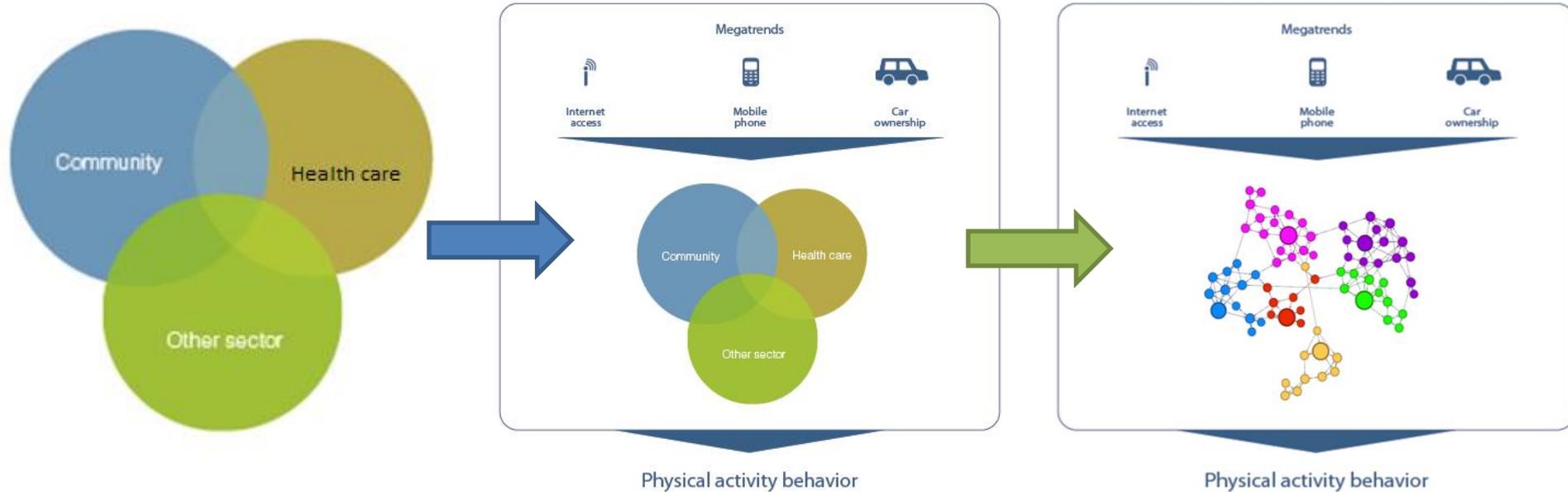


6 años
después...



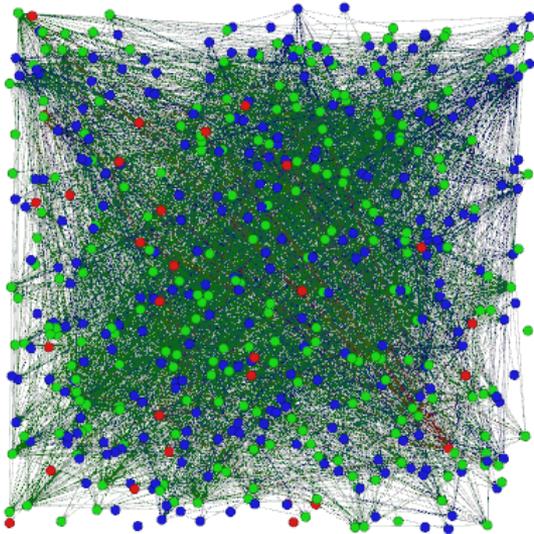
Estrategia

POTENCIALIZAR INTERVENCIONES DE AF POR MEDIO DE MEGATENDENCIAS TOMANDO EN CUENTA LAS REDES SOCIALES



Sistemas complejos

HAN PERMITIDO ESTUDIAR LAS ESTRUCTURAS Y DINÁMICAS DE SISTEMAS SOCIALES



THE LANCET
Global Health

Reframing non-communicable diseases as socially transmitted conditions

Luke N Allen ✉ • Andrea B Feigl

Open Access • DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(17\)30200-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(17)30200-0)

References

Article Info

Tables

In a Comment (February, 2017),¹ we argued that action on the conditions currently referred to as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) may be hampered by the inadequacy of their label. We received a remarkable amount of feedback on this suggestion, and in this Comment we synthesise the responses garnered from a *Lancet* Facebook poll, Correspondence letters,^{2, 3, 4, 5} and a related

Procesos de contagio en Redes Sociales

Emociones
Ejemplos
Ideas
Comportamientos
Saludables

Obesidad

Mecanismos sociales

Canales

Imitación
fisiológica

Tolerancia

Difusión de Microcréditos (India)

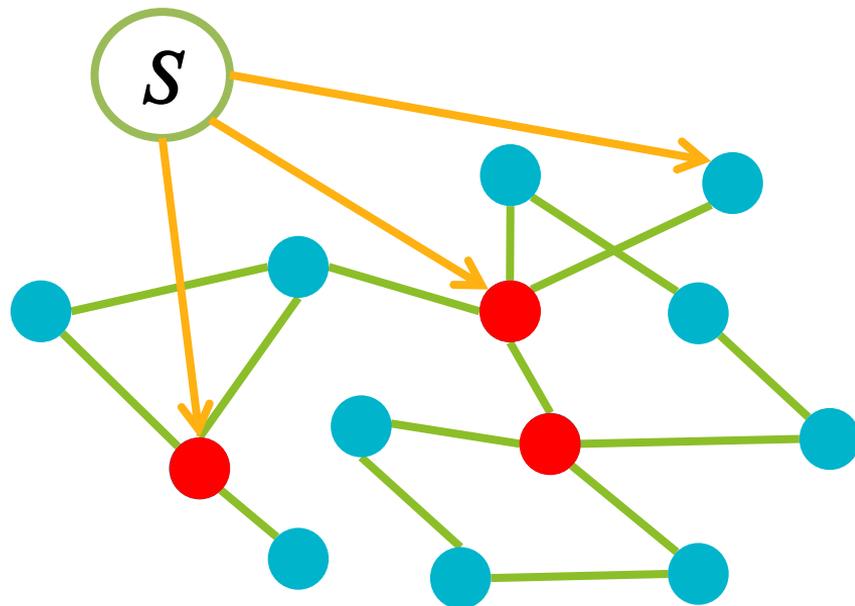
Barnejee et. al, Science 2013

Multivitamínicos (Honduras)

Kim et al. The Lancet 2015

ASSIST: Tabaco Adolescentes

Campbell R. et. al. The Lancet 2008



Generar una estrategia para promover hábitos saludables

Diagnóstico

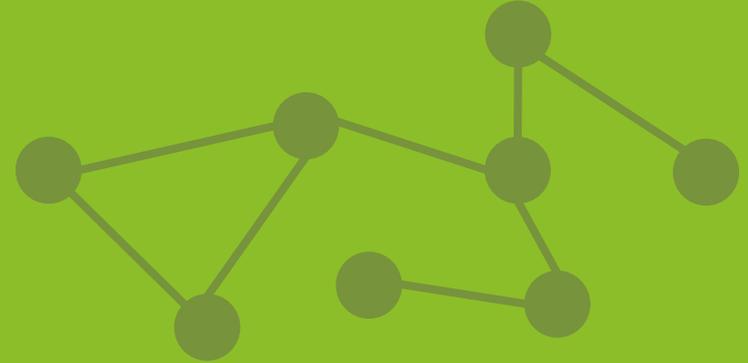
Evaluar asociaciones entre relaciones sociales y la salud de los individuos

Diseño

Detectar actores influenciadores, clústers y homofilia con el fin de potencializar la diseminación de la intervención

Evaluación

Medir el efecto de la intervención en la estructura de la red social en el tiempo



PILOTO INTERVENCIÓN

Determinar la estructura de comunidades de redes de Amistad y cuantificar cambios tras una intervención

Diseñar un experimento de campo para valorar una intervención de AF y SMS en 3 colegios de Bogotá.

Evaluar asociación entre relaciones sociales, tiempo en pantalla, actividad física y hábitos relacionados con obesidad

Medir cambios en la estructura de la red atribuibles a la intervención

3 colegios (~188 niños)
3 observaciones (10 sem)

MEDIMOS AF, ESTADO NUTRICIONAL, MEDIDAS ANTROPOMÉTRICAS, REDES DE AMISTAD

CONTROL



	T1	T3
C1	24	24
C2	19	19
C3	27	27



T1	T3
68%	70%

MARA



	T1	T3
C1	30	30
C2	30	30



T1	T3
71%	71%

MARA + SMS



	T1	T3
Tip C1	32	32
Testimonio C2	28	28
Motivación		

Empoderamiento

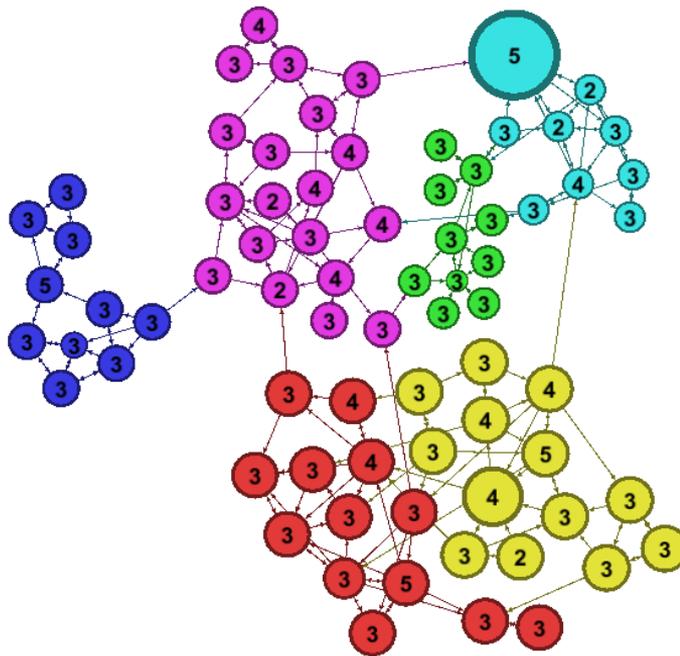
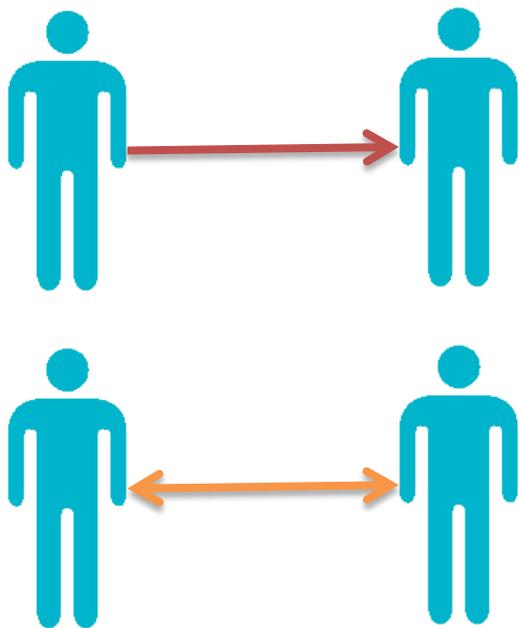


T1	T3
83%	79%

Relaciones de amistad entre los niños de un colegio

Pregunta:

Dime el nombre de tus amigos del curso



1. Modelos estadísticos de redes para identificar si hay **homofilia** entre los niños atribuibles a:
 - Variables socioeconómicas (sexo, edad, nivel educativo de la madre, ingreso)
 - Variables de salud (Actividad física, IMC)
 - Posición en la red (Cercanía, Popularidad, Pertenencia a grupos)
2. Modelo de detección de comunidades para identificar posibles denominadores en común causantes de **cohesión en la red por grupos**.
3. Modelo STERGM para identificar si hay **formación o disolución de amistades** atribuibles a:
 - Estado de salud (Actividad Física, IMC)
 - Popularidad, pertenencia a grupos

CONTROL

MARA

MARA + SMS

T1

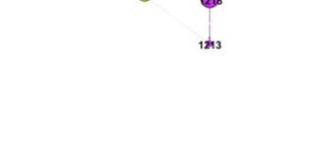
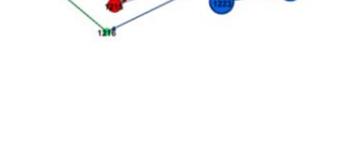
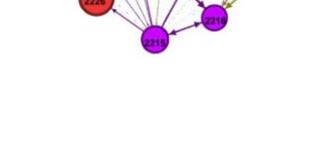
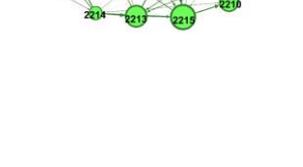
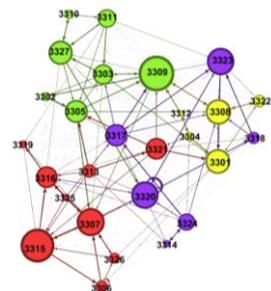
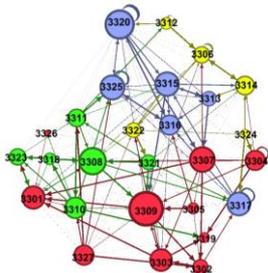
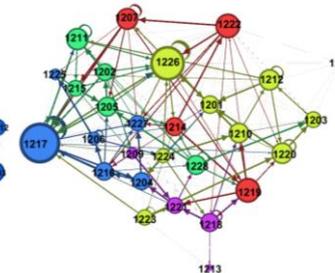
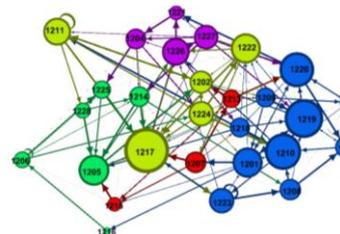
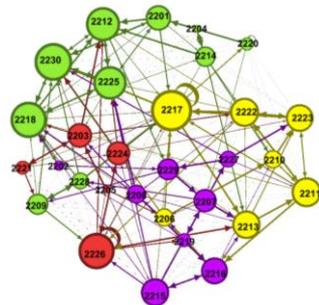
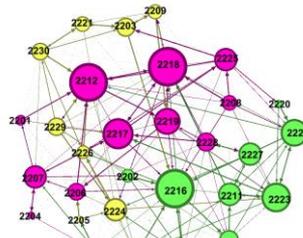
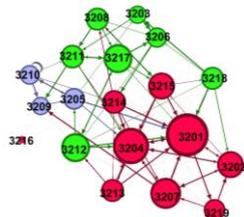
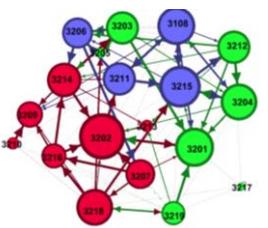
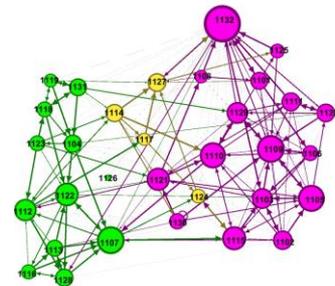
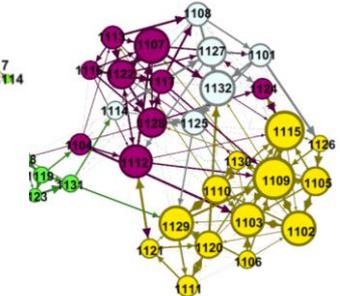
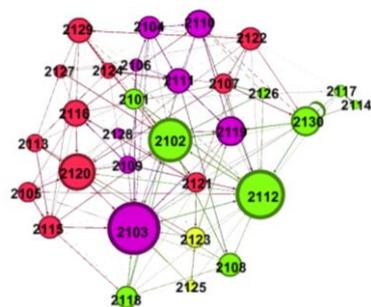
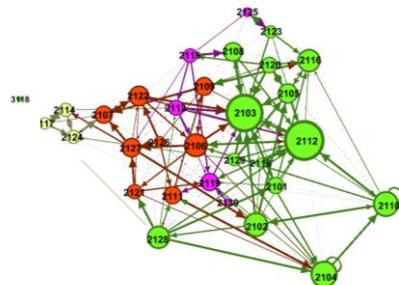
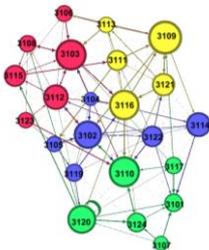
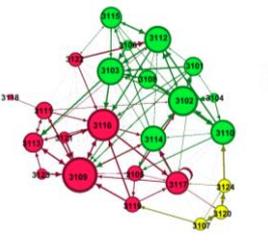
T3

T1

T3

T1

T3



Introduction:

- In 2016 non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer and chronic respiratory diseases represented 70% of the overall total deaths worldwide.
- In Colombia 75% of deaths were attributed to NCDs and 15% of the population were at risk of suffering from a premature death due to this type of disease.
- Evidence demonstrates that maintaining recommended amounts and intensities of physical activity produces several health benefits.
- The aim of this study is to examine the effect of two health-related interventions on the adoption of healthy habits and friendship relations among children of seven schools in Colombia.



Data Collection and Measurements

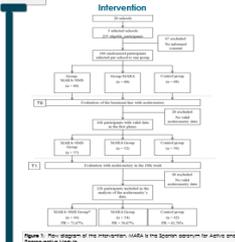


Figure 1. Flow diagram of the intervention. MASA is the Spanish acronym for MAS and MASA+SMS.

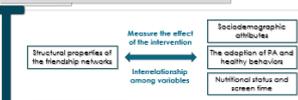
Data Collection

- Data was collected in two points in time: a baseline before starting the intervention (T0) and during the 10th week of the intervention (T1).
- Anthropometric measures were obtained according to ICD-E: body weight, height and body mass index (BMI).
- Parents completed questionnaires in relation with socio-demographic and familiar information related to healthy behaviors.
- Survey data was collected using a questionnaire designed to evaluate the PA, children's sedentary behaviors.
- Students nominated their friends from a list of classmates to build the friendship networks.

Network Measurements

- All measures included:
- Node in-degree
 - Clustering coefficient
 - Internal degree
 - Betweenness

Methodology of temporal Network Analysis



- To measure the change in the ties structure of each network (between T0 and T1), we calculated the Jaccard index:

$$J = \frac{E_{01}}{E_{01} + E_{02} + E_{11}}$$

- To assess the effect of homophily of the dyadic and community level, we conducted logistic regressions with individual attributes and structural properties for each network in each time T0 and T1:

$$P(X_{ij} = 1 | X) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1ij} + \beta_2 x_{2ij} + \dots + \beta_n x_{nij}}}$$

- To evaluate the impact of the intervention in the changes of the dyadic and communities' formation and dissolution, we applied a difference in difference approach to compare the results of T0 with T1:

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \beta_2 x_i + \beta_3 x_i + \beta_4 x_i + \beta_5 x_i + \beta_6 x_i + \beta_7 x_i$$

- To evaluate the formation and dissolution of the friendship ties through the timeline, we applied a Separate Temporal Exponential Random Graph Model (STERGM):

$$P^*(Y^1, Y^2) = \frac{\exp(\sum_{i,j} \theta_{ij}^1 Y_{ij}^1 + \sum_{i,j} \theta_{ij}^2 Y_{ij}^2)}{\sum_{Y^1, Y^2} \exp(\sum_{i,j} \theta_{ij}^1 Y_{ij}^1 + \sum_{i,j} \theta_{ij}^2 Y_{ij}^2)}$$



Figure 2. (a) Friendship network before (T0) and after (T1) the intervention of the MASA program + SMS across 10 intervention weeks across seven (7) schools across the municipality of the Capital district. The nodes show a single child and the edges show the date of the subsequent ties.

Results

Healthy-related behaviors

- For all the networks the overweight children remained constant in both periods of time.
- The percentage of active individuals increased by 20% in the intervened networks and decreased by 20% in the control schools.

Friendship Networks characteristics

- The networks size did not vary in terms of nodes but the Jaccard index showed a change in time:
 - MASA + SMS increased 28% in the number of ties.
 - Control school increased 14% in the number of ties.
 - Masa school decreased 12% in the number of ties.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Nodes	19	17	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Ties	25	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Mean	1.32	1.00	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89
Mean in-degree	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89
Standard deviation	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89

Note: 1) Friendship network characteristics for the programs in the most affected schools at the study.

Temporal Network Analysis

- In most of the networks gender segregation (homophily by gender) was presented.

- There are no conclusive results that could lead to explain the evolution of friendship ties or its change over time as a product of similarities in nodes attributes.

Comparing the MASA+SMS to MASA networks we found significant estimates on the in-degree, out-degree and degree suggesting that the intervention has a positive impact on the creation of more friendship ties.

The closeness estimate was positive and significant suggesting that the technological component of the intervention promote the cohesion on the network.

- For the MASA+SMS networks the formation of ties was significant when two children had a mutual friend.

- For the Control networks the dissolution of outgoing ties was significant when the child increased its levels of screen time.

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8. World Health Organization. (2010). *Physical activity: A global strategy for promotion*. Geneva: World Health Organization.

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10. World Health Organization. (2010). *Physical activity: A global strategy for promotion*. Geneva: World Health Organization.



CCS2018
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 GREECE
 23 - 28 September 2018

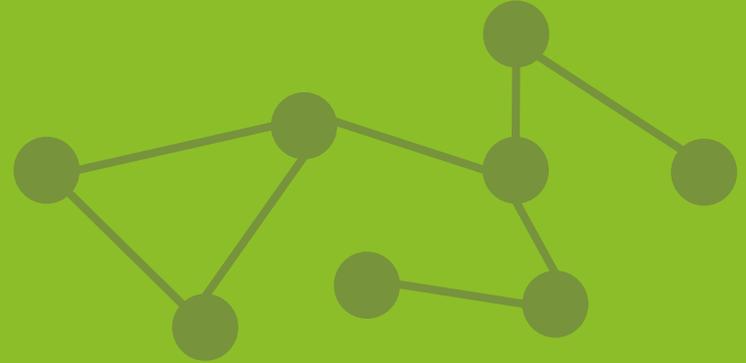


En los colegios intervenidos con MARA y MARA+SMS:

1. Los niños del mismo sexo tienden a ser amigos
2. Los niños tienden a agruparse con niños de otros grupos

En el colegio intervenido con SMS, el componente tecnológico:

1. Promueve la **creación de amistades** entre niños.
 - Los niños tendieron a nominar más niños y a recibir más nominaciones de amistad.
2. Promueve la **cohesión** de la comunidad
 - Los niños se encuentran en promedio más cerca en la red
3. Generó **empoderamiento** de los niños en la creación de nuevas amistades
 - El clustering tiene un efecto positivo y significativo en la creación de amistados en el grupo intervenido
4. Genera efectos en la **formación y disolución** de amistades de acuerdo al estado de salud de los niños
 - Los niños con mayor IMC tienden a perder menos amistades en el tiempo
 - Los niños con mayor AF tienden a formar menos amistades.



MONITOREO DE LA COHESION USANDO TICs

RECREO VIA



ANÁLISIS TEMPORAL DE LA COHESIÓN EN TORNO AL PROGRAMA DE RECREOVÍA DE BOGOTÁ

Nacimiento del programa: 1995

Propósitos:

- Actividad física
- Hábitos saludables
- Equidad social

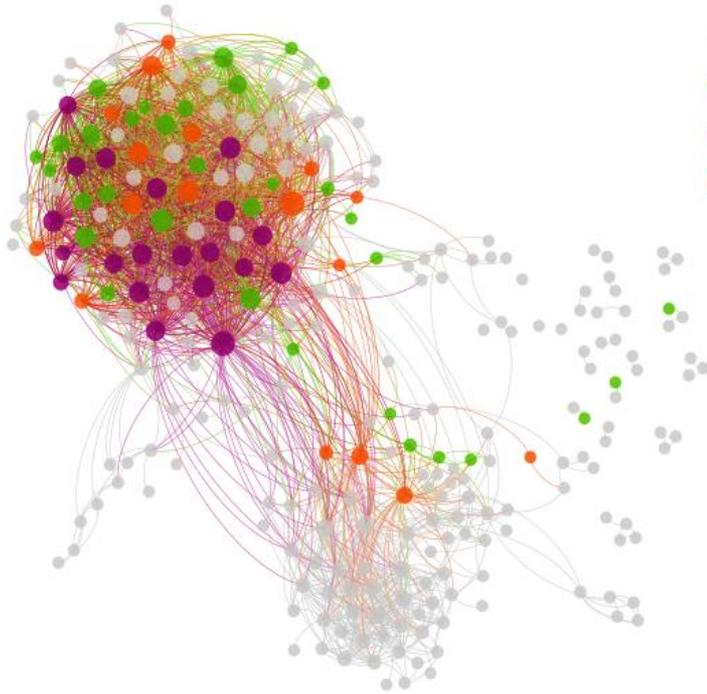
41 estaciones

Costo para el gobierno por clase por usuario
\$ 0.80

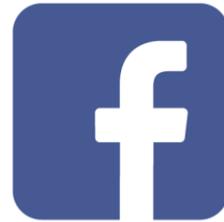


http://www.idrd.gov.co/sitio/idrd/sites/default/files/imagenes/Ciclovía_Recreovi%CC%81_IDRD.pdf

ESTUDIO TEMPORAL DE LA RED SOCIAL DE FACEBOOK DEL PROGRAMA PARA COMPRENDER EL CRECIMIENTO DE LA COHESIÓN



- Program attendees 202 (74.26%)
- Fitness industry members 33 (12.13%)
- Physical activity instructors 20 (7.35%)
- City hall agents 17 (6.25%)



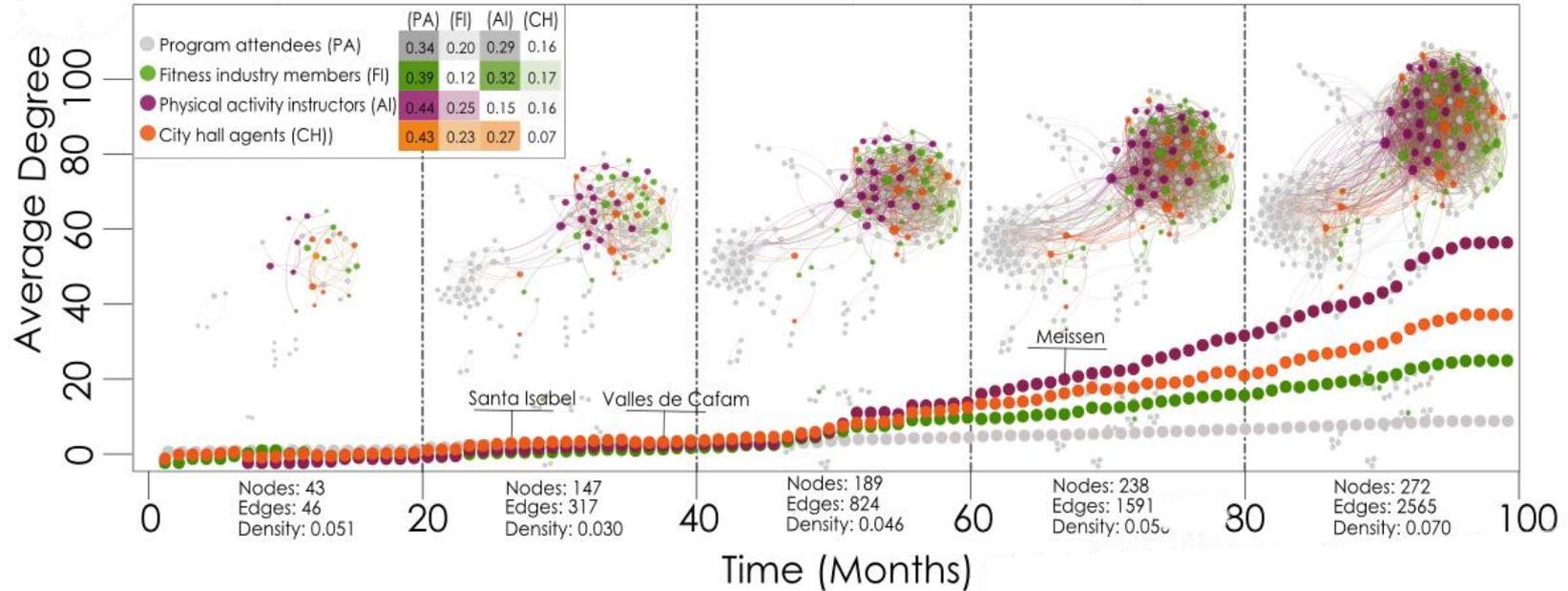
272 nodos
2565 conexiones
Densidad: 0.07
Grado promedio: 18.86
Assortatividad: 0,11
Diámetro: 7
Clustering promedio: 0.229

Mundo pequeño

El tamaño del nodo
representa el grado.

98 Meses
[Junio 2008, Agosto 2016]

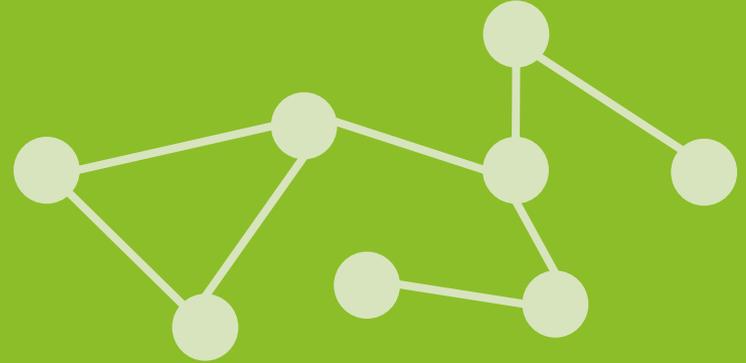
CRECIMIENTO DE LA COHESION DE LA RED EN VENTANAS DE TIEMPO



Sulo R, Berger-Wolf T, Grossman R. Meaningful selection of temporal resolution for dynamic networks. *Proc Eighth Work Min Learn with Graphs*. 2010:127-136. doi:10.1145/1830252.1830269.

RECOMENDACIONES

- Los directores de la Recreovía deberían promover el uso de redes sociales en línea entre los participantes como herramienta eficiente que provee información a un bajo costo.
- Los directores de la Recreovía deberían aprovechar a los instructores de actividad física como influenciadores que puedan organizar actividades para aumentar la interacción entre los participantes.
- Dejamos abierta la puerta para:
 - Utilizar modelos de crecimiento para estimar el cumplimiento de las **metas de crecimiento y cohesión.**
 - Diseñar experimentos de difusión de información dentro de las comunidades de participantes.



EN CONCLUSIÓN

El rol de las TICs

- La promoción de Actividad Física por medio de TICs genera acceso y es prometedora en cuanto a efectividad.
- Es importante que se diseñen las intervenciones para que sean los mismos sujetos quienes propaguen los comportamientos saludables entre sí.
- El Social Media permite monitorear la Actividad Física pero también permite conocer los niveles de innovación de las intervenciones.
- El análisis de redes proporciona información útil para el diseño de intervenciones (segmentación, influenciadores)



¡Gracias!

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