



The development of a mobile app for patients with Pompe disease and its possible clinical applications

Ricci G.¹, Baldanzi S.¹, Peviani S.^{2,3}, Carlini F.^{2,3}, Proietti C.^{2,3}, Vianello A.⁴, Ubaldi U.², Seidita F.², Antonini G.⁴, Siciliano G.¹ and the Italian Group on GSDII.

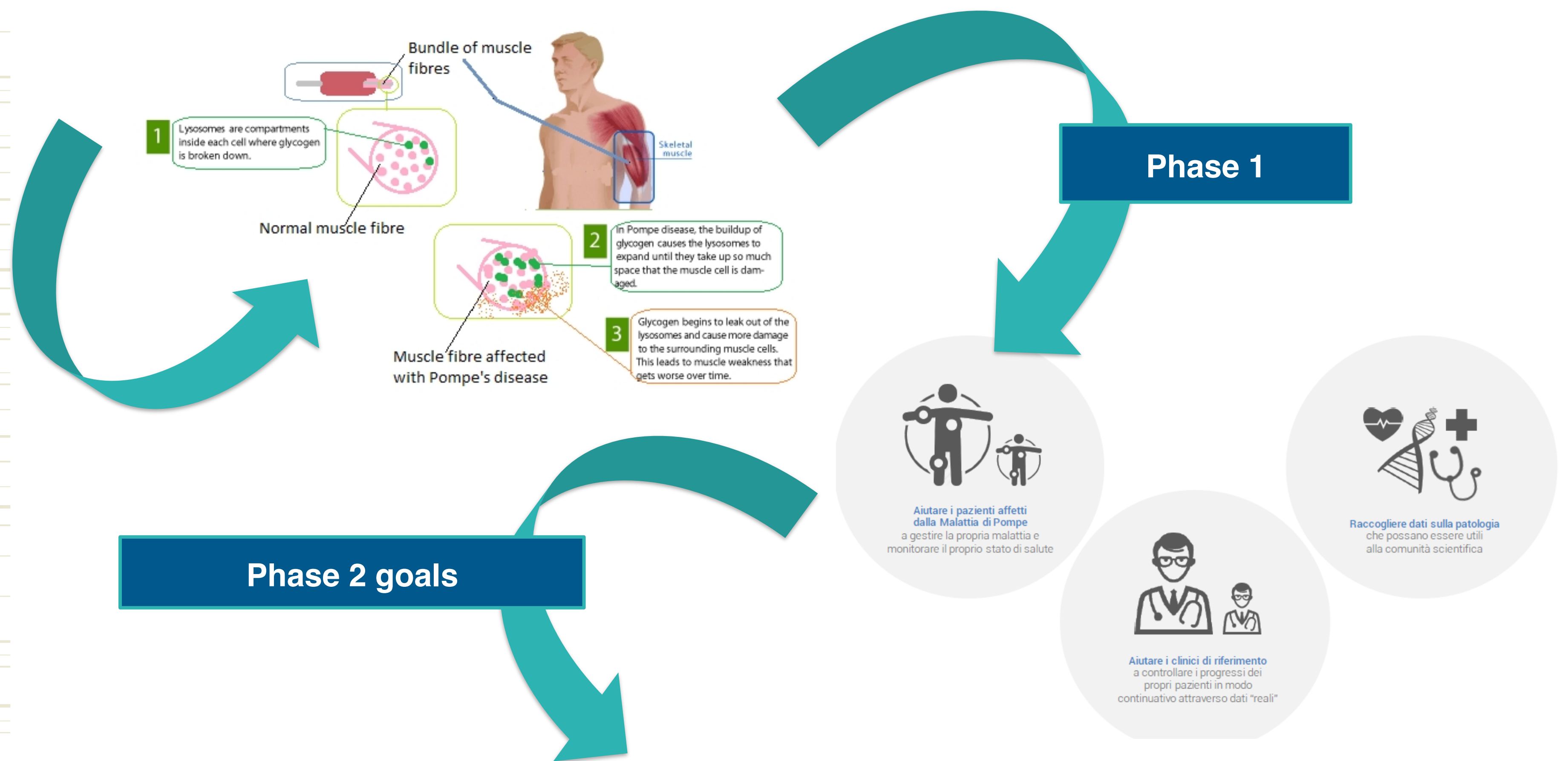
¹Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, University of Pisa, Pisa

²Associazione Italiana Glicogenosi - ONLUS

³Vidiemme Consulting s.r.l., Via Natale Battaglia, 8, 20127 Milano.

⁴U.O. Fisiopatologia Respiratoria, Azienda Ospedaliera di Padova

Pompe disease, also known as **acid maltase deficiency** and **glycogen storage disease type II**, is an autosomal recessive metabolic disorder whose main manifestations include **slowly progressive muscle weakness** that predominantly affects the diaphragm and can cause life-threatening **respiratory failure**. The potential of **e-health** to provide innovative solutions for disease management has raised high expectations by patients' and healthcare professionals community.



We set up a **web platform** allowing a **fast acquisition/visualization of clinical parameters** with the possibility to be constantly connected with referred medical staff and to improve research activities.

Applicazione per smartphone
iOS, Android e Windows Phone
Disponibile da: Gennaio 2016

Numero di download dagli store



313 28 6



DATI CLINICI
Inserimento dei parametri clinici, dello stato di salute e delle attività svolte durante il giorno, possibilità di inviare le informazioni raccolte tramite e-mail

NEWS
Info e comunicazioni dal mondo AIG e AIM, funzionalità disponibile solo se il device è connessione alla rete

TUTORIAL
Materiali legati alla patologia

EMERGENZE
Per contattare in maniera rapida numeri di telefono salvati in precedenza

VOCE AMICA
Permette di contattare telefonicamente o via mail il servizio di supporto dell'AIG

Conclusions

This web platform could be useful to support clinicians to store patients records and follow up management data (neurological, psychological and pneumological nowadays).

All collected data can be stored in a data base and can be analysed using different algorithms and protocols. Clinicians could have the possibility to continuously access each patient file via web portal, and for research purposes, data could be easily displayed in different ways (graphs or tables) to grant the best and the quickest interpretation.