

XVIII CURSO **ALMA** PARA DOCENTES UNIVERSITARIOS DE GERIATRÍA - "GERONTOTECNOLOGÍA"

Tipos de usuarios y estrategias de motivación

Rio de Janeiro, 31 de outubro de 2019

GRUPO 2

Gerontechnology in perspective

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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The use of technology in the context of frailty screening and management interventions: a study of stakeholders' perspectives



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Table 1 Factors of Older Adults' Technology Adoption ([32], p750)

Factor	Description		
Value	Perception of usefulness and potential benefit		
Usability	Perception of user friendliness and ease of learning		
Affordability	Perception of potential cost savings		
Accessibility	Knowledge of existence and availability in the market		
Technical support	Availability and quality of professional assistance throughout use		
Social support	Support from family, peers and community		
Emotion	Perception of emotional and psychological benefits		
Independence to others	Perception of social visibility or how a technology makes them look		
Experience	Relevance with their prior experiences and interactions		
Confidence	Empowerment without anxiety or intimidation		



Mobilidade

















Using Pedometers to Increase Physical Activity and Improve Health

A Systematic Review

 A review of 2246 publications has demonstrated that quantified self-tools can motivate sedentary individuals to change their habits. Information and communication technologies, as visiophonic communication, could also be helpful for intervention implementation. Technologies may support intervention at home and prevent negative healthrelated outcomes by detecting early signs of deteriorating health.

Figure 2. Increase in Physical Activity Among Participants Randomly Assigned to Pedometer Interventions vs Control Participants

	Sample Size				
Source	Intervention	Control	Difference in Change in Steps/d, Mean (95% CI)	¥1	P Value
Butler and Dwyer,17 2004	17	16	395 (-118 to 908)		.13
Hultquist et al, 19 2005	31	27	2226 (1488 to 2964)		<.001
Araiza et al, 16 2006	15	15	3189 (905 to 5473)		.006
de Blok et al, 10 2006	8	8	567 (-1872 to 3006)		.65
Talbot et al,™ 2003	17	8 17	1498 (-300 to 3296)	-	.10
Moreau et al.20 2001	15	.0	5066 (4003 to 6129)		<.001
Izawa et al,14 2005	24	21	3254 (1851 to 4657)		<.001
Ransdell et al, ²¹ 2004 and Ormes et al, ²² 2005	28	9	3994 (1050 to 6938)		.008
Summary difference	155	122	2491 (1098 to 3885)	-	<.001
				-2500 0 2500 Difference in Change in Steps/d.	5000 7500 , Mean (95% CI)

Presents the difference in the change in steps per day before and after the intervention between the participants in the experimental and control arms of the randomized controlled trials. The size of the data markers are proportional to the sample size, which represents the number of individuals who completed the trials.

