Dietary habit is known to be one of the main contributing factors for obesity, hypertension, and diabetes. It is important to manage what you eat, but also how you eat.

Initial Study

- We conducted semi-structured interview with metabolic syndrome patients and their spouses (5 Families; Mean age = 59.3)

Problematic Dietary Behaviors

- Fast eating without chewing (3~10 min max.)
  "The food slides through the throat after few chews (P3)"
- Excessive portion served
  "(wife serving full bowl of rice saying) he can take out some of the rice if he wants, but I don’t feel right if I serve less"
- Following the spouse’s eating pace (non-patient)
  "I found myself eating at the same pace without any intention (P4)"

Dietary Management Strategies, and Difficulties

- Portion control
  Using personal tray and personal bowls, BUT unaware of the right portion or over serving by the spouse
- Speed control
  Using stop watch or clock, mindful of slow eating, BUT even being aware of the time, not able to control the speed according to the left over portion

Prototype Design

Smartphone App

- Setting:
  Input user’s physical profile
  Food/dish type selection (Calorie/sodium DB available)

Visualizes:

- Food portion
- Eating pace
- Calorie intake
- Sodium intake

Tray

- LED indicator:
  Notifies the user of over plating and when the eating pace is too fast

Divided sections:

- Four individual sections for assigning different types of dishes

Load cell:

- Weight sensor capable of sensing at gram-level accuracy

Microprocessor:

- Bluno Nano and PCB used for processing weight sensor data and communication with the App via Bluetooth

Evaluation

- We conducted a one day, in-situ experiment with three metabolic syndrome patient families (Mean age = 60.1)

Food plating process

- Preventing “over plating”
  The LED signal acknowledged the recommended portion, leading them to take out some of the rice off the bowl
- LED indicator as means of relieving from “stress of uncertainty”
  For those, whom the LED did not blink, said that they were satisfied with the simple LED OFF state, which was perceived as a “confirmation from the device for appropriate food portion”, freeing them from the worries of uncertainty
- Limitation in the number of available tray sections
  Some dishes were not able to be “on” the tray due to the number of tray section limitation. Users either left them out of the tray or placed more than one dish on one section of the tray

Eating process

- Slowed their eating speed
  Four people (two households) finished after 15 minute goal (avg = 19.5 min) and two (one household) finished earlier (avg = 12.1 min)
- Some ate faster than usual
  A negative side effect was the eating pace visualization bar was “ticking-down” style, which was said to increase anxiety to eat within the “time limit”
- Strong mutual influence of eating speed
  Even though they were following the smartphone guide of eating pace, watching their spouse eat made themselves to eat at a similar speed.
  "I did check my pace on the smartphone, but then watching my wife eat made me pace up with her"

"I found myself eating at the same pace without any intention (P4)"
"(wife serving full bowl of rice saying) he can take out some of the rice if he wants, but I don’t feel right if I serve less"
"I did check my pace on the smartphone, but then watching my wife eat made me pace up with her"