How implementable is that evidence-based practice? User-centered design of complex psychosocial interventions

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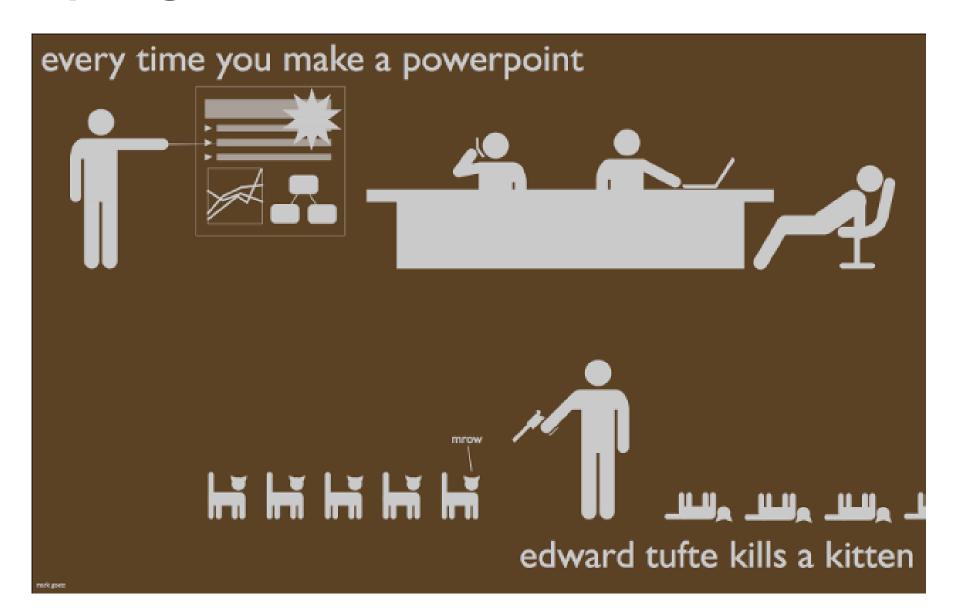
University of Washington ALACRITY Center (P50MH115837; PI: Arean)







Apologies...



There is no such thing as "no design"

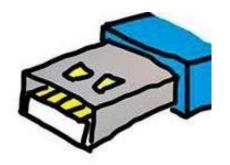
"The alternative to good design is bad design, not no design at all. Everyone makes design decisions all the time without realizing it."

Douglas Martin (1990)



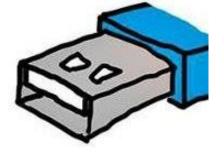
Problematic Design is EVERYWHERE

Up position



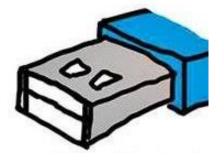
It is a well known fact that you must spin a
USB three times before it will fit.
From this, we can gather that a USB has
three states.

Down position



Until the USB is observed it will stay in the superposition. Therefore it will not fit until observed - except for in cases of USB tunelling.

Superposition





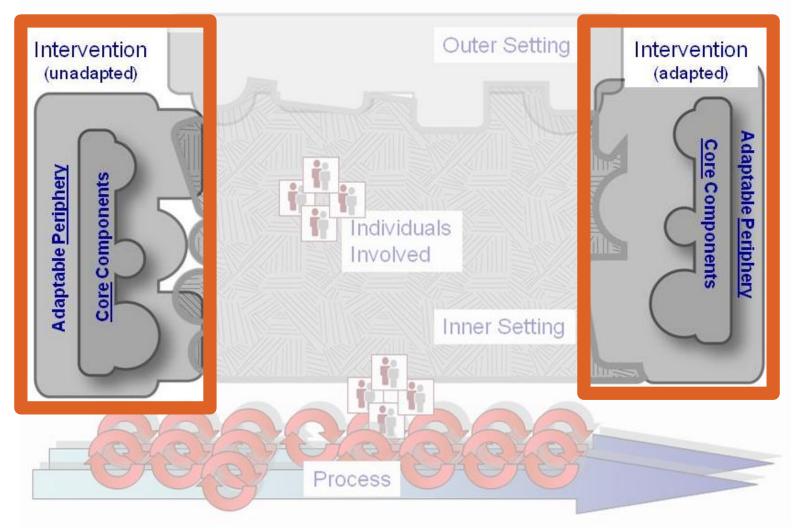
Design Problems Reduce <u>Usability</u>

<u>Usability</u>: the extent to which a product can be used by specified users to achieve specified goals with effectiveness, efficiency, and satisfaction (International Standards Organization, 1998)





System Level: Intervention



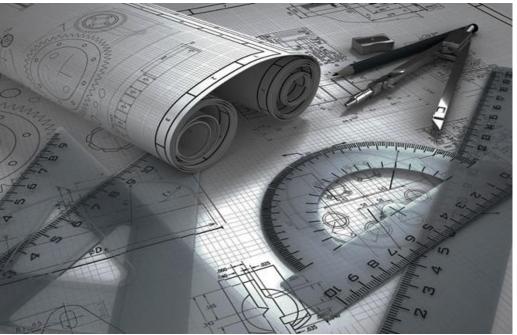


EBPIs Dominate the D&I Landscape in MH



MH EBPIs are Well Engineered







MH EBPIs are TERRIBLY Designed









Intervention-Level Determinants are <u>Underexplored</u> in Implementation Science

- SIRC Instrument Review Project (IRP) (Lewis et al., 2015)
 - Only <u>19</u> instruments addressed intervention characteristics
 - Inner setting: 90 instruments
 - Individual: 98 instruments
 - 0 instruments addressed
 DESIGN QUALITY &
 PACKAGING





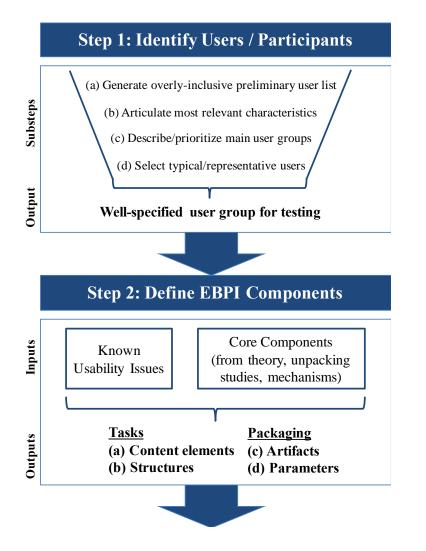
Intervention Usability is a Key "Upstream" Determinant of Implementation Outcomes

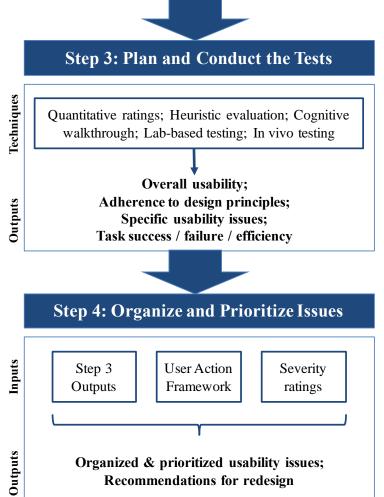
Intervention Usability	Perceptual Implementation Outcomes	Behavioral Implementation Outcomes	Service Outcomes	
 Efficiency Effectiveness Errors	AcceptabilityAppropriatenessFeasibility	AdoptionFidelityReach/Penetration	SymptomsFunctioningWellbeing	

Lyon & Bruns (in press)



Usability Evaluation for Evidence-Based Psychosocial Interventions (USE-EBPI)







Recommended Usahility Testing Techniques

Quantitative instruments (e.g., IUS)

Heuristic evaluation by experts

Cognitive walk-throughs

Lab-based, scenario-driven user testing (e.g. beh rehearsal) In-vivo / extended user testing (e.g., A/B testing)

Highest cost

Lowest cost 1

Overall Usability;
Differences by
Experience Levels

Alignment with usability principles

Specific Usability Issues



Heuristic
 Evaluation
 Rubric for
 EBPIs
 (HERE)

Heuristic Evaluation Rubric for EBPIs (HERE)

Criteria:

Scale (1-10; 1=not at all; 10=extremely)

1. Learnability

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

The EBPI provides users with opportunities to rapidly build understanding of, or facility in, its use.

2. Efficiency

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

The EBPI can be applied by users to resolve identified problems with minimal time, effort, and cost.

3. Memorability

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Users of the EBPI can remember and successfully apply important elements of the EBPI protocol without many added supports.

4. Error reduction

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

The EBPI explicitly prevents or allows rapid recovery from errors or misapplications of content.

5. Low cognitive load

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

The EBPI task structure is sufficiently simple so that amount of thinking required to complete a task minimized.

6. Exploit natural constraints

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

The EBPI incorporates or explicitly addresses the static properties of the intended destination context, which may affect the ways it can be used.

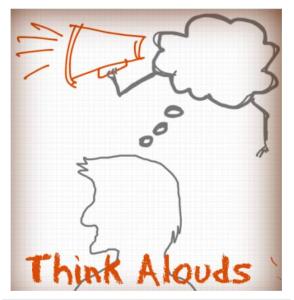
7. Overall assessment

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Notes / explanation of ratings:



"Lab-based" testing (n = 10)











- IUS range (scale: 0-100): 65-85
 - mean = 80.5 (SD = 9.56)

Group	IUS score	
Novice $(n = 3)$	77.5 (<i>SD</i> = 10.90)	
Intermediate (n=4)	77.5 (<i>SD</i> = 8.66)	٦
Advanced (n = 3)	87.5 (<i>SD</i> = 8.66)	



 Table 6. HERE Evaluation Ratings

Item	Mean	SD
Learnability The EBPI provides users with opportunities to rapidly build understanding of, or facility in, its use.	7.33	1.155
Efficiency The EBPI can be applied by users to resolve identified problems with minimal time, effort, and cost.	8.33	0.577
Memorability Users of the EBPI can remember and successfully apply important elements of the EBPI protocol without many added supports.	6.33	0.577
Error Reduction The EBPI explicitly prevents or allows rapid recovery from errors or misapplications of content.	7.67	0.577
Low Cognition Load The EBPI task structure is sufficiently simple so that amount of thinking required to complete a task minimized.	6.33	0.577
Exploit Natural Constraints The EBPI incorporates or explicitly addresses the static properties of the intended destination context, which may affect the ways it can be used.	5.00	3.606
Overall Assessment	7.33	0.577

 Task completion of exposure behavioral rehearsal. FAILURE RATES....

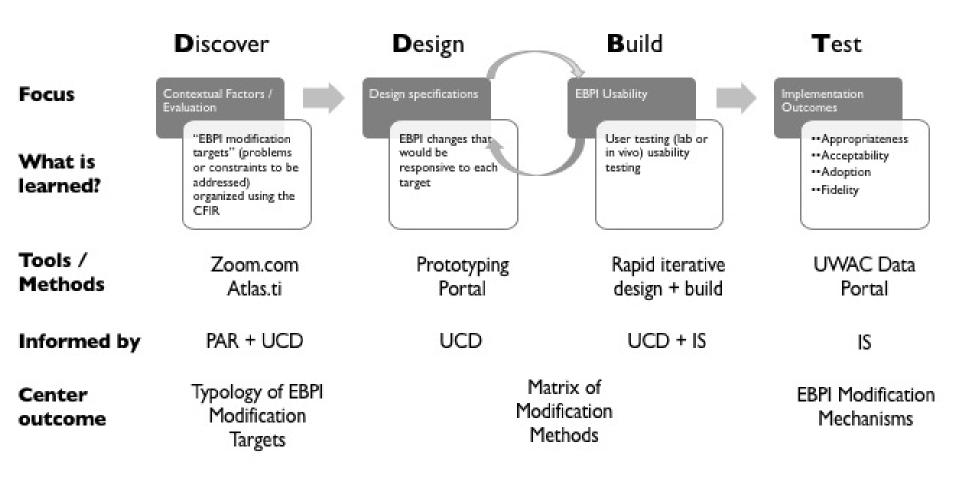
- 2 (of 3) novices (66%)
- 1 (of 4) *intermediates* (25%)
- 0 (of 3) experts (0%)



Table 7. Categorization and Rating of Usability Problems

	•		
Average Rating / User Type	Usability Problem	Step of UAF Impacted P T A F	_
3.0	Contraindicated behaviors are ambiguous	X X	
3.0	Failure to block contraindicated behaviors	X	Legend
2.5	Signposting	X X X X	P – Planning
2.5	Unclear Processing detail	X X	T – Translation
2.5	Lack of feedback on accuracy of hierarchy level	X X	A – Actions
2.0	Insufficient support of exposure planning	XX	F – Feedback
2.0	Unclear purpose/rationale	XX	- novice
\bigcirc	Omission of key content	X X	- intermediate
1.5	Failure to highlight therapist barriers	X	- expert
000000000	Insufficient feedback for success	X	Filled circle=user experience issue
1.5	Lack of troubleshooting for family/system issues	X X X	
1.0	Habituation is unclear	X X X	Lyon, Koerner, &
000000000	Developmental level is unclear	X	Chung (under review)

Discover, Design, Build, & Test (DDBT) Framework (P50MH115837; Overall PI: Arean; Methods Core PI: Lyon)





Questions and Discussion

Sometimes



beats

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Research & Training Center