# Learning by doing: A Practical Workshop on Prototyping Targeted Processes of Change for digital Intervention Design

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## Disclosures

- Dr. Vasilis S. Vasiliou:
  - is an Associate Editor of the JCBS,
  - member at large at the ACBS Foundation Committee
  - external consultant at Wanax Health care solution Ltd.
  - Post-Doctoral Research Associate, University of Oxford and Cardiff University
- o Dr. Maria Karekla
  - is the President-elect of ACBS
  - is an Associate Editor of the JCBS,
  - is an Associate Professor of Clinical Psychology at the University of Cyprus
  - is an author and published 2 books
- o Dr. Conor Lihenah
  - o is a senior lecturer at UCC

## 3 CBS-related groups

NDORMS, Oxford University & School of Psychology (PsyD), Cardiff University





School of Applied Psychology, University College Cork





Department of Psychology, University of Cyprus





CONOR'S
LINEHAN
VIRTUAL
AND
MENTAL
PRESENCE





# Learning outcomes

- (a) understand
  - The participatory user centred design process, and the advantages it can bring to intervention design
- (b) apply
  - an iterative paper-based prototype method for translating functional requirements into digital artifacts
- o (c) utilize
  - techniques to evaluate (test) low and medium fidelity prototypes to guide their digital intervention design

## Agenda



Part I: Design in process-based therapies



**Part II:** Hands-on examples- turning processes of change into digital interventions



Part III: Prototyping processes of change procedures in PBT



Part IV: Your prototypes

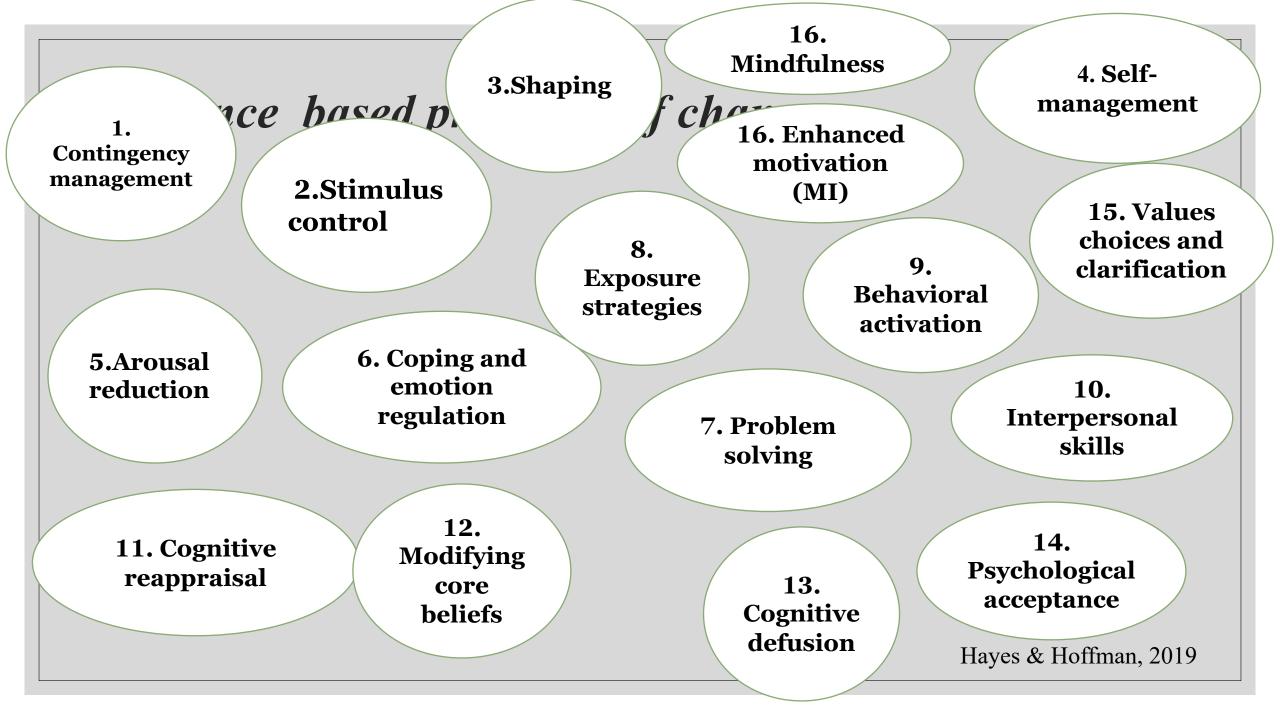
# THE UTILITY OF THIS WORKSHOP





# Part I: Design in process-based therapies

- What is design?
- Why design is important for process-based therapies?
- Where can we use design in PBT?



# What CBS intervention developers typically do?

Selection of processes

Identification of the techniques galore

Design features

# What CBS intervention developers should do!



# Frameworks to identify targeted processes of change

- Idionomic network of the process of change assessment (Ciarrochi et al., 2022)
- Behaviour Change Wheel and BCT taxonomy (BCW; Michie et al.,2014)
- Intervention Mapping (IM; Bartholomew et al., 2016)
- Person-based Approach (Yardley et al., 2015)
- Theoretical Domain Framework (TDF; Atkins et al., 2017)
- Users (human) centered design (UCD)

## Design is about ~ Users' Experiences



## **Identify:**

the desired emotional and sensory touching points where the subjective experience of users is shaped

How well people understand, feel, and engage with the experience (not the service!)



### Move away:

From designing "systems", "pathways', and "processes" and make some room for the "users' experience" concept

[same for PBT- Idiographic approaches]

# Design is about ~ users' emotional reactions



#### Understand users' experiences:

Physically, sensually, cognitively, Kinetically, Aesthetically



Elicit:

**Emotional reactions** 



# How good design helps digital psychological interventions?

Enhance creativity in delivering methods (Van Velsen et al. 2013) Increase users' satisfaction (Hong et al., 2017) Increase retention rates (Karekla et al., 2019) Improves outcome efficacy and effectiveness (Mohr et al., 2017) Reach culturally diverse and broad segments of the populations (Bennett et al., 2009)

# Design from a CBS perspective

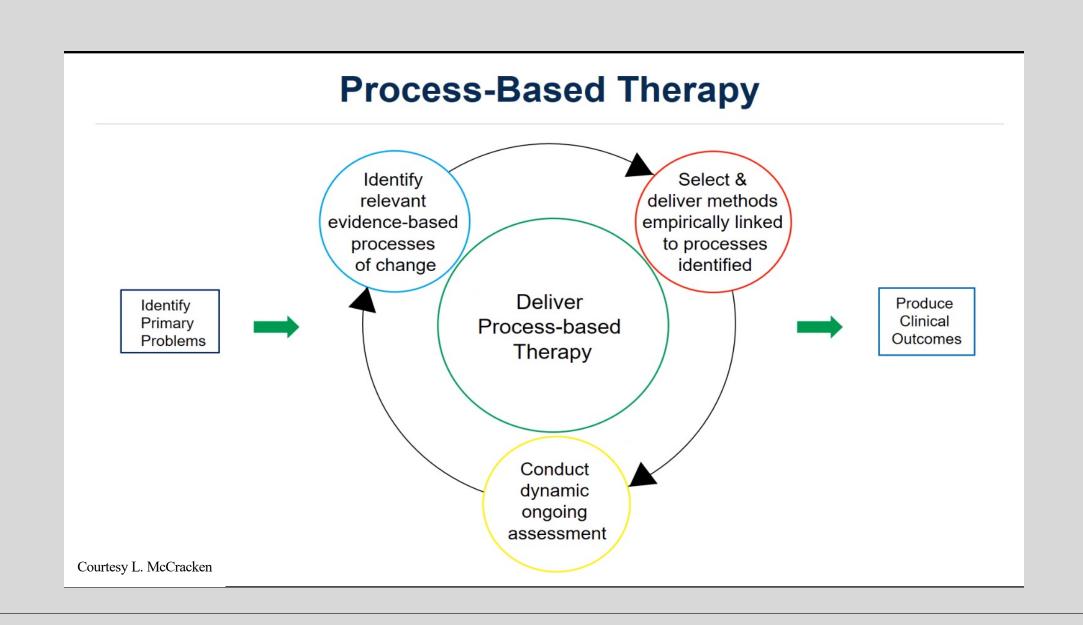
- Motivate people to:
  - become more mindful of their daily experiences
  - be in the present moment when making choices and.....when using an app/ digital intervention
  - build mindfulness into everything we do as clinicians and researchers...







# Make people following mindful behavioral changes



# Why Design is important for process-based therapies (PBT)?

#### PBT incudes a set of:

• theory-based, dynamic, progressive, contextually bound and modifiable, and multilevel evidence-based processes

#### Processes linked with:

evidence-based treatment kernels (procedures)

#### Procedures are:

• tools, exercises, metaphors, experiential techniques that reliably predict long-term positive outcomes

#### Design:

• help interventionists (researchers/clinicians) develop functionally important pathways and achieve treatment utility

# BPT and Design target at Functionally important pathways



Design help processes of change to elicit:

- Emotional reactions
- Experience maps



PBT processes ought to be delivered:

- Idiographically
- Tailored-made

# Formula of designing "Good processes of change"

Performance + Engineering + The Aesthetics of Experience

How well it does the job/ is fit for the purpose engineered, and reliable it is "feels"/is experienced

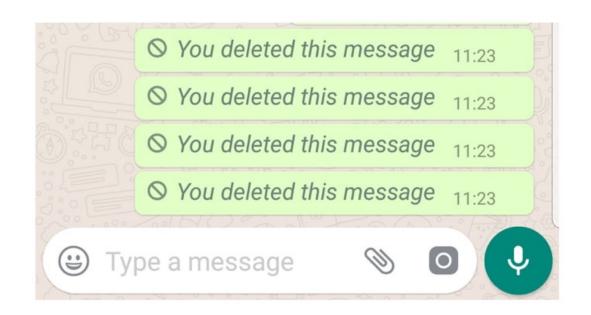
(Functionality) (Safety) (Usability)

Bergun, S (2004)

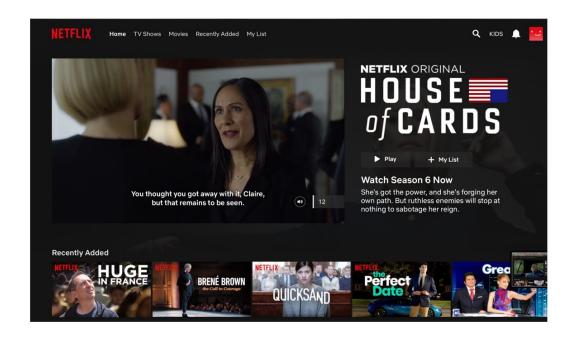


# What's is your CBSrelated design challenge? In pairs exercise

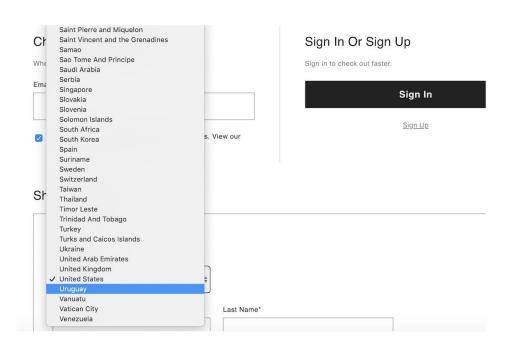
- In dyads talk to each other about a design challenge that has emerged from your own research or clinical implementation practice (doesn't have to be an app).
  - Something that doesn't work quite right, or that could work a lot better.
  - An unmet need for a patient, a caregiver, a health professional or other stakeholder.
  - Just identity what the problem is- don't go into the the solution



## WHAT NOT TO DESIGN-WHATSAPP: BAD DESIGN PRACTICE 1

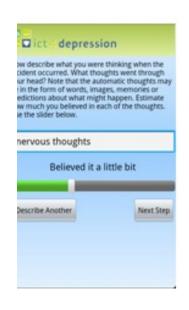


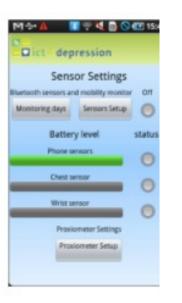
# WHAT NOT TO DESIGN-NETFLIX: BAD DESIGN PRACTICE 2

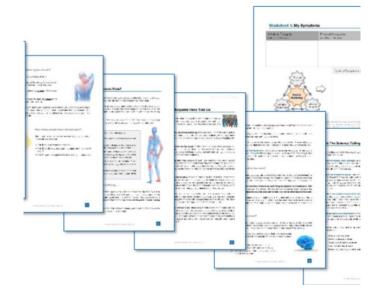


#### WHAT NOT TO DESIGN-SUPER LONG DROPDOWNS : BAD DESIGN PRACTICE 3







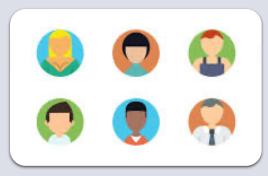


#### NO PLANNING FOR USER ENGAGEMENT AND MANAGING DROPOUT

# 4 Dimensional Recommendations









## A-priory theoretical Planning

O) Utilize digital theory

- o) Consist of theory driven evidence-based psychological intervention content
- ') Take into account relevant ethical considerations

#### Human-Computer Interaction

Of Apply theory-driven and empirically supported technological characteristics

- o) Include human or a sense of human contact
  - ) Frequent content update

### **User-Related Characteristics**

O) Take into account known user characteristics that improve adherence

o) Assess computer knowledge and experience & provide assistance

### Active Assessment of usage

O) Simple and direct instructions

o) Utilize web-metrics to assess and monitor adherence of disengaged users

# Identifying design challenges

Using informants (stake holders)

Contextual Inquiry

Ethnographic interviewing

**Discovery** interviews

Participants and users interactive observations

Photographs

Story telling (and critical incidences)

Videotaping: "the storytelling laboratory"

Focus groups and listening labs

Patients professional action teams

Conversation archives



#### Part II: Hands-on examplesturning processes of change into digital interventions

- The case of MyUSE
- ACThealthy projects,
- The case of ASpida,



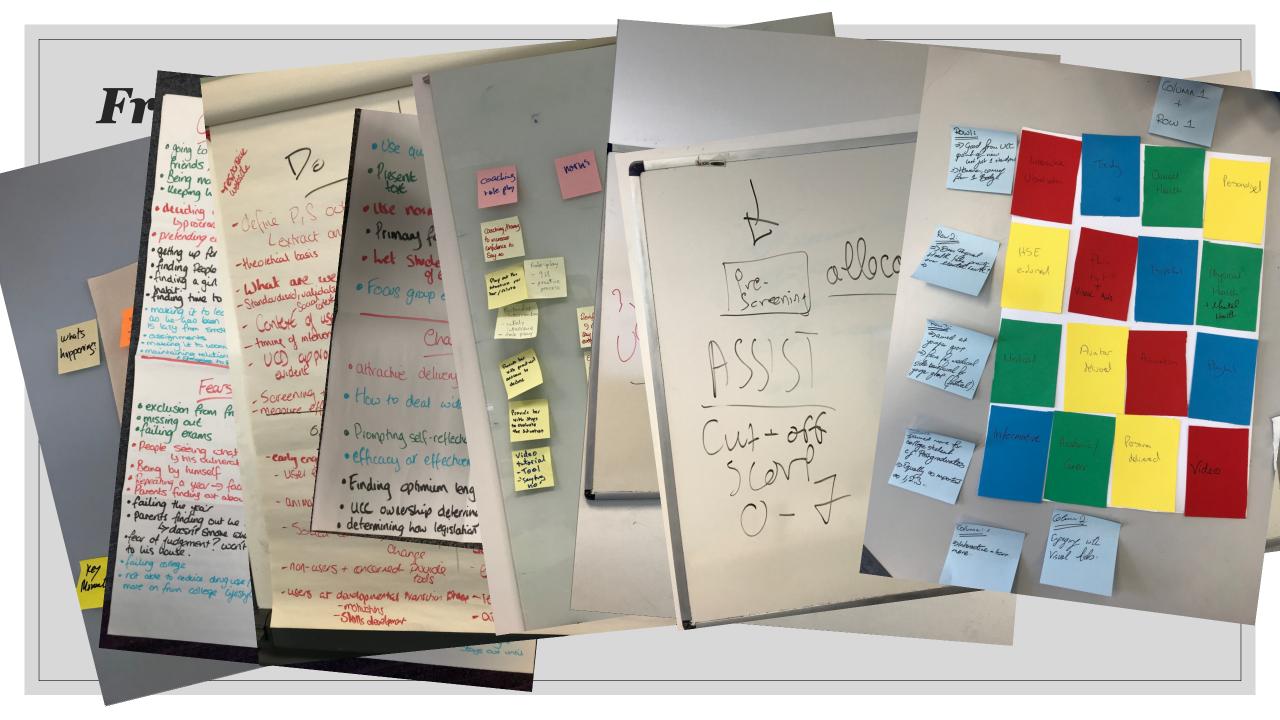
#### 1 (brief) visit intervention (30-45')

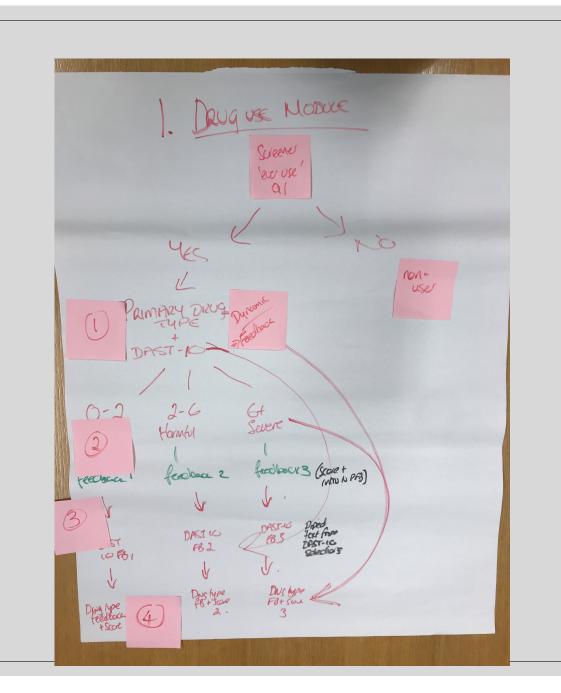
#### Allocation of users based on their level of risk:

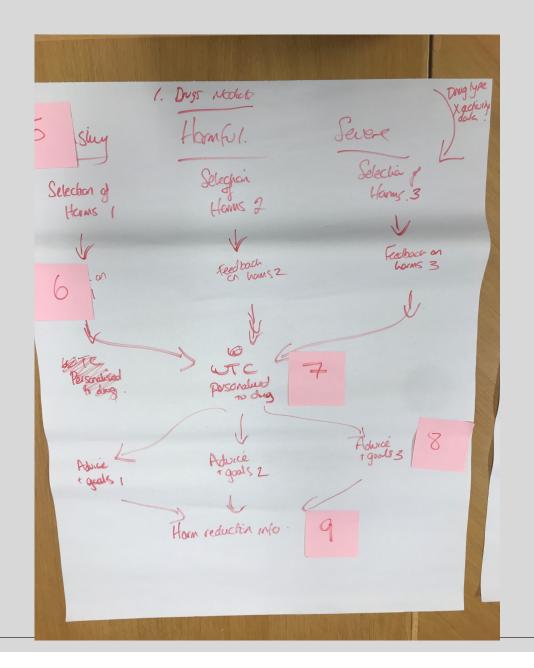
- No risk (no users)
- Low/Moderate risk (experimental users, 1-2/m)
- Substantial/severe risk (frequent users, weekly)

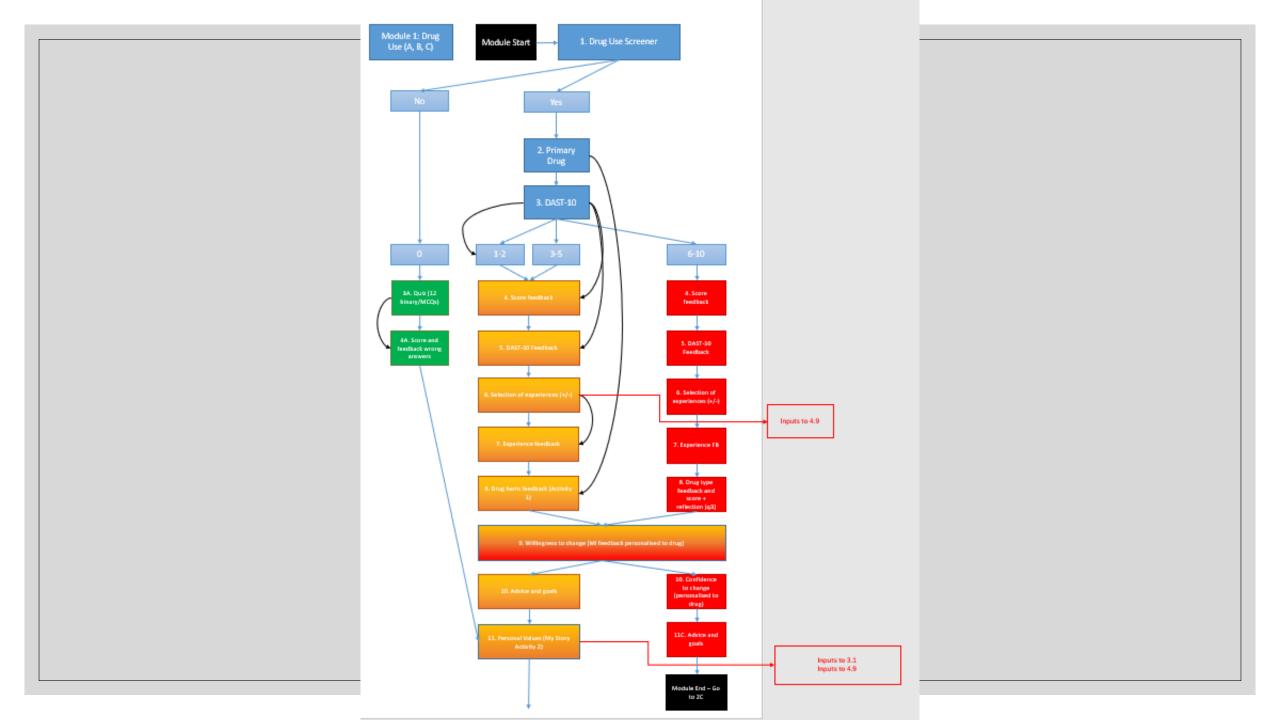
#### 2 Stage user's journey via an algorithm defined

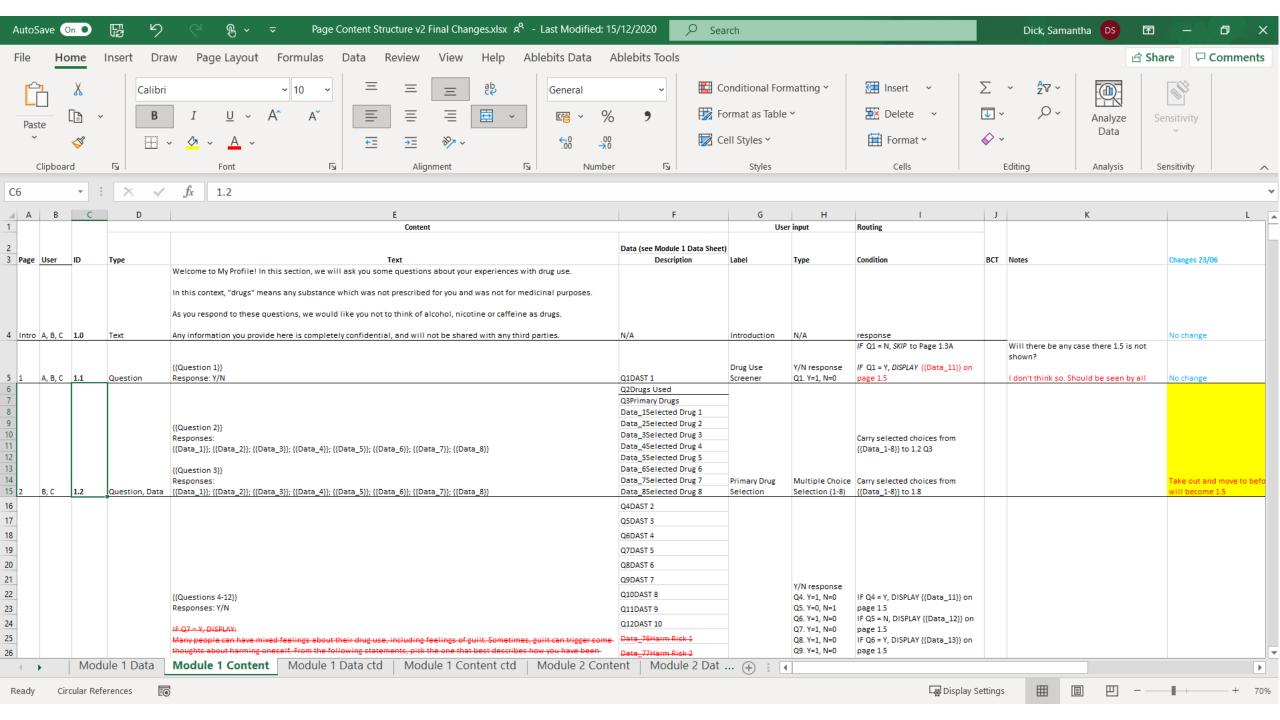
- [I] Profile building (assessment) and personalized feedback
- [II] Tailored to users' needs process of change therapeutic modules

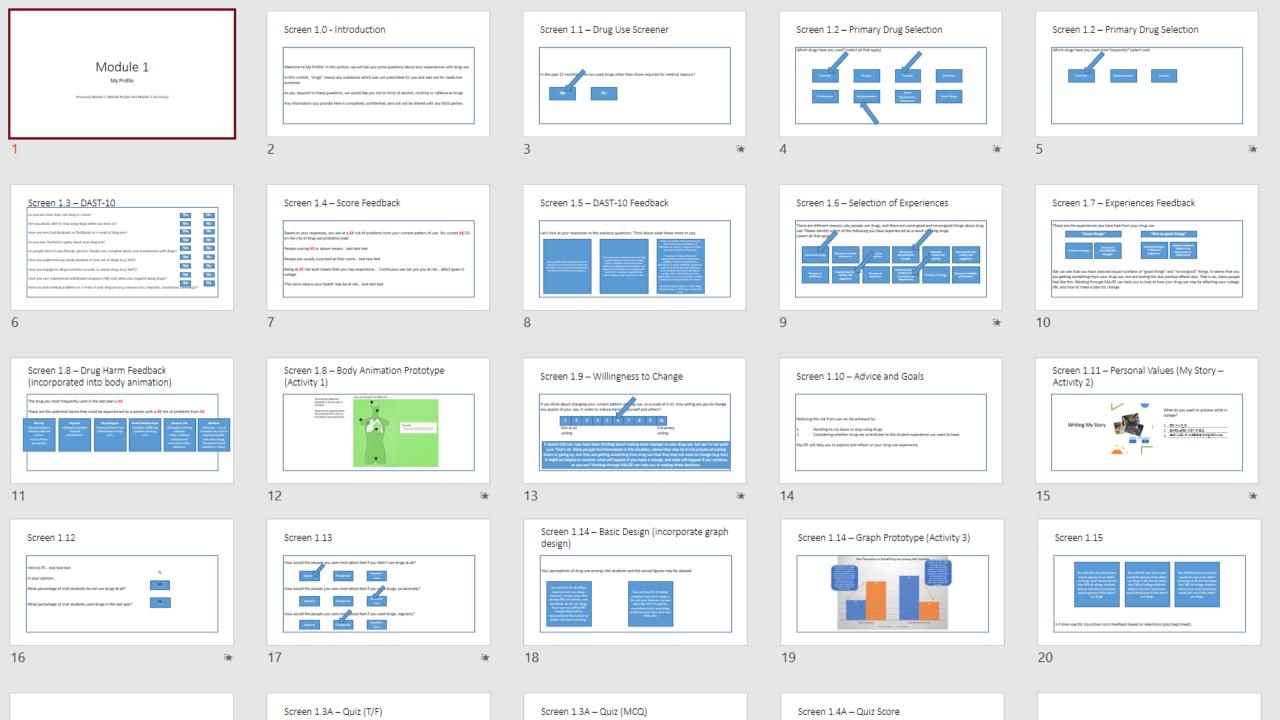


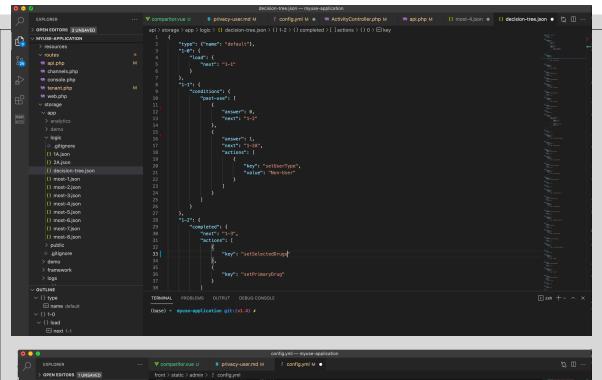


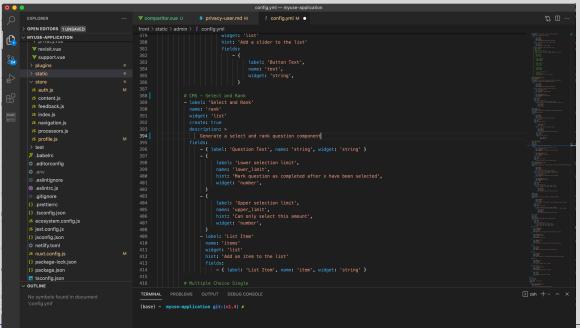


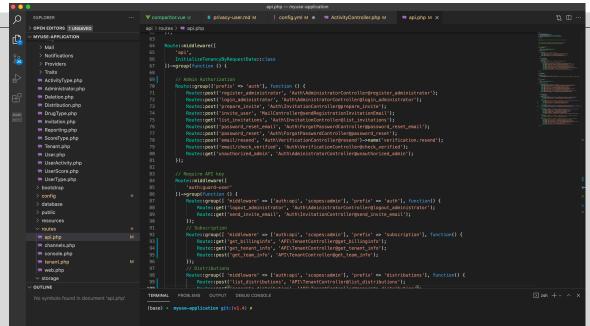


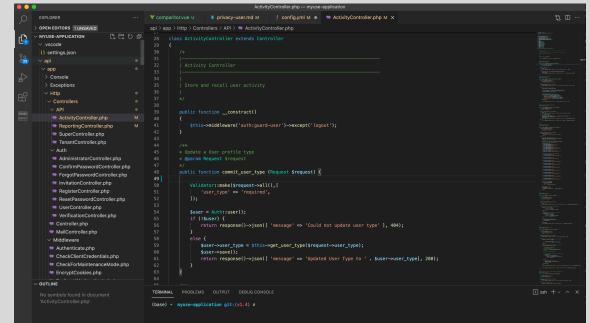




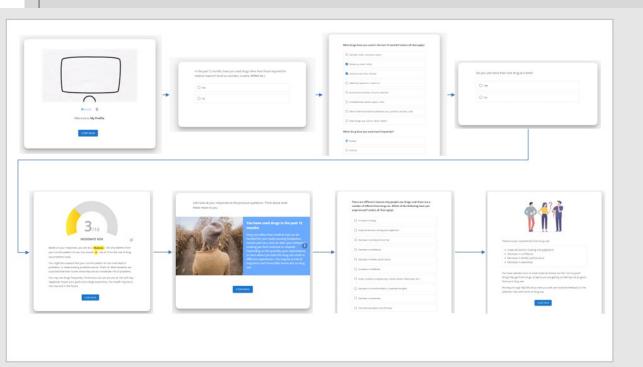


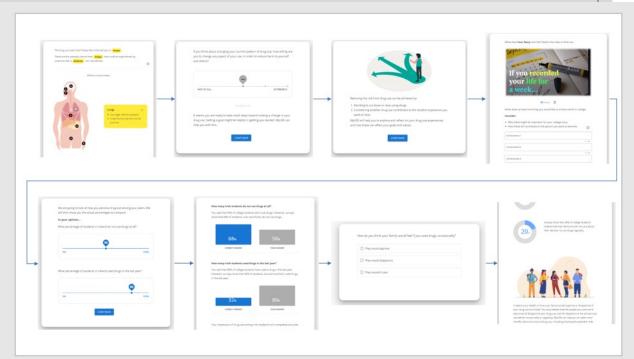




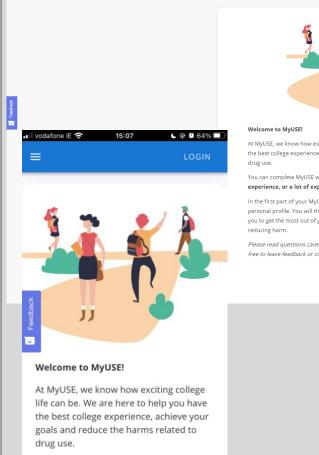


## To this!





# MyUSE Current Stage



You can complete MyUSE whether you have had no experience, a little experience, or a lot of experience with



At MyUSE, we know how exciting college life can be. We are here to help you have the best college experience, achieve your goals and reduce the harms related to drug use.

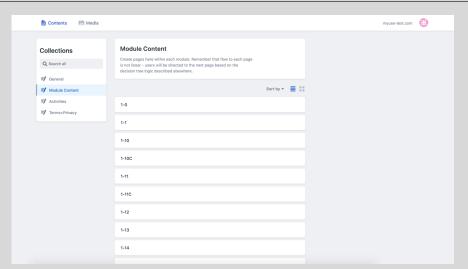
You can complete MyUSE whether you have had **no experience**, a little **experience**, or a lot of experience with drugs.

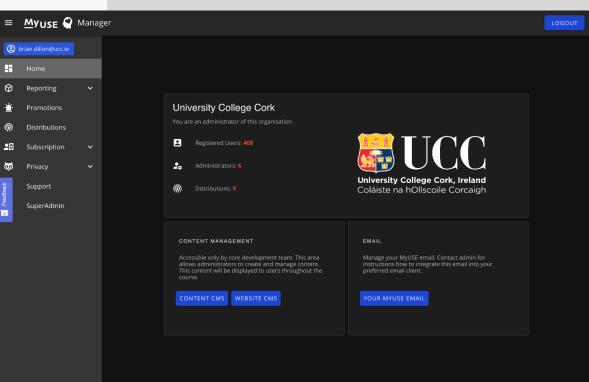
In the first part of your MyUSE Journey, you will be able to build your own personal profile. You will then be able to complete some activities that will help you to get the most out of your college life, while achieving your goals and reducing harm.

Please read questions carefully, you won't be able to change your responses. Feel free to leave feedback or comments at any time using the side tab.

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### Welcome to MyUSE!

At MyUSE, we know how exciting college life can be. We are here to help you have the best college experience, achieve your goals and reduce the harms related to drug use.

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Please read questions carefully, you won't be able to change your responses. Feel free to leave feedback or comments at any time using the side tab.





# octhealthy projects

## Flexiquit project & extensions

Versions O& o: Target audience adolescents & young adults







Karekla & Savvides (2021). *Translation Behavioral Medicine*, 11, 198-205. doi: 10.1093/tbm/ibz128. Karekla, Savvides & Gloster (2020). Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 54 (10), 747-760. doi:10.1093/abm/kaaa013

# LGBT Flexiquit-Project EQQUAL

















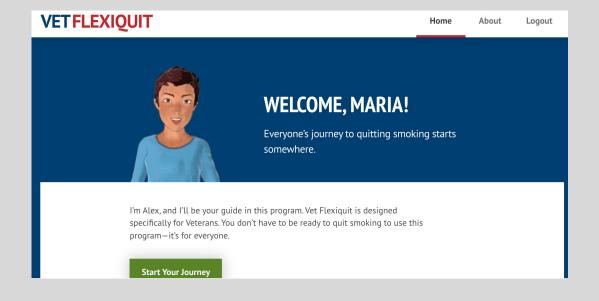




Heffner, J., Watson, N., Serfozo, E., Kelly, M., Reilly, E., Kim, D., Baker, K., Scout, N., & Karekla, M. (2021). An Avatar-Led Digital Smoking Cessation Program for Sexual and Gender Minority Young Adults: Intervention Development and Results of a Single-Arm Pilot Trial. *Journal of Medical Internet Reaserch*, 5 (7), e30241. DOI: 10.2196/30241.

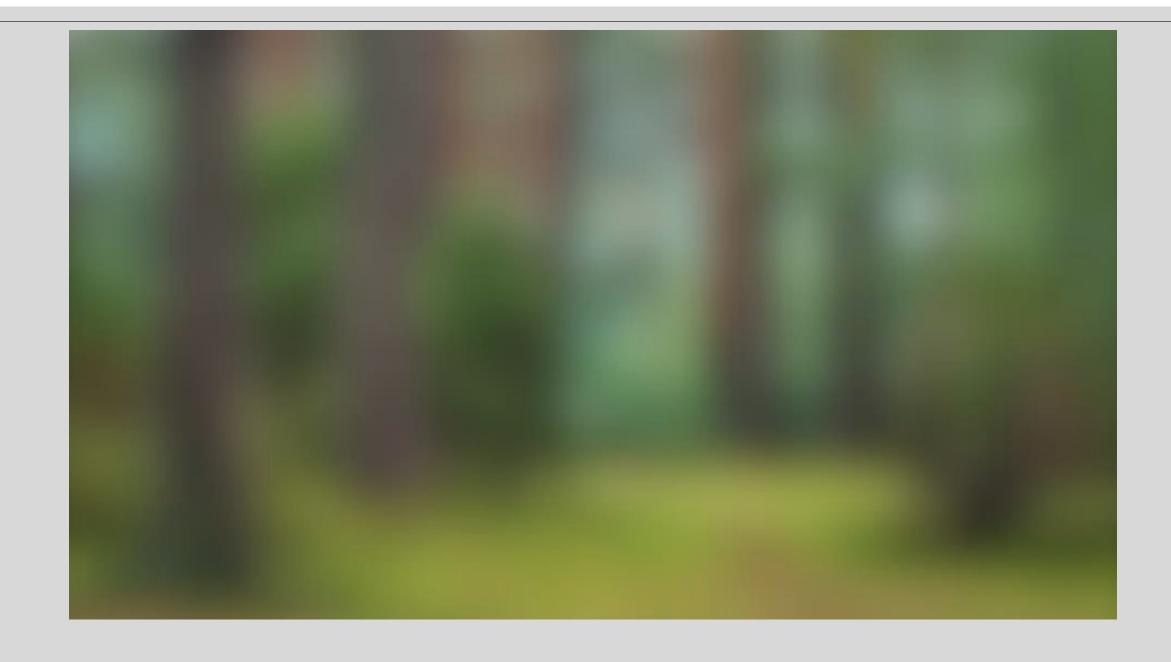
## **VETFLEXIQUIT**











Multi-User Virtual Reality- Values intervention for individuals at high-risk for Eating Disorders

CO-DESIGN PROCESS



# Multi-User Virtual Reality- Values intervention for individuals at high-risk for Eating Disorders

1. Created a shared vision of how VR can support Eating Disorders Prevention and Psychotherapy

2. Articulated MUVR adaptation & User Interface (UI) elements

3. Specified therapistparticipant interaction with MUVR virtual objects and tasks & participant avatar appearance

4. Specified design factors for representations & Executed systems usability for the therapeutic scenaria

**CO-DESIGN PROCESS** 



5. Created participant's avatar customization technique

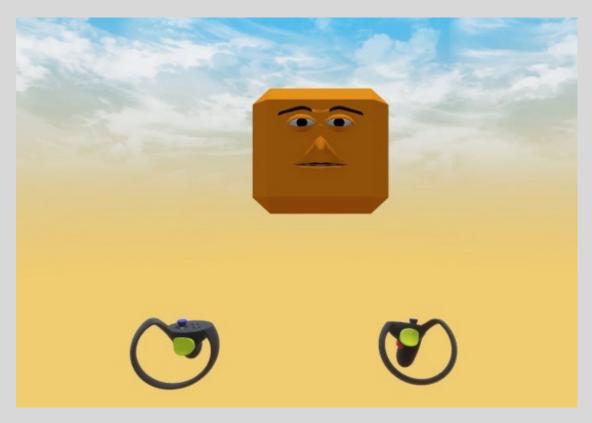
6. Specified the interaction mechanisms.

7. Tested and Executed the final application with end-users

8. Finalized the MUVR application

9. Testing and Execution

### MUVR CO-DESIGN PROCESS OUTCOMES

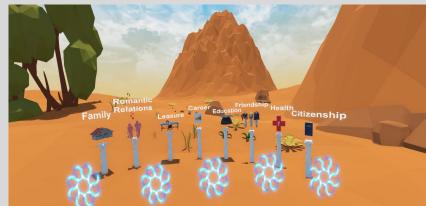




### MUVR CO-DESIGN PROCESS OUTCOMES

VE1 VE2 VE3







Values vs. Play VEs





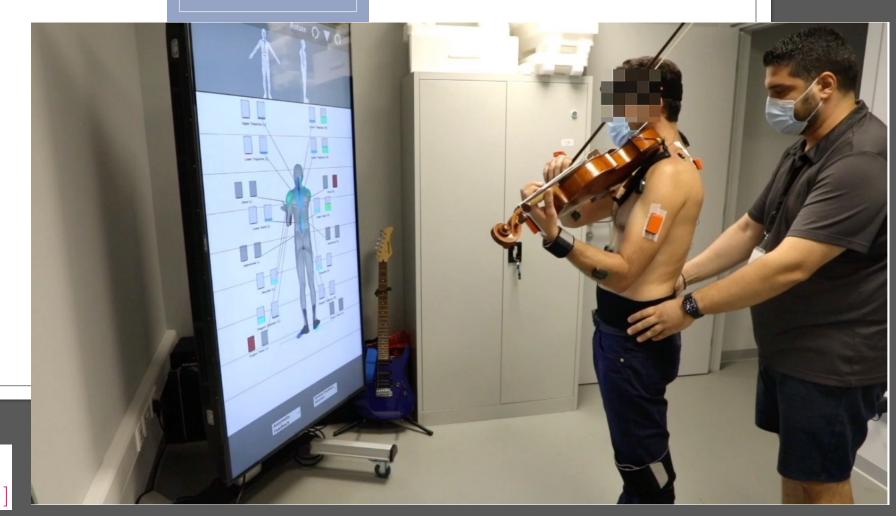
# Selection menu Therapist and Patient load the application on their PCs Therapist Patient





### **TONE** project

Using musculo-postural biofeedback in virtual reality for pain management in musicians



Host

Partner

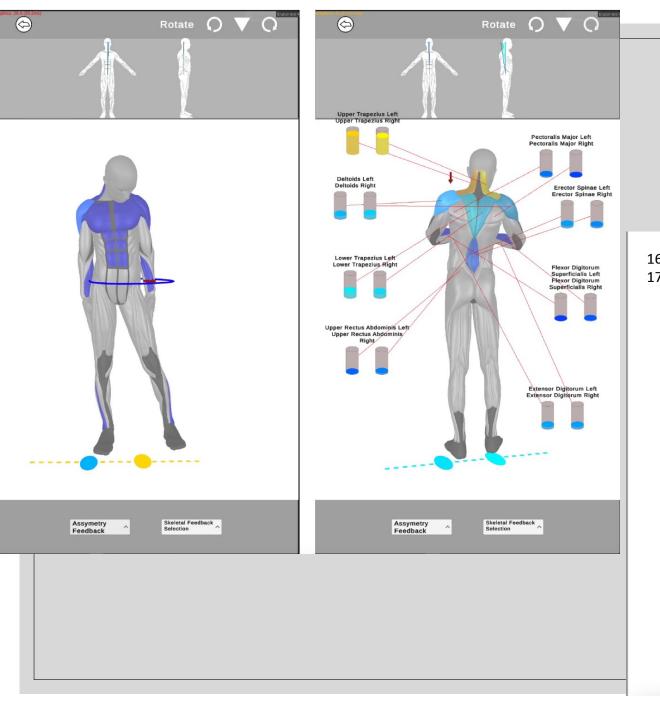
of Cyprus

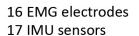
University in

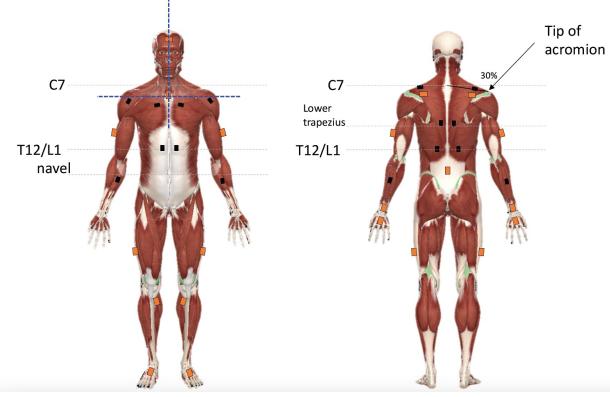
immm
Institute of Music Physiology and Musicians' Medicine

**Partner** 





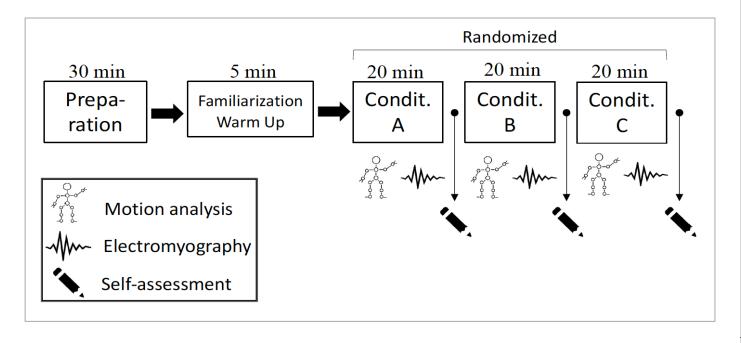




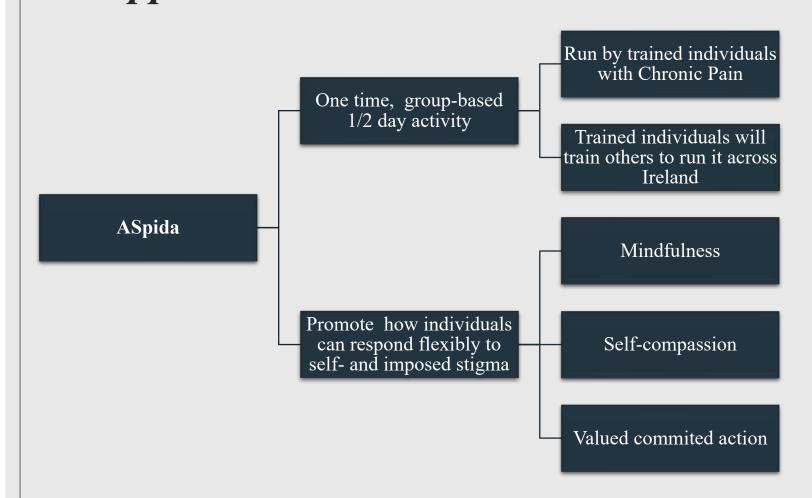




### **Procedure**



# ASpida: Against Stigma Pain Intervention Development Approach

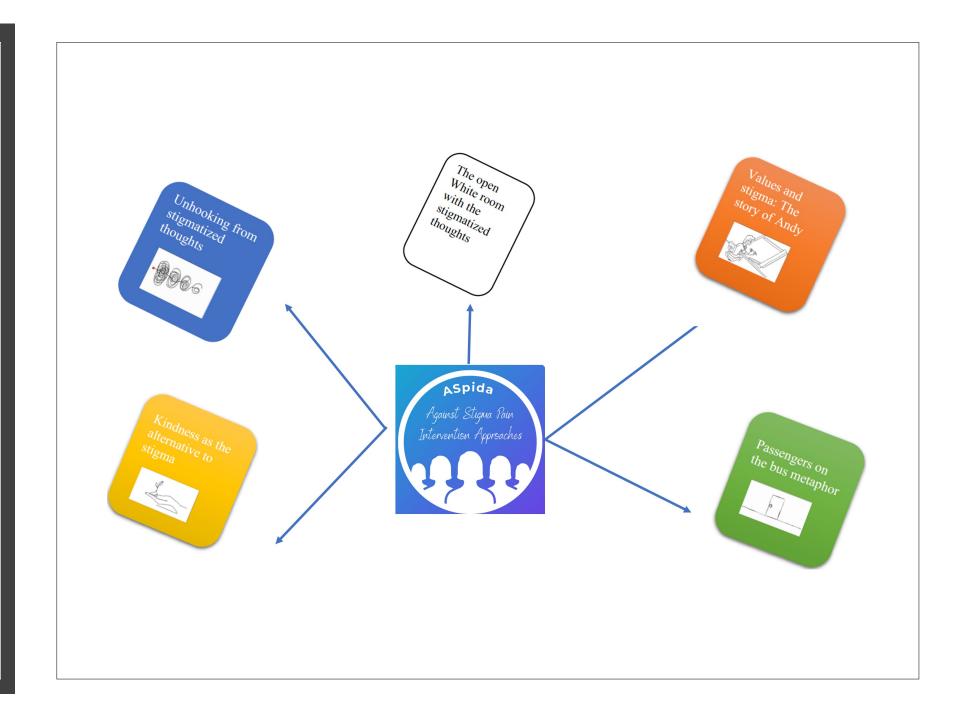






# PF Digital prototypes developed

- ∘ Mock- up
- Animations
- Films and recording stories
- Experiential exercises



### Prototype testing

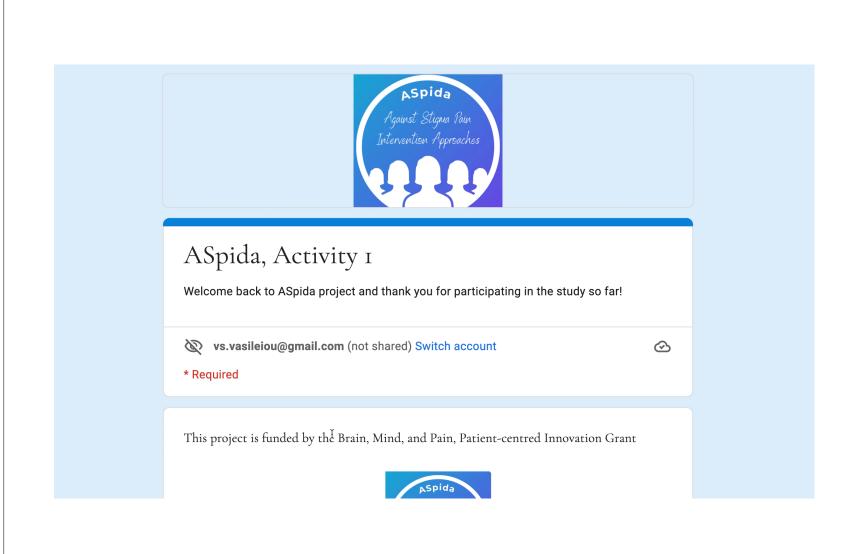
Phase I: How you have coped with a stigma experience?

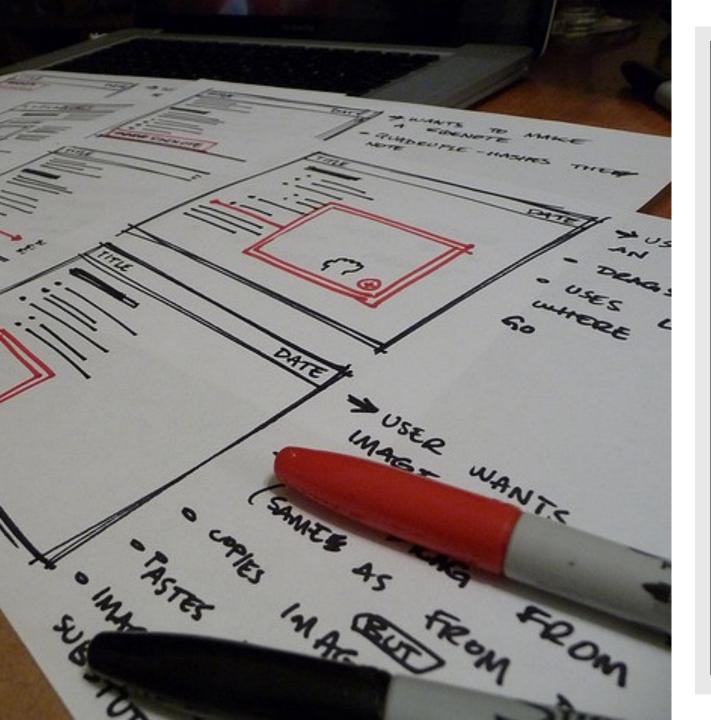
Phase III: Sharing your views with others

Phase II: Give it a try! Apply the activities yourself

Phase IV:
Inform the
ASpida selfcare workshop

### Video ASpida prototypes





# Part III: Prototyping processes of change procedures

- What is a sketching prototyping?
- How to use a sketching prototyping?
- Low and High-fidelity prototyping
- Group task paper prototyping

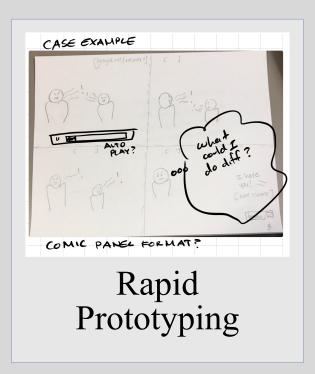
# What is a prototype

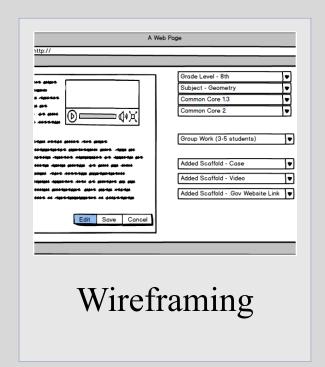
# "Prototypos" in Greek means

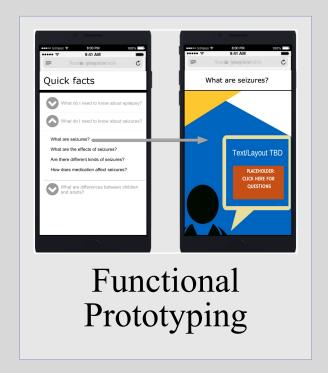
- protos = first
- typos = pattern or impression

Prototypos is an initial, raw representation of an idea

## Three types of Prototyping







# What type of prototypes?

### Conceptually

- Prepare some early ideas of what might you think a process of change procedure would be best delivered digitally
- Present a raw representation of the process of change you want to prototype

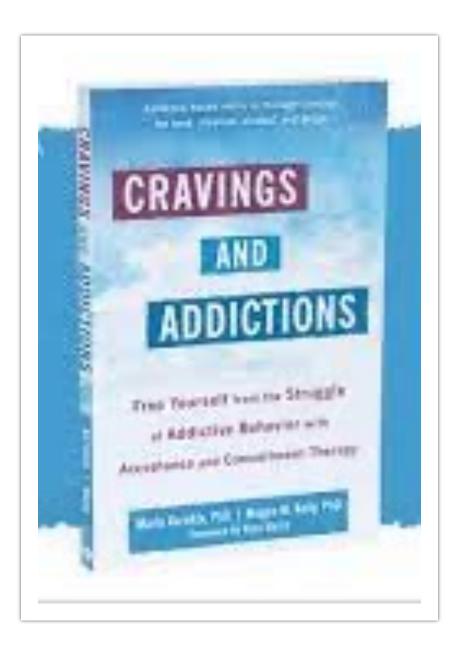
Technically (paper or computer-based)

Moodboards

Sketches

Storyboards

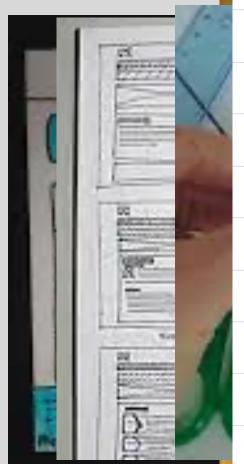
Simulations

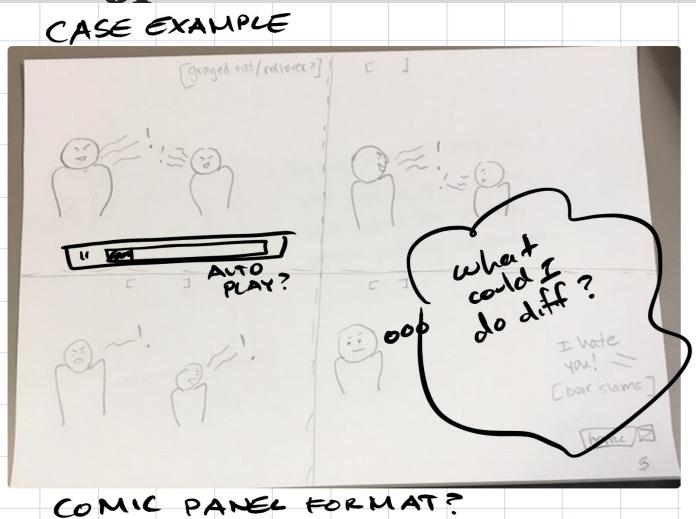


# Prototyping is about managing our urges!

- The first idea is
  - o raw- not ready
  - Possibly not the best one
  - Used as an ideation of different ways to deliver the process of change procedure
  - Possibly not for use
  - What you have to do?
    - Manage your enthusiasm
    - Urge surfing

Sketch prototypes





# Task 1: Rapid Prototyping

Early ideas generation

# Let's try to sketch prototyping

- Develop a digital intervention
- Delivery cognitive defusion
  - Notice the thoughts while holding them light
- Define the target population

### **PRAGMATISM**

If you go along with that thought, buy into it, and let it control you, where does that leave you? What do you get for buying into it? Where do you go from here? Can you give it a go anyway, even though your mind says it won't work?

### INTERESTED

That's an interesting thought.

### **MEDITATIVE**

Let your thoughts come and go like: passing clouds; cars driving past your house; etc.

### YOUR MIND IS LIKE ....

- a "don't get killed" machine
- · a word machine
- radio "doom and gloom"
- · a masterful salesman
- the world's greatest story teller
- · a fascist dictator
- · a judgment factory

### **BULLYING REFRAME**

What's it like to be pushed around by that thought/belief/idea? Do you want to have it run your life, tell you what to do all the time?

### PROBLEM SOLVING

This is just your mind problem solving. You're in pain, so your mind tries to figure out a way to stop the pain. Your mind evolved to solve problems. This is its job. It's not defective; it's doing what it evolved to do. But some of those solutions are not very effective. Your job is to assess whether your mind's solutions are effective: do they give you a rich and full life in the long run?

### WORKABILITY

If you let that thought dictate what you do, how does it work in the long run? Does buying into it help you create a rich, full, and meaningful life?

**THOUGHTS** 

THE CLASSICS

Say it in a silly voice.

Say it very slowly.

Sing it.

I'm having the thought that ...

Repeat it quickly over and over.

Passengers on the Bus Metaphor.

Thank your mind for that thought.

Who's talking here: you or your

Leaves on a Stream Exercise.

How old is that story?

Write thoughts on cards.

### SECONDARY GAINS

When this thought shows up, if you take it at face value/go along with it/let it tell you what to do, what feelings, thoughts, or situations might it help you avoid or escape from (in the short run)?

### FORM AND LOCATION

What does that thought look like? How big is it? What does it sound like? Your voice or someone else's? Close your eyes and tell me, where is it located in space? Is it moving or still? If moving, in what direction and at what speed?

### COMPUTER SCREEN

Imagine this thought on a computer screen. Change the font, color, and format. Animate the words. Add in a bouncing ball.

### INSIGHT

When you buy into this thought, or give it all your attention, how does your behavior change? What do you start or stop doing when it shows up?

### NAMING THE STORY

If all these thoughts and feelings were put into a book or movie, titled "the something something story," what would you call it? Each time this story shows up, name it: "Aha, there's the XYZ story again!"

### NOTICING

Notice what your mind is telling you right now. Notice what you're thinking.

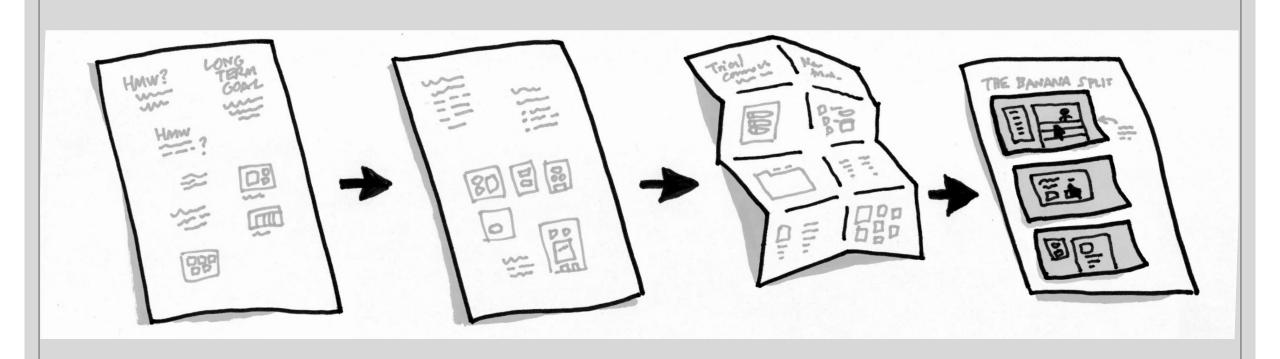
### THE OBSERVING SELF

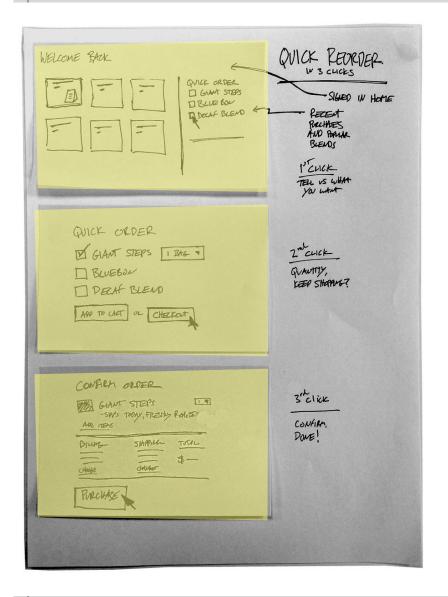
Take a step back and look at this thought from your observing self.

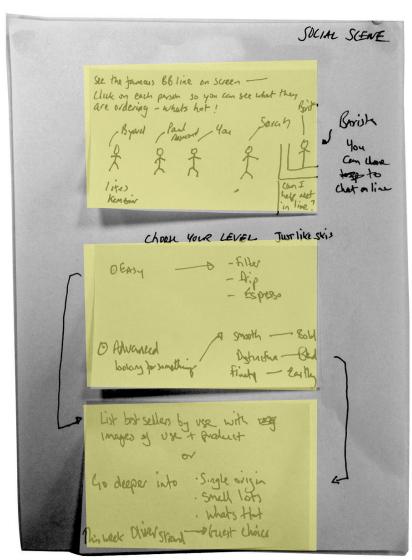
# Cognitive defusion techniques galore

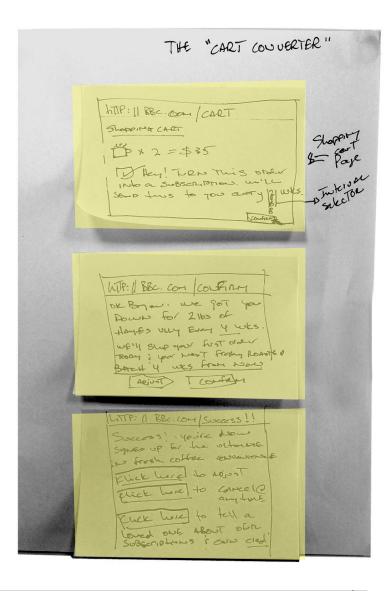
# Crazy 8s

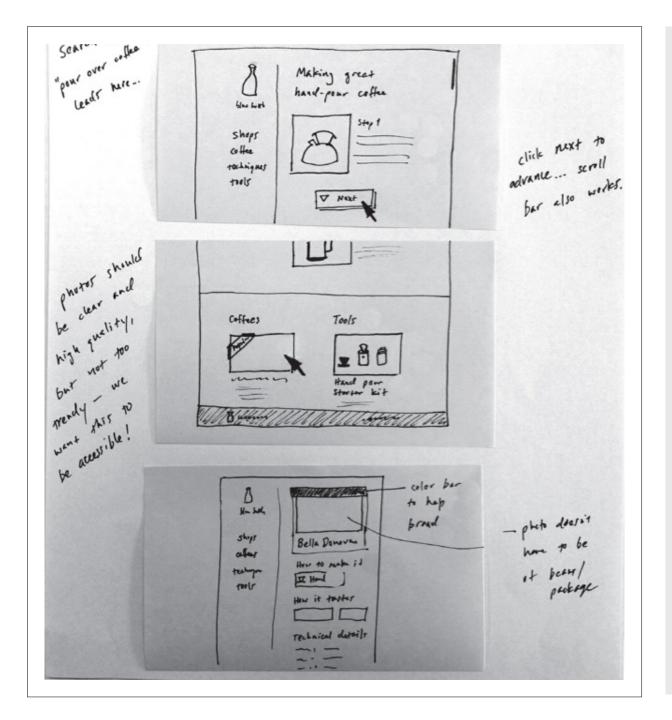
- This is a pair- task
- Fold a single piece of A4 paper in half three times, creating 8 panels
- A fast-paced exercise. Each dyad rapidly sketches 8 (different) ideas for delivering cognitive defusion.
- Crazy 8s forces you to push past your first reasonable solutions and make them better, or at least consider alternatives.















http://e.ggtimer.com/

# Task 2: Wireframing

Further prototyping refinement

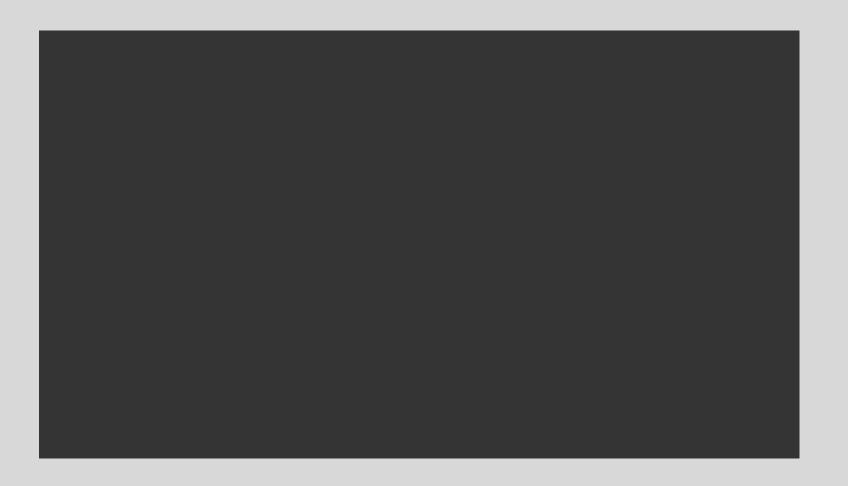
## How to prototype?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B7M0fVXdovM

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yafaGNFu8Eg

Maryam Tohidi, William Buxton, Ronald Baecker, and Abigail Sellen. 2006. Getting the right design and the design right. In Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI '06), ACM, New York, NY, USA, 1243-1252.

How to prototype?



# How to prototype?

# Prototyping a wireframe should make users to do something (a task)!

# We want users to experience (elicit emotional reactions) or do something

- A task
- An activity
- An experiential exercise

### We want users to see, touch, and feel:

- What the navigation of the process of change procedure might look like
- The layout of the screens
- Some early steps and buttons or what the user's encounter
- How the story/metaphor/exercise unfolds digitally

Writing My Story



# AN EXAMPLE OF WIREFRAME PROTOTYPE



# AN EXAMPLE OF WIREFRAME PROTOTYPE

# Wireframe Prototyping [paper-based]

Pick your best "crazy 8" idea and expand the detail

Image you are developing a more detailed prototype of cognitive defusion, embedded in the intervention, and guide a user in getting the experience of CDefusion

Just good enough that a user can **experience** how CDefusion (or part of it) is delivered in the digital intervention

Prototype should allow you test how to deliver Cdefusion in one specific task

# Evaluation methods in Prototyping

Method	Design phase				Data source
	Front- end analysis	Prototyping			
		Paper (low fidelity)	Wireframe (medium fidelity)	Functional (high fidelity)	
Ethnography	•				Single user or users
Focus groups	•	•			Group of users
Card sorting	•	•			Single user, multiple users or group of users
Cognitive walkthrough		•	•	•	Expert
Heuristic evaluation		•	•	•	Experts
A/B testing		•		•	Multiple users
Think-aloud				•	Multiple users
EEG/ Eyetracking				•	Multiple users
Analytics				•	Multiple users

# User test and iteration



recruit one person from another team to serve as a participant



ask them to use your sketching prototype to undertake the task it is designed to fulfill



Find, record, and fix problems

# Prepare presentation



5 minutes per group



State goal for project



Show us your prototype

# Presentations and prizes



5 minutes per group + questions



http://e.ggtimer.com/



### Take home

- There are many ways to work successfully with users during the design process
- None of them are inherently correct, or useful – or incorrect and un-useful
  - Focus on understanding users' values, their experiences, their habits
  - ....Rather than asking them to speculate
  - Establishing dialogue between designers, users and communities

### Literature

- Books:
- Linehan, C., Kirman, B., & Roche, B. (2015). Gamification as behavioral psychology. In *The gameful world:* Approaches, issues, applications (pp. 81-105). MIT Press.
- o van Gemert-Pijnen, L., Kelders, S. M., Kip, H., & Sanderman, R. (2018). *eHealth research, Theory and Development*. New York: Routledge.
- Bate, P., & Robert, G. (2007). Bringing user experience to healthcare improvement: the concepts, methods and practices of experience-based design. Radcliffe Publishing.

- Relevant Papers:
- Karekla, M, Kassinopoulos, O., & Vasiliou, S.V. (under review). Overcoming challenges in digital interventions: The development of the ALGEApp for chronic pain management. *Internet Interventions*
- Karekla, M., Savvides, S.N., & Gloster, A. (2020). An Avatar-led Intervention Promotes Smoking Cessation in Young Adults: A Pilot Randomized Clinical Trial. *Annals of Behavioral Medicine*, 1-14. doi: 1093/abm/kaaa013.
- Vasiliou, V. S., Dockray, S., Dick, S., Davoren, M. P., Heavin, C., Linehan, C., & Byrne, M. (2021).
   Reducing drug-use harms among higher education students: MyUSE contextual-behaviour change digital intervention development using the Behaviour Change Wheel. *Harm reduction journal*, 18(1), 1-23.
- Rapp, A., Hopfgartner, F., Hamari, J., Linehan, C., & Cena, F. (2019). Strengthening gamification studies:
   Current trends and future opportunities of gamification research. *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies*, 127, 1-6.

Thank you for your attention

more info:









### NEXT YEAR... LOOKING FORWARD TO HOSTING YOU... HERE....



