

Adapting Research to the Clinical Environment

Computer-aided Verbal Behavior Analysis

Angela Cathey, MA¹, Gareth Holman³, PhD, Matt Villatte⁴, PhD,
Robert Zettle¹, PhD, Dominic Canare², MSc, & Jeff Swails¹, MA

Wichita State University (Clinical¹ and Human Factors²),
OpenTeam³, Evidence-based Practice Institute⁴

Presentation for the Research in Clinical Practice SIG

Funding Support: Shocker Innovation NSF i-Corps Grant

Patent # 62/307,226

ACBS WC14 Seattle, WA; June 18th, 2016



National Science Foundation
WHERE DISCOVERIES BEGIN

Computer-aided Verbal Behavior Analysis

Contextual Behavioral Scientific Innovation



Angela Cathey
Concept & Logistics



Gareth Holman
Clinical Utility



Matt Villatte
RFT Consult

Disclosures:

Angela Cathey has received a small seed grant from the NSF for development, no other contributors have received any funding or benefit from their contributions

Progress

- ✓ Patent obtained
(Cathey, 2016; Patent # 62/307,226)
- ✓ NSF i-Corps Stage 1 funding

Next Steps

Clinician/researcher participation in development
www.surveymonkey.com/r/CAVBA

Phase 2 NSF i-Corps and SBIR/STTR Funding

Let's walk together towards a
solution.

Standard assessment

Contextually insensitive

Function?

Retrospective report bias

Mood/state dependent bias

Assessments in practice...

Take away valuable client-therapist time

Clients are rarely adherent

Don't like them

Don't understand them

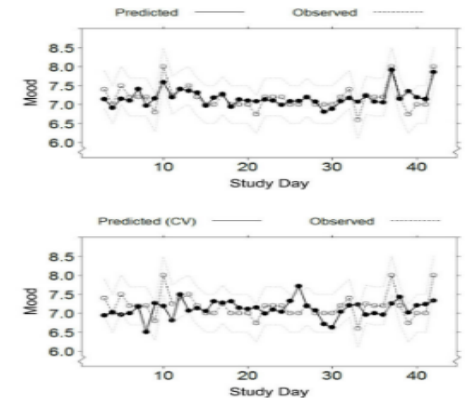


CBS consistent solutions have been proposed, including EMA

EMA allows for single-subject real-time data on client progress

But for the average clinician or researcher...

Not feasible



What else can we do?

Cloud computing



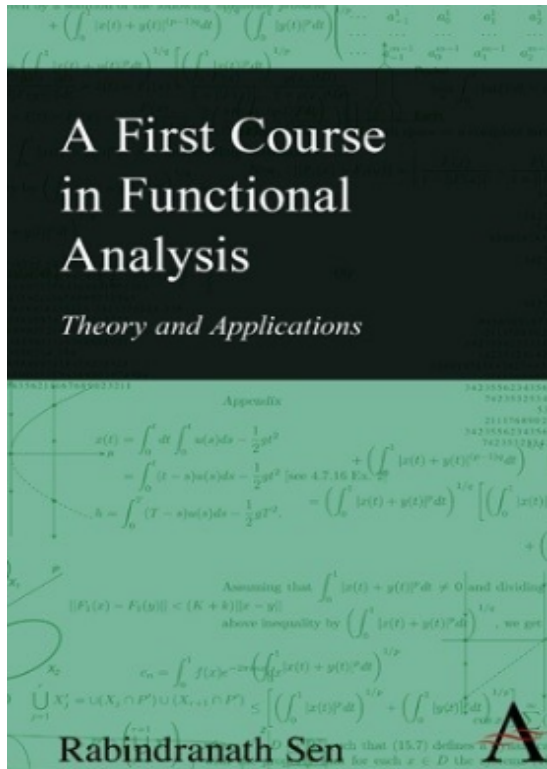
Bandicoot – MIT Media



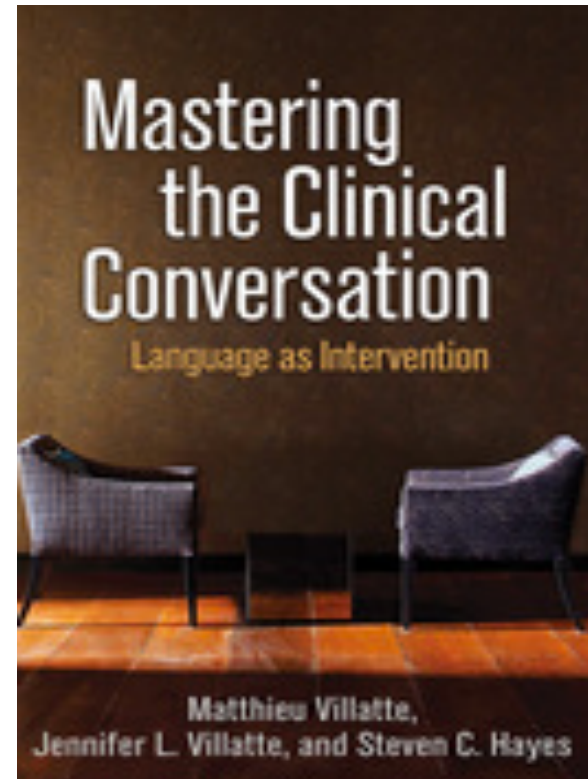
Biometrics



External Relating

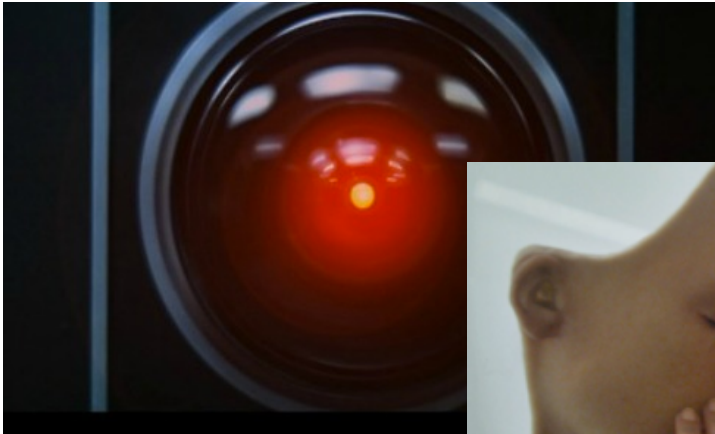


Verbal/Symbolic Relating



These solutions do not utilize our most powerful tools.

Teach computers functional analysis and a nearly all encompassing theory of human symbolic thought?



Signal Processing

FA & RFT

When stimuli are related, the amount and way predict the outcome

Patterns in language, external environmental cues, and physiological response

Simone M.

*She's a 40 year-old,
nurse with two
children.*

*She's been married for
six years and reports
history of difficult
relationships,
depression, and
anxiety.*

*She also reports a
long history of binge/
purge behavior and
cutting.*

You've had a few sessions together and begun to work on Interpersonal mindfulness and mood regulation.

She's been fairly distressed but seems to find your work together helpful.

However, she misses sessions frequently and its unclear why.

You've now had four sessions with her and she's missed three.

During this session she talks about fairly benign material and seems sad. She discusses difficult interactions with her loved ones.

You respond with empathy, understanding, normalization.

Unexpectedly, she becomes angry with you and walks out.

What happened?

Let's dive into the layers
of signal and context

Client – Client's environment

Relational environment
within and outside session

Current environment vs.
verbal symbolic
environment
(learning history)

How does this show up?

Content	Changes in language that reliably precede or follow behavior of interest Paraverbals (speech tone, rhythm, etc.) Latent semantic content (metaphor, etc.)
Affect	Changes in affect that precede or follow behavior events Changes in physiology related to environment
Biometric	Mimetics, proxemics Level and directedness of attention

It's easy to get swept away in all the information...

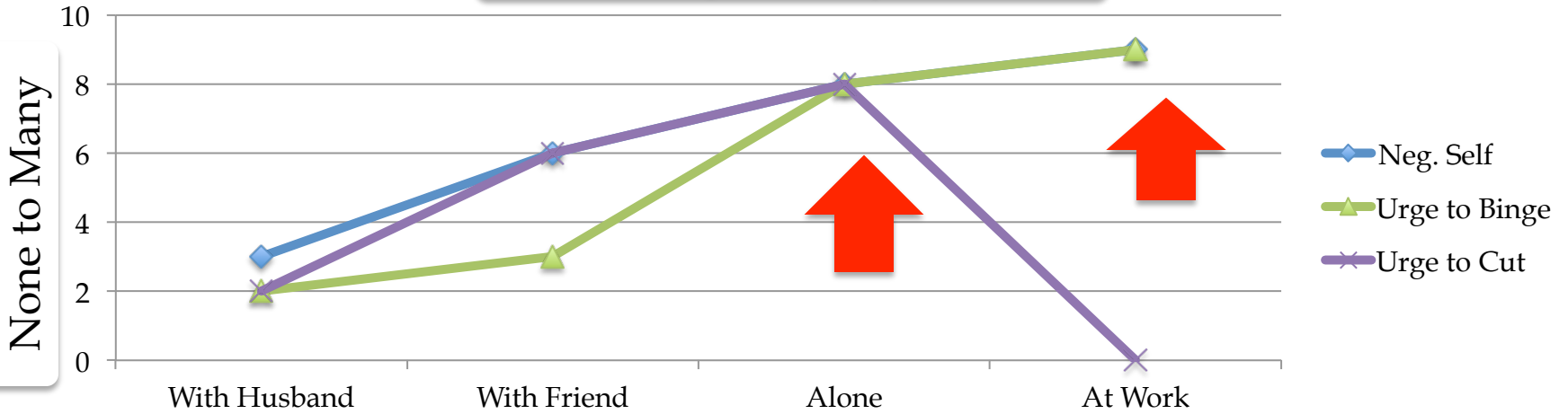
But what if there were a single system that made sense of it?

Computer-aided Verbal Behavior Analysis

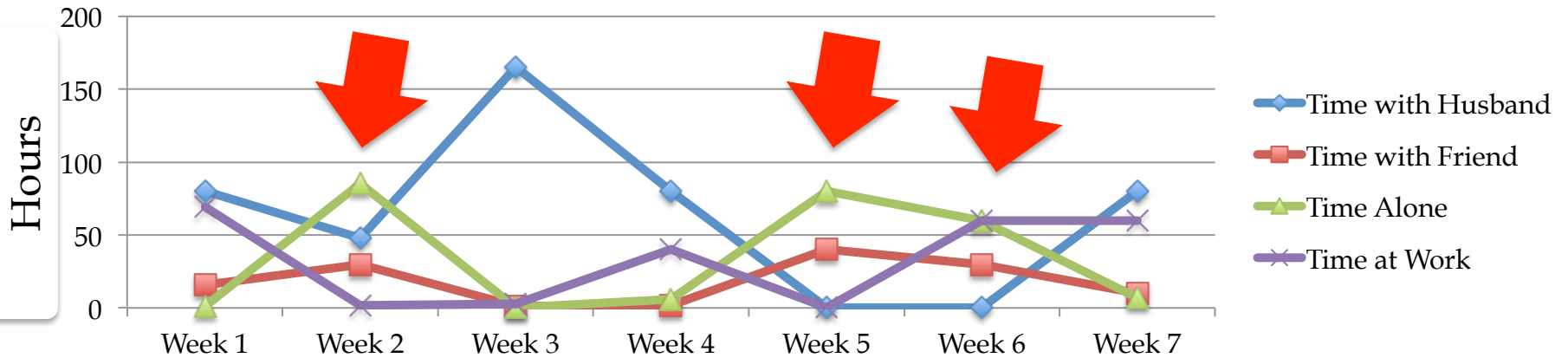
A system to collect, analyze, and return data in useful form to clinicians and researchers

Simone's EMA Data

EMA Responses by Context




Treatment Week



What about in session behavior?

Simone

Other people just don't see me. 
They don't understand my needs. I'm glad I made it in today.


Sadness...

Oh. I just haven't felt well...


...Shame

What do you think it looks like?


...Anger

Therapist

I'm glad you made it in as well. What's been keeping you away so often? I noticed that you've missed a few sessions.

Okay, well let's talk more about others not understanding your needs. What does that look like?

What could we have done for Simone?

If we'd have known

. . . her work is punishing?

. . . that when she doesn't
feel seen, she becomes fused and
insensitive to the context?

What if you could prompt her with intervention
support between sessions?

What if...

...we could know how our clients
function across life contexts?

...we could show our clients and
insurance that we make real change?

...what if data from what *really* happens
in sessions was available to researchers?

It can be...

Assessing our impact

In-session behavior

1. Natural Language Processing
2. Biometrics

In-life behavior

1. EMA
2. Natural Language Processing

...we need your
support
and
feedback
to navigate the seas ahead.



What would it need to have to be helpful to you,
in practice?

... in research

Questions?

Need credit for this session?

Please don't forget to
scan out.



What did you think?....

complete the 3 question quickeval
for this session at

<https://contextualscience.org/quickeval>

This presentation was session # BB



References

- Cathey, A. (2016) Computer-aided Verbal Behavior Analysis; Patent #62/307,226
- Follette, W. C. & Bonow, J. T. (2009). The challenge of understanding process in clinical behavior analysis: The case of Functional Analytic Psychotherapy. *The Behavior Analyst*, 32(1),135-148.
- Follette, W., Naugle, A. E., & Callaghan, G. M. (1996). A radical behavioral understanding of the therapeutic relationship in effecting change. *Behavior Therapy*, 27, 623-641.
- Gaudiano, B. A. (2011). A review of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) and recommendations for continued scientific advancement. *The Scientific Review of Mental Health Practice*, 8, 5-23.

References

- Holman, G. & Koerner, K. (2014). Single case designs in clinical practice. A contemporary CBS perspective on why and how to. *Journal of Contextual Behavioral Science*, 3(2), 138-147.
- Hughes, S., Barnes-Holmes, D. & Vahey, N. (2012). Holding onto our functional roots when exploring new intellectual islands: A voyage through implicit cognition research. *Journal of Contextual Behavioral Science*, 1, 17-38.
- Roth, W., Vilardaga, R. Wolfe, N., Bricker, J., & McDonell, M. (2014). Practical considerations in the design and development of smartphone apps for behavior change. *Journal of Contextual Behavioral Science*, 3, 269-272.

References

- Vilardaga, R. (2014). Technical, practical, and analytical innovations in single case designs for contextual behavioral scientists. *Journal of Contextual Behavioral Science, 3*, 136-137.
- Vilardaga, R., Bricker, J. B., McDonell, M. G. (2014). The promise of mobile technologies and single case designs for the study of individuals in their natural environment. *Journal of Contextual Behavioral Science, 3*, 148-153.
- Vilardaga, R., Hayes, S. C., & Levin, M. (2009). Creating a strategy for progress: A Contextual Behavioral Science approach. *The Behavior Analyst, 32*, 105- 133.

References

- Villatte, M., Villatte, J. L., & Hayes, S. C. (2016). Mastering the clinical conversation. New York, NY: Guildford Press.
- Wilson, K. G. (2001). Some notes on theoretical constructs: Types of validation from a Contextual Behavioral Perspective. *International Journal of Psychology and Psychological Therapy, 1*, 205-215.
- Wilson, K. G., DuFrene, T., Sandoz, E., & Kellum, K. (2009). A clinician's guide to stimulus control. In K. G. Wilson and T. DuFrene (Eds.) *Mindfulness for two: An Acceptance and Commitment Therapy approach to mindfulness in psychotherapy.* (pp. 23-44) Oakland, CA: New Harbinger.

References: Natural Language Processing

Atkins & Styles (2016). Measuring the self and rules in what people say:

Exploring whether self-discrimination predicts long-term well being.

Journal of Contextual Behavioral Science, 5, 71-79.

Bird, S. Klein, E., & Loper, E. (2009). Natural Language Processing with

Python. O'Reilly: Sebastopol, CA.

Collins, S. E., Chawla, N., Hsu, S. U., Grow, J., Otto, J.M., & Marlatt, G. A.

(2009). Language-based measures of mindfulness: Initial validity and clinical utility. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 23, 743-749.

He, Q., Veldkamp, B. P., de Vries, T. (2012). Screening for PTSD using verbal

features of self narratives: A text mining approach. *Psychiatry Research*, 198, 441 -447.

References: Natural Language Processing

- Pennebaker, J. W., Mehl, M. R., Neiderhoffer, K. G. (2003). Psychological aspects of natural language use: Our words, ourselves. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 54, 547- 577.
- Richardson, B. H., Taylor, P. J., Snook, B., Conchie, S. M., & Bennell, C. (2014). Language style matching and police interrogation outcomes. *Law and Human Behavior*, 38,1-10. (Reciprocal influence in languaging)
- Short, J. C., Broberg, J. C., Cogliser, C. C. & Brigham K. H. (2010). Construct validation using computer-aided text analysis (CATA): An illustration using entrepreneurial orientation. *Organizational Research Methods*, 13, 320-347. (Traditional Psychometric Perspective on NLP Construct Validity).

References: Modeling

- Snijders, T. A. B. (2005). Power and sample size in multilevel linear models, In B.S. Everitt and D.C. Howell (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Statistics in Behavioral Science*, 3, (pp. 1570-1573) Chicester, UK: Wiley.
- Stone, A. A., Shiffman, S., Atienza, A. A. & Nebling, L. (2007). The science of real-time data capture: Self-reports in Health Research. New York, NY: Oxford Press.
- Targio Hashem, I. A., Yaqoob, I., Badrul Anuar, N., Mokhtar, S., Gani, A., Ullahkan, S. (2015). The rise of “big data” on cloud computing: Review and open research issues. *Information Systems*, 47, 98-115.
- Walls, T. & Schafer, J. L. (2006). Models for intensive longitudinal data. New York, NY: Oxford Press.

Clinician Analytics

The Clinician Analytics Dashboard will contain cross client and process data.

Insights: How good am I at moving flexibility? How good am I at moving clients with _____ class of behavior?

Database: Cross theoretical search of techniques that move a process of interest.



	Relational Frame Theory (RFT)	Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA)	Natural Language Processing (NLP)	Data Science: Machine Learning, analytics, etc.
Application	Everything post-verbal learning	Real-time data collection and intervention	Processing of language as it relates to real-world outcomes	Preferred for anything that involves high velocity, variability, and volume data
Fields using	CBS	CBS + many, many others	Business English (Lit.) Medicine	Business Medicine
Evidence	20+ years	20+ years	20+ years	20+ years
Reason for lag in use	Basic to applied gap	Skills needed to design system & do analyses	Expensive until recently	Expensive until recently

EMA items: Vilardaga, McDonell, Leickley, & Ries (2014)

Table 4

Sample of items from mindfulness and acceptance-based studies

<i>Vilardaga et al. 2013; Since the last survey did any of the following things happen to you?; (Box Check)</i>	
"I heard things that others could not hear"	"I saw things that others could not see"
"I felt that someone was spying or plotting against me"	"I felt that people could read my thoughts"
"I felt that someone could communicate with me through the TV/radio"	"None of the above"
"I felt possessed or controlled by someone or something"	
"I felt I had special powers to do something nobody else could do"	
"I felt stressed"	
<i>Vilardaga et al. 2013; How did you react?; (7-point Likert scale)</i>	
"I stopped doing the things I wanted to do" (External avoidance)	
"I tried to control my thoughts and feelings" (Suppression)	
"I made myself think about it in a way to make me stay calm" (Cognitive reappraisal)	
"I simply noticed my feelings and continued with what I was doing" (Experiential acceptance)	
<i>Vilardaga et al. 2013; Which emotion do you feel most strongly right now?; (Box Check)</i>	
"Down"	"Guilty"
"Relaxed"	"Anxious"
"Happy"	"Cheerful"
"Lonely"	"Satisfied"
"None of the above"	
<i>Vilardaga et al. 2013; How are you doing right now?; (7-point Likert scale)</i>	
"I enjoy what I'm doing" (Anhedonia)	"I feel competent" (Self-esteem)
"I feel connected to others" (Social support)	"I feel free to act" (Autonomy)
"I am comfortable with myself" (Self-esteem)	"I have energy" (Physical well-being)
<i>Udachina et al., 2009, and Varese et al. 2011; (7-point Likert scale)</i>	
"Since the last beep my emotions have got in the way of things which I wanted to do"	
"Since the last beep I've tried to avoid painful memories"	
"Since the last beep I've tried to block negative thoughts out of my mind"	

Note. Context items were omitted from this table but were adapted from Granholm et al., 2008. These Items can be found in Vilardaga et al., 2013.

CAVBA Programming/Data Flow Architecture

Figure 1.
Computer-aided Verbal Behavior Analysis (CAVBA) System Architecture

