



User Centered Design: Designing usable software

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Overview

- Meaningful Use 2 and UCD
- Define usability, user experience and UCD
- Provide an overview of UCD processes & methods
- Provide some illustrations of effects of UCD on UI design





Meaningful Use (MU) Criteria

- The use of a certified EHR in a meaningful manner by both doctors (EPs) & healthcare facilities (EHs)
- Need to use a ONC "certified" EHR technology
- MU criteria implemented in three Stages over 6
 years in each Stage, specific usage requirements
 must be demonstrated to meet MU criteria
- Focus today on "safety enhanced design" requirements (CFR 170.314 (g)(3))
 - For Stage 2, only covers 8 medication-related functions





MU and HIT Usability

- Physicians and others complained about EHR usability impairing ability to meet MU criteria
- ONC asked NIST to develop methods to assess EHR usability for MU certification
- Two aspects for Stage 2 MU certification:
 - Attest to use of User-Centered Design (UCD) in development of relevant medication applications
 - Conduct quantitative summative usability of the relevant applications (e.g., RxStar, AdminRx, etc.)





Users' HIT Design Priorities

- HIT as a true partner in care acting us a reliable "friend" and effective communication
- Support patient-centered perionalized care
- Support distributed care people, space, & time)
- Foster high que live zare (effective, safe, efficient)
- Documer tail in as a byproduct of care (no as a separate, distracting, or inefficient task)





User interface



Means for shaping behavior



Means for achieving consensus



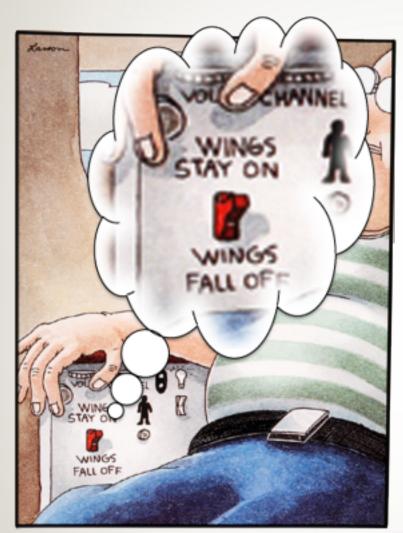
Means for achieving goals



Represents backend system







Fumbling for his recline button, Ted unwittingly instigates a disaster.

The User Interface

- Any aspect of a system, process, or device with which a human can interact.
- Includes software, hardware, documentation, labeling and packaging.
- Users include clinicians, cleaning personnel, maintainers, patients, lay persons, programmers etc.





Usability

- A characteristic of systems that allows:
 - Specified users, in a
 - Specific context of use
 - To achieve goals and tasks
- Efficiently (in a timely manner)
- Effectively (accurately)
- With Satisfaction (absence of frustration / engagement / delight)





User Experience (UX)

"All aspects of a user's interaction with a company, its services, and its products."

Principles:

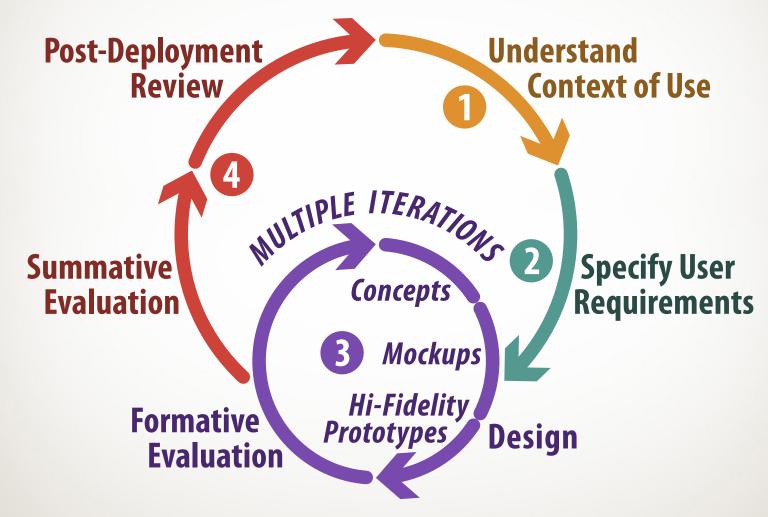
- 1. Meets customer's exact needs without fuss or bother.
- 2. Simplicity & elegance in products that are a joy to own & use.
- 3. Surpasses what customers say they want; more than providing checklist features.
- 4. Seamless merging of multiple disciplines: engineering, marketing, graphical & industrial design, human factors, interface and interaction design.







User Centered Design







User-Centered Design: ISO 9241:210

Understand & Specify the context of use

Describe Context of use: describe the physical, social and technological features of the environment. Describe users' goals & constraints; relevant user characteristics; identify user tasks & relevant risks (tasks not described only in terms of features/functions).

Different contexts of use:

Life Critical Systems – aviation, nuclear power, anesthesia

Industrial & Commercial – accounting, management, law, sales, finance.

Home & entertainment – games, relaxation, DIY, hobbies?

Exploratory, creative and collaborative — architecture, music video editing, social media of all types. *Schneiderman & Plaisant*, 2010





User-Centered Design: ISO 9241:210

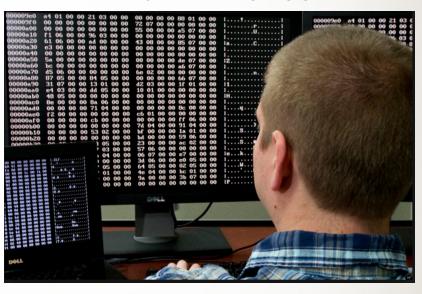
Work in 1940s



Behavioral task analysis

Observable,
Physical,
Sequenced
Physical task-space

Work in 2020s



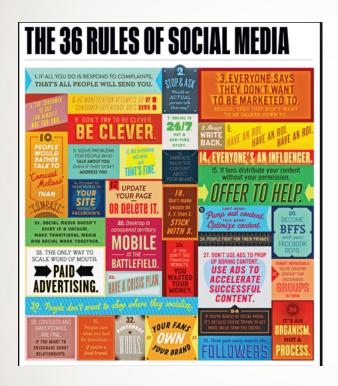
Cognitive task analysis

Inferable,
Abstract,
Non-linear
Information space

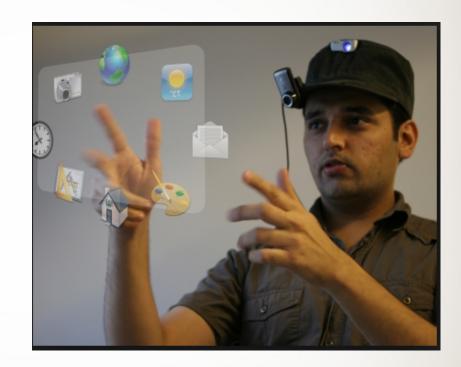




User-Centered Design: ISO 9241-210



Collaborative task analysis? Understanding social spaces



Personal computing? Understand personal information spaces





User-Centered Design: ISO 9241-210

Specify the user requirements

UCD extends functional req. to define user needs. Includes: Measureable performance/satisfaction criteria; organizational/regulatory constraints → basis for design & evaluation. Relevant UI standards/guidelines; Resolve conflicts b/w requirements. Verify & agree across stakeholders.

Multiple methods especially direct observations & cognitive interviews

- Representative users ... not only super-users
- Users' goals ... not only tasks
- Work as Done ... not Work as Imagined
- Elicit needs ... not wants





Wants vs. Needs



Current state of transportation has oders with the transportation has been stated built





User-Centered Design: ISO 9241-210

Produce design solutions

Design user interaction, **NOT** what the UI looks like! Design user-system interaction to meet user req. considering UX; make solutions concrete using scenarios/simulation, mockups & prototypes;

Design user interaction, NOT what the UI looks like!

- Navigational frameworks
- Information architecture
- Design guidelines and standards based on human capabilities

Principles:

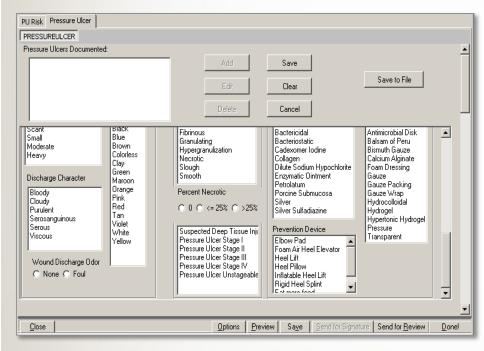
- fit with goals/tasks; self-descriptive & learnable;
- conforms to user expectations;
- controllable,
- error prevention & forgiveness,
- individualizable.

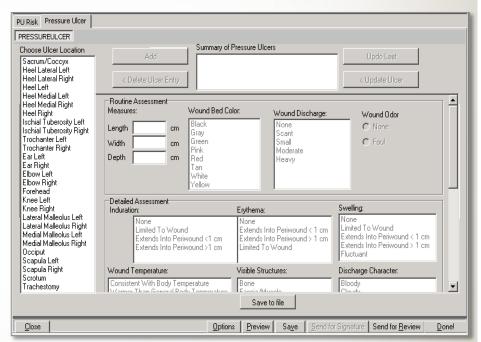




It's not about making the UI pretty

Example: Decision support for pressure ulcers





Before usability testing:

"Where do I find..."

High levels inefficiency & dissatisfaction

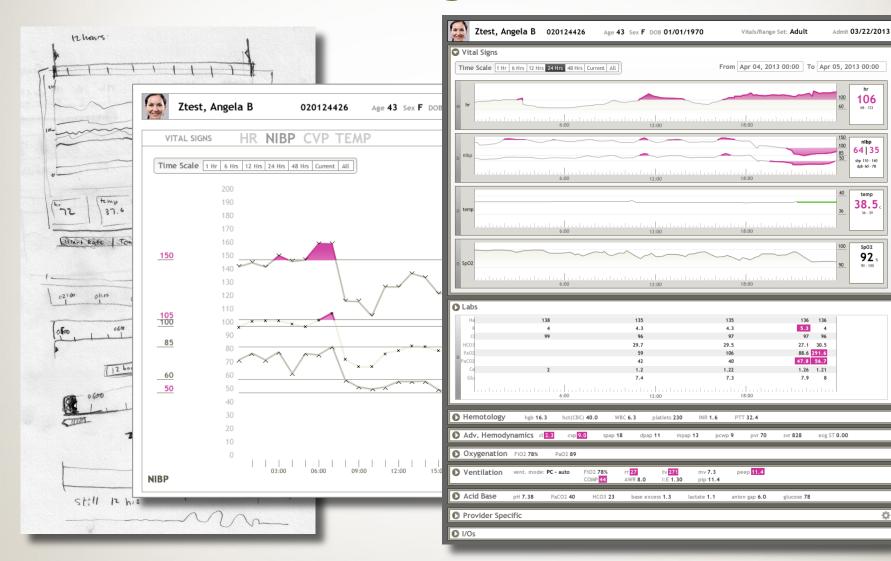
After usability based redesign:

"This fits with how I would normally assess pressure ulcers. When will it be implemented?"





Iterative Design & Evaluation







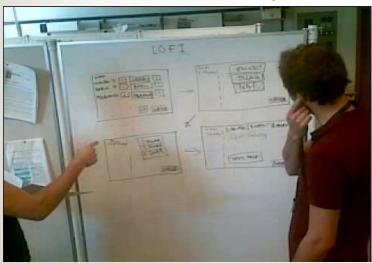
User-Centered Design: ISO 9241-210

Evaluate design against requirements

Early & often. Inspections - expert evaluations; Formative evaluations -involve real end-users carrying out tasks during design phase (paper mockups to fully developed prototype); Summative testing - Quantitative, verify that performance measures are met prior to roll-out or at beginning of project for legacy systems

Formative evaluations Provide systematic feedback about UI usability during design

Conceptual walkthroughs



Co-discovery sessions







Summative Usability Testing of a Blood Product Pre-administration Verification

- Institutional RFA yielded two vendor product finalists The hospital asked us, "Should we purchase?" from a human factors perspective
- 22 clinician participants completed 3 realistic simulated scenarios.
- Clinicians identified all embedded errors but completion times were longer using technology than with current manual process and users were frustrated by having to repeat steps and with interaction issues.







User-Centered Design: ISO 9241-210

Solution meets requirements

implementation, rollout & sustainability: Meeting needs of the present without compromising the future; UI Design supports evolution as user needs change

Did it work? What else did it enable?







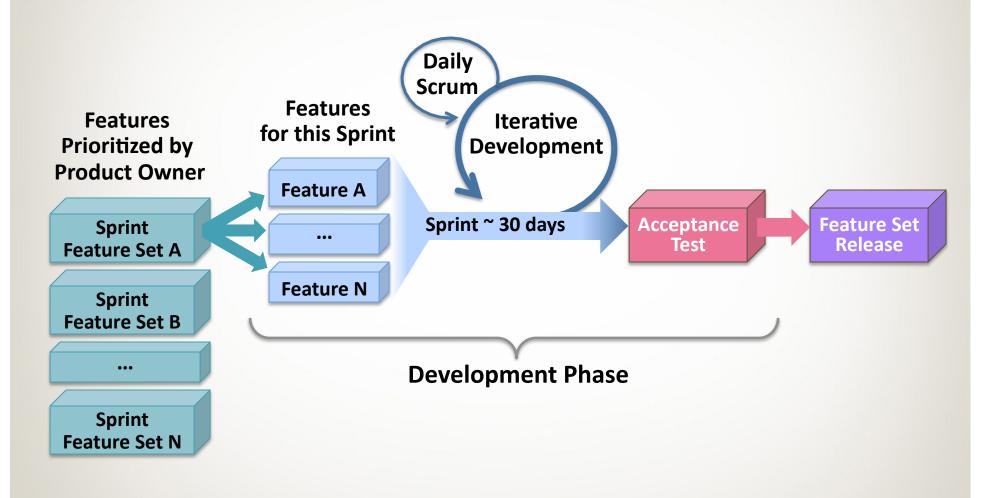
All usability flaws will never be revealed before product release

- Formative and summative evaluations involve small numbers of selected subpopulation(s) of users
 - In a controlled testing environment
 - Based on selected scenarios
 - Does not consider the full range of actual use contexts
- Insufficient use interactions to observe uncommon (rare) events

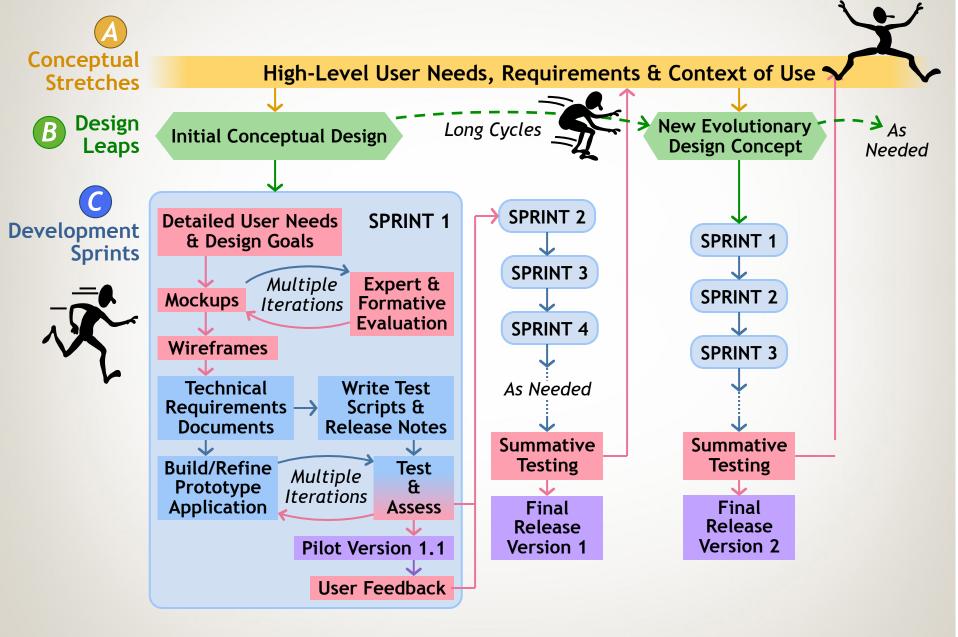




Agile Process



UCD in VUMC's Agile Environment

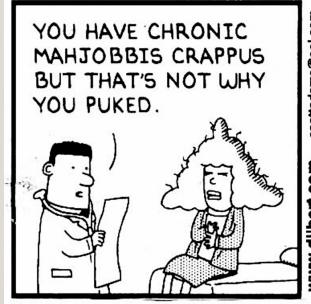


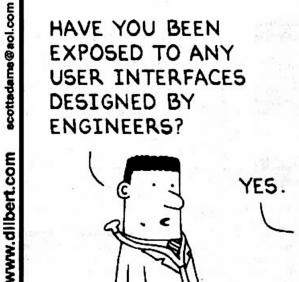




Bottom Line: UI Design Matters!

Dilbert by Scott Adams











Questions?



Rapid pulse, sweating, shallow breathing ...
According to the computer, you've got gallstones.