Provider Perspectives on Integrating Sensor-Captured Patient-Generated Data in Mental Health Care

Ada Ng

Rachel Kornfield Stephen M Schueller Alyson K Zalta Michael Brennan Madhu Reddy

Northwestern University

People, Information,
and Technology
Changing Health Lab



cbits center for behavioral intervention technologies



Fortney et al. The Kennedy Forum. 2015. Fixing Behavioral Health Care in America: A National Call for Measurement-Based Care in the Delivery of Behavioral Health Services Fortney et al. 2016. A tipping point for measurement-based care. *Psychiatric Services*. Hatfield et al. 2010. Do we know when our clients get worse? An investigation of therapists' ability to detect negative client change. *Clinical Psychology & Psychotherapy: An International Journal of* Theory & Practice.



Fortney et al. 2016. A tipping point for measurement-based care. *Psychiatric Services*. Hatfield et al. 2010. Do we know when our clients get worse? An investigation of therapists' ability to detect negative client change. *Clinical Psychology* & Psychotherapy: An International Journal of Theory & Practice.



Prior work on sensors + mental health

Increasing physical activity

e.g. reduce depression by motivating users to increase physical activity

Digital phenotyping

Clinical integration

Jenny Chum et al. 2017. Acceptability of the Fitbit in behavioural activation therapy for depression: a qualitative study. Evidence-based mental health.

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Digital phenotyping

e.g. feeding sensor data and symptom scores into machine learning models to predict mental states

Clinical integration

John Torous et al. 2017. New dimensions and new tools to realize the potential of RDoC: digital phenotyping via smartphones and connected devices. Translational psychiatry.

Prior work on sensors + mental health

Increasing physical activity

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Digital phenotyping

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Clinical integration

e.g. university counselor perceptions of data tracked by students

Christina Kelley et al. 2017. Self-tracking for mental wellness: understanding expert perspectives and student experiences. CHI

Jingbo Meng et al. 2018. Exploring User Needs for a Mobile Behavioral-Sensing Technology for Depression Management: Qualitative Study. Journal of medical Internet research.

Why use self-tracked data in the clinic?



Learn about patient's unarticulated goals



Provides context for diagnosis



UP Supports shared-decision making



Increase motivation to track

What are **providers' perspectives** on using **sensor-captured data** in **routine mental health** care settings?

Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Symptoms

Intrusive thoughts

Avoidant behavior

Changes in mood

Changes in Comorbid physical reactivity ill-health

Study Method

Photo Credit: The Road Home Program: National Center of Excellence for Veterans and Their Families at Rush

ARMY

Veterans were provided Fitbits...

- Use of Fitbits were **voluntary**
- Use of Fitbits were not directed
- Care providers were **minimally or not trained** on Fitbit data
- Care providers **did not have access** to Fitbit data

Participants



Semi-structured interviews

- 1. role within the program
- 2. perspectives on self-tracked data
- **3. experiences with self-tracked data** outside of the program
- 4. experiences with the Fitbit during the program
- 5. envisioned uses of sensor data in the program



Findings

Photo Credit: The Road Home Program: National Center of Excellence for Veterans and Their Families at Rush

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Envisioned benefits of using Fitbit data





Envisioned benefits of using Fitbit data



- "Outside" source of information
- ...that can show progress and empower patients

"A lot of the thoughts you have are that you are incapable, inadequate, cannot accomplish things. So, that [data] kind of directly speaks against that, right? 'I am able to accomplish something, like reaching 10,000 steps a day.'"

Survey Assessments



- PTSD (PCL-5)
- Depression (PHQ-9)
- Negative cognitions (PTC-I)
- Guilt (TRGI)

Survey Assessments



Envisioned benefits of using Fitbit data



...to identify opportunities for intervention

It could be beneficial [to] have that information and say, 'Oh, wow, **as your scores have gone down, your sleep is gotten better**' [or]...**'Your heart rate is always up during the Group [therapy], what's going on with that?** (C2)

Data is not clinically validated



Data is not clinically validated ...which imposes a risk to patient health

The Fitbit sleep data is not as solid as other sources of data so **I could see it backfiring**...if a person is actually sleeping fine their Fitbit could say that they're not...**it might just confuse things**." (C1)



Lack of organizational support ...due to lack of clinical validation

It's noticeable if a clinician is not sticking to protocol because...the patient's scores aren't changing and they're not as engaged in the program and the client lags behind ... everyone needs to be a united front and consistent. (C8)





Lack of organizational support ...due to lack of clinical validation

I had a client that I can remember that wore his Fitbit and every time he would get anxious he'd be like, 'My heart rate's at this, my heart rate's at this,' and that would just get him really amped up and he would **obsess about this** and it was like this instant biofeedback which just really elevated his anxiety because he was just so fixated on his heart rate and so we actually had to say, '... Let's refocus on what we're doing here.' (C9)

Photo Credit: The Road Home Program: National Center of Excellence for Veterans and Their Families at Rush

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- Shifting Fitbit Data from Mechanical Objectivity to Situated Objectivity
- Uncertainty and Risk of Non-Traditional Mental Health Data

Shifting Fitbit Data from Mechanical Objectivity to Situated Objectivity



MECHANICAL OBJECTIVITY

"uncontaminated" by interpretation

Mika Pantzar and Minna Ruckenstein. 2017. Living the metrics: Self-tracking and situated objectivity. *Digital health*.

Shifting Fitbit Data from Mechanical Objectivity to Situated Objectivity



MECHANICAL SITUATED OBJECTIVITY OBJECTIVITY

value through interpretation

Mika Pantzar and Minna Ruckenstein. 2017. Living the metrics: Self-tracking and situated objectivity. Digital health.

Uncertainty and Risk of Non-Traditional Mental Health Data



Photo Credit: The Road Home

Patient-Generated Data in Mental Health Care. Presented at CSC tion-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

ram: National Center of Excellence for Veterans and Their Families at Rush

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The clinical team at The Road Home Program: National Center of Excellence for Veterans and Their Families at Rush

Wounded Warrior Project

National Institute of Mental Health (T32 MH115882 & K23 MH103394)

