

Design thinking for innovative healthcare service



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Overview



What is design thinking?

Two case studies

- intel research technology
- University of Pittsburgh Medical Center (UPMC) patient needs

Underlying methods

3 Big needs

what is design thinking?

“a discipline that uses the designer’s sensibility and methods to match people’s needs with what is technologically feasible and what a viable business strategy can convert into customer value and market opportunity.”

Tim Brown Harvard Business Review June 2008

Designing a business
from a technology

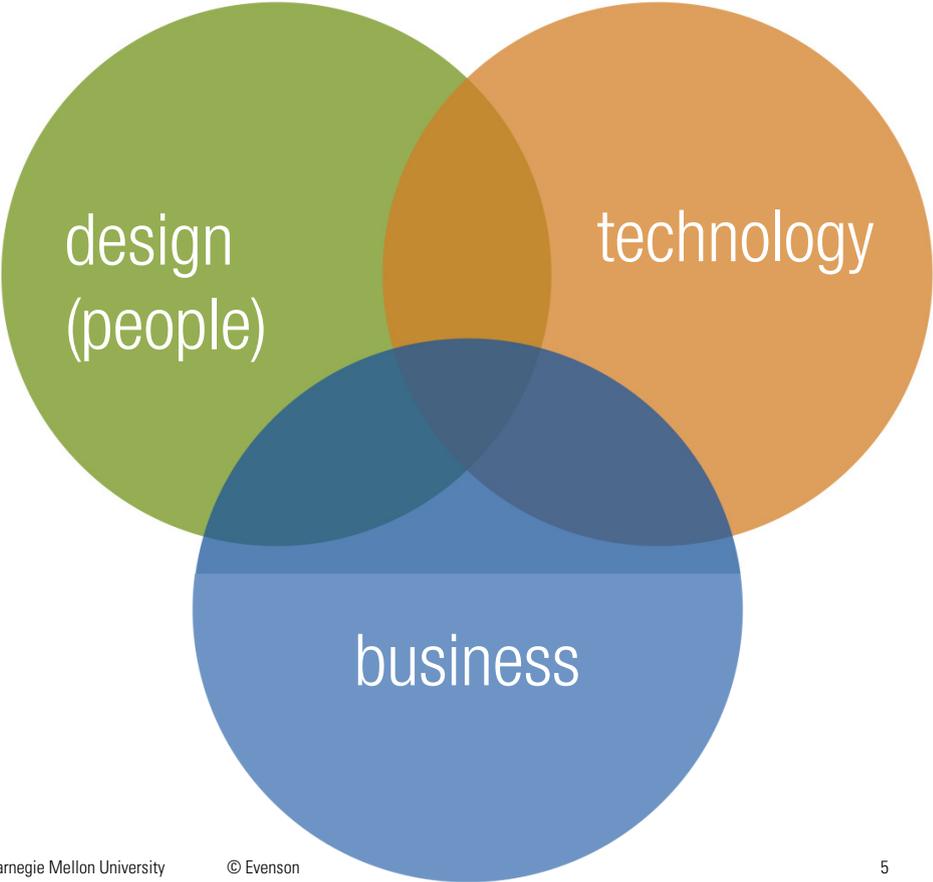
intel research+

Carnegie Mellon

Simon King | Casey Helfrich | Anu Melville | Adil Wali

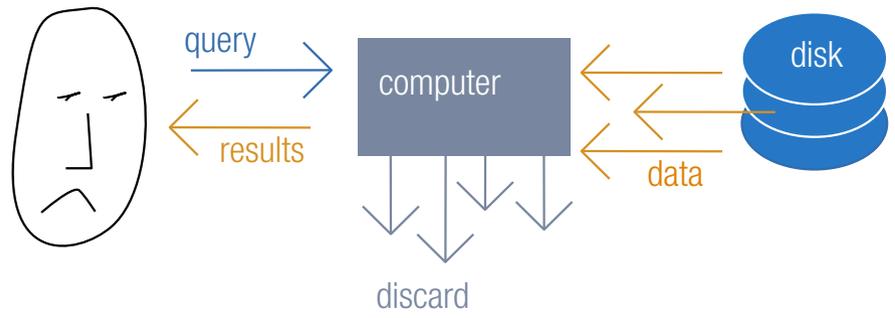
Mentors: David Westfall | Art Boni | Laurie Weingart | Shelley Evenson

The project began with giving the team a choice of open-source algorithms from intel research

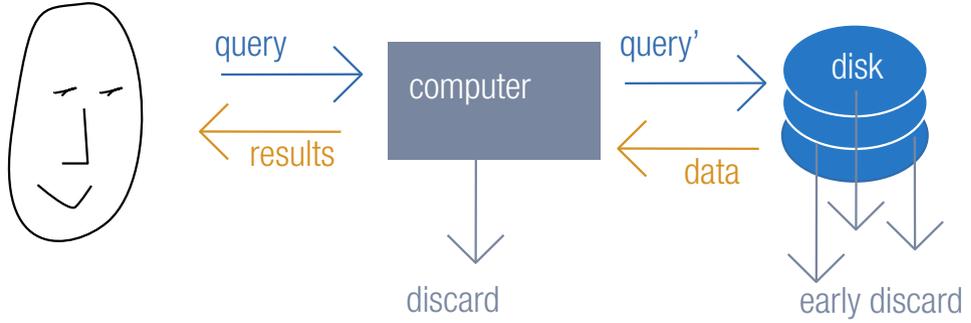


They selected the Diamond algorithm for interactive search through non-indexed data

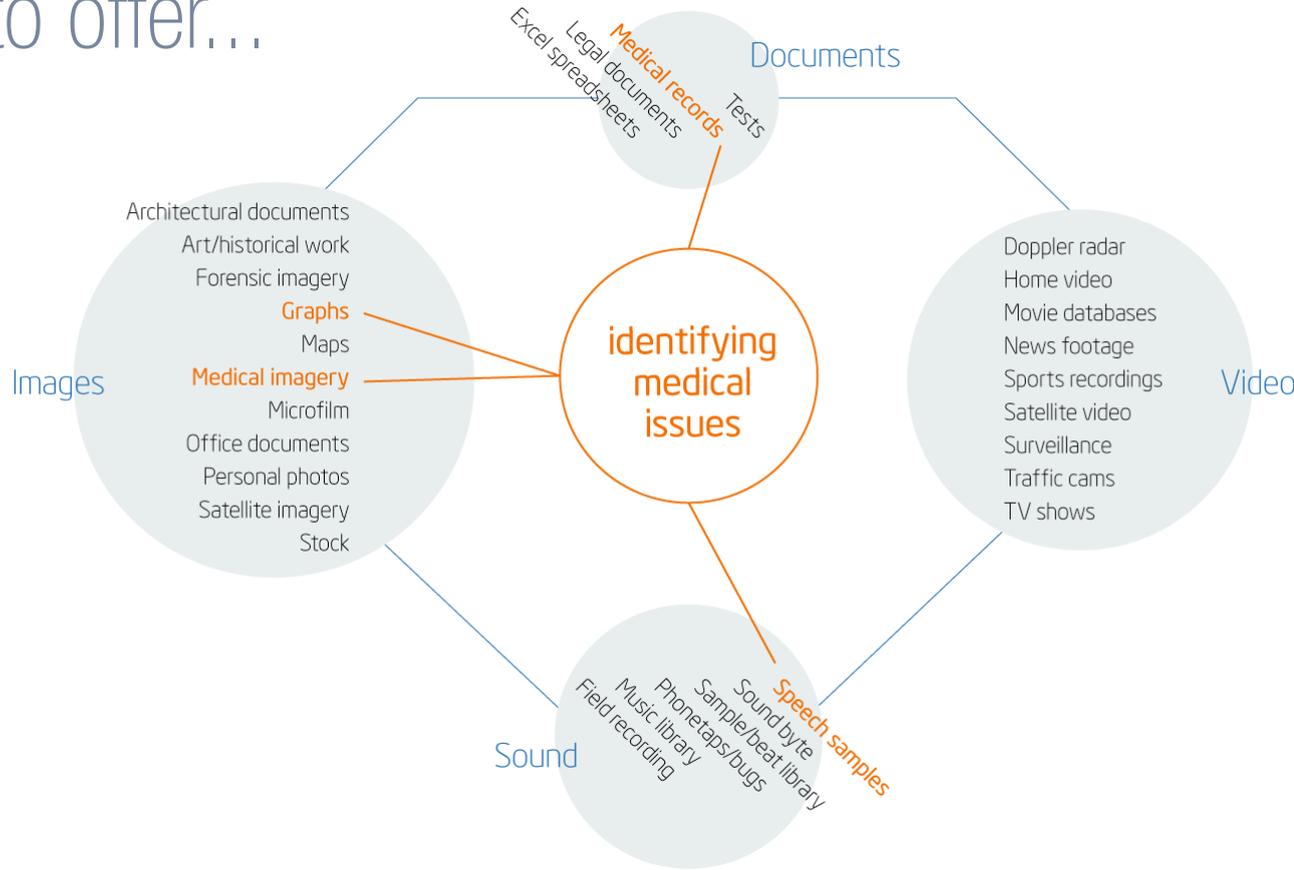
Traditional exhaustive search—the burden of discarding is on the person



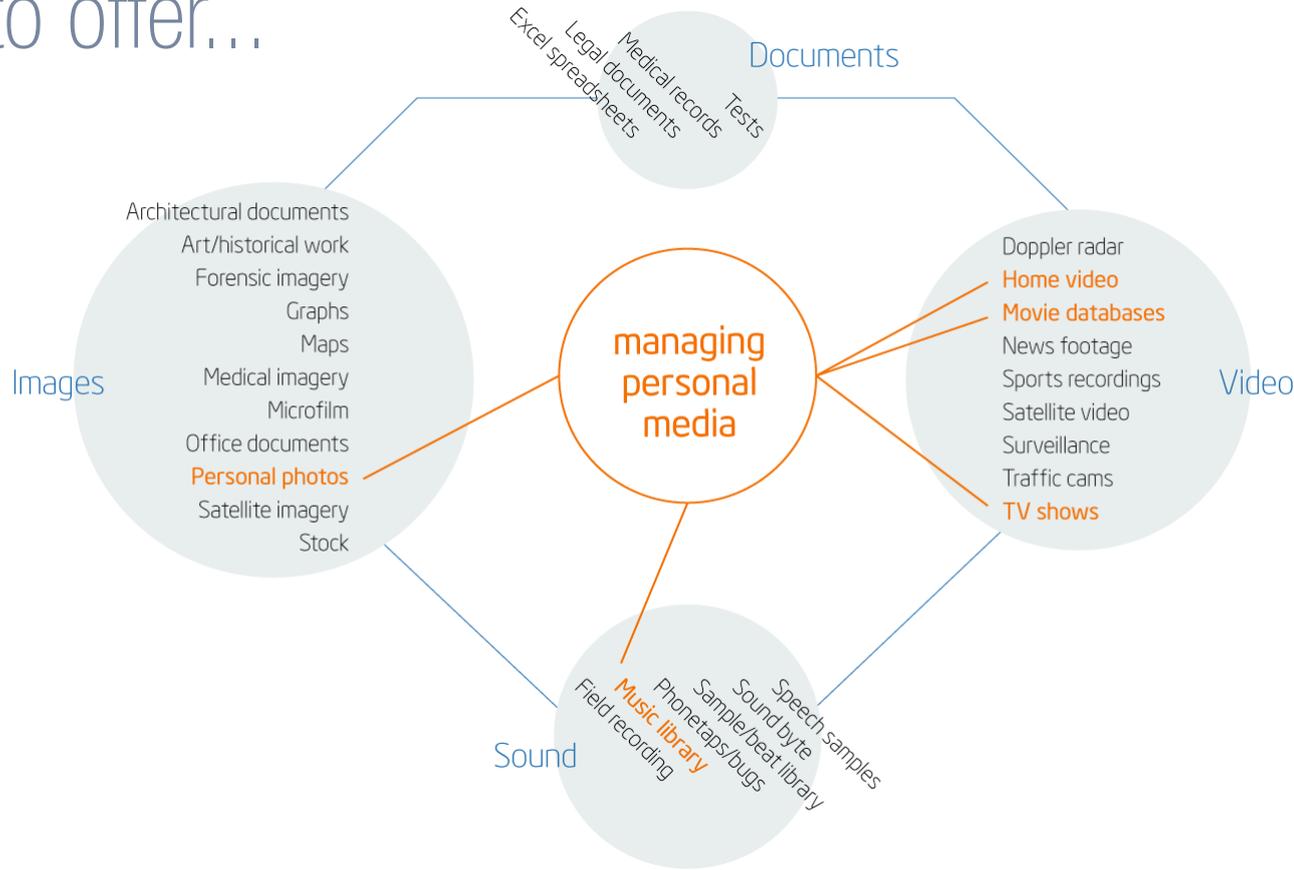
With Diamond—discarding happens in the background relieving the burden on the person



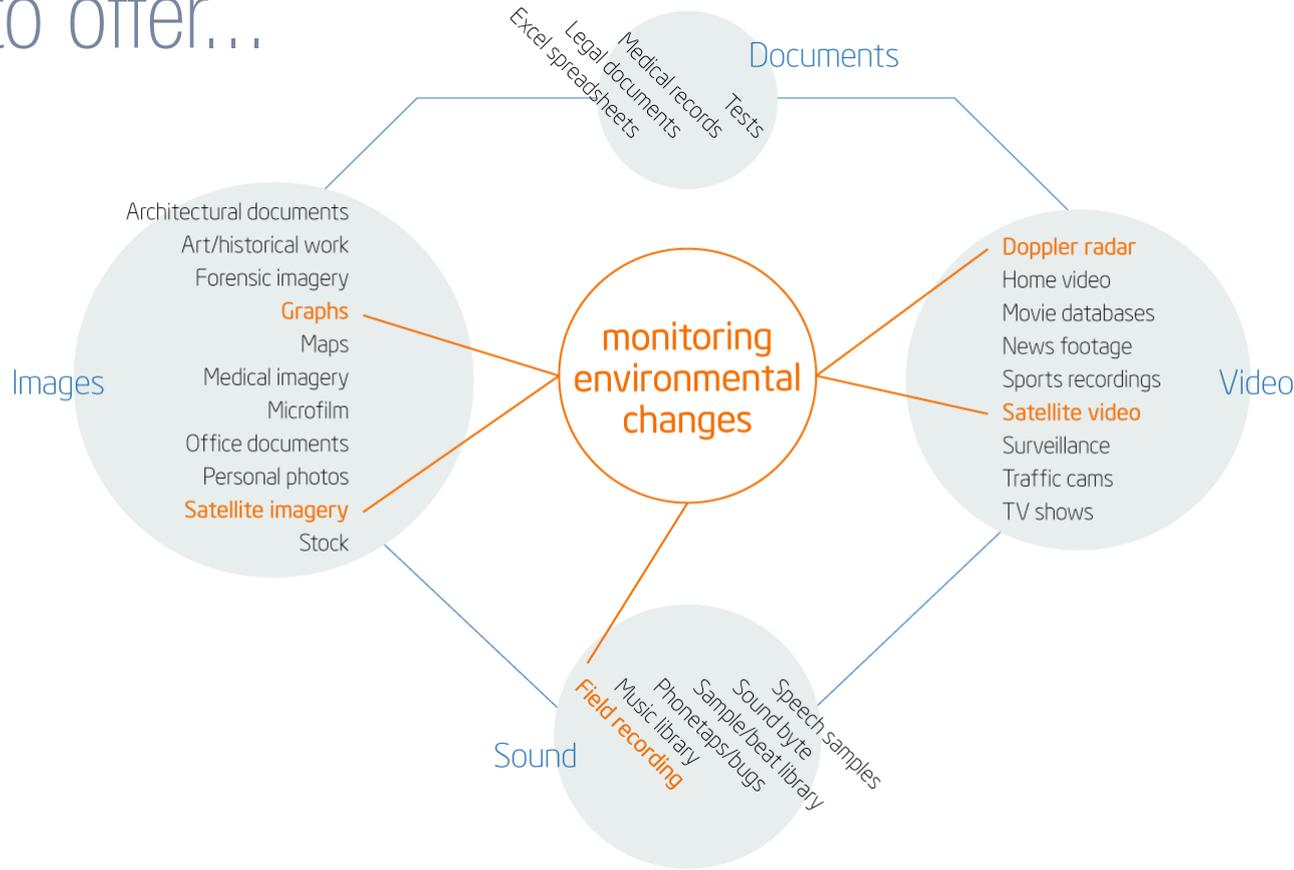
They looked with fresh eyes at what the technology had to offer...



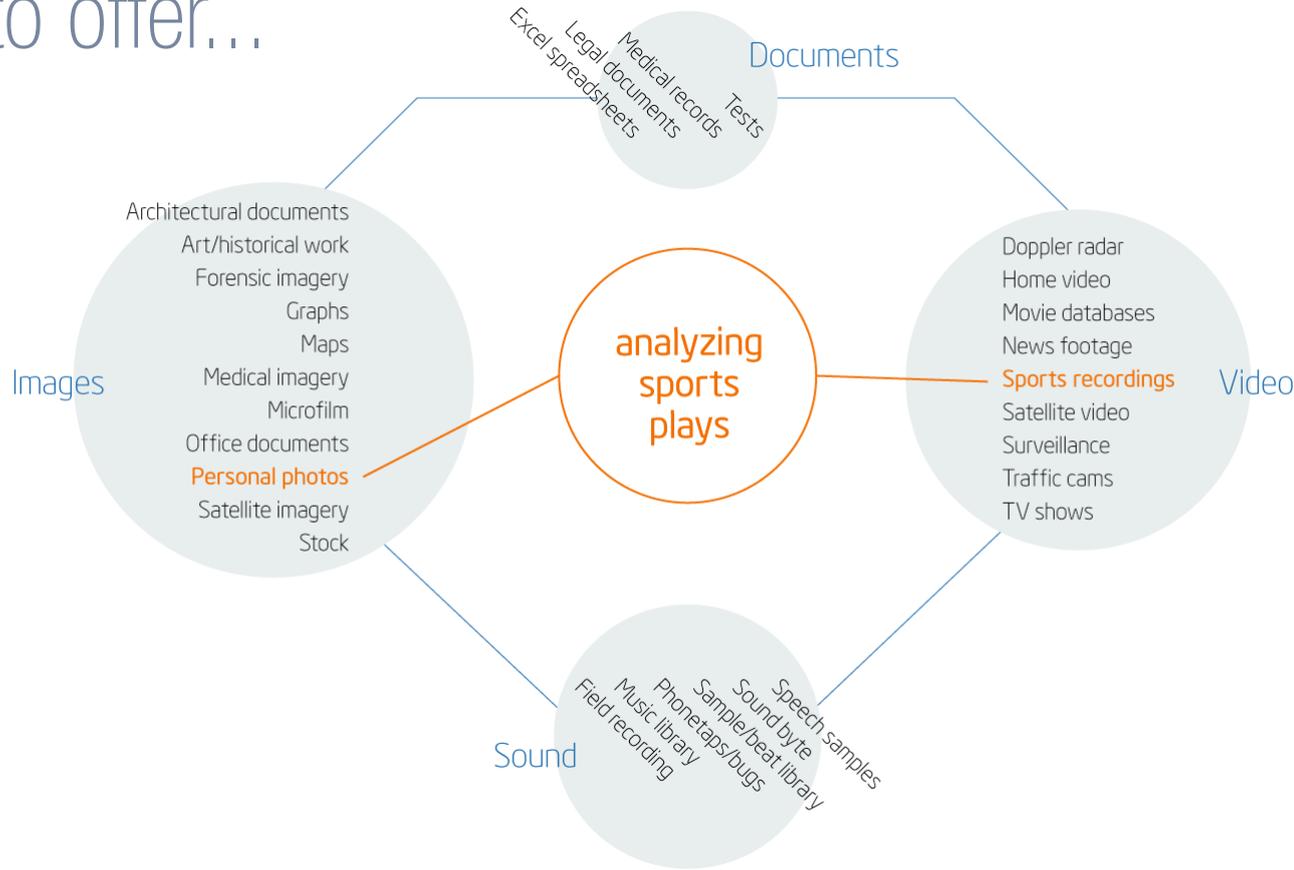
They looked with fresh eyes at what the technology had to offer...



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The team then looked at social, economic, and technical trends and applied other business analysis methods.

They saw Diamond-enabled medical imaging as having the greatest potential value—financially as well as socially.

They focused down even more, concentrating on melanoma because it is a leading cause of death, but early detection dramatically increases survival rates...

One person dies of melanoma every hour.

One in every 62 Americans will die of melanoma.

Incidence of melanoma has more than doubled since 1973.

Melanoma Statistics, 2006, CCMAC (<http://www.ccmac.org/statistics.html>)

Cancer Facts and Figures, 2006, American Cancer Society (<http://www.cancer.org/downloads/STT/CAFF2006PWSecured.pdf>), US Census Data 2000, chapter 20

Melanoma Basics, 2005, Melanoma Center (<http://www.melanomacenter.org/basics/statistics.html>)

The team then conducted interviews and observational research in dermapathology services. They discovered the current workflow often fails for difficult cases...



view



search

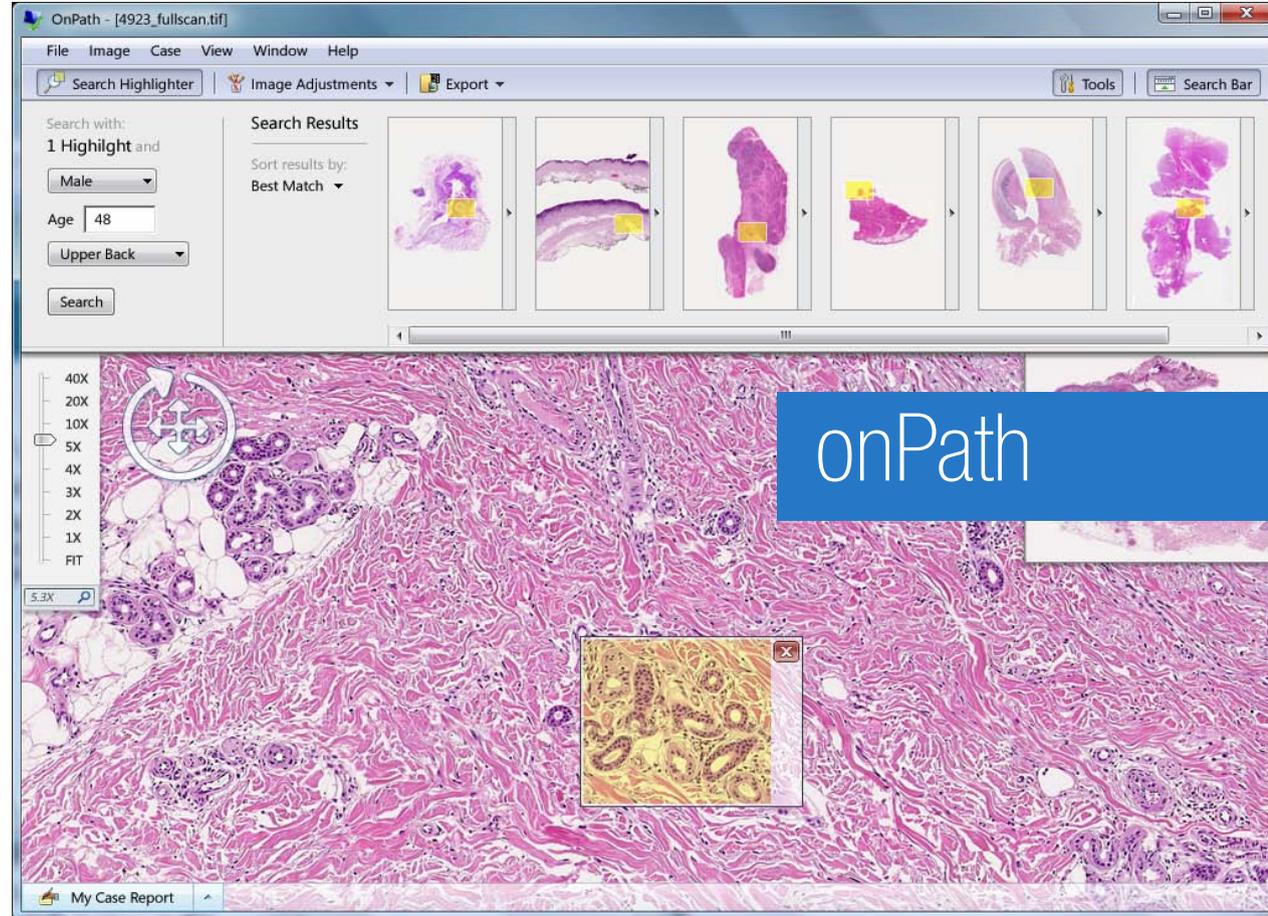


compare



diagnose

They designed a new workflow and interface, “onPath”



They evaluated it with real users



“You can actually compare apples to apples
and not just apples to oranges. This is really great!”

A Director of Dermatopathology, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center

The team then designed the business for building and delivering onPath (including designing the company's organization)

- produced a marketing strategy
- developed a financial strategy
- crafted a business pitch to interest investors in making onPath a reality

the result? 3 months,
3 students, and a viable new
business that has the potential
to transform practice and
improve patient outcomes.

Designing more
participatory solutions
for healthcare services

UPMC + Carnegie Mellon

In a recent McKinsey survey of 2000+ patients with commercial insurance, 75% would consider switching hospitals to become better informed about treatments or if appointments were kept on time. If forced to choose between information and timeliness, 3 times as many patients said they valued information more...

Source: Grote, Newman, and Sutaria, A better hospital experience, McKinsey Quarterly November 2007

A collaborative project to improve experience
while seeing as many patients as possible.



UPMC

Carnegie Mellon Students

Dr. Kassam

Kip Lee | Kara Tennant | Leanne Libert | Jamin Hegeman | Melissa Cliver

Neurosurgery clinic staff

Center for Quality Improvement
and Innovation

Exploratory: Observe with designer's eyes what's being communicated here?



Exploratory: Observe with designer's eyes what's the patient experience?



is that your foot or mine?

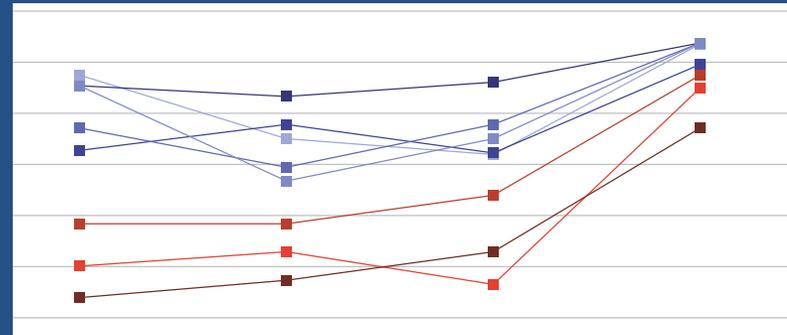


Exploratory: Observe with designer's eyes
what's the staff experience?



Students combined observations and interviews with quantitative research

“My first visit took over four hours.”



They created a model of the patient's journey...



Generative: interactive experience research



and produced a summary of needs

Patient

Feeling welcome

Actual wait time

Respect

Space and comfort

Distractions

Staff

Better workflow

Locating Dr. Kassam
and each other

Communication

Making a difference

Dr. Kassam

Spend quality
time with patients

See everyone

Support staff

Manage time

Opportunities for all constituents

Embrace Wait Time

Inform, engage, and comfort patients

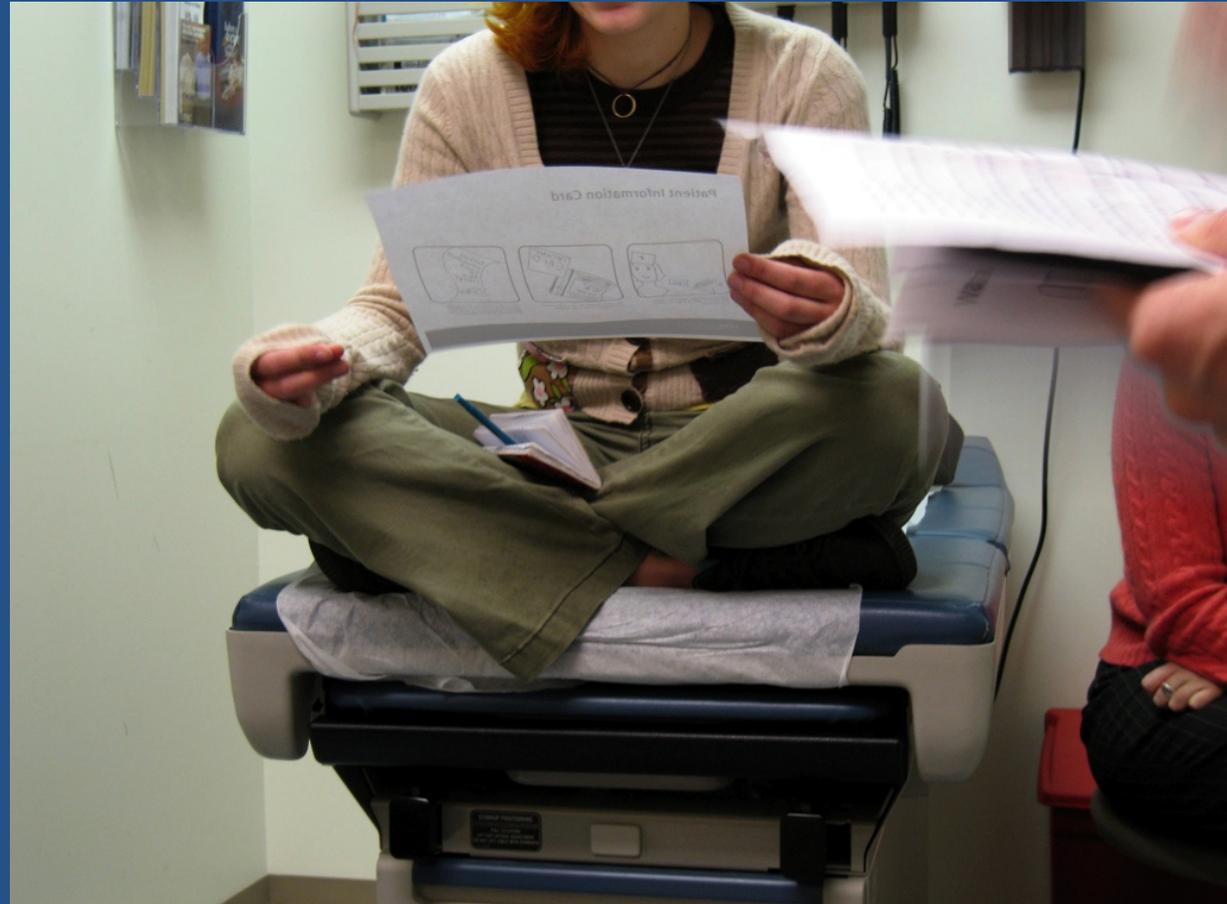
Improve Workflow

Fewer tasks, less distraction, and better communication

Balance Kassam

Support his efforts to help patients, but also find time for himself and to support his staff.

Evaluative: concept validation with patients



Dr. Kassam fact sheet to inform, engage, and comfort patients, and provide a model for their experience

I'VE GOT SOME GOOD NEWS FOR YOU.

I know you don't want to be here.
I know you don't want to know me.

But the best thing that could happen is to know me.

I've performed more than 3,000 neurosurgical procedures. More than 800 are what's called minimally-invasive endoscopic procedures. And I'm a person first. I'll be direct and treat you like a friend. Occasionally, I may even make you laugh.

I KNOW YOU'LL HAVE QUESTIONS THROUGHOUT YOUR JOURNEY.

I work with a great team, and could not do my job without them. They can answer a lot of your questions. Trust them as you trust me. We're here for you the whole way through.

My staff and I see a lot of patients, and provide attention and care to all. We know this sometimes leads to backups. But I hope you'll understand and trust I'll see you as soon as I can.

Decision Primary care visit Diagnostic visit Pre-op visit Surgery Post-op visit Follow-up visit Follow-up visit

Check-in Wait in the Waiting Room Meet a Resident or Nurse See me Check-out

A welcome booklet that embodies the spirit of the physician, previews the experience for the patient of the Neurosurgery Clinic, and at the same time positions the staff to help with broader delivery role

Embrace wait times with a clinic chat system to provide information updates even when the patient isn't being touched

Join the Conversation

Clinic Chat

Common Patient Phrases

brain surgery

Dr. Kassam endonasal surgery

facial pain hang in there nurse Lois

so lucky **thank you**

wait time

UPMC University of Pittsburgh Medical Center
Neurology Inpatient and Neurosurgery Center

You're in Good Hands Text #3425 to Post

Clinic Chat

Waiting Room Patient 10:37 AM 09/25/2012 A Waiting Room Patient Says: "What are you doing back there?"

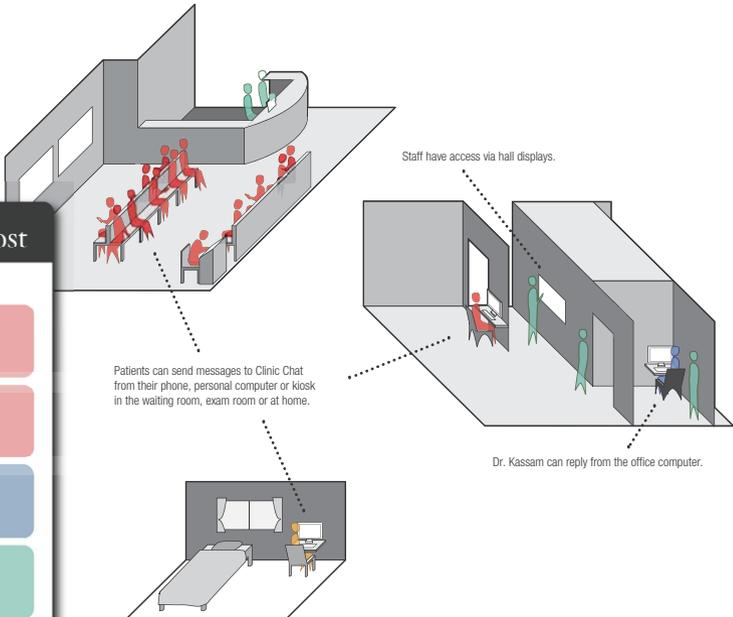
Waiting Room Patient 10:40 AM 09/25/2012 A Waiting Room Patient Says: "Yeah, things are pretty busy out here in the waiting room."

10:45 AM 09/25/2012 Dr. Kassam Says: "Our goal is to make you wait ;) Busy back here too. Send me questions while you wait."

10:48 AM 09/25/2012 Lois Burkhardt, RN (Staff) Says: "Some rooms will be opening up soon."

UPMC University of Pittsburgh Medical Center
Neurology Inpatient and Neurosurgery Center

<http://neurosurgery.pitt.edu/minc>



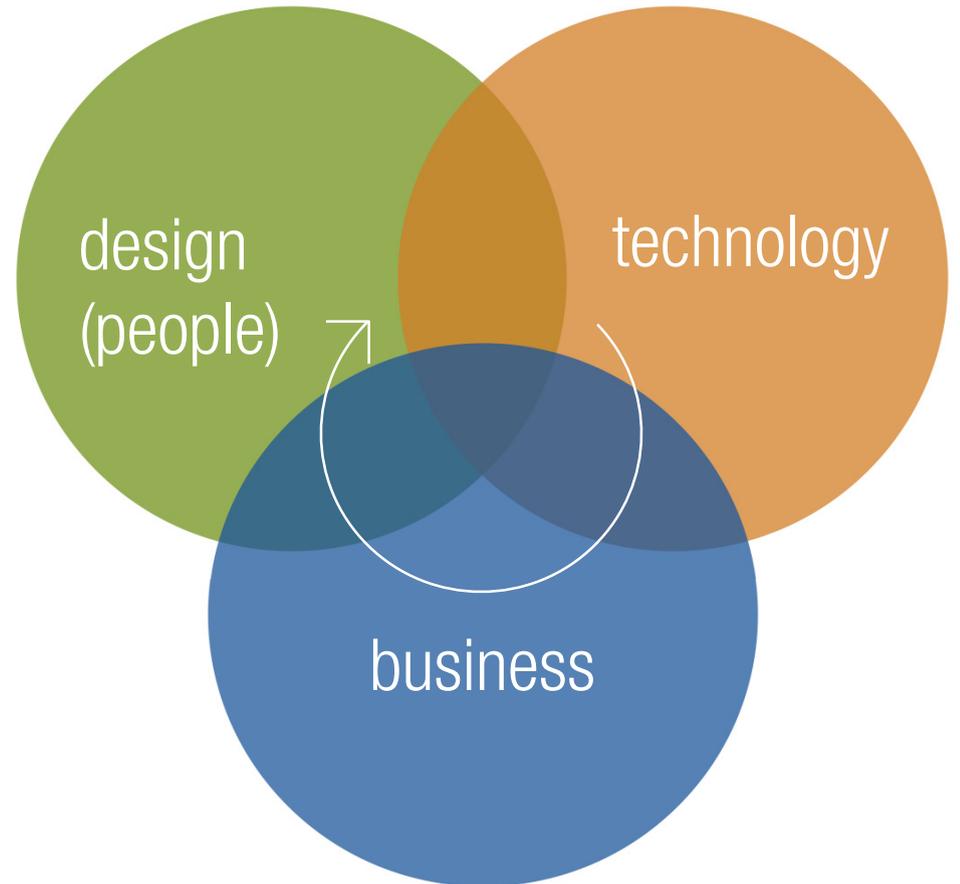
our result? patients have the
information to understand their
journey and build communities,
so they can become more
active in codesigning their care

Our projects lead to innovative results.

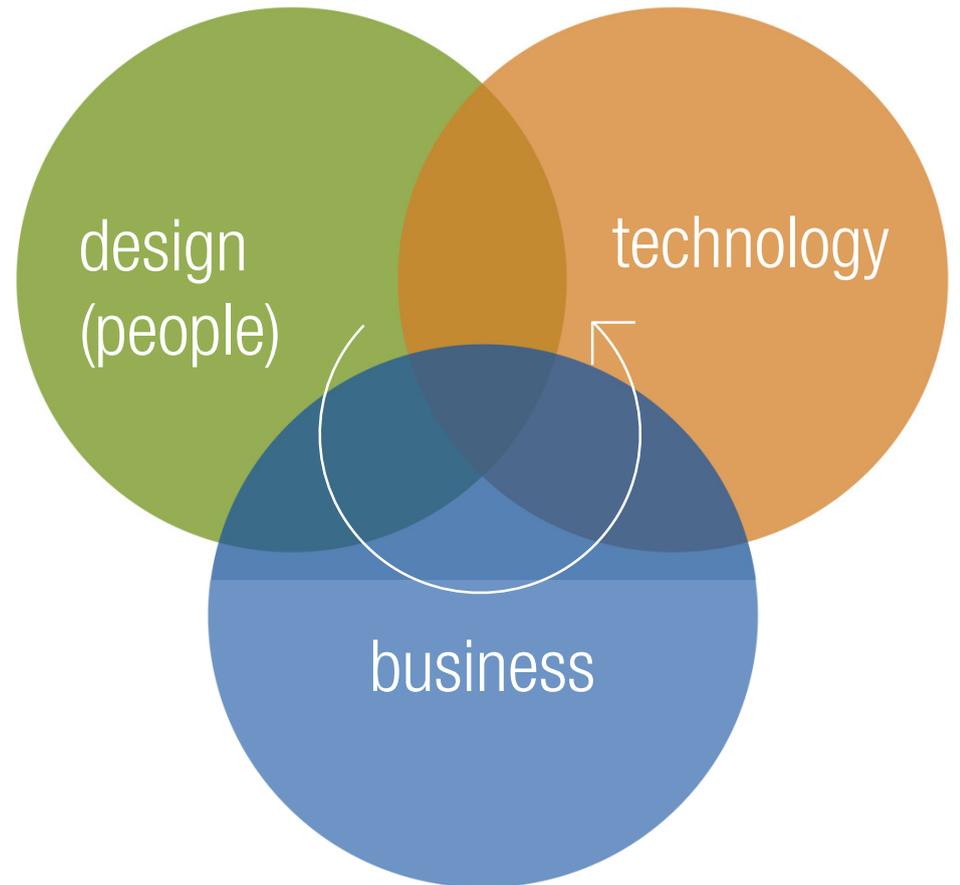
Three things drive the way we work that we believe can continuously lead to innovation in healthcare services

- simultaneous interdisciplinarity
- modeling-based process
- user-centered methods throughout

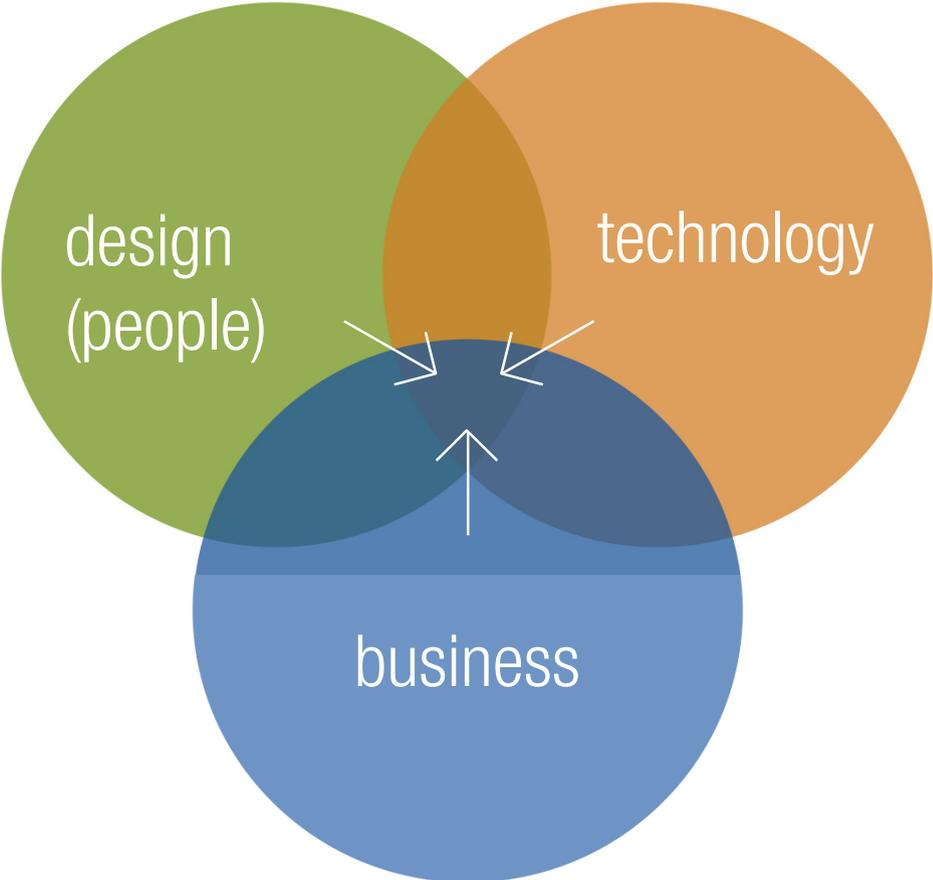
Most innovation starts with a technology...



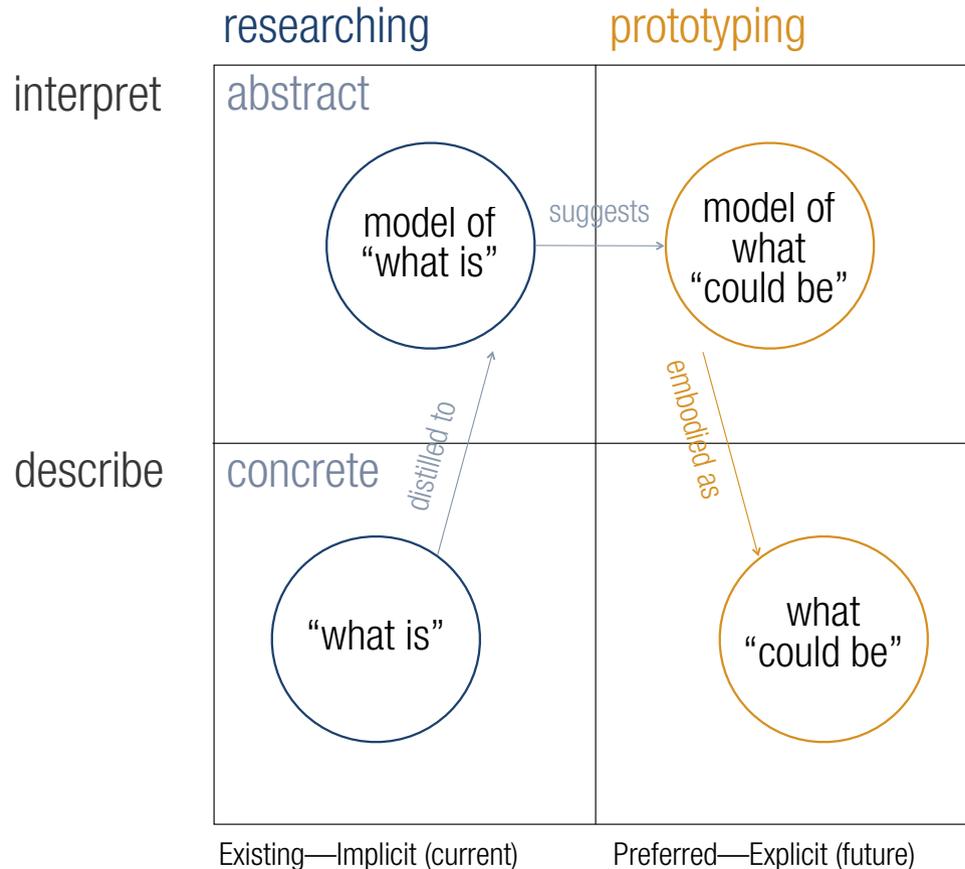
Better companies start from people...



We believe in simultaneous interdisciplinarity



We use a modeling-based process

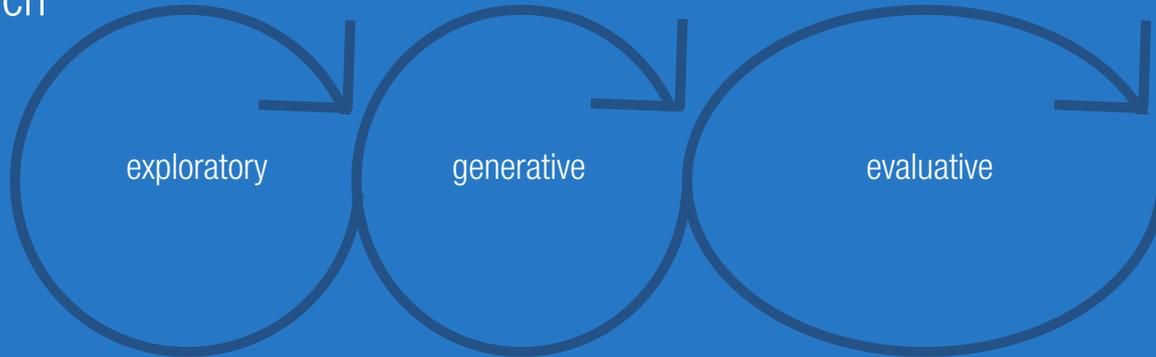


Analysis-synthesis bridge model
Hugh Dubberly
Shelley Evenson
Rick Robinson

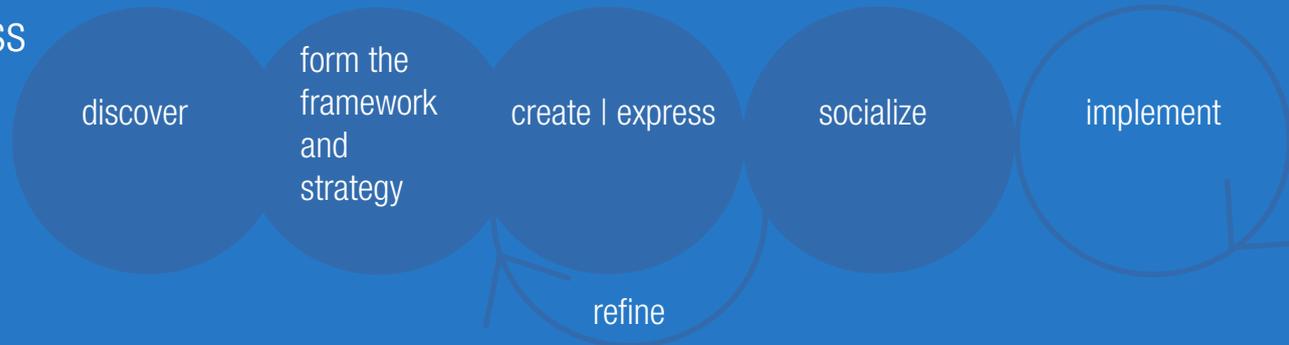
Interactions
March/April 2008

...and we focus on user-centered methods throughout the design process

project research



design process



but there is more to
design thinking...

design thinking requires design and
six types of thinking...

understanding

integration

openness

attention

exploration

envisioning

understanding (in the small and large)

a focus on deeply understanding
people's expressed and latent needs
viewed in the context of broader
social, economic, and technical trends

integration

the ability to organize and integrate
disparate information into something
many stakeholders—with different
viewpoints—believe is better

openness

fearlessness with regard to
listening to another person

or learning from another
discipline or division's perspective

attention

respect for emotion and its
importance in driving rational choice
and satisfaction

exploration

letting creative extremes take you
into ever-richer solution spaces

envisioning

leaps of faith as to what might
work and creating quick, tangible,
examples of it,

while being unafraid to discard
design options along the way

Bringing design thinking to healthcare services will enable the creation of customer-centered innovations for healthcare and provide the skills needed to explore new organizations, business models, and healthcare service delivery

3 big needs

New methods for modeling patient experience

New models for skilling everyday people to become more active participants in their care

Innovative prototyping for exploring new healthcare service delivery systems

thank you