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Making Digital Mental Health Work in the Real World

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Disclosures

Honoraria/Consulting fees
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Otsuka Pharmaceuticals
Pear Therapeutics
One Mind Foundation

Ownership Interest Adaptive Health, Inc

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National Institute of Mental Health

P50 MH119029

R01 MH100482

R01 MH109496

R01 MH111610

R44 MH114725



Center for Behavioral Intervention Technologies (CBITs)

- 6 Core faculty (Psychology, Human-Computer Interaction, Communications, Statistics/Data Science)
- Many Digital Mental Health projects in
 - University Settings
 - Eating Disorders
 - At-Risk Youth in Community Mental Health
 - Sensing in Mental Health
 - NIMH P50 ALACRITY Center: projects in Primary Care, OBGYN, and Geriatrics
- NIMH T32 Postdoctoral Training in Postdoctoral Fellowship

Outline

Problem Introduction

IntelliCare

Efficacy & Engagement Data

Implementation

Implications for Digital Mental Health Research

Summary





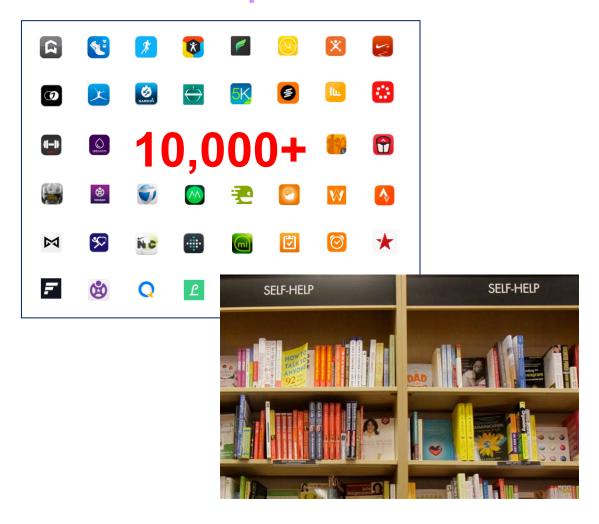


What is Digital Mental Health?

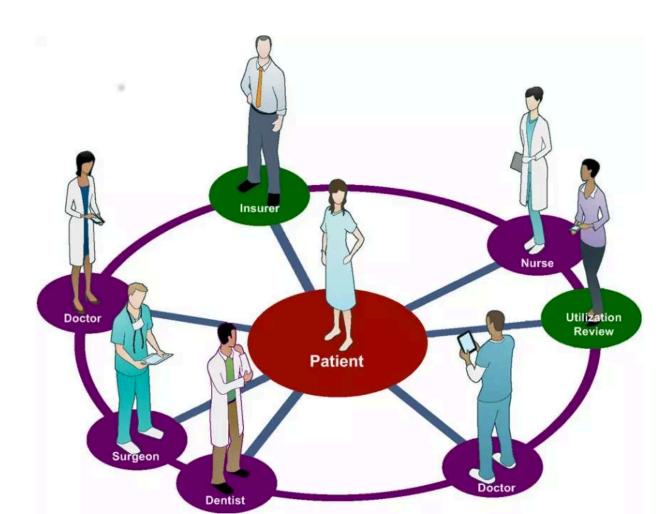
Uses commonly available technologies, such as apps or internet sites, in the treatment or management of mental illness

Digital Mental Health

Self Help



Technology-Enabled Services



How is Digital Mental Health Doing?

Lots of Validation

100+ of RCTs show

- Self-directed digital treatment treatments at best modestly effective
- Coach-supported digital interventions
 - Appear to be as effective as standard treatments (ds=.56 – 1.08)
 - Coaches do not have to be mental health professionals

Karyotaki E, et al. *JAMA Psych.* 2017;74(4):351-359 Richards D, et al. *Clin Psychol Rev* 2012;32:329-342 Alvarez-Jimenez, et al. Schizophr Res. 2014;156:96-106

Real World Implementation Mohr, et al., Psychiatr Serv., 2017;68:427-9

Contributors to Research-to-Practice Gap Failure in Design

Failure to design for the patient

Failure to design for the provider

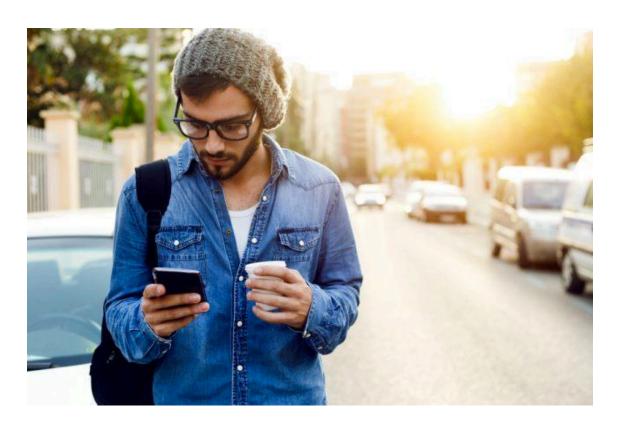
Failure to design for the organization

Design for the Patient

Design based on psychological and medical models

Design that embeds in the fabric of people's lives





Human Computer Interaction & Design

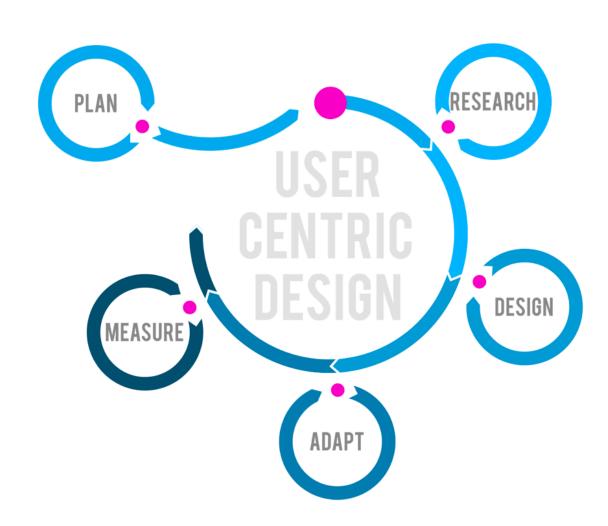
Giving a Voice to End Users

Stakeholders

- Patients
- Clinicians
- Administrative staff
- Leadership

Methods

- Interviews
- Focus groups
- Workflow observations
- Codesign workshops
- Usability testing



Design for Patients

How do people use tech for mental health?

Meng... Mohr, JMIR. 2018;20:e10139

Burgess, CHI, 2019 Eschler. CHI, 2020

- Most have tried mental health apps, but abandoned quickly
- They use technologies in bespoke ways
- Apps
 - Information
 - Mood tracking alone is not helpful
 - Behavior tracking comparing 2 targets
 - Using non-mental health apps for mental health purposes: e.g. menstrual tracking, meditation
 - Daily tips: inspirational, encouragement, reminders
- Apps generally have a single purpose
- Apps must easy, intuitive, and quick (usually ~30 sec.)
- Apps must give something of value back to the user (principle of reciprocity)

Example: Transportation Needs











Car Rental





Challenge for Mobile Mental Health

Behavioral Strategy								
	Cognitive Restructure	Goal setting		Affect Regulation	Relaxation	Physical Activity	Positive Psych	etc

Challenge for Mobile Mental Health

	Behavioral Strategy								
		Cognitive Restructure	Goal setting	Problem Solving	Affect Regulation	Relaxation	Physical Activity	Positive Psych	etc
App Features									
Didactic									
Text									
Video									
Audio									
Messaging									
Self Tracking									
Logging features									
Feedback									
Reminders									
Sensing									
Geolocation									
Sound									
Etc									
Camera									
Gamification									
Etc									

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IntelliCare Platform

www.intellicare.northwestern.edu

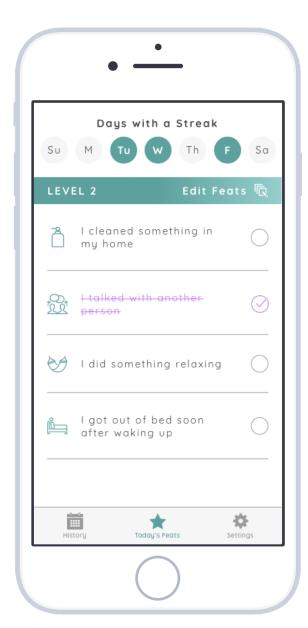
Elemental
Skills-Based
Eclectic

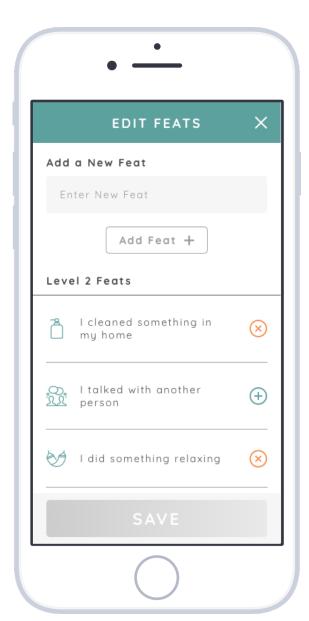


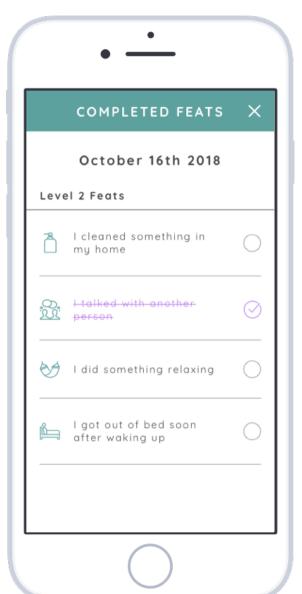
Google play

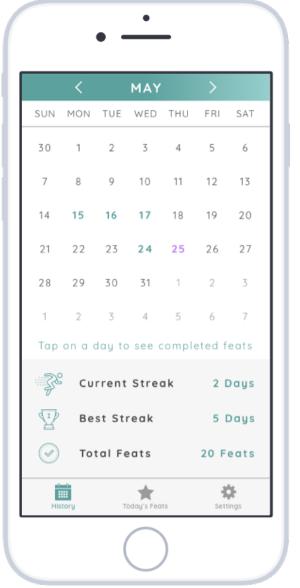
Available on

Daily Feats

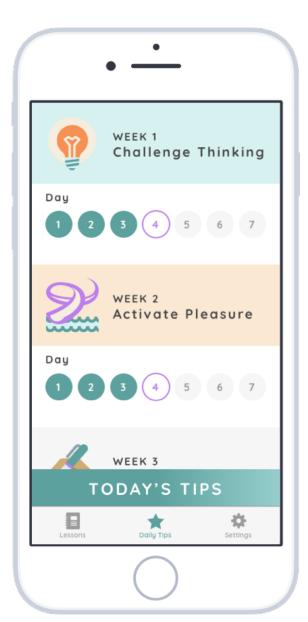


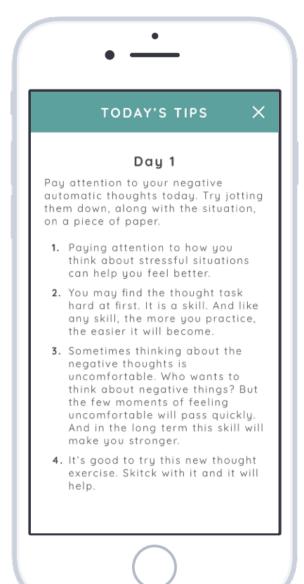






Day to Day

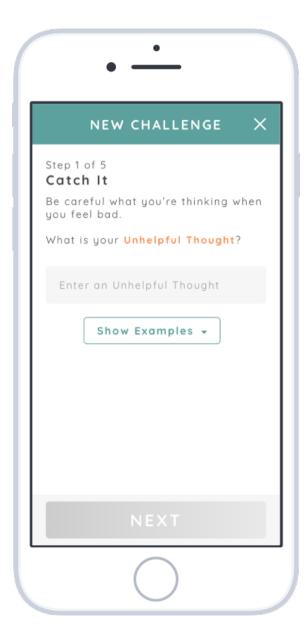


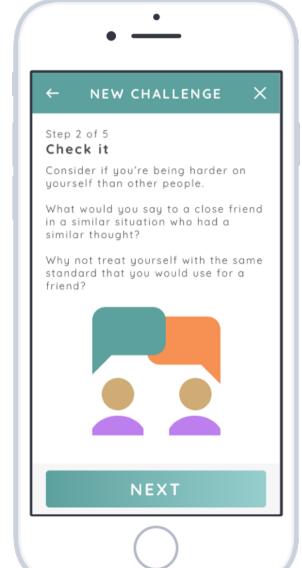


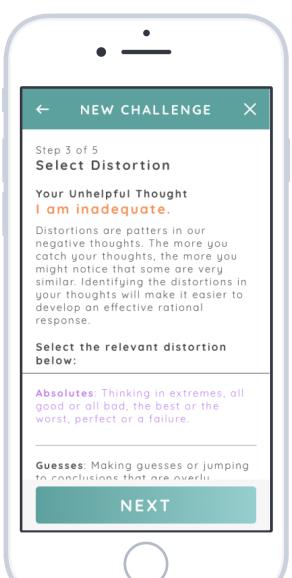


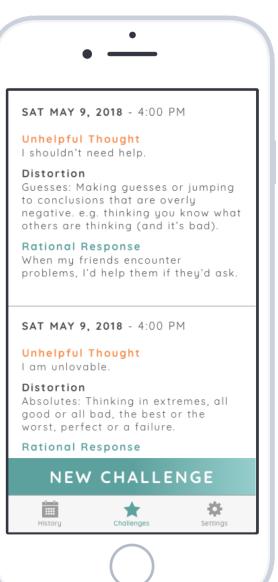


Thought Challenger

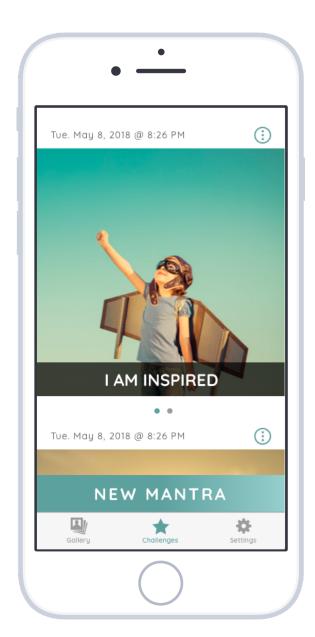


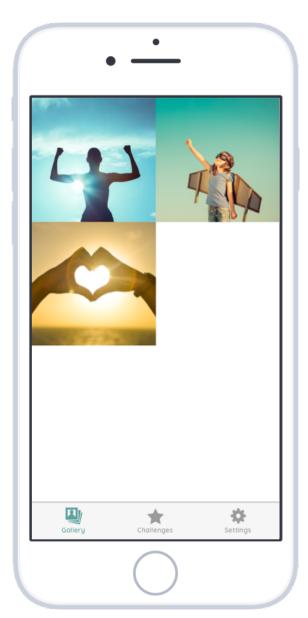


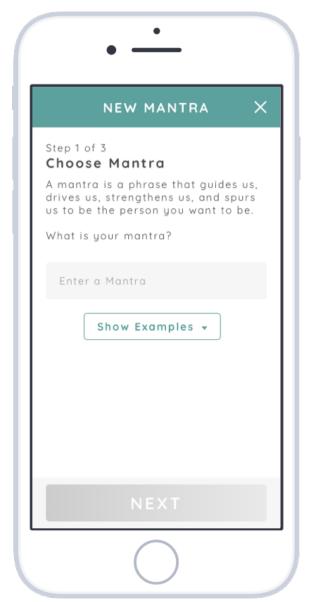


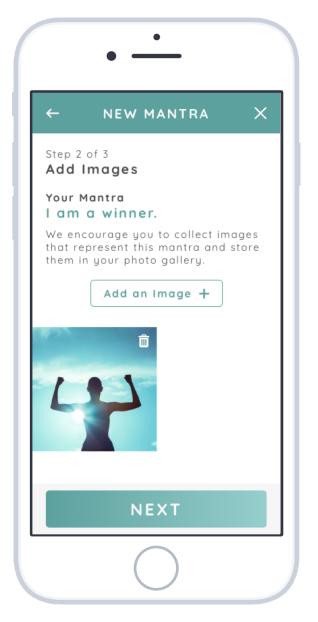


My Mantra









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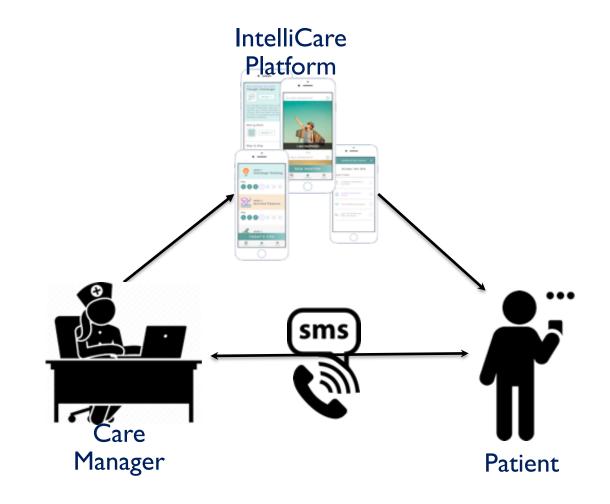
Implementation

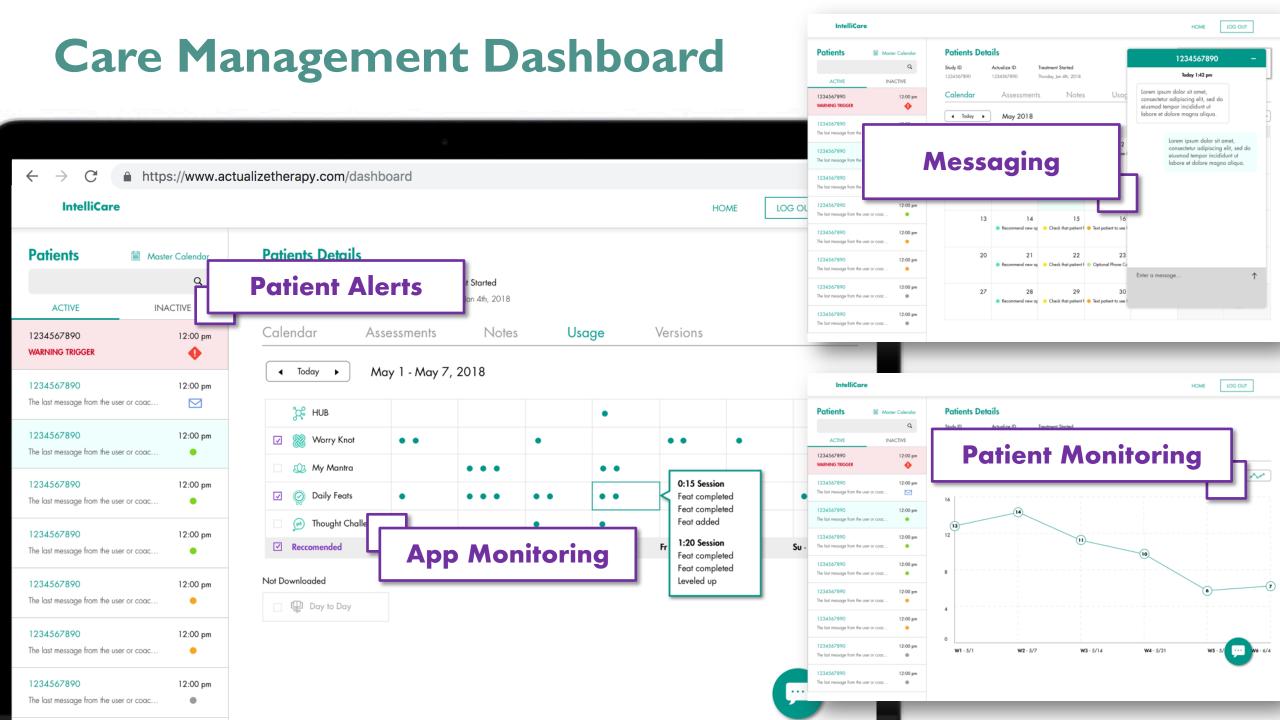
Implications for Digital Mental Health Research

Summary

Trial Treatment Protocols

- 8-week treatment period
- 30 Min Engagement call
- Text message communication
 - CM sends 3 weekly texts
 - Patient can text any time
- Mid point call if desired
- Weekly app recommendations through Hub app

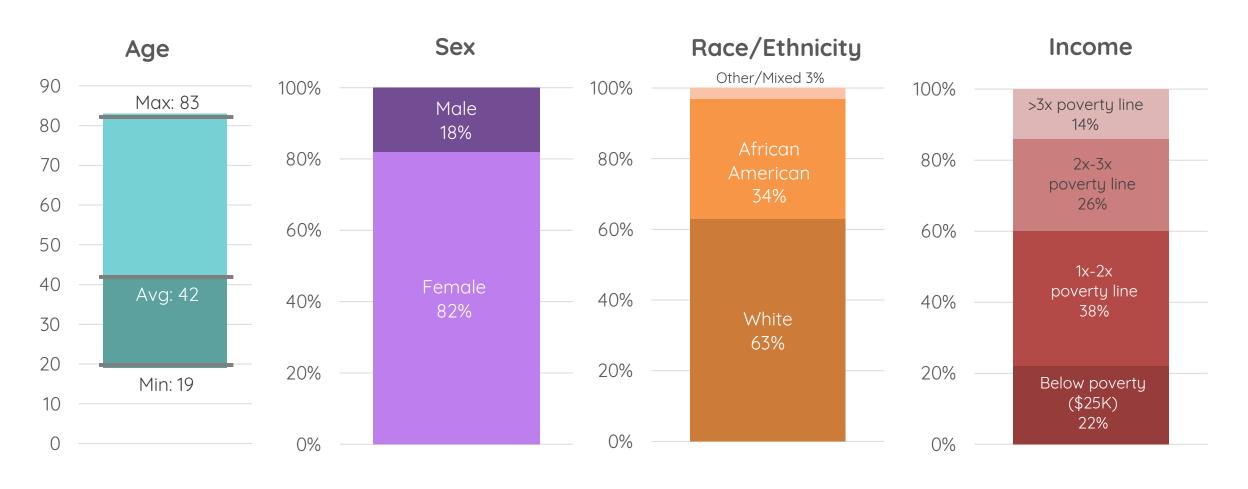




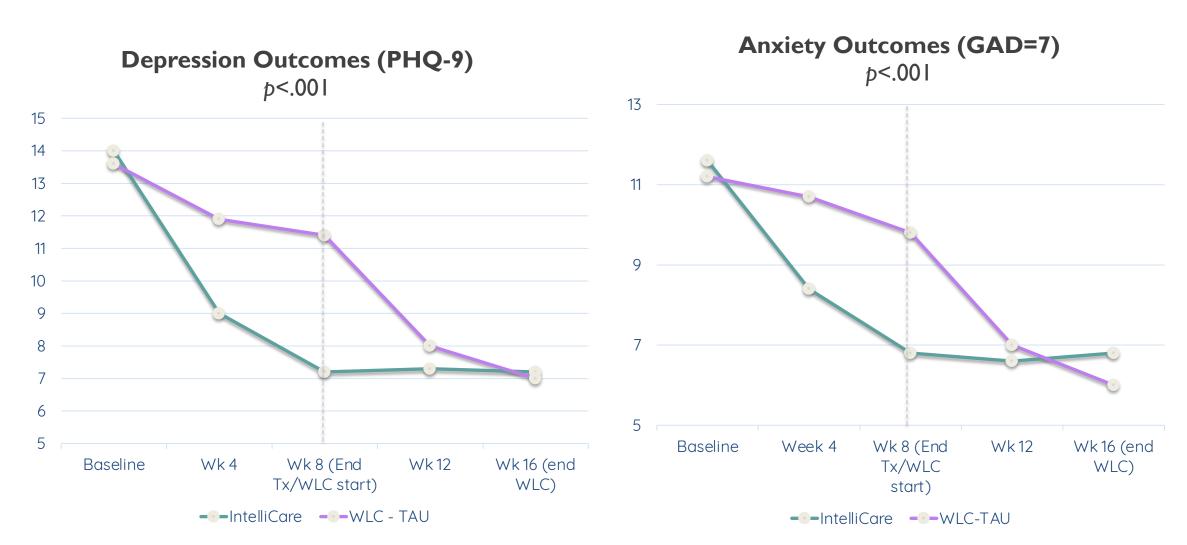
Randomized Controlled Trial University of Arkansas Med Ctr. Primary Care

Preliminary Results (do not disseminate) 148 Patients: PHQ-9>10 or GAD-7>8

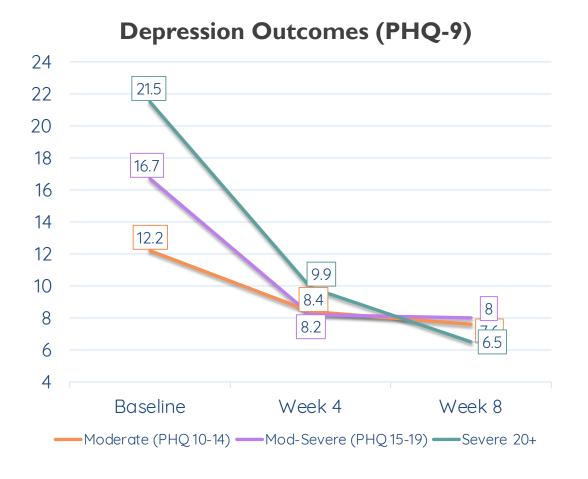
Graham...Mohr. JAMA Psychiatry. 2020;77:906-914



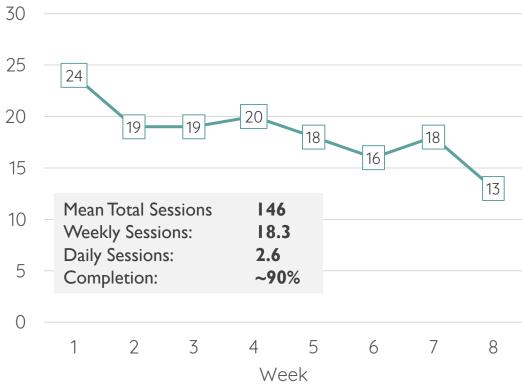
Primary Outcomes



Effectiveness by Severity & User Engagement



Average App Launches by Week



Assistance in Bundling Apps

Clusters of IntelliCare App Use

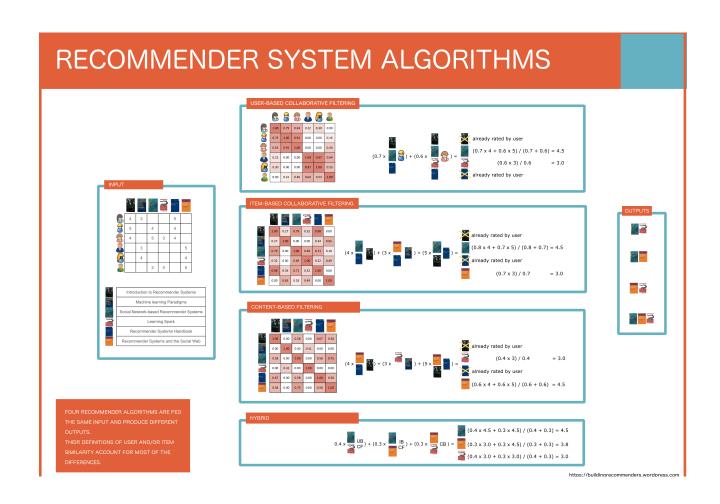
Kwasny, ...Mohr. JMIR. 2019;6:e11572

Thinking	Calming	Checklists	Activity	Junky apps
Thought	Purple Chill	Aspire	BoostMe	MeLocate
Challenger	Slumbertime	Daily Feats	Move Me	Social Force
Day to Day				Worry Knot
iCope				
My Mantra				

Assistance in Bundling Apps Recommender System

Initial results

- ~30% use of any app in a week
- 55% with commodity recommender engine
- 64% with current stage recommendation algorithms



Randomized Trial Evaluating Coaching & Recommender

Mohr, et al. J Med Internet Res. 2019;21(8):e13609

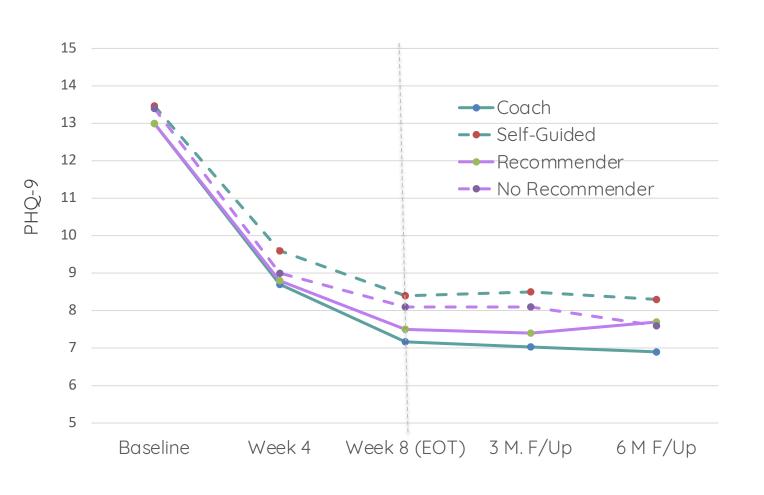
302 participants with PHQ-9 ≥ 10 or GAD-7 ≥ 8 Recruited from healthcare systems & Internet 8 weeks of treatment; 6 months follow-up

		Coaching		
		Coached	Self- Guided	
Recom-	Rec.	75	75	
mender	No Rec.	76	76	

Trial 3

Randomized Trial Evaluating Coaching & Recommender

Significant reductions in PHQ-9 & GAD-7 (ps<.0001)



PHQ-9 (Depression)

•	Coached	vs. Self-Guided:	p=.06
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• Recommendations: p=.04

GAD-7 (Anxiety)

Coached vs. Self-Guided: p=.03

• Recommendations: p=.62

App use:

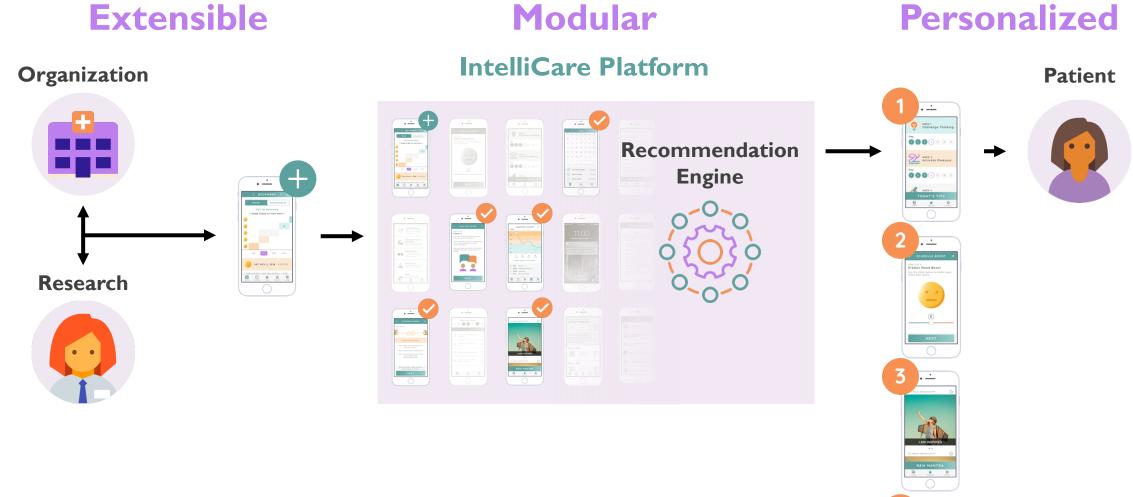
•	App	sessions	during	treatment	M=2I	6
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• App use per day M=3.8

• Participants continuing after tx 84%

• Days from EOTx to last use M=92

IntelliCare Platform Overview



Other Published Research

Trials

Open Deployment of IntelliCare from App Stores Lattie EG, et al. *Internet Interv.* 2016;4(2):152-158.

Coached IntelliCare for Depression/Anxiety Mohr DC, et al. J Med Internet Res. 2017;19(1):e10.

IntelliCare for Distress during Breast Cancer Chow, et al. JMIR Cancer, 2020;6:e16476

Mechanisms

Use Patterns

Kwasny M, et al. JMIR Ment Health.

2019;6(3):e11572

User Behavior

Chen AT, et al. *J Biomed Inform.* 2019;94:103187.

Recommendation Engine

Cheung K, et al. J Am Med Inform Assoc. 2018;25(8):955-962.

Current Research Projects

Breast Cancer

Chow, R01 CA248434



Perinatal Depression Mohr, P50 MH119029



Student Mental Health

Lattie, K08 MH112878



University

Collaborative Care McIver, R44 MH I I 4725



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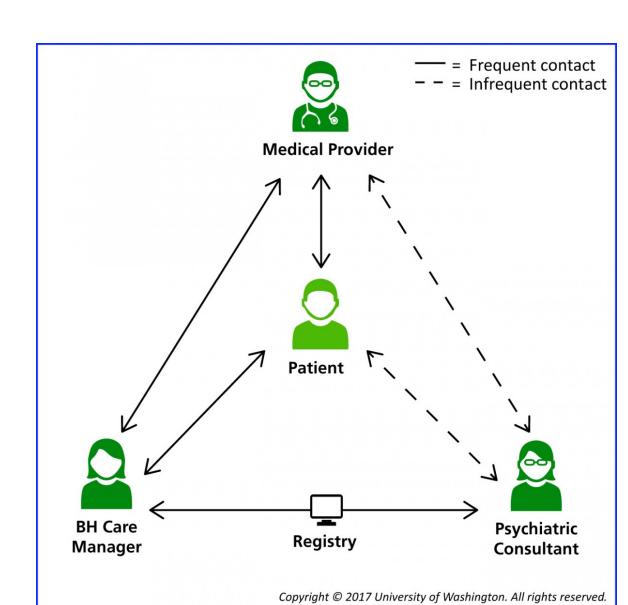
Summary

Rush University Medical Center

Collaborative Care

NIMH R44 MH114725

- ~250,000 primary care patients
- ~90% annual PHQ-9
 screening rate in primary care
- ~5,000/year CoC uptake;
 ~2,000 to Rush CoC group
- 3 social workers



Care Managers

Ringland, Reddy, Mohr (2019) ACM CSCW (Computer-Supported Cooperative Work and Social Computing). Burgess, Reddy, Mohr (2019) ACM CSCW (Computer-Supported Cooperative Work and Social Computing).

Overwhelmed by patient flow

 Poor compliance with ongoing depression symptom monitoring

Poorly defined objectives, no consistent workflow

• Emphasize social work over depression treatment

Case management primarily focused on medications

• Care managers use informal consultation

 Concerns that technology will surface noncompliance, restrict clinical judgement





Care Managers

Satisfaction

- Deeper engagement with patients
- Knowledge they have helped
- Interactions with colleagues

Opportunities

- Lots of time spent trying to contact patients
 - Phone is only contact method; many people do not answer.
- Difficulty obtaining critical information, such as depression screening, medication adherence, referral uptake.

Patients

Eschler, et al., (2020) Proceedings of the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM)

Special Interest Group on Computer-Human Interaction (CHI)

Kornfield, et al., (2020) Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) Special Interest Group on Computer-Human Interaction (CHI)

- Many patients don't know who their care managers are
- Unclear of purpose of care management
- Variety of preferences for communications medium (text, email, phone, voice mail)
- Using technology to support mental health just not what we think.

Organizational Issues

Leadership needs

- Clear protocols
- Quality assurance
- Treatment outcome data
- Revenue generation

Organizational Tensions

- Population focus, not just patient
- Workplace politics: "Surfacing noncompliance"
- Central vs. local control of policies



Patient Management Platform

- Integration into EHR (Epic) & CoC registry
 - Care Management tools within Epic
 - PHQ-9, GAD-7
 - Alerts
 - Suicide risk
 - Worsening of symptoms
 - Treatment target reached
 - Medication adherence/side effects
 - Referral uptake
 - Noncompliance (e.g. PHQ-9 completion; app use)
- Communication through app
- Extend IntelliCare monitoring for 12 months
 - Identify relapses after treatment target reached



Pragmatic Trial

Year	2020										2021												2022				
Month	1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
CM 1	TAU										IntelliCare Su											stainment					
CM 2	TAU									IntelliCare											Sustainment						
CM 3	TAU											IntelliCare Su										Su	ustainment				

Outcomes

- Implementation (CM productivity; medication adjustments, referral uptake, cost, etc)
- Effectiveness (PHQ-9)
- **Economic** (cost; billing PHQ-9 administration)



Policy: Banbury Forum

Mohr, et al, in press, *Psychiatric Services*

- Stakeholders from payers, care systems, policy, employers, DMHT companies, NIMH, researchers, patients, international representatives.
- Consensus statement:
 - Guided DMHTs should be available to all Americans
 - DMHT services and products should be reimbursable
 - Evidence standards framework required
- Next steps towards reimbursement...

Agenda

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IntelliCare

Efficacy & Engagement Data

Design for HealthCare Systems

Implications for Digital Mental Health Research

Summary

Research Methods

Addressing the Research-to-Practice Gap

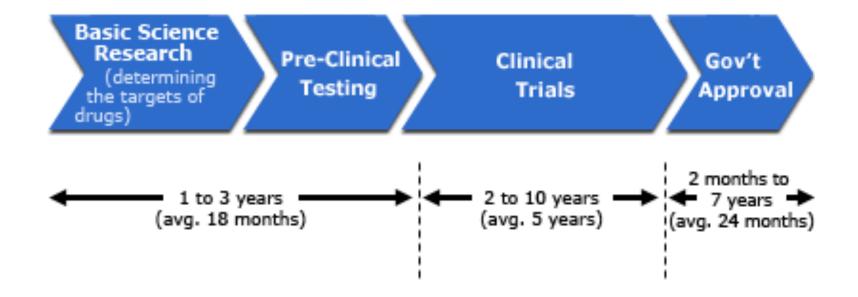


RCTs protect stakeholders (patients, providers, payers)

Methods derived from pharmaceutical trials

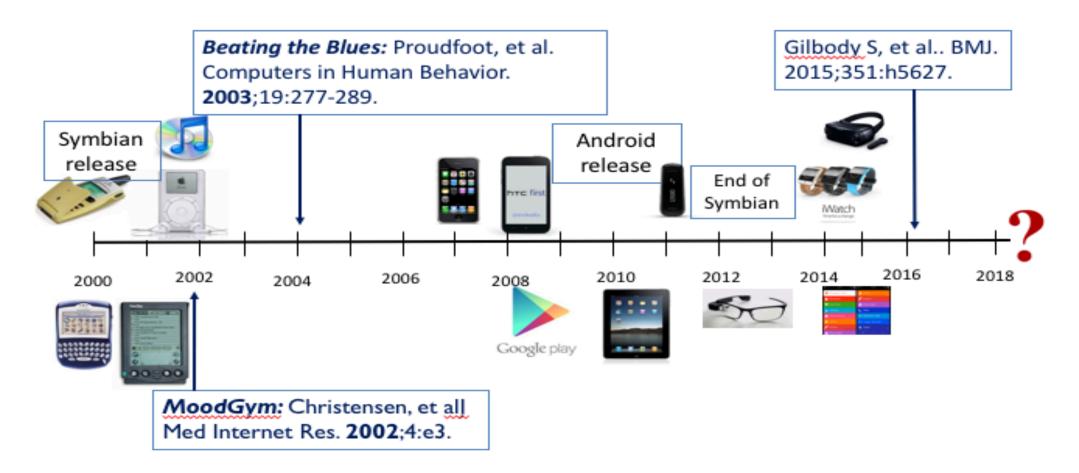
Contributors to Research-to-Practice Gap Failure in Research Methods

17 years to turn 14% of original research to the benefit of patient care



Balas, Boren.. in *Yearbook of medical informatics* 2000. Edited by van Bemmel, McCray., Schattauer; 2000. pp. 65-70.

Contributors to Research-to-Practice Gap Failure in Research Methods



Obsolescence: Changing technologies and healthcare organization

Contributors to Research-to-Practice Gap Denominator Problem

Enrolled/completed
In recruitment pool

CBITs (recent trials)

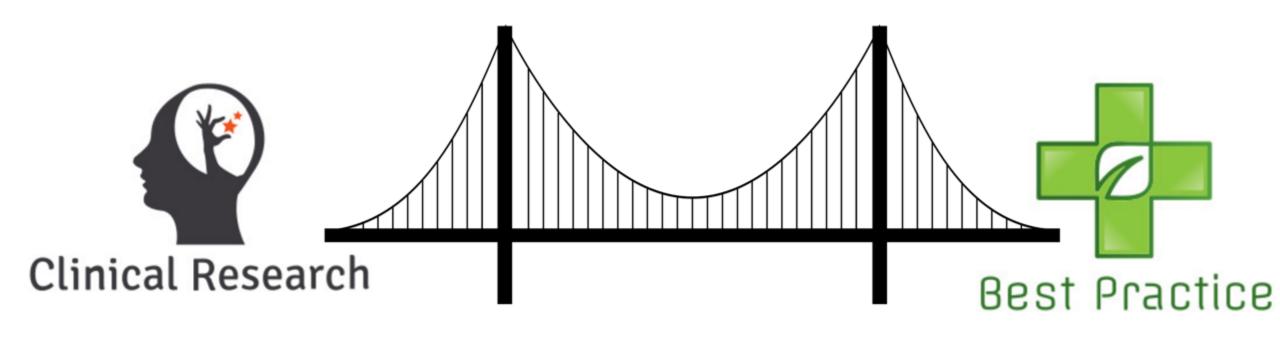
- >27,000 web screens
- ~ 700 recruited
- 2.6% of completed screenings recruited
- Very small ratio for views
- Direct recruitment of depressed clinic patients:
 0.02%-1.3%

Subthreshold depression & prevention

- 8.7 million Barmar
 Insurance members
- I year to recruit 406 participants
- Recruitment rate: .00005%

Buntrock, Ebert, et al. JAMA. 2016;315:1854-1863.

Implementation



Is it possible to build an implementation bridge?

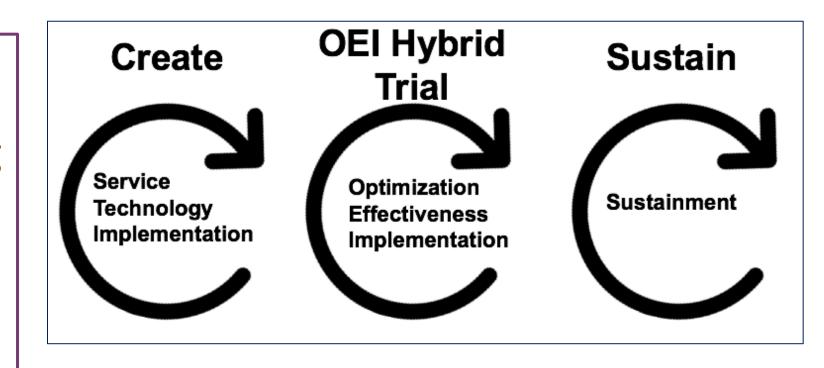
Solution Focused Research

Accelerated Creation-to-Sustainment (ACTS) Model

Mohr, et al. J Med Internet Res. 2017;19:e153 Mohr, et al. JAMA Psychiatry, 2018;75:113-114

Research needs

- Solution-focused
- Design in care setting
- Iterative & Adaptive
- Rapid
- Sustainment

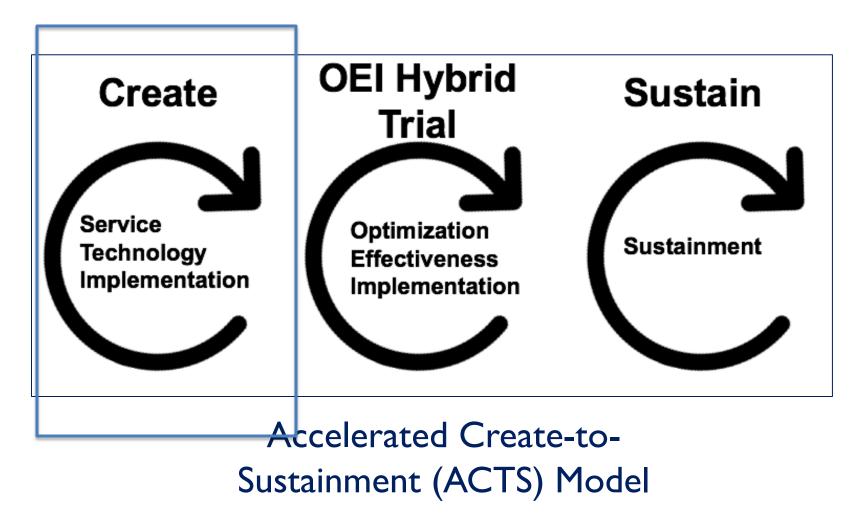


Create/Adapt

In the setting where it will be used!

Stakeholders

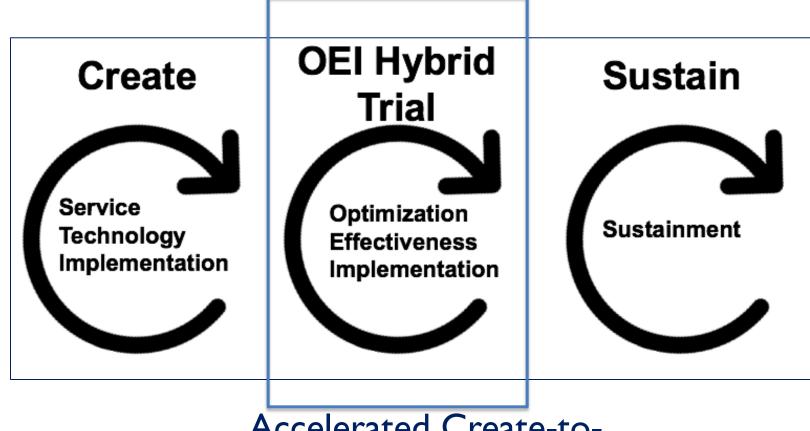
- Design in setting where it will be deployed
- Design with all stakeholders
 - Service Protocol
 - Technologies
 - ImplementationPlan



Optimization, Effectiveness, Implementation (OEI) Hybrid Trials

OEI Components

- Evaluate effectiveness & implementation
- Optimization
 - Technology
 - Service
 - Implementation



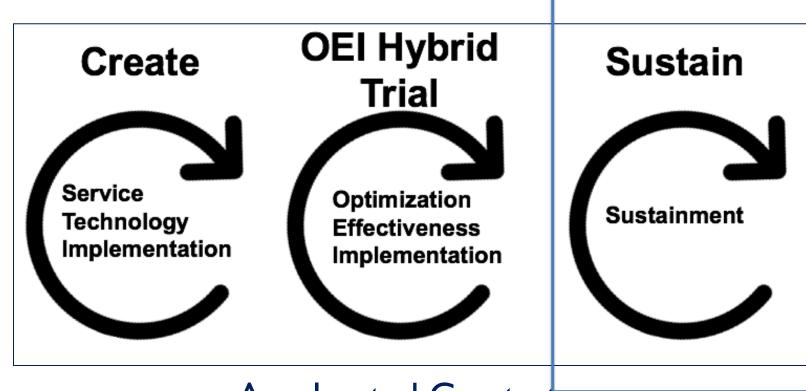
Accelerated Create-to-Sustainment (ACTS) Model

Sustainment

Chambers, et al. Implementation science: IS. 2013;8:117.

Aims and Methods

- Remove research support
- Low intensity data collection
- QualityImprovement



Accelerated Create-to-Sustainment (ACTS) Model

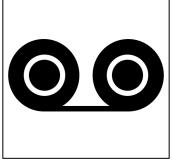
The Future of Digital Mental Health

Skeuomorph: A derivative object that retains design cues that were necessary in the original









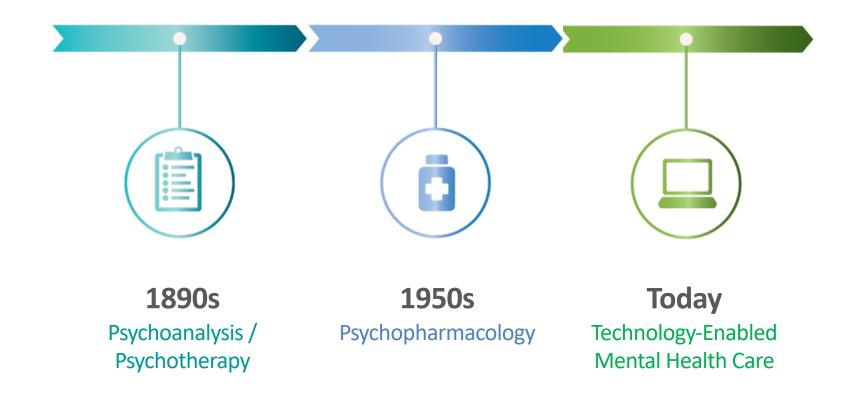
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Summary

- Mindset: Stop thinking about digital mental health as another form of delivery psychotherapy
- **Design:** Technology-enabled services that are *usable* and *useful* for end users (patients and clinicians) and healthcare systems.
 - Adapt to patients: Tools can be bundled by individuals
 - Adapt to setting needs
 - Adapt over time: Incorporate new components, technologies
- Research Methods: Rapid, Responsive, Relevant
- Goals: Sustainable implementation

Revolution in Mental Health Care



Thanks to our team!

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Some of our Team

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Stephen Schueller, PhD
Evan Goulding, MD
Chris Karr, MA
Mary Kwasny, PhD
Darren Gergle, PhD
Jen Nicholas, PhD
Ashley Knapp, PhD

and many, many more...

NIMH T32 Postdoctoral Training Program in Digital Mental Health http://cbits.northwestern.edu/training-081020/