



Towards social robotics in healthcare



UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.







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This workshop focuses on how to define usecases for social robotics in healthcare by means of co-creation sessions with the target population, on the technical implementation of the clinical needs, and it focuses on preparing such a robot for care market introduction.

- Short introduction
- How to define use-cases for social robotics in healthcare by Stephanie Jansen

Two projects:

- Maatje: a robot to stimulate physical activity in children with cancer by Vera Hengeveld
- The first introduction of social robotics in rehabilitation care by Stephanie Jansen
- Discussion → Pros and cons of co-creation in developing social robotics in healthcare
- Technical implementation of defined use-cases for social robotics by Gianluca Zia
- Discussion / Q&A

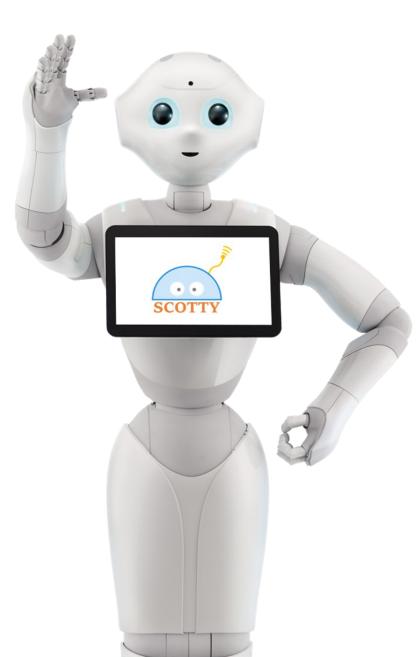
How to define use-cases for social robotics in healthcare

STEPHANIE JANSEN-KOSTERINK

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Let's meet Scotty!

SCOTTY – project

- DIH-HERO Technology Transfer Experiment
- Partners Roessingh Research and Development & BLUECOMPANION
- o Implementation side Roessingh Center for Rehabilitation
- OAim: The implementation of a social robot in rehabilitation care.

Scotty

Humanoid robot (Pepper, SoftBank Robotics)



6/28/2022

Use case development by co-creation with foreseen end-users







Method

Start Co-design

(online) questionnaire patient & healthcare professional.

→ First ideas on Value
PEPPER on ward and for patients

Co-design session 1:

- → Discussion on outcome (online) questionnaire
- → Decision target population / ward
- → Value of Pepper in/for RCR

Co-design session 2:

- → Discussion on presented scenario's
- → Adjustment of scenario's
- → Use cases definition
- → Content

Sharing outcome codesign with developers Pepper

- → Scenario's
- → Use cases definition
- → Content





Start Co-design

Online questionnaire for Pt and HCP

- Attitude towards robots
- Intention to use
- Task Pepper

14 patients

o Gender: 57% female & 43% male

o Age: 61 years (SD 17 year)

Ward: 100% ward 1 / spinal cord injury

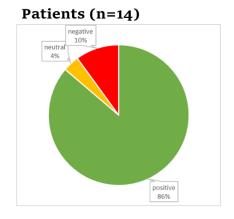
24 health care professionals

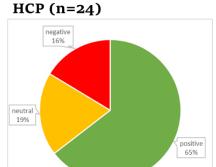
o Gender: 92% female & 8% male

o Age: 40 years (SD 14 year)

Ward: 100% ward 1 / spinal cord injury

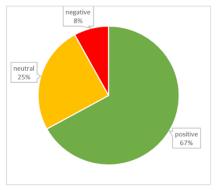
Attitude:



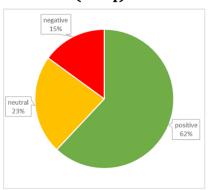


Intention to use:

HCP (n=24)



Patients (n=14)





Co-design session 1 & 2

- Session 1: March 23, 2021 (90 minutes)
 - Outcome online questionnaire
 - Decision on target population / tasks Pepper
- Session 2: April 6, 2021 (90 minutes)
 - Discussion first draft scenario's
 - Content

Innovation manager



Nurse

Rehabilitation physician

To provide general information of RCR and care process

To provide directions within RCR

The host

To ask out simple evaluation

To ask menu preferences (breakfast / lunch / diner)

To record routine exercises with patient and PT

To provide information on transfers

The PT assistant

To remind patients to perform their routine exercises by showing the recorded videos

To note and store daily control (health) data

The nurse aid

To interpret for non-Dutch patients

To ask out questionnaires

To store outcomes of self-administrated questionnaires

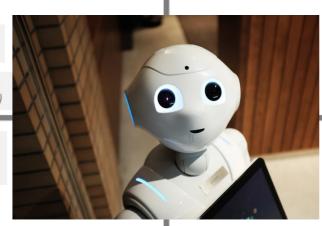
To solve a puzzle with the patient

To play a quiz with (the) patient(s)

The companion

To play a game with the patient

To read a book with the patient



Nurse in training



Scenario 1: Pepper as host

A new patient (Job, 52 years old) is admitted at Peppers ward. During the first day Pepper brings Job a visit to introduce himself. In a short monologue Pepper tells how he started working at RCR and gives Job an overview of his RCR knowledge on the different departments, treatments and wards. Peppers also tells Job that he loves to help him when he is in need of any general information or directions. Pepper ends the conversation with a "turn" and wishes Job a good day!

Job indicated that he is okay that Pepper helps him to notify the kitchen with his eating preferences for breakfast, lunch and dinner. So, the next day Pethe daily food suggestion list. Together with weekday with completing those lists. One day weather will be. His older sister will visits him nearby. He asks Pepper and Pepper gives Job p

After two weeks Job has his first therapy session aware of the locating of the department he as position and shows Job on the same map the satisfied with Pepper's help. Pepper ends the co

Time to go home! Job is ready to leave the home. One final visit with Pepper as Job has thelp and due to the requested responses on patient care) Job is glad he could complete the

- 1.2 Ask out eating preferences for breakfast, lunch and diner
- 1.3 Ask about weather forecast
- 1.4 Ask about direction within RCR
- 1.5 Complete release evaluation form

To provide general information of RCR and care process

The host

The nurse aid

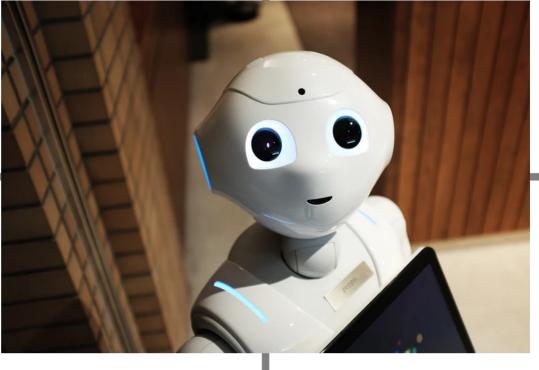
To note and store daily control (health) data



To provide information about weather forecast

To ask out simple evaluation questions

To remind patients to perform their routine exercises



To ask out questionnaires and store outcomes

To read a book with the patient

The PT assistant

To show patients their training videos

The companion

To play a game with the patient

Experiences?





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Maatje

The use of a robot from a clinical perspective

- -Project background
- -End-user involvement

V. Hengeveld R. Russcher









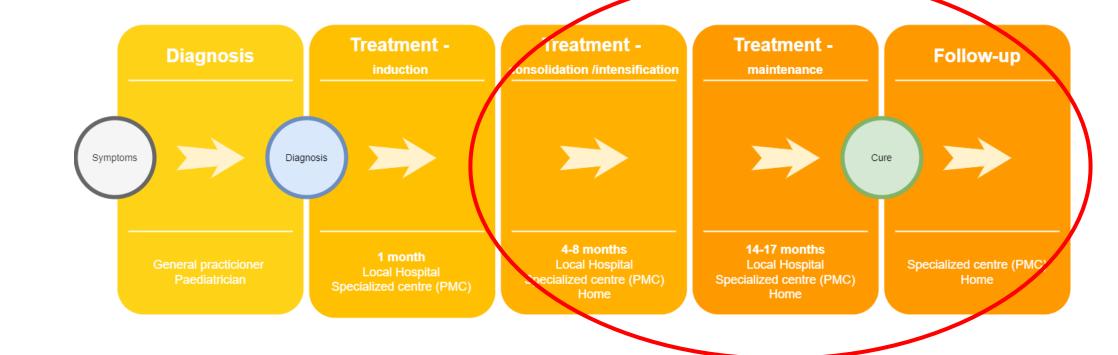
















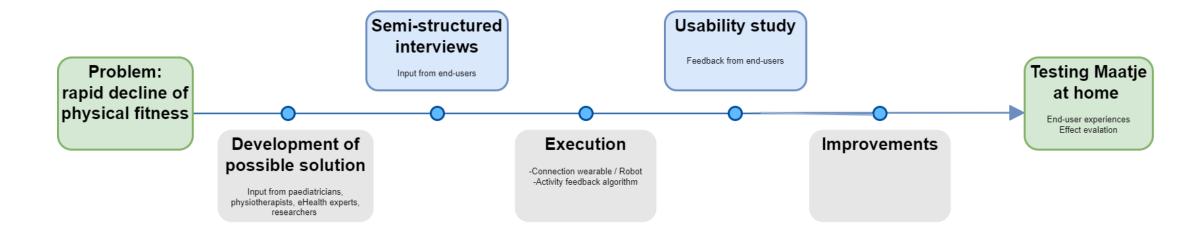








End-user involvement

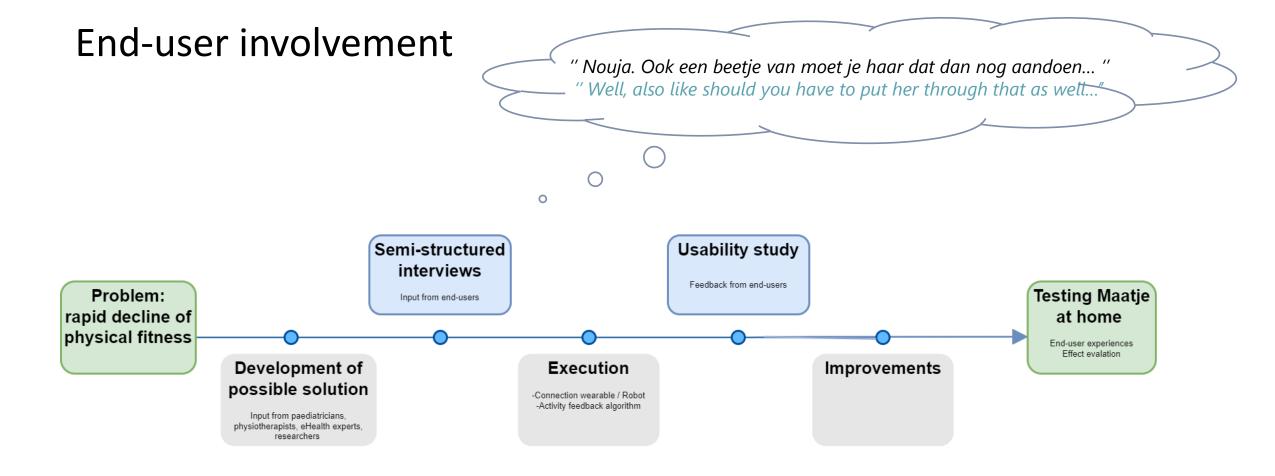










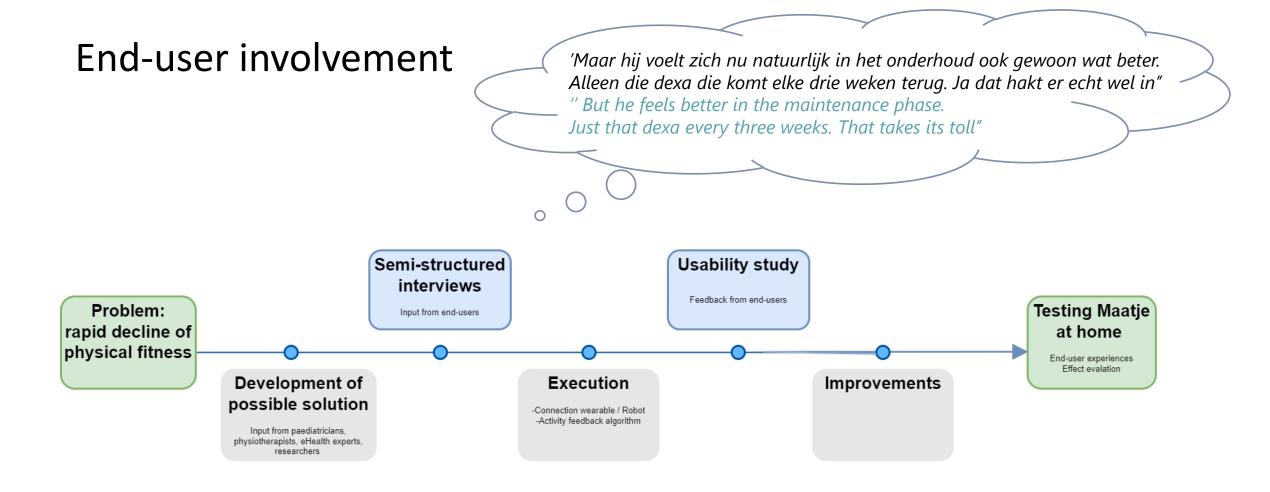












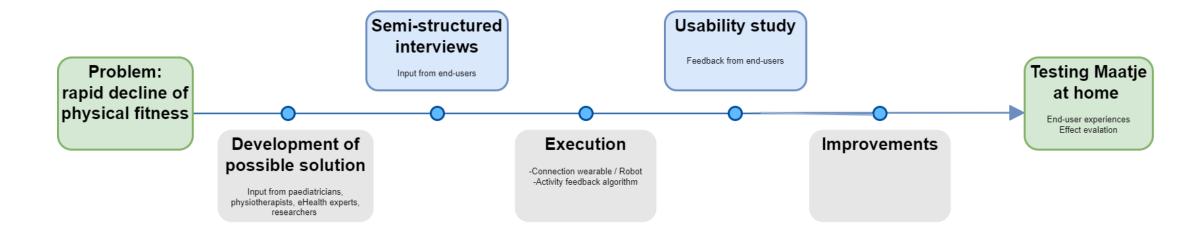








End-user involvement









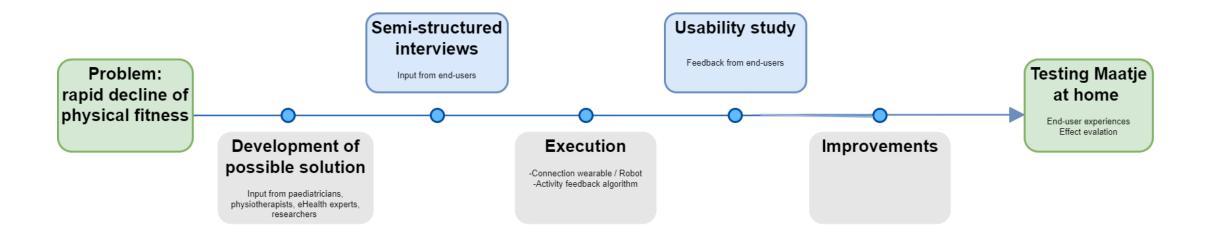


End-user involvement

6-9 children with oncological disorder (4-10 years) + parent Pre-defined tasks

Think-aloud *Performance metrics*

- -task completion (%) -task completion time (sec) -task satisfaction (after scenario questionnaire)











Link naar filmpje











The first introduction of social robotics in rehabilitation care

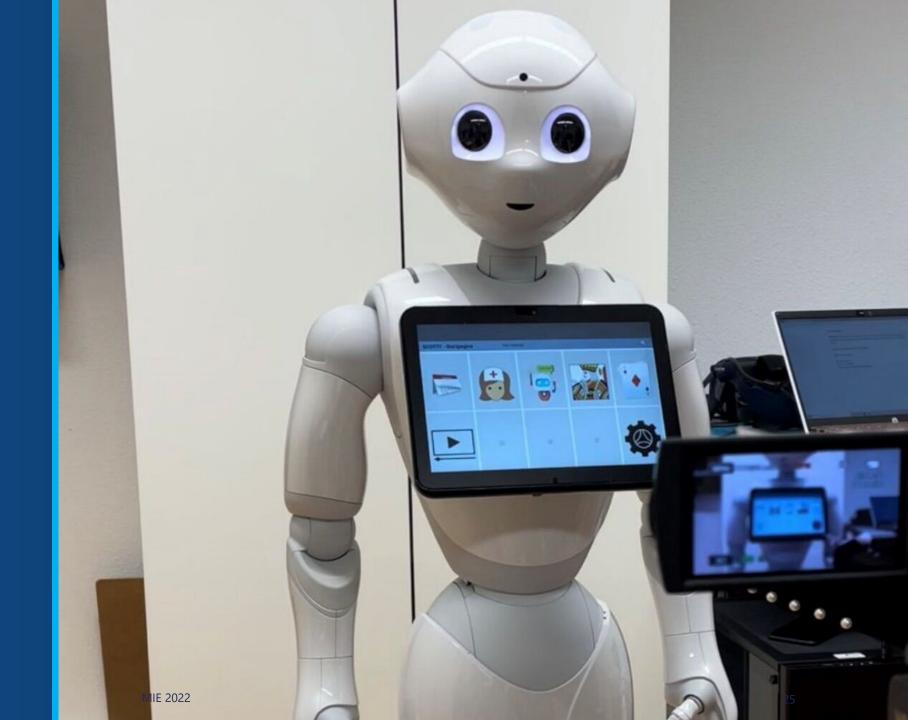
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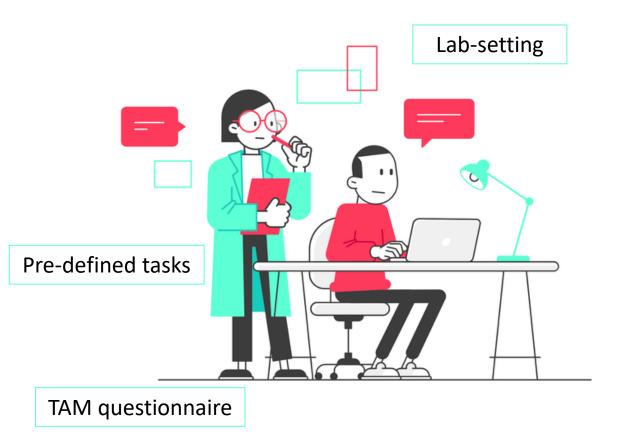
Testing with End-users





Methods

USABILITY TEST



ACCEPTANCE TEST Rehabilitation centre Rating acceptance at first sight Pre-defined tasks Rating acceptance after each task Almere Model questionnaire

Results - Participants

Total: 12 participants

5 patients 60% male Age range 19 – 77



3 nurses 100% female Age range 19 – 50 4 technical experts 75% female Age range 20 – 27



Results – Usability issues

When signing in: trouble finding the right button

When opening a questionnaire: unclear which QR code needs to be used

When answering questions: unclear that user has to wait with giving answers until the blue lights are on

Usability issues severity	N issues among technical experts	N issues among nurses	N issues among patients	N issues among all roles
Minor	6	3	6	15
Serious	4	10	5	19
Critical	4	4	4	12
Total	14	17	15	53

When completing questionnaires: unclear what kind of answer the robot is looking for

When opening a questionnaire: unclear that they had to use a QR code

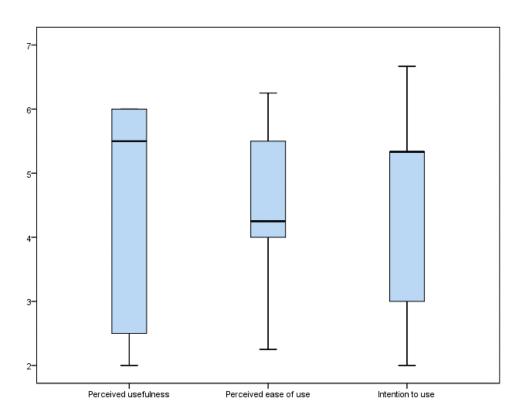
When opening a questionnaire: unclear how to use the QR code

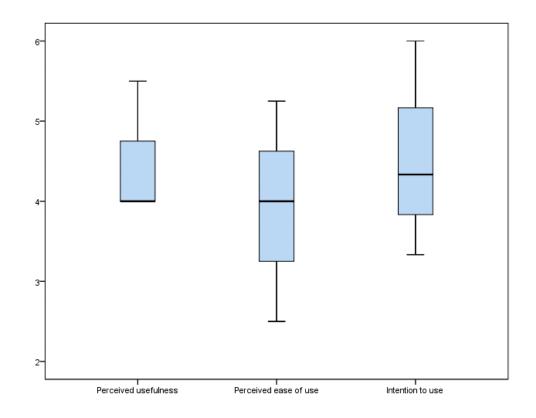
When answering questions: unclear how to response (by speech or by writing)

Results – Technology Acceptance Model

Patients

Nurses





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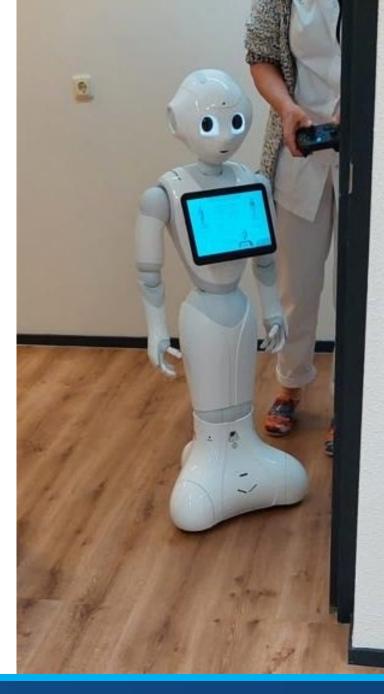
Results – Acceptance test 2

○ Total: 16 participants

6 patients 66.7% male Age range 39 – 72

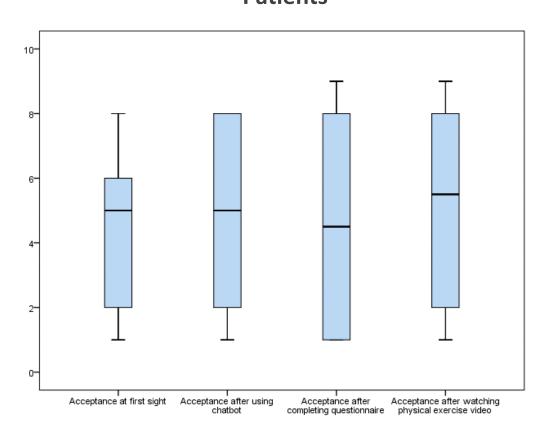


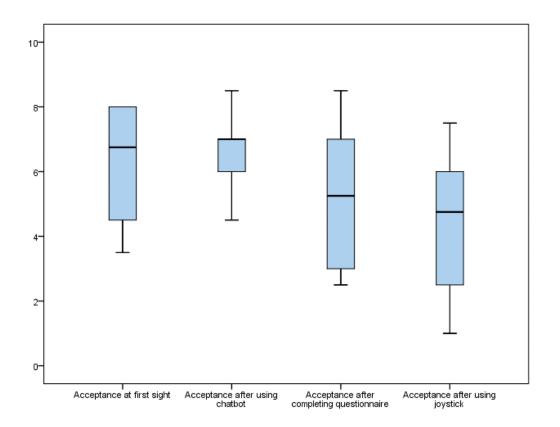
10 nurses 90% female Age range 24 – 63



Results – Acceptance rate

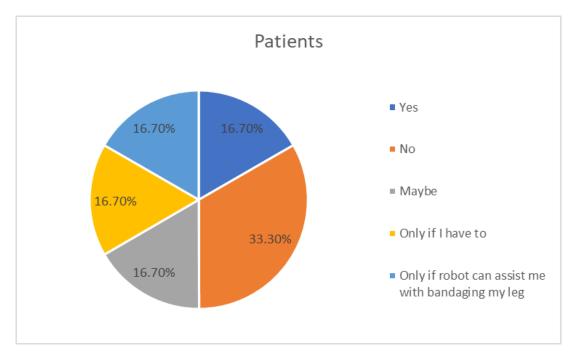
Patients O Nurses





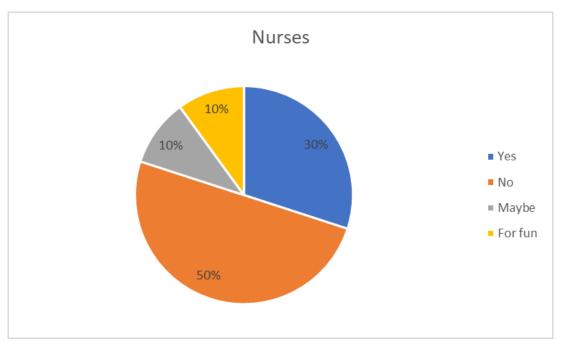
Results – Intention to use

"Honestly, I'm a bit hesitant about that. It's all a little bit strange."



"No, because I don't think using it will have added value for me."

"I would purely use it because it's possible, maybe for a bit of relief, but more for the fun. Not for care purposes. Nurses need to perform those tasks."

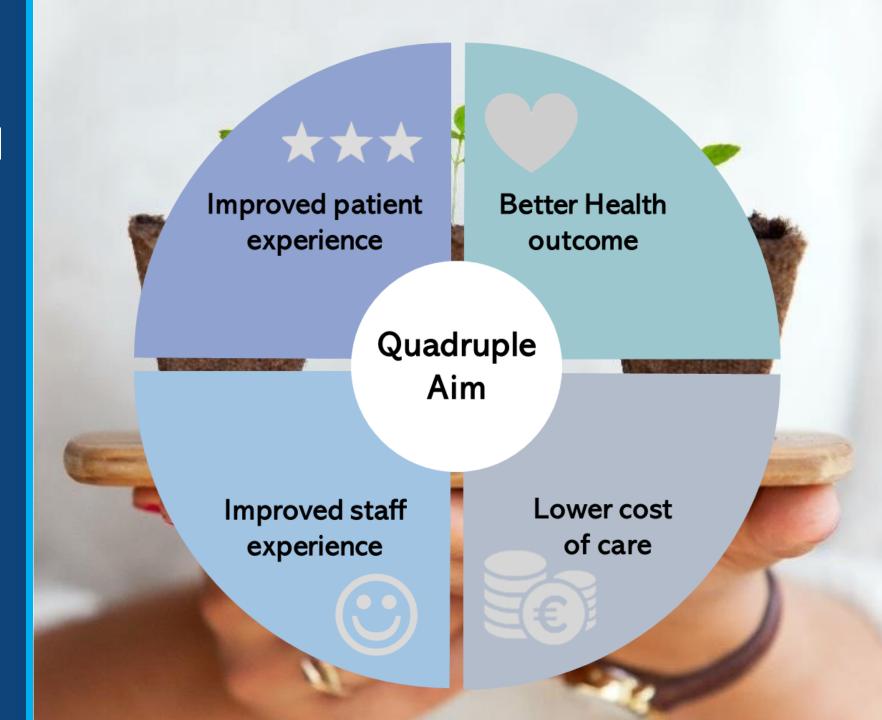


"Yes, I want to give it a try."

"Looking at the current version of the robot, no I won't."

Accessed the societal impact by means of the Social Returm on Investment methode (SROI)





Users: • Learning how to interact with Pepper • Interacting with Pepper



Users:

• Increased quality of life

SROI RATIO 0.06

Healthcare organisation:

- Learning how to interact with Pepper
- Preparing Pepper's agenda
- Escorting Pepper to patients
- Continuous development and evaluation of Pepper
- Transfer data from Pepper to HER
- Helpdesk
- Leasing the Pepper robot

Total input: €198.295

Healthcare organisation:

- Increased work satisfaction
- Decreased workload
- Increased work process efficiency
- Image innovative character

Total value: €11.854





- Add use-cases and expand the set of functionalities
- Expand the group of end-users / target population
- Lower the cost of the robot

Lessons Learned

- To expectation toward social robotics in rehabilitation care are (unreal) high, educate potential end-users to make the expectation realistic
- To increase acceptance involve end-user, especially during the development stage and not only as study participant
- For a positive business case important to have impact, especially given the high price.
- Make sure the social robot is a solution, a means of solving a problem. Never a aim!

Thank you for you attention!

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Discussion:

Pros and cons of co-creation in developing social robotics in healthcare

STEPHANIE JANSEN-KOSTERINK

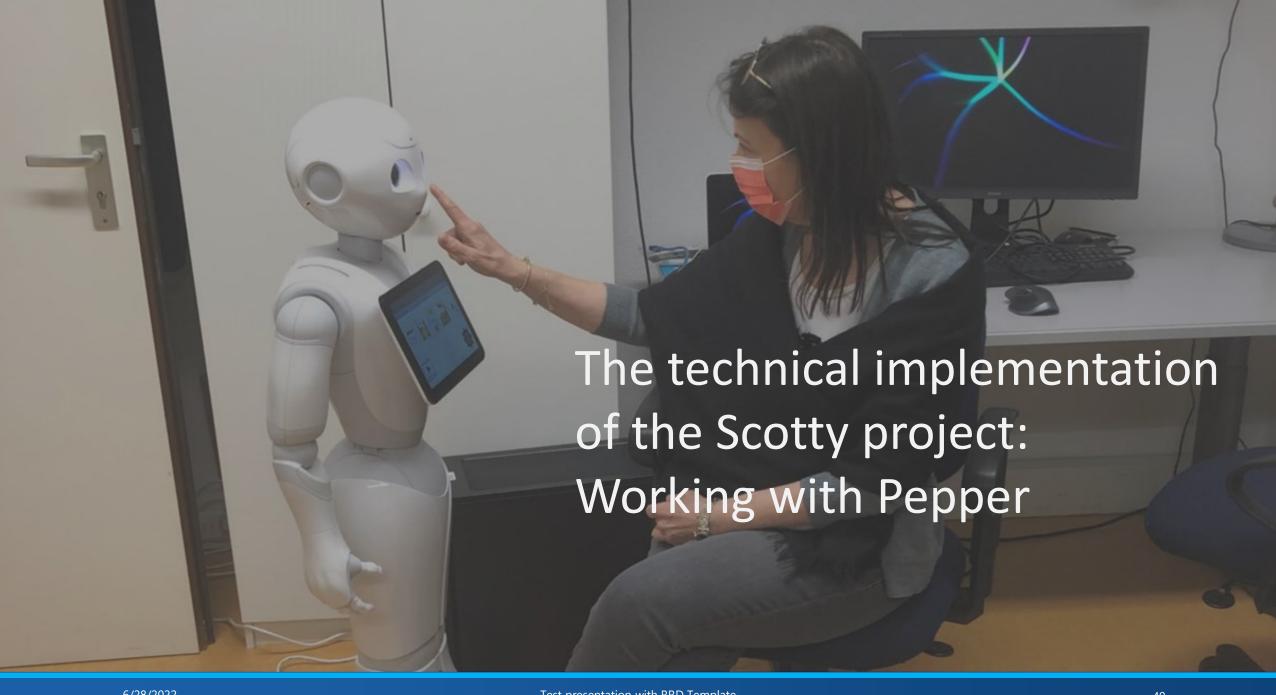
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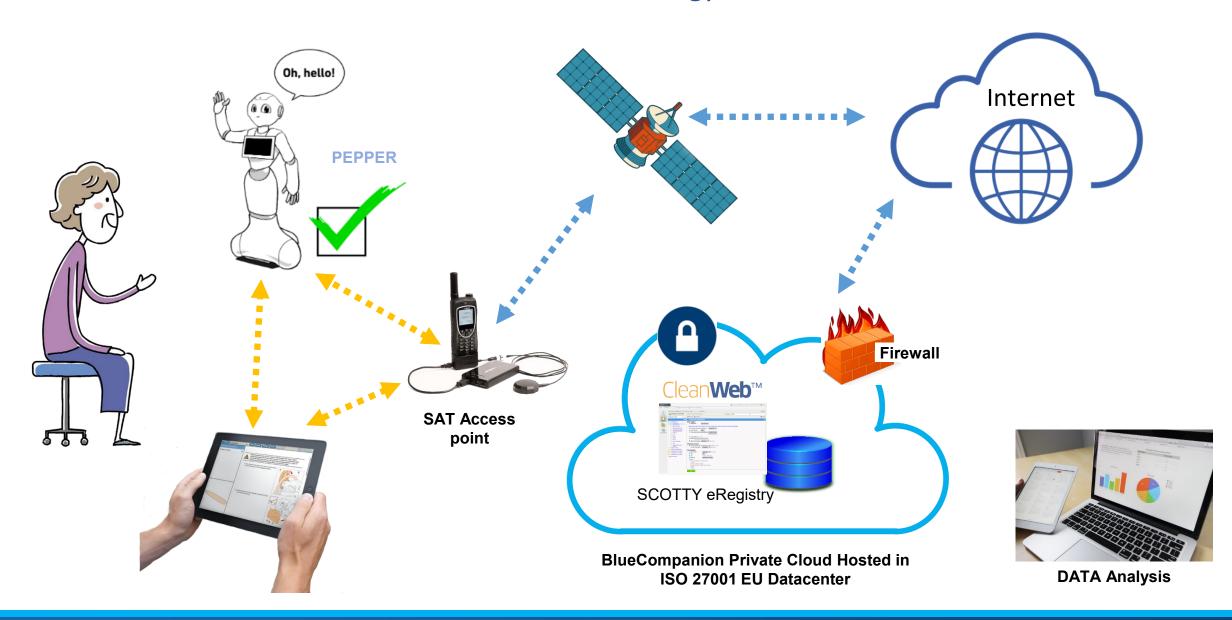




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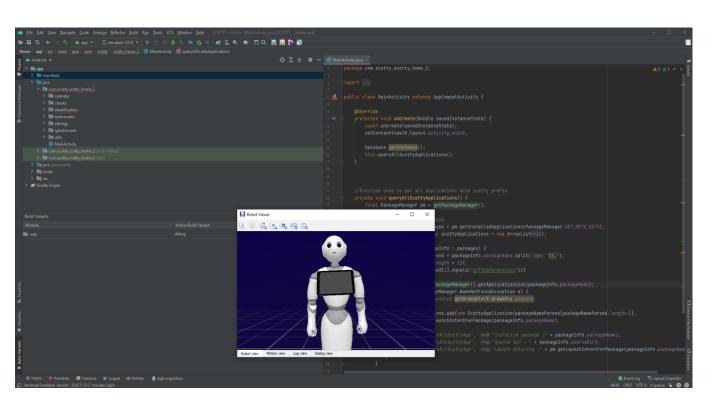
Information and Communication Technology Architecture for SCOTTY



6/28/2022

Development phase

- ✓ Environment set up (team spread across 3 different countries: France, Italy and UK)
- ✓ Communication channels setup: Servers, VPN, security Team Setup.
- ✓ Component development: Scotty greetings chatbot, Scotty WEB site, scotty calendar, Clinical eCRF
- ✓ Integration of different component



Strengths:

- Pepper speaks many languages
- it was possible to develop the project with a remote team
- Very sophisticated development environment and library

Weaknesses

- Android studio is very dispersive, a language like Python would be preferable (used in previous versions)
- Difficulty testing and using applications if you are not native speaker
- Pepper hardware not up to date and not upgradeable (e.g. the tablet)

Scotty's Enabling Features today

>The Interaction Platform:

- ✓ A web-based platforms is accessible and operational at Scotty.Bluecompanion.eu
- ✓ Scotty's Agenda: enables daily planning for Patient's appointments
- ✓ eCRF: ready for collecting Patients' data

>Accessing the data:

- ✓ Scotty sending data to the remote server
- ✓ Look at/retrieve the results









✓ A dedicated web platform allows to access the program functionalities:

https://scotty.bluecompanion.eu/

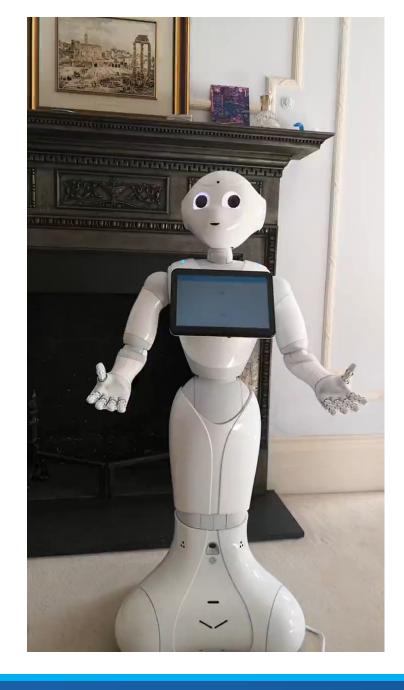


Future innovations

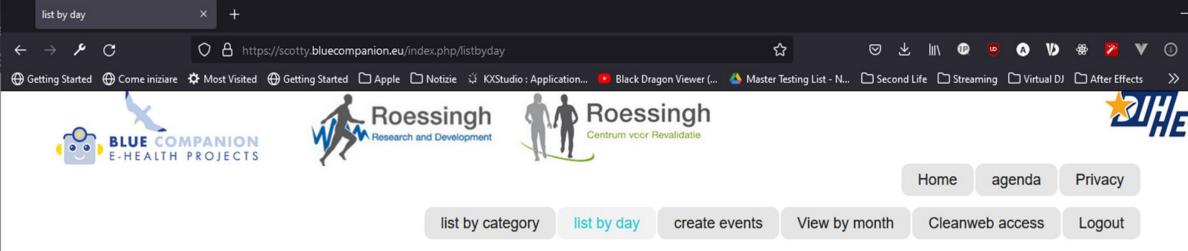
SCOTTY IN A GLIMPSE

The future is fast approaching, and a new era of digital innovation and disruption is here.

LEARN MORE



Welcome greetings chatbot example...



Events Calendar



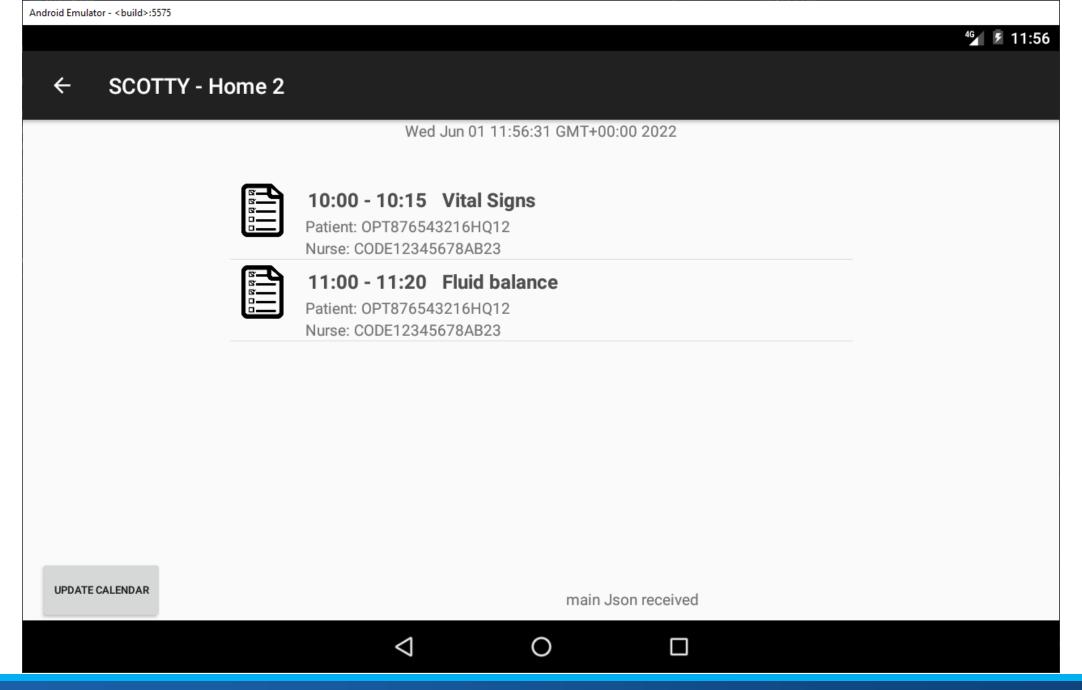












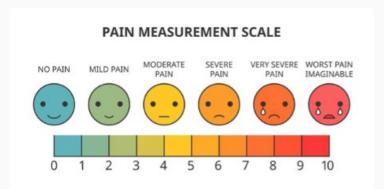
Scotty administers the vital signs questionnaire:

- reads information from the web platform (calendar)
- asks questions
- listens and checks the answers
- > sends replies to the eCRF server ...



← SCOTTY - Nurse Aid





From zero to ten, what is the Pain Score?

ZERO ONE TWO THREE FOUR FIVE SIX SEVEN EIGHT NINE TEN

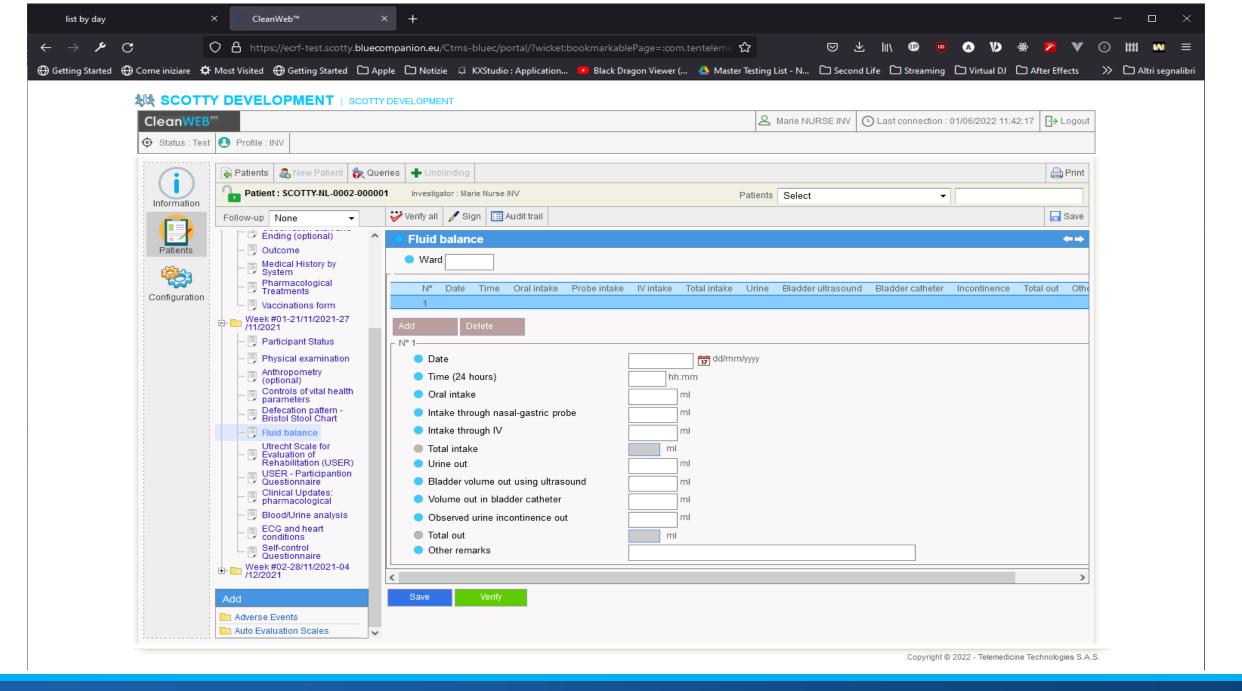
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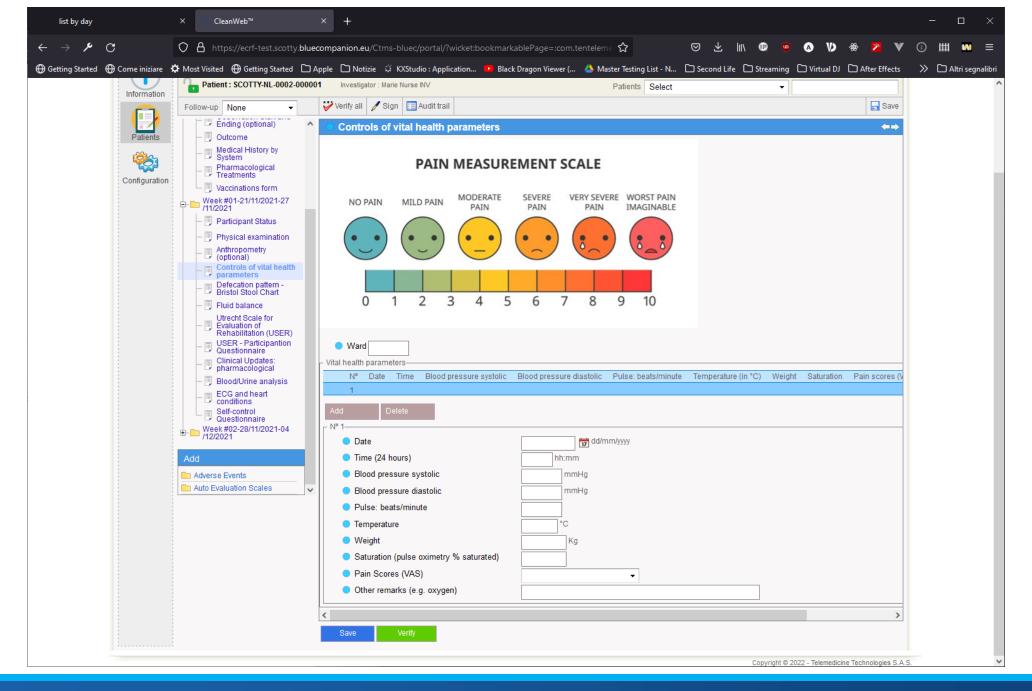
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Scotty's Retained Business Capacity

- **➤** Scotty is a well organised and connected robotic persona:
 - ✓ Scotty's Agenda: enables daily planning for Patient's appointments
 - ✓ She automatically interacts with the web-based platform
 - ✓ Scotty's eCRF keeps Patients' data in a GCP/GDPR compliant digital environment

>Those features can be easily adapted to a new context

Scotty's Retained Business Capacity

- **➤** Scotty is a social robot dialogue is the favourite interaction:
 - ✓ Recognises people
 - ✓ Introduces herself
 - **✓ Chats**
 - **✓ Administers Questionnaires (with visual feedback) to the Patient**
 - ✓ Reviews the exercises with the Patient

> We consider the "consultation room" as the most promising context

Scotty's Retained Business Capacity

- >Scotty's platform allows to conduct Clinical Trials:
 - ✓ All patients answers (chat or questionnaires) are interpreted and stored in the eCRF
 - √ This specialised task save time for HCP (direct data flow)
 - ✓ Scotty's environment is *per se* highly standardised
 - ✓ A number of upstream and downstream (e.g. analytics) operations are executed

Results (1)

- ✓ Scotty as a Nurse-Aid follows "her" own daily agenda, compiled in advance by the HCPs.
- ✓ The robot collects standard medical data via a conversation with the patient, e.g., sleep, defecation (Bristol standardised questionnaire), fluid balance, etc. and get additional parameters via her integrated tablet.
- ✓ Time consuming self-evaluation questionnaires are completed by the patient with Scotty's help. All clinical data are automatically recorded in the e-CRF.
- ✓ Scotty as a Physiotherapist-Aid is capable to show preselected physical exercises as short tutorial videos, and to remind the patient about prescribed physical programs.
- ✓ Beside core productive activities, the implementation of chatbot-led "casual" conversations may establish an initial, clear interaction model between the HCPs, the patients and the robotic "persona".

Results (2)

- ✓ By implementing Scotty as written in original plan we met the project requirements
- √ The robot correctly interacted in Dutch with HCP and Patients
- ✓ Data were correctly stored in the eCRF after the interview
- ➤ However, according usability studies:
 - +HCP see little added value (for routine activities): Scotty cannot substitute for current HCP tasks
 - Scotty cannot move autonomously within the rehabilitation ward
- ➤ Gap versus (human) expectations

Conclusions

- 1. The sought-after advantages were to lighten the HCP daily workload and mitigating patients' "loneliness" in the busy ward.
- 2. Usability tests demonstrated a gap with respect to expectations, i.e. the robot cannot replace a nurse.
- 3. The robot can however perform very specific tasks:
 - 1. to capture (and record) medical data in a standardised way
 - 2. to present/explain to patients their exercises by a customised video
 - 3. to engage in a chat.
- 4. Overall, the introduction of a social robot as "HCP-Aid" within a rehabilitation ward constitutes an innovative approach. This can be replicated, adapted, and further developed in other healthcare infrastructures like at the Nursing Home.
- 5. The benefits of Scotty's paradigm are based on her capacity of establish a "personal" relationship with the user, communicating, recording and tailored for Clinical Trials.

Mum, what's next?



Thank You!

CREDITS:

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Q&A



