# Enabling Web Search for Low Health Literacy Individuals Using Conversational Agents

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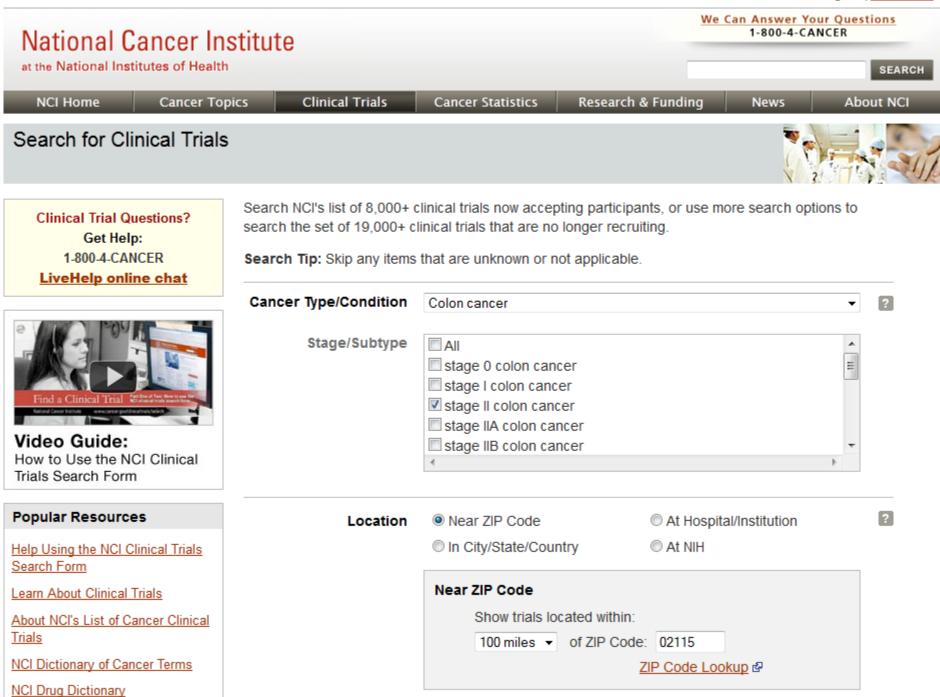
## Barriers to Participation in Clinical Trials

- 85% of cancer patients are unaware that there are clinical trials they could participate in
- 77% of patients who participate in a trial learned about it from their health care provider
- 34% of clinical trials recruited less than 75% of their planned sample

Objective: Increase Participation in Clinical Trials by Disadvantaged Populations

- Several web-based search engines available.
  - National Cancer Institute
  - ClinicalTrials.gov
  - Etc

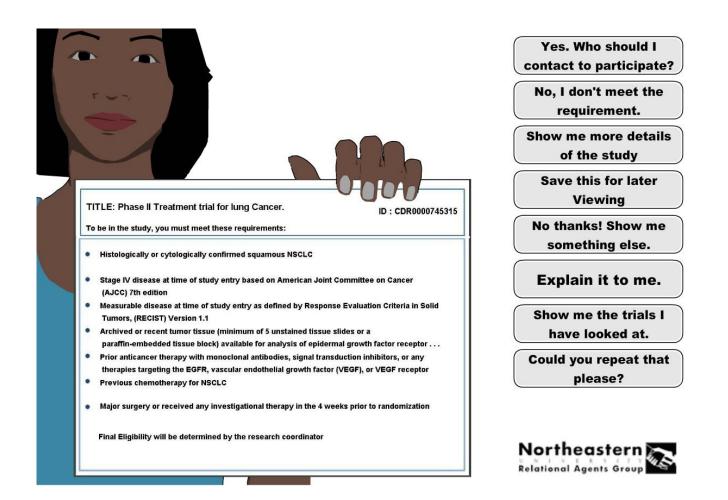
In English | <u>En español</u>



### Usability Results N=23, 26% LHL

- Participants with adequate health literacy completed 1.25 search tasks on average.
- Participants with low health literacy failed to complete any of the tasks.
- Difference is significant (Mann-Whitney p<.05).</li>

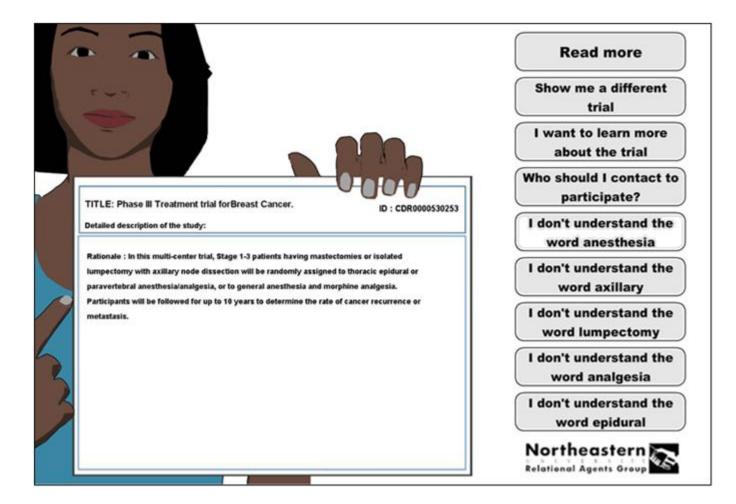
### **Conversational Agent Interface**



# Design: Search Criteria

- NCI database indices
  - age, sex, cancer type, geographic location, trial type and phase, medication use
- Inferred through text classification
  - pain tolerance, invasiveness tolerance, time commitment

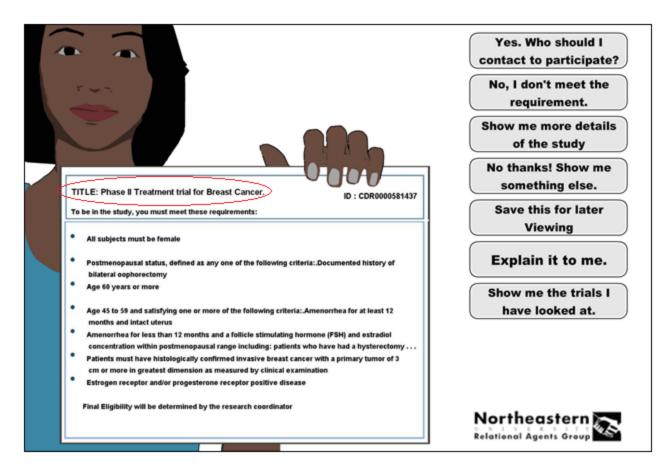
# Search Interface Feature: Dictionary



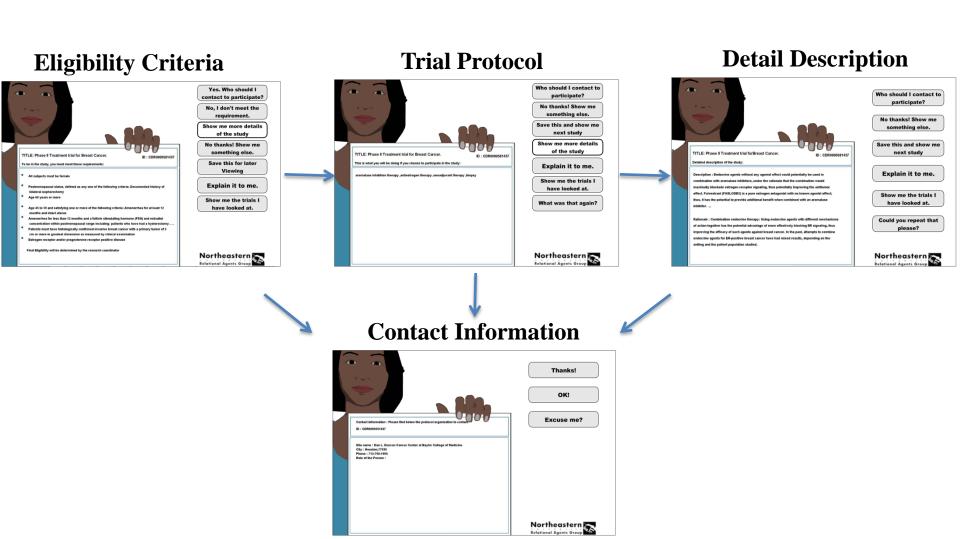
# Search Interface Feature: Simplified Title

#### **Original title:**

"Phase IV Randomized Study of Doxorubicin Hydrochloride Liposome Versus Capecitabine as First-Line Chemotherapy in Women With Metastatic Breast Cancer"

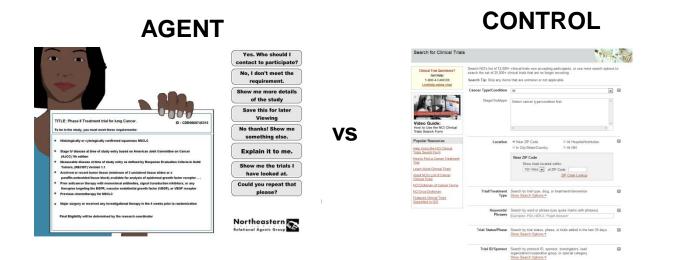


# Search Interface Feature: Levels of information detail



# **Preliminary Evaluation**

#### Between subject randomized trial



The agent used the same data from the NCI database of clinical trials

# **Preliminary Evaluation**

- Search Tasks:
  - T1: search for trials with user's own criteria
  - T2 (standardized task): search for trials with specified criteria
- Measure:
  - Self-report scale measures
  - Number of trial examined
  - Number of trial that met criteria
  - ID of trial found
  - Elapsed time

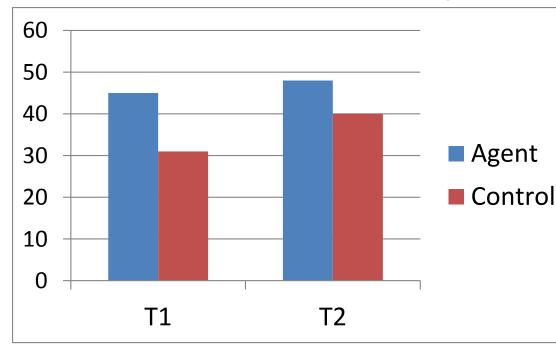
# Participants

- 87 participants:
  - 42 in the AGENT condition, 45 in CONTROL
  - 50 in person, 37 online
- Age:
  - Mean: 50.1 years (SD: 9.9)
- Gender:
  - 46% male
- Health literacy:
  - 26% low health literacy

- Computer Experience:
  - I've never used one: 8%
  - I've used one a few times:
    24%
- Search Engine Experience:
  - I've never used one:17%
  - I've used one a few times: 18%

# Results: Success Rate

- The AGENT is at least as effective as the web-based search engine
  - T1: 45% vs. 31% (ns.)
  - T2: 48% vs. 40% (ns.)
- T2: Low HL found significantly fewer trials (27% vs. 50%)

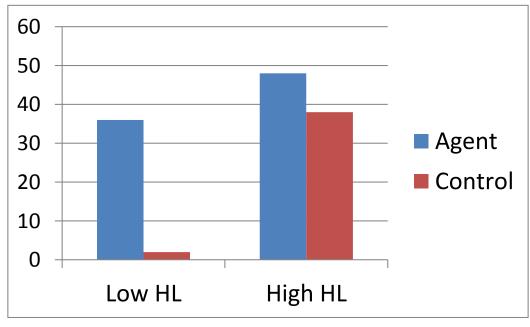


#### % Participants who found any trial

# Results: T2 Success Rate

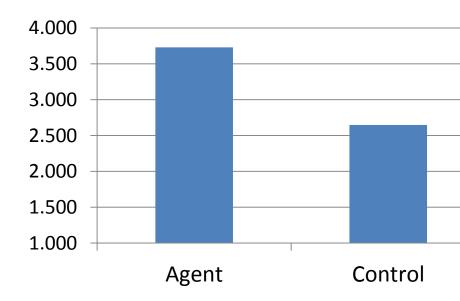
 Main effects for AGENT and Literacy





# Results: T1 Matching of Result and Criteria

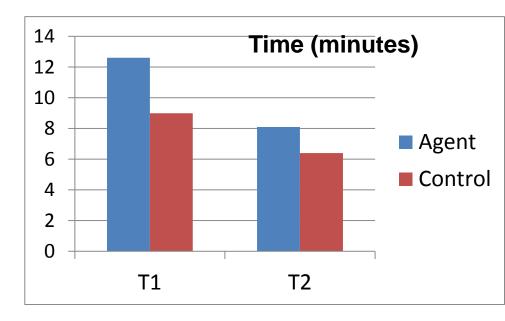
- Those in the AGENT group felt that the trials they found matched their criteria to a greater degree than those in the CONTROL group. -T1: 3.7 vs. 2.6, p<.01
  - No diff by literacy



To what degree did the trial match what you were looking for? (1=Not at all, 7=Exactly)

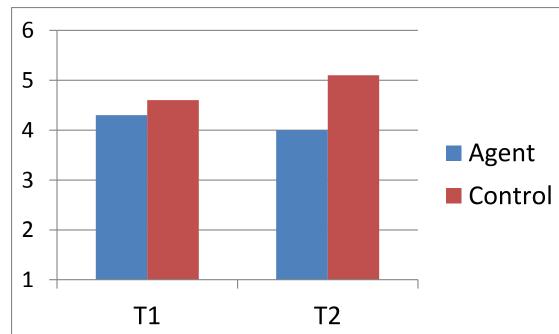
# Results: Actual Search Time

 Those in the AGENT group spent significantly more time using the system, compared to the CONTROL group.



# Results: Perceived Search Time

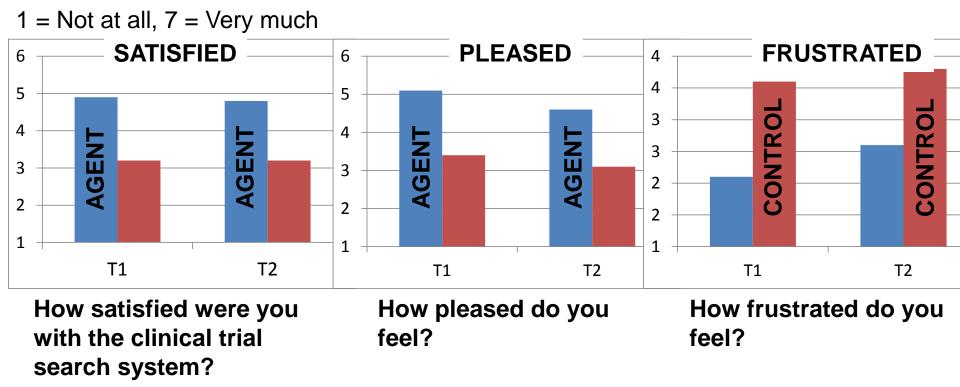
- T1: No significant difference in the perceived time spent using the system.
- T2: Agent perceived as taking significantly less time.



How much time do you feel it took to use the system? (1 = Too little, 7 = Too much)

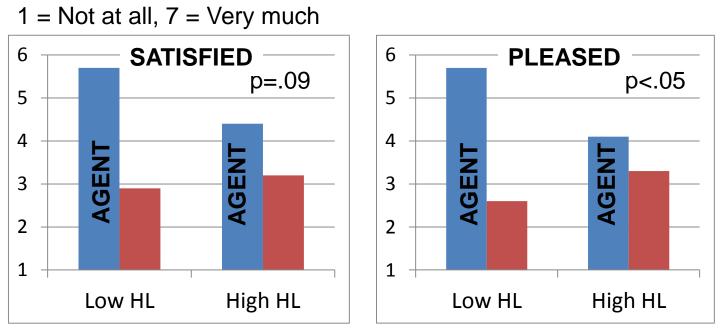
# Results: T1 Satisfaction

 All participants in the AGENT group were significantly more satisfied with the experience compared to those in the CONTROL group. (p < .001, in T1)</li>



# Results: T2 Satisfaction x Literacy

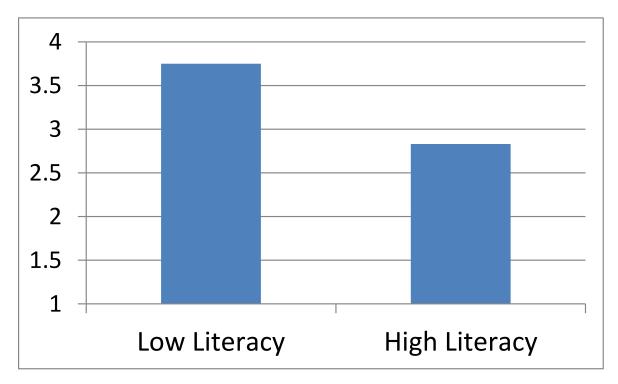
• Low Health Literacy Participants even more satisfied with Agent than High Literacy



How satisfied were you with the clinical trial search system? How pleased do you feel?

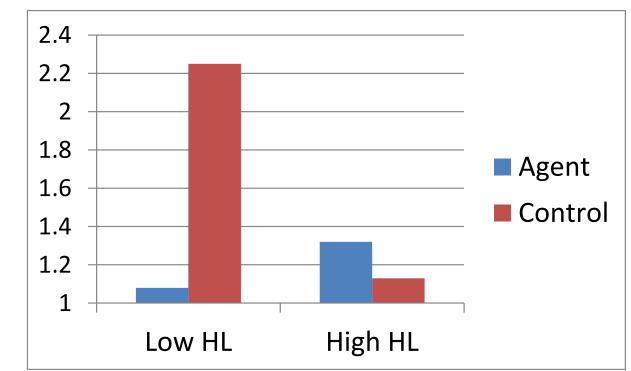
# Results: T1 Likelihood to Volunteer

 Low Health Literacy participants were significantly more likely to say they would actually volunteer for the trial (p=.06)



# Results: T1 Pressure to Sign

• Low health literacy participants felt the most pressure to sign up for the trial with the Web (significant interaction)



How much pressure did you feel to sign up for the trial?

# Conclusions

- Participants of all literacy levels performed as well or better with Agent than Web site.
- Those in the Agent group felt better about the trials they found and were more satisfied.
- Low literacy participants:
  - Performed better (T2)
  - Even more satisfied
  - Felt less pressure