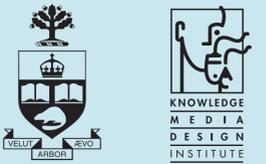


# A Taxonomy of Technology for Cognition

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## A Taxonomy

- Supports systematic review of literature
- Aids in comparing/contrasting approaches
- Suggests new and overlooked approaches

## The Taxonomy [1]

### What cognitive process? E.g.,

- Reminding ... what? when?
- Reminiscing ... who? what? where? when?
- Finding ... where?
- Executive functions
- Communicating

### For whom, i.e., for which condition?

- Individual with impairment, e.g., amnesia, AD, MCI
- A "normally aging" individual

### Possible goals, from least ambitious to most ambitious

- *Prosthetic devices, compensatory* for loss — Help in accessing needed facts, locations, procedures, reminders, etc.
- *Rehabilitative, restorative* aids improving specific capabilities
- *Preventative* devices delaying the onset of cognitive decline

### Who is actually the "user"?

- Person with cognitive impairment
- Caregiver
- Collaborating cognition support team
- Impaired individual with help or by oneself

### With what technology, e.g.?

- Desktop PCs, laptops, PDAs, cell phones, DVDs

### What design approach is to be used, e.g.?

- User-centred design (UCD), design *for* users
- Participatory design (PD), design *with* users
- Patient-centered design, design *for/with* individual patient

## Application of Taxonomy to Sample Projects

|                               | <i>Memory Book</i> [2]                  | <i>Orienting Tool</i> [3] | <i>NeuroPage</i> [4,5]                  | <i>Multimedia Bios</i> [6]    | <i>SenseCam</i> [7,8]       | <i>Institute for Cognitive Prosthetics</i> [9]            | <i>Brain Exercises</i> [10,11]                  |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Cognitive process</i>      | Reminding re medications & appointments | Orienting                 | Reminding re medications & appointments | Reminiscing                   | Reminiscing                 | Communications, organization, other cognitive skills      | Improving cognitive performance in various ways |
| <i>Participant population</i> | Amnesic individuals                     | Amnesic individuals       | Brain-damaged patients                  | Mid- or early-stage AD or MCI | One amnesiac individual     | Individuals with TBI, stroke, other cognitive impairments | Normally aging seniors                          |
| <i>Goals</i>                  | Prosthetic                              | Prosthetic                | Prosthetic + rehabilitative             | Prosthetic + rehabilitative   | Prosthetic + rehabilitative | Prosthetic + rehabilitative                               | Prevention of cognitive decline                 |
| <i>Users, mode of use</i>     | Individuals                             | Individuals               | Individuals with family "programming"   | AD individuals + families     | Individual with spouse      | Individuals   | May vary  |
| <i>Design method</i>          | UCD                                     | PD + UCD                  | Not known                               | PD                            | UCD                         | Patient-centered design                                   | Commercial products                             |
| <i>Technology</i>             | Looseleaf note-books + bank of switches | Palm Pilot software       | Pagers driven via telecommunications    | Multimedia on DVDs            | Portable automatic cameras  | Desktop computers + telerehabilitation                    | Video and other games                           |

### Memory Book [2]

- Almost 20 years of research and clinical practice by Dr. Brian Richards & collaborators at Baycrest
- Patients who have anterograde amnesia
- Physical "memory book"
- Patients trained to:
  - Transcribe next day's events into looseleaf binder
  - Set alarms for time of events
  - When alarm goes off, open book, turn off alarm, read "to-do", do task (e.g., take pills, go to the doctor, walk the dog), close book
- **Outcome:** system effective and in regular use by patients, now re-implemented on Palm Pilots



### Orienting Tool [3]

- M.Sc. Thesis of Mike Wu (Dr. Brian Richards, Baycrest, research partner)
- Participatory design with a team of 6 individuals who have anterograde amnesia
- Result was a Palm Pilot orienting aid
- **Outcomes:** Greater independence, self-confidence



### NeuroPage [4,5]

- Reminding system: messages transmitted to lightweight portable pager
- Messages "programmed" by caregivers
- Medium-term (16 weeks) RCT on 143 brain-damaged individuals (Dr. Barbara Wilson)
- **Outcomes:**
  - More than 80% significantly more successful in carrying out everyday activities (e.g., self care, self medication, keeping appointments) compared to baseline
  - For most of these, significant improvement still maintained 7 weeks after returning pager

### Institute of Cognitive Prosthetics [9] Software

- Dr. Elliot Cole, Philadelphia PA.
- Work over 20 years with 100 individuals with conditions such as TBI and stroke
- Patient-centred design process
- Software for easily tailoring communications and information management tools to meet individual patient needs
- Exploits "islands of abilities" in "seas of deficits"
- Enables self-sufficient performance of tasks that previously required active caregiver intervention

## Taxonomy Seems to be Promising

### Helps situate/compare projects

### Suggests new project directions

- Mike Wu's work with amnesics
  - What kind of memory?:* From reminding to reminiscing
  - For whom?:* From memory aids as individual prostheses to memory aids as collaboration technology
- Multimedia biographies
  - For what impairment?:* From AD to other dementias, TBI
  - By what process?:* From working with one or two family members to tools to allow dispersed families to collaborate

### Suggests new projects

- Preventative goal (enhancing cognitive reserve)
  - For what cognitive process? With what technology?*

### SenseCam [7,8]

- Lightweight portable camera that snaps wide-angle medium-rez pictures automatically every 30 seconds or whenever sensors record changes
- Visual "digital experiences" easily viewed on a PC
- First outcomes:
  - Significant gain in recall by one amnesic individual up to 1 year later after 7 review sessions of SenseCam records
  - Similar patterns seem to exist with two AD individuals
- Huge excitement in neuropsychological rehab community, but some privacy concerns



See poster: Monday poster session NP6, Dominion North

## References

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- [10] Valenzuela, M.J. and Sachdev, P. (2005). Brain Reserve and Dementia: A Systematic Review. *Psychological Medicine* 35, 1-14.
- [11] Salthouse, T.A. (2006). Mental Exercise and Mental Aging: Evaluating the Validity of the "Use It or Lose It" Hypothesis. *Perspectives on Psychological Science* 1:1, 68-87.
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See presentation: Monday 1:30, session T1.8, Civic Boardroom

### Brain Exercises ("Use it or Lose It") [10,11]

- Can we slow down cognitive aging, and delay the onset of Alzheimer's disease?
- Huge commercial activity, huge controversy, huge promise, cognitive reserve concept [12]

"Conclusions: This study demonstrates robust evidence that complex patterns of mental activity in the early, mid- and late-life stages is associated with a significant reduction in dementia incidence. Randomized control trials based on brain-reserve principles are now required" [10]

"...very few studies have found an interactive effect of age and mental activity on measures of cognitive functioning. Despite the current lack of empirical evidence for the idea that the rate of mental aging is moderated by amount of mental activity, there may be personal benefits to assuming that the mental-exercise hypothesis is true" [11]

